

SEC. 2. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARD REGARDING GREASE TRAP MANHOLES.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section, the terms “employee” and “employer” have the meanings given the terms in section 3 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 652).

(b) **INTERIM FINAL STANDARD.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall promulgate an interim final occupational safety and health standard protecting employees from death and injury related to grease trap manholes that—

(A) shall be included as a new section in subpart D of part 1910 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations or any successor subpart, with the heading “Grease Trap Manholes”; and

(B) requires employers to protect all employees from falling in or tripping on grease trap manholes by—

(i) ensuring that the grease trap manholes and surrounding areas are inspected regularly and in accordance with clause (iv) and maintained in a safe condition, consistent with paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 1910.22(d) of such subpart;

(ii) ensuring that, consistent with section 1910.28(b)(3) of such subpart, each employee—

(I) is protected from falling through any grease trap manhole opening that is 4 feet (1.2 meters) or more above a lower level by a cover, guardrail system, travel restraint system, or personal fall arrest system; and

(II) is protected from tripping into or stepping into or through any grease trap manhole opening that is less than 4 feet (1.2 meters) above a lower level by a cover or guardrail system;

(iii) ensuring that each grease trap manhole opening—

(I) has a cover that, consistent with the requirements of section 1910.29(e) of such subpart—

(aa) is capable of supporting, without failure, at least twice the maximum intended load that may be imposed on the cover at any one time;

(bb) is manufactured for commercial use;

(cc) is secured by a bolt or locking mechanism to prevent accidental displacement; and

(dd) is made of round cast iron, or metal of a similar construction rated for heavy road traffic, with sufficient weight to prevent unauthorized access; and

(II) has a secondary protection device consisting of a screen or netting sufficient to prevent a person from falling into the grease trap manhole opening; and

(iv) ensuring that each grease trap manhole and cover for a grease trap manhole opening is inspected twice a year to ensure that the cover is made of metal, locked, and can support twice the maximum intended load.

(2) **NOTICE AND COMMENT.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of section 6 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 655), the Secretary of Labor shall, prior to promulgating the interim final standard under paragraph (1), provide notice of the interim final standard and a 30-day opportunity for public comment.

(3) **EFFECTIVE DATE OF INTERIM FINAL STANDARD.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The interim final standard promulgated under paragraph (1) shall—

(i) take effect on a date specified by the Secretary of Labor that is not later than 30 days after the date of promulgation, except that such interim final standard may include a reasonable phase-in period for the implementation of required engineering controls that take effect after such date;

(ii) have the legal effect of, and be enforced in the same manner as, an occupational safety and health standard promulgated under section 6(b) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 655(b)); and

(iii) be in effect until the final standard described in subsection (c)(2) becomes effective and enforceable.

(B) **FAILURE TO PROMULGATE.**—If an interim final standard described in paragraph (1) is not promulgated by the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the provisions of such paragraph shall be in effect and enforced in the same manner as any standard promulgated under section 6(b) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 655(b)) until such provisions are superseded in whole by an interim final standard promulgated by the Secretary that meets the requirements of paragraph (1).

(c) **FINAL STANDARD.**—

(1) **PROPOSED FINAL STANDARD.**—Not later than 30 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall, pursuant to section 6 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 655), promulgate a proposed final standard protecting employees from death and injury related to grease trap manholes that shall include, at a minimum, the elements contained in the interim final standard promulgated under subsection (b).

(2) **FINAL STANDARD.**—Not later than 42 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall, pursuant to section 6 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 655), promulgate a final standard protecting employees from death and injury related to grease trap manholes. Such final standard shall include, at a minimum, the elements contained in the interim final standard promulgated under subsection (b).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 668—COMMEMORATING THE FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Ms. LOEFFLER (for herself and Mr. PERDUE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 668

Whereas the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (“FLETC”) was established on July 1, 1970, in response to a need for standard training across Federal law enforcement agencies;

Whereas the FLETC headquarters in Glynco, Georgia, opened in 1975;

Whereas FLETC became a part of the Department of Homeland Security on March 1, 2003, pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296);

Whereas, in 2016, Congress passed, and the President signed into law, FLETC's first authorizing legislation, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers Reform and Improvement Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-285);

Whereas FLETC provides basic and advanced law enforcement training for 95 Federal law enforcement agencies and to State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies nationwide;

Whereas FLETC includes training locations in Glynco, Georgia, Artesia, New Mexico, Charleston, South Carolina, and Cheltenham, Maryland;

