

meaningful harm to third parties, and for other purposes.

S. 624

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 624, a bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require States to provide for same day registration.

S. 892

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 892, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the women in the United States who joined the workforce during World War II, providing the aircraft, vehicles, weaponry, ammunition, and other materials to win the war, that were referred to as “Rosie the Riveter”, in recognition of their contributions to the United States and the inspiration they have provided to ensuing generations.

S. 1267

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1267, a bill to establish within the Smithsonian Institution the National Museum of the American Latino, and for other purposes.

S. 1954

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1954, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the 75th anniversary of the integration of baseball.

S. 2226

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2226, a bill to require States to carry out congressional redistricting in accordance with plans developed and enacted into law by independent redistricting commissions, and for other purposes.

S. 2669

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) were added as cosponsors of S. 2669, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to clarify the obligation to report acts of foreign election influence and require implementation of compliance and reporting systems by Federal campaigns to detect and report such acts, and for other purposes.

S. 3064

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from

Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) were added as cosponsors of S. 3064, a bill to oppose violations of religious freedom in Ukraine by Russia and armed groups commanded by Russia.

S. 3718

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3718, a bill to expand the waiver of affiliation rules for certain business concerns with more than 1 physical location, and for other purposes.

S. 3814

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3814, a bill to establish a loan program for businesses affected by COVID-19 and to extend the loan forgiveness period for paycheck protection program loans made to the hardest hit businesses, and for other purposes.

S. 3832

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3832, a bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology in the redesignated National Science and Technology Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, and innovation, and for other purposes.

S. 4012

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4012, a bill to establish a \$120,000,000,000 Restaurant Revitalization Fund to provide structured relief to food service or drinking establishments through December 31, 2020, and for other purposes.

S. 4129

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4129, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reinstate advance refunding bonds.

S. 4258

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) were added as cosponsors of S. 4258, a bill to establish a grant program for small live venue operators and talent representatives.

S. 4303

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, his name and the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors

of S. 4303, a bill to improve State short-term compensation programs, and for other purposes.

S. 4310

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4310, a bill to prohibit in-person instructional requirements during the COVID-19 emergency.

S. 4421

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4421, a bill to provide temporary licensing reciprocity for telehealth and interstate health care treatment.

S. 4474

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4474, a bill to amend the Arms Export Control Act to prohibit the export of certain unmanned aircraft systems.

S. 4491

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE) were added as cosponsors of S. 4491, a bill to designate methamphetamine as an emerging threat, and for other purposes.

S. 4493

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 4493, a bill to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 to establish an Inspector General of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 672

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 672, a resolution designating September 2020 as National Democracy Month as a time to reflect on the contributions of the system of government of the United States to a more free and stable world.

AMENDMENT NO. 2616

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2616 intended to be proposed to S. 178, a bill 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.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Ms. HARRIS):

S. 4530. A bill to establish a Snow Water Supply Forecasting Program within the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the Snow Water Supply Forecasting Program Authorization Act, which I introduced today with Senator HARRIS. Representatives JOSH HARDER, JOHN GARAMENDI, JERRY MCNERNEY, GRACE NAPOLITANO, T.J. COX, and AMI BERA—all Democrats from California—and DIANA DEGETTE and JOE NEGUSE—both Democrats from Colorado—have introduced identical companion legislation in the House.

Airborne snow observatory, ASO, technology is a snow monitoring tool that provides precise measurement of depth and water content for every square meter of snow in a watershed. The technology measures snow depth and water content using an airplane-mounted light detection, LiDAR, instrument coupled with an imaging spectrometer.

When combined with conventional snow surveys, ASO provides a near-perfect picture of snow water content.

By near perfect, I mean that ASO estimates snowpack and runoff forecast with 96 to 99 percent accuracy. This is much better than current practices, which only measure snowpack and runoff with 50 to 90 percent accuracy.

These forecast accuracies are achieved by comparing LiDAR measurements of bare ground topography in the summer with multiple measurements of snow depth during the winter. The greatest accuracies are based on once-a-month flights in watersheds earlier in the winter, and twice monthly flights during the spring runoff period.

The much more precise measurements of snowpack that ASO provides will be critical in better managing competing missions of western water storage reservoirs for flood control and water supply amidst a changing climate and growing population.

For example, in a single year, 2018, Turlock Irrigation District used this technology in the Tuolumne River watershed to save 150,000 acre-feet of water supply.

Because they knew precisely how much snow was in the upper watershed of the Tuolumne, Turlock was able to avoid a release of 150,000 acre-feet of water from Don Pedro Reservoir that otherwise would have been required for flood control.

