

the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, done in Morocco July 11, 2018;

(G) to terminate harmful policies that undermine refugee law and humanitarian principles, including—

(i) the closure of the United States border to asylum seekers;

(ii) the Migrant Protection Protocols, implemented beginning on January 29, 2019; and
(iii) the Asylum Cooperative Agreements signed with Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador in 2019;

(H) to adopt a robust and inclusive interpretation of United States refugee law that takes into account the changed nature of conflict and persecution and increase complementary legal pathways for protection and entry into the United States;

(I) to meet the challenges of the worst refugee crisis in recorded history by—

(i) restoring United States leadership on refugee resettlement; and

(ii) increasing the number of refugees welcomed to and resettled in the United States to—

(I) not fewer than 18,000 refugees during fiscal year 2020; and

(II) not fewer than 95,000 refugees during fiscal year 2021; and

(J) to restore the United States' longstanding tradition of resettling the most vulnerable refugees and to avoid discrimination, including discrimination based on a refugee's nationality or religious beliefs; and

(5) reaffirms the goals of World Refugee Day and reiterates the strong commitment to protect the millions of refugees who live without material, social, or legal protections.

SENATE RESOLUTION 675—CONGRATULATING THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE COMMERCIAL CREW PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AND SPACE EXPLORATION TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION AND ASTRONAUTS ROBERT L. BEHNKEN AND DOUGLAS G. HURLEY ON THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE CREW DRAGON DEMO-2 TEST FLIGHT

Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 675

Whereas, on July 8, 2011, the space shuttle Atlantis launched from the Kennedy Space Center on the 135th and final flight (referred to in this preamble as “STS-135”) of the Space Transportation System of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this preamble as “NASA”);

Whereas, following the retirement of the space shuttle Atlantis, which was the last space shuttle in the fleet of the Space Transportation System, and the formal end of the Space Shuttle Program on August 31, 2011, the United States lacked the domestic capability to launch astronauts to the International Space Station (referred to in this preamble as the “ISS”) from United States soil;

Whereas, following the end of the Space Shuttle Program in 2011, the only method for transporting astronauts of the United States to the ISS was to purchase seats on the Soyuz spacecraft of Russia at a cost of approximately \$86,000,000 per seat;

Whereas, in 2011, NASA began investing money in what would become the Commercial Crew Program to stimulate efforts within the private sector to aid in the development and demonstration of safe, reliable, and cost-effective crew transportation capabilities to replace the Space Transportation System;

Whereas, in August 2012, NASA awarded funding to 3 participants under the Commercial Crew Program, the Boeing Company, Sierra Nevada Corporation, and Space Exploration Technologies Corporation (referred to in this preamble as “SpaceX”), for the commercial development of fully integrated crew transportation capabilities;

Whereas, in September 2014, NASA completed the down selection process and awarded contracts under the Commercial Crew Program to 2 participants, the Boeing Company and SpaceX, for commercially built and operated integrated crew transportation systems;

Whereas, on January 19, 2020, NASA and SpaceX completed the launch escape demonstration of the Crew Dragon spacecraft and the Falcon 9 rocket, which was the final major flight test of the Crew Dragon spacecraft before a demonstration flight to the ISS with astronauts from the United States;

Whereas, on May 30, 2020, Robert L. Behnken and Douglas G. Hurley became the first astronauts from the United States to launch to the ISS on a rocket of the United States from United States soil since STS-135 on July 8, 2011;

Whereas Douglas G. Hurley had also served on the crew of STS-135 as the pilot;

Whereas, on May 31, 2020, Robert L. Behnken and Douglas G. Hurley arrived safely at the ISS, docking the Crew Dragon spacecraft to the Harmony module of the ISS and joining Expedition 63 as crew members;

Whereas, on August 1, 2020, Robert L. Behnken and Douglas G. Hurley departed the ISS after spending 2 months as crew members of Expedition 63;

