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No. 166

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 24, 2020.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2020, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 10:50 a.m.

REMEMBERING AMARI PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Amari President.

Amari was only 16 years young when he passed, but his wisdom was already far beyond his years. Despite being too young to vote, he knew the importance of his civic duty to hold public officials accountable and to be involved in his local community.

That involvement brought Amari into my life when he attended one of my very first townhalls and left me with a question. In my subsequent conversations with Amari, it was clear that his leadership and vibrancy were going to take him to big and wonderful places in life.

Anyone who was lucky enough to know Amari knew his dreams were big but achievable for someone as bright and determined as him. You just knew Amari would find a way to achieve every single one of them, especially living up to his name and becoming a U.S. President one day. And he would have my vote.

Beyond his ambition, his family knew Amari as compassionate, empathetic, and driven to serve others. Amari wanted to spread kindness and joy wherever he went. He went the extra mile to be a beacon of light and knew how to brighten your day by sharing his warmth through a big grin.

His 16 years have left an incredible imprint on the Lowcountry, and his legacy will be found in every heart that Amari touched, including mine.

I mourn this tragic loss with his family, his classmates, and the massive community that was blessed to know Amari and his greatness.

NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, during National Small Business Week, I join with my fellow Americans in honoring workers, entrepreneurs, and the small business community.

From farms and factories to shops and cafes, small businesses employ hardworking Americans and provide important goods and services to their

neighbors. In Pennsylvania and around the country, small businesses are not only the backbone of our economy, they are the heart of our communities.

This year, they have faced extraordinary challenges. During the coronavirus crisis, many small businesses, following Federal, State, and local mandates, have been forced to radically change the way they do business or even temporarily close their doors.

As jobs were put into jeopardy, Congress quickly acted to provide targeted relief to American families, workers, and small businesses. Under the CARES Act, the Paycheck Protection Program was enacted in record time. This unprecedented program served as a vital lifeline to millions of small businesses. Already, the Paycheck Protection Program has saved more than 50 million jobs across our country. For those workers and their families, this policy is personal.

Just last weekend, I stopped by Boyer Orchards in Bedford County. As I was waiting to buy their famous apples, I had the opportunity to speak to my fellow Penn Staters Matt and Ellen Boyer and their sons and all who work for them tirelessly to keep this family business running.

Like many farms and orchards, they had tough choices when they lost business during the coronavirus shutdown, through no fault of their own; but, thankfully, they had the support to make ends meet and, most importantly, to keep their hardworking team on the payroll.

The Boyer family attributes the Paycheck Protection Program with helping them weather the storm, and they even called this program a godsend.

Today, I am happy to report that the orchard is open and business is booming and the apples are plentiful. I can confirm that they were well worth the wait.

As we celebrate the success of the Boyer family, I also recognize that

□ 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.



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there are small businesses that are still struggling under the burdensome State and local mandates.

The deadline to apply for Paycheck Protection Program support has, unfortunately, passed, and yet too many businesses remain closed or restricted. Some small business leaders are wondering how long they can survive. And, frankly, if we do not act, we risk losing them permanently.

Most of our small businesses have been built by hardworking families over generations. Will Congress let this be their end? Will we allow families on Main Street to be used as bargaining chips in Washington?

Mr. Speaker, we cannot permit small businesses to be wiped out by a virus. This is a time for choosing, and we in Congress must put politics aside and extend a lifeline to the American small businesses.

Congressman STEVE CHABOT, the top Republican on the House Small Business Committee, has introduced commonsense legislation that would reopen the Paycheck Protection Program, free up over \$137 billion of unspent funds, and extend this program until the end of this year. This plan makes sense, and I encourage every Member of Congress to support it.

If 2020 has taught us anything, it is to plan for the unexpected. While many circumstances beyond our control remain uncertain, Congress has an opportunity now to offer small businesses security, and, most important, we have the chance to offer hope to these hardworking Americans.

As my friend Congressman CHABOT said earlier this week, our economy is depending upon America's small businesses, and American small businesses are depending on us.

This Small Business Week, there are livelihoods that are on the line. American families are counting on us. American workers are counting on us. It is time that we deliver for them.

REPUBLICANS ARE FAILING THE PEOPLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I am going to make some comments, but I want to just briefly remark about the gentleman from Pennsylvania's remarks about the PPP.