Without ASO technology, Turlock would have had to assume for safety purposes that the melting snow in the upper Tuolumne watershed was at the high end of a wide range of guesses—estimates using conventional snowpack technology. With the possibility of a big snowmelt, Turlock would have had to release the extra 150,000 acre feet of water.

With water in California often costing \$1000 per acre foot or more, errors

in water-storage management can cost hundreds of millions of dollars in unnecessary releases from reservoirs and extra groundwater pumping.

Additional ASO flights to better measure snowpack often have a high return on investment, by one estimate as much as 40:1 for water supply benefits, and 80:1 for all benefits, including hydro, recharge, flood control, and ecosystem benefits.

After several years developing and refining the deployment of snowpack measurement technology, in December 2019, NASA concluded management of the-ASO program and transferred it to the private sector. While consistent with NASA's traditional approach to developing new technologies, this transfer reduces the certainty for Federal support of a program with significant public benefits, including improved water conservation, supply and delivery forecasts across the West.

The bill establishes a snow pack forecasting program at the Bureau of Reclamation within the Department of the Interior.

The Bureau shall implement the program in two phases:

No. 1, the first step is to coordinate with other Federal agencies on how they will work together to improve analyses of snowpack depth. This inter-agency process will result in a report due to Congress by October 21, 2021.

No. 2, following the completion of the report, the Bureau will cost-share with States, water districts, other Federal agencies and other partners on increased LiDAR flights and other activities in particular watersheds.

This program is expected to benefit many Western States, including but not limited to Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains; the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico; and the Colorado River tributaries in Utah and Arizona, and the Pacific Northwest.

Fifteen million dollars would be authorized for the program from fiscal years 2022 to 2026.

I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 680—CONDEMNING THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S USE OF MILITARY AGGRESSION TO CHANGE THE STATUS QUO AT THE LINE OF ACTUAL CONTROL BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA

Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 680

Whereas, since a truce ended the 1962 war between India and the People's Republic of China, the countries have been divided by a Line of Actual Control;

Whereas the United States officially recognizes the McMahon Line, the Indian state of

Arunachal Pradesh, and encourages a diplomatic solution to remaining contested areas of the border between India and China;

Whereas, due to the disputed nature of the Line of Actual Control, minor standoffs between India and the People's Republic of China have occasionally happened, but prior to June 15, 2020, no military fatalities had occurred since 1975;

Whereas, in the months leading up to June 15, 2020, the People's Republic of China increased troop deployments, built new infrastructure in contested areas, and harassed Indian patrols along multiple sectors of the Line of Actual Control, particularly around the Depsang Plains, Galwan Valley, Hot Springs, and Pangong Lake;

Whereas the events of June 15, 2020, which resulted in the death of 20 Indian soldiers, raises serious concerns regarding the intent of the Government of the People's Republic of China and its military forces;

Whereas this act by the People's Republic of China military occurred during bilateral diplomatic negotiations between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and India, who were attempting to deescalate tensions at the Line of Actual Control;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China's expanded territorial claims in Bhutan's eastern sector is a transparent attempt at expanding its illegitimate claims over the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh;

Whereas the United States designated India as a Major Defense Partner and has taken steps to deepen the bilateral defense relationship, including by elevating India to Strategic Trade Authorization Tier 1 Status and conducting annual joint military exercises;

Whereas the United States Government remains committed to a free and open Indo-Pacific and views China's aggression at the Line of Actual Control, in the Indian Ocean, and in the Western Pacific as a threat to the stability and security of the international community;

Whereas the Government of India has taken steps to secure its telecommunications infrastructure from Chinese security threats;

Whereas it mutually benefits the United States and India to strengthen their Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership through increased defense interoperability, intelligence sharing, access to military installations, and trade;

Whereas the United States and India have signed three foundational military agreements, the General Security of Military Information Agreement, the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Understanding, and the Communications, Compatibility, and Security Agreement, and are working to sign the Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement; and

Whereas it is in the mutual interest of the United States and India to expand their defense and intelligence relationships both bilaterally, as well as multilaterally through the Quadrilateral Dialogue with Japan and Australia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the People's Republic of China's use of military force to change the status quo at the Line of Actual Control, as well as its refusal to demarcate that Line in accordance with past bilateral agreements with India;

(2) supports a diplomatic solution that rapidly restores the April 2020 status quo at the Line of Actual Control;

(3) commends India for taking steps to secure its telecommunications infrastructure