Whereas the mission of FLETC is to prepare the Federal law enforcement community to safeguard the people of the United

States, our homeland, and our values through strategic partnerships; and

Whereas FLETC trains nearly 70,000 law enforcement personnel annually in 872 training programs and maintains more than 3,400 acres of training ground: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 50th anniversary of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; and

(2) recognizes the staff, students, and leadership of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for their commitment to preparing law enforcement to protect the people of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 669—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON UNITED STATES-ISRAEL COOPERATION ON PRECISION-GUIDED MUNITIONS

Mr. ROUNDS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 669

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Department of Defense has cooperated extensively with Israel to assist in the procurement of precision-guided munitions, and such cooperation represents an important example of robust United States support for Israel;

(2) to the extent practicable, the Secretary of Defense should take further measures to expedite deliveries of precision-guided munitions to Israel; and

(3) regularized annual purchases of precision-guided munitions by Israel, in accordance with existing requirements and practices regarding the export of defense articles and defense services, coordinated with the United States Air Force annual purchase of precision-guided munitions, would enhance the security of both the United States and Israel by—

(A) promoting a more efficient use of defense resources by taking advantage of economies of scale;

(B) enabling the United States and Israel to address crisis requirements for precision-guided munitions in a timely and flexible manner; and

(C) encouraging the defense industrial base to maintain routine production lines of precision-guided munitions.

SENATE RESOLUTION 670—RECOGNIZING THE SERIOUSNESS OF POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (PCOS) AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 2020 AS “PCOS AWARENESS MONTH”

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. LOEFFLER, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 670

Whereas polycystic ovary syndrome (in this preamble referred to as “PCOS”) is a

common health problem among women and girls involving a hormonal imbalance;

Whereas there is no universal definition of PCOS, but researchers estimate that between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 women in the United States are affected by the condition;

Whereas, according to a 2004 study, the annual burden of PCOS in the United States is an estimated \$4,360,000,000, and this figure pertains to only the reproductive years of women and does not consider the cost of other comorbidities, including obstetrical complications, or the cost of metabolic morbidities in post-menopause or adolescence;

Whereas PCOS can affect girls at the onset of puberty and throughout the remainder of their lives;

Whereas the symptoms of PCOS include infertility, irregular or absent menstrual periods, acne, weight gain, thinning of scalp hair, excessive facial and body hair growth, numerous small ovarian cysts, pelvic pain, and mental health problems;

Whereas women with PCOS have higher rates of psychosocial disorders, including depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, and eating disorders, and are at greater risk for suicide;

Whereas adolescents with PCOS often are not diagnosed, and many have metabolic dysfunction and insulin resistance, which can lead to type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, obstructive sleep apnea, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, and endometrial cancer at a young adult age;

Whereas PCOS is the most common cause of female infertility;

Whereas PCOS in pregnancy is associated with increased risk of gestational diabetes, preeclampsia, pregnancy-induced hypertension, preterm delivery, cesarean delivery, miscarriage, and fetal and infant death;

Whereas women with PCOS are at increased risk of developing high blood pressure, high cholesterol, stroke, and heart disease (the leading cause of death among women);

Whereas women with PCOS have a more than 50 percent chance of developing type 2 diabetes or prediabetes before the age of 40;

Whereas women with PCOS may be at a higher risk for breast cancer and ovarian cancer, and their risk for developing endometrial cancer is 3 times higher than women who do not have PCOS;

Whereas research has found genetic evidence of a causal link between depression and PCOS;

Whereas research has indicated PCOS shares a genetic architecture with metabolic traits, as evidenced by genetic correlations between PCOS and obesity, fasting insulin, type 2 diabetes, lipid levels, and coronary artery disease;

Whereas adolescents with PCOS are at markedly increased risk for type 2 diabetes, fatty liver disease, and heart disease;

Whereas PCOS negatively alters metabolic function independent of, but exacerbated by, an increased body mass index (BMI);

Whereas an estimated 50 percent of women with PCOS are undiagnosed, and many remain undiagnosed until they experience fertility difficulties or develop type 2 diabetes or other cardiometabolic disorders;

Whereas the cause of PCOS is unknown, but researchers have found strong links to a genetic predisposition and significant insulin resistance, which affects up to 70 percent of women with PCOS; and

Whereas there is no known cure for PCOS: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes polycystic ovary syndrome (in this resolution referred to as “PCOS”) as a serious disorder that impacts many aspects of health, including cardiometabolic, repro-

ductive, and mental health, and quality of life;