That program was, of course, a bipartisan program that was negotiated between Mr. CARDIN, Mr. RUBIO, and NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ, the chair of the Small Business Committee here, who played a role.

We passed the HEROES Act. We are 4 months-plus from passing the HEROES Act, and the Senate has taken no action.

Now, one could say, well, the Senate hasn't taken action because they can't get the votes of the Democrats for a bill that we believe is woefully inadequate. I didn't hear the gentleman

talking about those people in food lines or the families who need that payment of \$1,200 and dollars for children. I didn't hear him say anything about the testing capability so we can stop this virus.

I do not criticize him for mentioning the Chabot bill. I will tell my friends on the Republican side, I am hopeful that they are going to get the opportunity to vote either for an agreement between Secretary Mnuchin and Speaker PELOSI and Senator SCHUMER and others who choose to participate in the negotiations.

I am very hopeful that we will have either an agreement or a bill that we can pass that I hope everybody on this floor votes for, which will deal with the problems I mentioned, with the challenges the gentleman from Pennsylvania mentioned. But, of course, the response to HEROES was, from the Republican leader in the Senate: Let the States go bankrupt.

I don't know whether anybody has any thoughts on, if the States go bankrupt, the impact that that will have on the fight against COVID-19. I think it would be substantial, including cities and localities and counties.

So we have some time to go before we are leaving here, and we have time to address not only the challenge that Mr. JOYCE brings up, but the challenges of families and children, of people who are sick.

All of us ought to be motivated by the fact that 200,000 of our fellow citizens have died as a result of COVID-19. I am going to speak to that now.

Mr. Speaker, this week, Democrats are coming to the floor to highlight the work we have been doing over the past 2 years governing for the people, in sharp contrast with the way President Trump and Republicans have failed the people.

First and foremost, they have failed our country by responding inadequately to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Now, we started out with bipartisan action, and that was good, overwhelming bipartisan action, Republicans and Democrats responding to a crisis that was killing our people; and then, unfortunately, that bipartisan process fell apart.

First and foremost, our Republican colleagues have failed our country by responding inadequately to the COVID-19 pandemic by not having the Senate respond to our bill and come to a conference and try to get an agreement. In addition, when we tried to have negotiations, as we had successfully had four times, they refused to come to the table.

In February, President Trump told the American people that the virus, like a miracle, would disappear. He called criticism of his response to the virus a hoax. More than 200,000 Americans have now died from that hoax.

There has been no miracle. Criticism of that failure is no hoax. Other nations' governments have figured out how to slow the spread of the virus, yet

this administration keeps failing and keeps contradicting our health providers and our experts.

Based on our population, Mr. Speaker, if we had the same fatality rate for COVID-19 as Australia—listen, my friends, to this figure. If we had the same fatality rate for COVID-19 as Australia, fewer than 11,000 Americans would have died, if we had had the same success rate. And if we had had the same rate as Japan, fewer than 5,000 Americans would have lost their lives.

Yet our President says we have handled it the best of anybody in the world. The facts, of course, do not interfere with his conclusions.

The Democratic-led House passed the HEROES Act in May—May 15, to be exact—more than 4 months ago. More than 110,000 Americans have died of COVID-19 during the 4 months that President Trump and the Republicans blocked the HEROES Act from helping us defeat this pandemic.

In that same period, President Trump, who in 2011 criticized President Obama for playing golf, in that same period, President Trump left the White House to play golf as many as 30 times—fiddling while Rome burned. That is eight times per month on average.

What did President Trump say when asked in August about the rising fatalities? "It is what it is."

How recklessly irresponsible, how callous and dismissive of people's pain, and how indicative of a lack of decency and leadership.

At the same time, President Trump and congressional Republicans have been working hard to eliminate access to affordable healthcare for millions of Americans and remove protections for more than 133 million people with preexisting conditions. And they say, of course: Oh, no. We are for preexisting conditions. We are just trying to get rid of the law that gives protection for preexisting conditions.

Their lawsuit to overturn the Affordable Care Act comes amid a deadly pandemic worsened by their own failures.

For 4 years, President Trump and Republicans have been promising to unveil a secret plan that they say covers everybody. The President says: I am going to cover everybody—lower cost, higher quality.