Whereas, on August 2, 2020, the Crew Dragon spacecraft safely splashed down off the coast of Florida;

Whereas the successful completion of the Crew Dragon Demo-2 test flight marks a new chapter in human space exploration by transporting astronauts on a commercially built and operated spacecraft of the United States for the first time; and

Whereas the continued leadership of the United States in space and space exploration is vital for—

(1) both the national security and economic prosperity of the United States and the friends and allies of the United States; and

(2) the continued development and exploration of space for the benefit of humankind: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the men and women of the Commercial Crew Program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this resolution as “NASA”) and Space Exploration Technologies Corporation (referred to in this resolution as “SpaceX”) and astronauts Robert L. Behnken and Douglas G. Hurley on the successful completion of the Crew Dragon Demo-2 test flight;

(2) honors the men and women of SpaceX and the Commercial Crew Program of NASA, who worked tirelessly to design, build, and operate the Crew Dragon spacecraft;

(3) recognizes the contributions of all of the administrators, astronauts, engineers, scientists, and support staff—

(A) who helped reach the milestone of the successful completion of the Crew Dragon Demo-2 test flight; and

(B) whose dedication and continued efforts will ensure the continued leadership of the United States in space;

(4) recognizes that NASA, through its programs of human space exploration, including Mercury, Gemini, Apollo, the Space Shuttle Program, the International Space Station, and the Commercial Crew Program, has inspired and continues to inspire generations of children to become engineers, scientists, and explorers, which has led the United States to maintain its precedent of leadership in human space exploration; and

(5) reaffirms the commitment of the Senate to human space exploration for the benefit of humankind.

SENATE RESOLUTION 676—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS BY THE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

S. RES. 676

Whereas, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs conducted an investigation into the art industry and United States policies that undermine sanctions;

Whereas, the Subcommittee has received a request from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security for access to records of the Subcommittee's investigation;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate is needed for the promotion of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and other regulatory agencies, law enforcement officials, and entities or individuals duly authorized by Federal or State government, records of the Subcommittee's investigation into the art industry and the United States policies that undermine sanctions.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs recently conducted an investigation into the use of the art industry to evade financial sanctions imposed by the United States on foreign adversaries. The subcommittee has now received a request from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security seeking access to records that the subcommittee obtained during the investigation.

In keeping with the Senate's practice under its rules, this resolution would authorize the chairman and ranking

minority member of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, acting jointly, to provide records, obtained by the subcommittee in the course of its investigation, in response to this request and requests from other Federal or State government entities and officials with a legitimate need for the records.

SENATE RESOLUTION 677—DESIGNATING AUGUST 16, 2020, AS “NATIONAL AIRBORNE DAY”

Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. COTTON, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. JONES, Mr. VAN HOLEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. KING, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. LOEFFLER, and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 677

Whereas the members of the airborne forces of the Armed Forces of the United States have a long and honorable history as bold and fierce warriors who, for the national security of the United States and the defense of freedom and peace, project the ground combat power of the United States by air transport to the far reaches of the battle area and to the far corners of the world;

Whereas, on June 25, 1940, experiments with airborne operations by the United States began when the Army Parachute Test Platoon was first authorized by the Department of War;

Whereas, in July 1940, 48 volunteers began training for the Army Parachute Test Platoon;

Whereas the first official Army parachute jump took place on August 16, 1940, to test the innovative concept of inserting United States ground combat forces behind a battle line by means of a parachute;

Whereas the success of the Army Parachute Test Platoon before the entry of the United States into World War II validated the airborne operational concept and led to the creation of a formidable force of airborne formations that included the 11th, 13th, 17th, 82nd, and 101st Airborne Divisions;

Whereas, included in those divisions, and among other separate formations, were many airborne combat, combat support, and combat service support units that served with distinction and achieved repeated success in armed hostilities during World War II;

