

Whereas lyrical themes in rhythm and blues often encapsulate the African-American experience of pain, the quest for freedom, joy, triumphs and failures, relationships, economics, and aspiration and were popularized by artists such as Ray Charles, Ruth Brown, Etta James, and Otis Redding;

Whereas soul music originated in the African-American community in the late 1950s and early 1960s, combines elements of African-American gospel music, rhythm and blues, and jazz, and was popularized by artists such as Aretha Franklin, James Brown, Ray Charles, Sam Cooke, Bill Withers, and Jackie Wilson;

Whereas Motown, founded as a record label in 1959, evolved into a distinctive style known for the "Motown Sound", a blend of pop and soul musical stylings made popular by prominent Black artists such as Marvin Gaye, James Mason, and Mary Wells;

Whereas, in the early 1970s, the musical style of disco emerged and was popularized by programs such as Soul Train and by artists such as Donna Summer;

Whereas reggae is a genre of music that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s and incorporates some of the musical elements of rhythm and blues, jazz, mento, calypso, and African music, and was popularized by artists such as Bob Marley;

Whereas rock and roll was developed from African-American musical styles such as gospel and rhythm and blues and was popularized by artists such as Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley, Little Richard, and Jimi Hendrix;

Whereas rap, arguably the most complex and influential form of hip-hop culture, combines blues, jazz, and soul, elements of the African-American musical tradition, with Caribbean calypso, dub, and dance hall reggae;

Whereas the development and popularity of old style rap combined confident beats with wordplay and storytelling, highlighting the struggle of African-American youth growing up in underresourced neighborhoods;

Whereas contemporary rhythm and blues, which originated in the late 1970s and combines elements of pop, rhythm and blues, soul, funk, hip hop, gospel, and electronic dance music was popularized by artists such as Whitney Houston and Aaliyah;

Whereas Prince Rogers Nelson, who was known for electric performances and a wide vocal range, pioneered music that integrated a wide variety of styles, including funk, rock, contemporary rhythm and blues, new wave, soul, psychedelia, and pop;

Whereas a recent study by the Department of Education found that only 28 percent of African-American students receive any kind of arts education;

Whereas African-American students scored the lowest of all ethnicities in the most recent National Assessment for Educational Progress arts assessment;

Whereas students who are eligible for the school lunch program established under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) have significantly lower scores on the music portion of the National Assessment for Educational Progress arts assessment than students who are ineligible for that program, which suggests that students in low-income families are disadvantaged in the subject of music;

Whereas a recent study found that—

(1) nearly ⅔ of music ensemble students were White and middle class, and only 15 percent of those students were African-American; and

(2) only 7 percent of music teacher licensure candidates were African-American; and

Whereas students of color face many barriers to accessing music education and training, especially students in large urban public schools: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes—

(A) the contributions of African Americans to the musical heritage of the United States;

(B) the wide array of talented and popular African-American musical artists, composers, songwriters, and musicians who are underrecognized for contributions to music;

(C) the achievements, talent, and hard work of African-American pioneer artists and the obstacles that those artists overcame to gain recognition;

(D) the need for African-American students to have greater access to, and participation in, music education in schools across the United States; and

(E) Black History Month and African-American Music Appreciation Month as an important time—

(i) to celebrate the impact of the African-American musical heritage on the musical heritage of the United States; and

(ii) to encourage greater access to music education so that the next generation may continue to greatly contribute to the musical heritage of the United States; and

(2) designates June 2020 as "African-American Music Appreciation Month".

**SENATE RESOLUTION 644—EX-
PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE
SENATE THAT THE UNITED
STATES POSTAL SERVICE
SHOULD REMAIN A STRONG AND
UNIVERSAL SERVICE FOR THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED
STATES, AND SHOULD RECEIVE
AN APPROPRIATION TO OFFSET
REVENUES LOST DUE TO THE
COVID-19 EMERGENCY**

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. JONES, Mr. COONS, Mr. REED, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. UDALL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KING, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. TESTER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BROWN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. WARREN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. KAIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 644

Whereas the United States Postal Service is, by law, "a basic and fundamental service provided to the people by the Government of the United States, authorized by the Constitution, created by Act of Congress, and supported by the people";

Whereas the United States Postal Service is obligated under the law to "provide prompt, reliable, and efficient services to patrons in all areas" and "render services to all communities", in such a way so that "the costs of the Postal Service shall not be apportioned to impair the overall value of such service to the people";

Whereas the United States Postal Service maintains a universal network that connects all rural, suburban, and urban communities in the United States;

Whereas the United States Postal Service carries necessary correspondence and goods to each community, including prescriptions and critical medications;

Whereas the United States Postal Service uniquely serves "the last mile", delivering to every business and residential customer not fewer than 6 days per week;

Whereas the United States Postal Service helps small businesses stay connected with their customers no matter where they live;