We have seen no such plan in 3 years and 8 months of this Presidency. That is because there is no Republican healthcare plan. They tried one early on. It failed. It failed because they couldn't get a Republican vote—John McCain, who thought it wasn't a real bill.

As a matter of fact, the President, who hailed the bill at the White House as the most wonderful thing in the world, 2 weeks later, said: It was a mean bill.

□ 0915

There is only the unyielding drive to get rid of the Affordable Care Act and

tell tens of millions of Americans: You are on your own. Sixty-five-some-odd votes to repeal the Affordable Care Act, no alternative have the Republicans, even when they were in charge, adopted.

As a result of President Trump and Republicans hitting pause, the minority leader of this House said: Let's wait and see what happens. We have seen what happens, 110,000 additional people have died.

As a result of President Trump and Republicans hitting pause on responding to the pandemic, tens of millions are out of work, critical support in the form of expanded unemployment insurance was allowed to expire in July, and the unemployment rate has jumped from 4.7 to 8.4 percent.

The Federal deficit has also skyrocketed as a result of these failures. During President Obama's last full year in office it was \$585 billion. Too high? Yes. But what is it now? \$3.3 trillion. It was the pandemic. Yes, certainly that is the case.

It was the \$1.5 trillion tax cut for the wealthiest in America. It was the pandemic.

But it was the failure to respond in an effective way to what the President, in January, knew was a critically important health risk, and told the American people: Don't worry, it is going to go away in just a few days.

Our health and our economy are not the only things that are under threat from President Trump and his allies in Congress, our democracy is under threat as well. Even before he was sworn into office, the President had shattered the democratic norms that have made America strong and stable.

As a candidate, he solicited campaign help from Russia. Send me those emails, Russia. Send it, in public, brazenly. Help me Russia.

And while in office, of course, he was impeached for soliciting help from Ukraine to help his reelection.

Numerous Trump administration appointees and campaign officials have been convicted of crimes relating to Russia's interference in the 2016 election and lying to law enforcement. I guess we rationalize that if you are an ally of Trump, lying to law enforcement is no problem. Paul Manafort. Michael Flynn.

The President has refused to divest himself of his businesses and created massive conflicts of interest. Since 2015, more than \$16 million of taxpayer funds have been spent at President Trump's own properties.

This is a President for whom the law appears to mean little, for whom democratic norms appear to be nothing, and for whom personal power and enrichment appear always to come first.

Not America first, as he likes to say. Not for the people.

Trump first. Himself above others and above the law.

And Republicans in Congress, unfortunately, and sadly, have been unwilling to stand up and say the emperor has no clothes.

Mr. Speaker, we have been working every day. We passed hundreds of bills. Minimum wage. You are on your own. Violence against women. You are on your own. Equality for all Americans. You are on your own. Voting rights for Americans. You are on your own. Sitting unattended, unconsidered on MITCH MCCONNELL's desk.

Mr. Speaker, America is struggling, and what we ought to be doing is working together. And I am hopeful, as I said, in the next 5 to 6 days we get either an agreement or a bill passed in this House that the Senate will pass. I am for either one of those options, but we must take one of them.

CELEBRATING THE BIRTHDAY OF ROSE BAYUK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to wish happy birthday to Rose Bayuk, who turns 105 on November 2. Rose served as a nurse during World War II and dedicated much of her life to caring for others.

She grew up in Buhl, Minnesota. In 1938, Rose graduated from Khaler School of Nursing in Rochester, Minnesota. Her diploma was signed and presented to her by the famous Mayo brothers themselves.

Upon graduating, she moved to California to begin her career. Shortly after moving, Pearl Harbor was attacked, and Rose decided to serve her country by enlisting in the Army Nurse Corps.

During the war, Rose made several crossings across the Atlantic on an English ocean liner, bringing home wounded from Italy, France, and North Africa.

After her service, Rose continued a life of service by becoming a school nurse, and eventually the head of a nursing home.

Rose now lives in White Bear Lake, Minnesota, where she stays active by going to the gym and playing bridge.

Rose, thank you for your incredible service to our country, and I wish you the happiest of birthdays.