Whereas the achievements of the airborne units during World War II prompted the evolution of those units into a diversified force of parachute and air-assault units that, over the years, have fought in Korea, the Dominican Republic, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, the Persian Gulf region, and Somalia, and have engaged in peacekeeping operations in Lebanon, Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, Haiti, Bosnia, and Kosovo;

Whereas, since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the members of the United States airborne forces, including members of the XVIII Airborne Corps, the 82nd Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), the 173rd Airborne Brigade Combat Team, the 4th Brigade Combat Team (Airborne) of the 25th Infantry Division, the 75th Ranger Regiment, special operations forces of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force, and other units of the Armed Forces, have demonstrated bravery and honor in combat, sta-

bility, and training operations in Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas the modern-day airborne forces also include other elite forces composed of airborne trained and qualified special operations warriors, including Army Special Forces, Marine Corps Reconnaissance units, Navy SEALs, and Air Force combat control and pararescue teams;

Whereas, of the members and former members of the United States airborne forces, thousands have achieved the distinction of making combat jumps, dozens have earned the Medal of Honor, and hundreds have earned the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, or other decorations and awards for displays of heroism, gallantry, intrepidity, and valor;

Whereas the members and former members of the United States airborne forces are all members of a proud and honorable tradition that, together with the special skills and achievements of those members, distinguishes the members as intrepid combat parachutists, air assault forces, special operation forces, and, in the past, glider infantry;

Whereas individuals from every State of the United States have served gallantly in the airborne forces, and each State is proud of the contributions of its paratrooper veterans during the many conflicts faced by the United States;

Whereas the history and achievements of the members and former members of the United States airborne forces warrant special expressions of the gratitude of the people of the United States; and

Whereas, since the airborne forces, past and present, celebrate August 16 as the anniversary of the first official jump by the Army Parachute Test Platoon, August 16 is an appropriate day to recognize as National Airborne Day; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 16, 2020, as “National Airborne Day”; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to observe National Airborne Day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 678—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2020 AS “NATIONAL CHILD AWARENESS MONTH” TO PROMOTE AWARENESS OF CHARITIES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN AND YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND RECOGNIZING THE EFFORTS MADE BY THOSE CHARITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AS CRITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 678

Whereas millions of children and youth in the United States represent the hopes and the future of the United States;

Whereas numerous individuals, charities benefitting children, and youth-serving organizations that work with children and youth collaborate to provide invaluable services to enrich and better the lives of children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas raising awareness of, and increasing support for, organizations that provide

access to health care, social services, education, the arts, sports, and other services will result in the development of character in, and the future success of, the children and youth of the United States;

Whereas the month of September, as the school year begins, is a time when parents, families, teachers, school administrators, and communities increase the focus on children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas the month of September is a time for the people of the United States to highlight, and be mindful of, the needs of children and youth;

Whereas private corporations and businesses have joined with hundreds of national and local charitable organizations throughout the United States in support of a month-long focus on children and youth; and

Whereas designating September 2020 as “National Child Awareness Month” would recognize that a long-term commitment to children and youth is in the public interest and will encourage widespread support for charities and organizations that seek to provide a better future for the children and youth of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September 2020 as “National Child Awareness Month”—

(1) to promote awareness of charities that benefit children and youth-serving organizations throughout the United States;

(2) to recognize the efforts made by those charities and organizations on behalf of children and youth as critical contributions to the future of the United States; and

(3) to recognize the importance of meeting the needs of at-risk children and youth, including children and youth who—

(A) have experienced homelessness;

(B) are in the foster care system;

(C) have been victims, or are at risk of becoming victims, of child sex trafficking;

(D) have been impacted by violence;

(E) have experienced trauma; and

(F) have serious physical and mental health needs.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2595. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2499 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill S. 178, to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2596. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2499 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill S. 178, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2597. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2499 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill S. 178, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2598. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2499 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill S. 178, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2599. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2499 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill S. 178, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2600. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2499 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill S. 178, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.