Whereas more than 630,000 employees work for the United States Postal Service, including more than 97,000 military veterans, to carry out this mission; and

Whereas the United States Postal Service is at the center of the mailing industry, which generates \$1,600,000,000 annually and employs approximately 7,300,000 individuals in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate—

(1) that the United States Postal Service—

(A) should not close post offices or facilities, especially in areas that would otherwise lack access to the services these facilities provide;

(B) should not reduce its standards of service, or prevent individuals and businesses in every community from receiving their mail expediently and predictably;

(C) should not unduly or excessively raise the prices of its products or services in such a way as to jeopardize the affordability and accessibility of such products and services in each community across the nation; and

(D) should maintain prompt, reliable, and efficient services to all patrons affordably, as required under the law and by the people of the United States; and

(2) that Congress should appropriate funds to offset lost revenues of the United States Postal Service during the COVID-19 emergency and should take all appropriate measures to ensure the United States Postal Service maintains its services and remains an accessible, independent establishment of the Federal Government.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND
PROPOSED**

SA 2389. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2390. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2391. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2392. Mr. KING (for himself and Mr. SASSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2393. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2394. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2395. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2396. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2397. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2398. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2399. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. SANDERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2400. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2401. Mr. PERDUE (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2402. Mrs. BLACKBURN (for Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mrs. LOEFFLER, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. MERKLEY)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2403. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2404. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2405. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2406. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2407. Mr. UDALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2408. Ms. DUCKWORTH (for Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. DURBIN)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2409. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2410. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2411. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment

SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2412. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2413. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2414. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2415. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2416. Ms. WARREN (for Mr. MARKEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2417. Ms. CANTWELL (for Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2418. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2419. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2389. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. ____. **TRANSFERRING AND EXPANDING THE TROOPS-TO-TEACHERS PROGRAM TO BECOME THE TROOPS-TO-SUPPORT-EDUCATION PROGRAM.**

(a) **TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.—**

(1) **TRANSFER.**—The responsibility and authority for operation and administration of the program under section 1154 of title 10, United States Code, is transferred from the Secretary of Defense to the Secretary of Education.

(2) **MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.**—In connection with the transfer of responsibility and authority for operation and administration of the Troops-to-Support-Education Program (as redesignated by this section) from the Secretary of Defense to the Secretary of Education under paragraph (1), the Secretaries shall enter into a memorandum of agreement describing the duties of each Secretary to support the program, including how the Secretaries will effectuate the reimbursement provisions under section 2251(f) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

(3) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The transfer of responsibility and authority for operation and administration of the Troops-to-Support-Education Program under paragraph (1) shall take effect—

(A) on the first day of the first month beginning more than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(B) on such earlier date as the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Defense may jointly provide.

(b) **TRANSFER, REDESIGNATION, AND EXPANSION OF PROGRAM.—**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (29 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 2003(b) (20 U.S.C. 6603(b)), by inserting “(except for subpart 5)” after “part B”; and

(B) in part B, by adding at the end the following:

“Subpart 5—Troops-to-Support-Education Program

“SEC. 2251. ASSISTANCE TO ELIGIBLE MEMBERS AND FORMER MEMBERS TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT IN SCHOOLS; TROOPS-TO-SUPPORT-EDUCATION PROGRAM.

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **ARMED FORCES.**—The term ‘Armed Forces’ has the meaning given the term in section 101(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code.

“(2) **CHARTER SCHOOL.**—The term ‘charter school’ has the meaning given that term in section 4310.

“(3) **ELIGIBLE SCHOOL.**—The term ‘eligible school’ means—

“(A) a public school, including a charter school, at which—

“(i) at least 30 percent of the students enrolled in the school are from families with incomes below 185 percent of poverty level (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised at least annually in accordance with section 9(b)(1) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(b)(1)) applicable to a family of the size involved; or

“(ii) at least 13 percent of the students enrolled in the school qualify for assistance under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.); or

“(B) a Bureau-funded school as defined in section 1141(3) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2021(3)).

“(4) **HIGH-NEED SCHOOL.**—The term ‘high-need school’ means—

“(A) an elementary school or middle school in which at least 50 percent of the enrolled students are children from low-income families, based on the number of children eligible for free and reduced-priced lunches under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.), the number of children in families receiving assistance under the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the number of children eligible to receive medical assistance under the Medicaid program, or a composite of these indicators;

“(B) a high school in which at least 40 percent of enrolled students are children from low-income families, which may be calculated using comparable data from feeder schools; or

“(C) a school that is in a local educational agency that is eligible under section 5211(b).

“(5) **MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES.**—The term ‘member of the Armed Forces’ includes a retired or former member of the Armed Forces.

“(6) **PARTICIPANT.**—The term ‘participant’ means an eligible member of the Armed Forces selected to participate in the Program.