CELEBRATING LIFESTONE HEALTH CARE

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, during National Small Business Week, I rise to honor Dr. Chiamaka Enemuoh, the owner of Lifestone Health Care, a business located in Proctor, Minnesota, that is dedicated to providing compassionate and reliable medical care for clients in a home-like setting.

Lifestone opened in 2014 as a 2,000-foot house with five employees. Thanks to the strong leadership of its owner, Dr. Enemuoh, Lifestone staff and capacity doubled by 2016, allowing them to serve more in the community. In addition to her work at Lifestone, Dr. Enemuoh enjoys serving as a mentor to young African-American women in the community and volunteers much of her time at organizations like the Duluth

Area Chamber of Commerce and African Women's Group.

Due to the valuable services this business provides to the Northland and the dedication of Dr. Enemuoh, the Small Business Association recently named Lifestone Health Care as the 2020 Minnesota Minority-Owned Small Business of the Year.

Thank you to Dr. Enemuoh and the entire staff at Lifestone Health Care for providing excellent healthcare to the residents of Minnesota's Eighth Congressional District. Your commitment to our community serves as an inspiration to all.

Mr. Speaker, entrepreneurs like Dr. Enemuoh are absolutely invaluable to our society. And as we continue to celebrate Small Business Week, we must also reinforce our commitment to empowering entrepreneurs like Dr. Enemuoh who create jobs, provide valuable services, and help drive our economy.

A MESSAGE ON THE PASSING OF RUTH BADER GINSBURG

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise with a message on the passing of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg that I shared with my beloved synagogue, Congregation T'chayah, on Zoom during Saturday's Rosh Hashanah service just before we said the Mourner's Kaddish.

We have to resist what may be our first impulse over the loss of Justice Ginsburg, the horror of it. When people die, it is hard to step back from their circumstances, the circumstances of their death, in order to imbibe the lesson of their life, isn't it? Especially in circumstances like this.

Instead, let us consider this woman. A tiny person. A modest person. A young wife who helped her husband with his schoolwork, only turning to her own in the middle of the night. A woman who, nevertheless, finished at the top of her law school class. A brilliant lawyer no law firm would hire because she had ovaries, and heaven forbid, was a mother.

A person then pushed into teaching and given the space for advocacy. The system, by discriminating against her, set up a mighty campaign to fell discrimination.

The very architect of the assault against legal discrimination against women who, following in the footsteps of Thurgood Marshall, the lawyer, not the Justice, carefully disassembled the wall excluding women from all manner of rights, brick by carefully chosen brick.

The appeals court judge who was not President Clinton's first choice to join the Supreme Court, but who blew him away with her charismatic anti-charisma, her directness, lack of artifice, and legal brilliance so plain that it shone Sun-like.

For nearly three decades, a Supreme Court Justice who hammered out brave decisions and dissents that shone a light toward the future of dignity and justice for all, for which we all long, and on these High Holy Days we reaffirm faithfully is a possible and, indeed, necessary future.

A teacher-Justice, who crafted these decisions in a manner not only meant to make law in the moment, but to teach future Justices, lawyers, and the general public how law and power function in the real world.

In the end, the Justice-turned-icon, Notorious RBG, the most unlikely rock star, whose seeming diminutive frailty was the falsest thing about her, hiding a will of steel, that galloping mind, and a glint in her eye that told every girl: I am with you; and indeed: You are me; we are one.

Why must we breathe in the full measure of this person before we turn to the tragedy of her death at this incredible low point in the history of our Nation? Why can't we just turn with anxiety and determination to the next fight, the fight over RBG's replacement? Because in pausing to appreciate Ruth Bader Ginsburg fully, we see the importance of brilliant strategy and steely determination and good humor.

Reflecting on her astounding accomplishments, we realize that justice can win in the end. Amidst our tears, we realize we have no choice but to listen to her, and to John Lewis, and others we have lost in a moment of turmoil when we need them most, to study their ways, pick up their tools, and march on towards justice.

You want a Rosh Hashanah that tests your faith? Try losing RBG to start things off. You want to make 5781 a year of hope and joy? Try taking immense pride in the outside accomplishments of this tiny Jew and vowing to make her proud of us. Only then, after we immerse ourselves in prayer, reflection, and intention-setting, will we be fully ready to meet the coming moment.