(2) expresses support for the designation of September 2020 as “PCOS Awareness Month”;

(3) supports the goals and ideals of PCOS Awareness Month, which are—

(A) to increase awareness of, and education about, PCOS and its connection to comorbidities, such as type 2 diabetes, endometrial cancer, cardiovascular disease, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, and mental health disorders, among the general public, women, girls, and health care professionals;

(B) to improve diagnosis and treatment of PCOS;

(C) to disseminate information on diagnosis, treatment, and management of PCOS, including prevention of comorbidities such as type 2 diabetes, endometrial cancer, cardiovascular disease, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, and eating disorders; and

(D) to improve quality of life and outcomes for women and girls with PCOS;

(4) recognizes the need for further research, improved treatment and care options, and a cure for PCOS;

(5) acknowledges the struggles affecting all women and girls afflicted with PCOS in the United States;

(6) urges medical researchers and health care professionals to advance their understanding of PCOS to improve research, diagnosis, and treatment of PCOS for women and girls; and

(7) encourages States, territories, and localities to support the goals and ideals of PCOS Awareness Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 671—RECOGNIZING, COMMEMORATING, AND CELEBRATING THE 55TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENACTMENT OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965, AND REAFFIRMING THE SENATE'S COMMITMENT TO ENSURING THE CONTINUED VITALITY OF THE ACT AND THE PROTECTION OF THE VOTING RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. JONES, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CASEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. BROWN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 671

Whereas the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 marked a historic point in the ongoing struggle to achieve political equality, end racial discrimination, and enforce the voting rights guarantees enshrined in the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas March 7, 1965, would become known as “Bloody Sunday”, after nonviolent civil rights activists—including the late Representative John Lewis—marching across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama to the State capital in Montgomery in support of voting rights were attacked and savagely beaten by State troopers and local lawmen;

Whereas, on March 15, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson addressed a joint session of

Congress concerning the violence in Selma and the denial of voting rights, saying, “At times, history and fate meet at a single time in a single place to shape a turning point in man’s unending search for freedom. So it was at Lexington and Concord. So it was a century ago at Appomattox. So it was last week in Selma, Alabama. . . . There is no cause for pride in what has happened in Selma. There is no cause for self-satisfaction in the long denial of equal rights of millions of Americans. But there is cause for hope and for faith in our democracy in what is happening here tonight. . . . Experience has clearly shown that the existing process of law cannot overcome systematic and ingenious discrimination. No law that we now have on the books—and I have helped to put 3 of them there—can ensure the right to vote when local officials are determined to deny it. . . . Wednesday, I will send to Congress a law designed to eliminate illegal barriers to the right to vote. . . . This bill will strike down restrictions to voting in all elections—Federal, State, and local—which have been used to deny [Blacks] the right to vote.”;

Whereas a bipartisan Congress approved the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and on August 6, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed this landmark legislation into law;

Whereas the Voting Rights Act of 1965 effectuates the permanent guarantee of the 15th Amendment that “the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude”;

Whereas, according to the Congressional Research Service, the Voting Rights Act had “an immediate and dramatic impact”, and within 4 years of its passage, nearly 1,000,000 Black voters were registered, including over 50 percent of the Black voting age population in every southern State;

Whereas, after the 1966 elections, the number of Black elected officials in the South more than doubled, from 72 to 159;

Whereas the Voting Rights Act of 1965 stands as a landmark legislative achievement and pays tribute to the heroism of all those who fought to fulfill the promises guaranteed to them by the 14th and 15th Amendments, especially those whose blood was spilled and whose lives were lost;

Whereas the Voting Rights Act of 1965 has been extended and amended 5 times;

Whereas, despite progress from 55 years of enforcement of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, voting rights are still under attack in the United States;

Whereas, in its decision in *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), the Supreme Court of the United States struck down section 4 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which required covered States and jurisdictions with a history of discriminatory voting practices to submit voting changes for “preclearance” before they could take effect;

Whereas, since the decision in *Shelby County*, many States have passed discriminatory voting laws that have made it more difficult for people of color and low income individuals to vote;

Whereas it is vital to democracy in the United States that the provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 are fully effective to prevent discrimination and dilution of the equal rights of minority voters; and

Whereas the Voting Rights Act of 1965 has been widely hailed as the single most important civil rights law passed in the history of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes, commemorates, and celebrates the 55th anniversary of the enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965;

(2) reaffirms its commitment to advancing the legacy of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to