IMF IN THE PANDEMIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to raise awareness about an ongoing issue that is happening at the International Monetary Fund as it combats COVID-19.

As the lead Republican on the Subcommittee for National Security, International Development, and Monetary Policy for the House Financial Services Committee, I invite your attention to a bad policy proposal.

During this time of crisis, the IMF provides financial assistance and debt service relief to its 189 member countries. As a part of the COVID relief, some IMF members, particularly China, have been lobbying for billions in extra relief through a new allocation of Special Drawing Rights, or SDRs.

SDRs are an international reserve asset used to provide liquidity and supplement countries' official reserves. And unlike a typical IMF loan, Mr. Speaker, SDRs do not require repayment. Now, this idea has gained traction among certain congressional Democrats, notably Senator DURBIN and Representatives WATERS and GARCIA, who have proposed allocating no fewer than two trillion SDRs—equivalent to \$2.8 trillion—to the IMF's member countries.

What the Democrats might not fully understand is that if the IMF were to allocate this additional two trillion SDRs, the allocation would be made in line with IMF shareholding weights, not financial need.

This means that the bulk of SDRs would not go to the poorest countries with hundreds of billions of dollars instead going to the richest nations in the world.

□ 0930

Even worse, Mr. Speaker, \$170 billion would go to China, \$20 billion to Iran, \$75 billion to Russia, \$17 billion to Assad's Syria, and \$20 billion to the failed state in Venezuela.

These billions would represent no-strings-attached liquidity for the world's most brutal dictatorships. However, there is an alternate way to ensure the IMF is able to provide assistance to countries that truly need it.

The IMF has two trust funds that can lend or provide grants to the poorest and most vulnerable countries during emergencies, as we have with the pandemic. This is the proposal of House Republicans and of the Trump administration.

Preventing blanket SDR allocations demonstrates that the United States is a leader to help the poorest nations in the midst of this pandemic, but also a leader in accountability in our multilateral institutions. A financial windfall for terrorists and authoritarians is the wrong approach.

HISTORIC BREAKTHROUGH FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I was honored to attend the signing of the historic Abraham Accords at the White House, which represents a historic breakthrough for peace in the Middle East. Bahrain and the UAE are the first Arab countries to normalize relations with Israel in two decades.

I applaud President Trump, Prime Minister Netanyahu, Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed, and King Hamad Al Khalifa for coming together to achieve this critical milestone and step forward.

This achievement proves the success of President Trump's undeniable support for the State of Israel and dedication to U.S. leadership in the region.

I look forward to continuing to work with the administration and our allies around the world to build upon these agreements, develop deeper diplomatic ties, and strengthen our relationships.

RECOGNIZING CANDACE FRANKS

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the career of Candace Franks, who is retiring as the commissioner of the Arkansas State Bank Commission after 13 years in that top position and more than 40 years with the Arkansas State Bank Department. I am proud to have known and worked alongside Candace for over a quarter century.

Candace Franks has been a trailblazer in many regards. Candace is the first woman to serve as the Arkansas bank commissioner in its 107-year history, the first professional bank regulator to serve in the position, and the longest serving commissioner as well.

During Candace's many years of service, she has been a good steward for Arkansas' funds. In 1980, when she began her career, the institutions under the Arkansas State Bank Department held \$7 billion in assets. Today, they hold more than \$123 billion.

In addition to her work as Arkansas bank commissioner, she serves as the chairman of the Conference of State Bank Supervisors, a member of the State Board of Finance, and a member of the Board of the Arkansas Teacher Retirement System.

I thank Candace for her devotion.

HONORING LIFE OF FORMER NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MURPHY) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MURPHY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor an American patriot, a great and good man, and a hero of mine, Brent Scowcroft, who passed away recently.

From humble roots, Brent rose to become an Air Force general, the National Security Advisor to two Presidents, and a statesman whose counsel was sought by policymakers of all political stripes.

After his passing, Brent's family and friends held a ceremony to celebrate his life. They described Brent as an exceptional public servant who left an indelible stamp on U.S. foreign policy and on the National Security Council as an institution.

Brent's contributions as National Security Advisor may be his primary legacy, but what I find most striking about the tributes to Brent are not what they say about him as a professional, but what they say about him as a person.

As Stephen Hadley put it: "There are few people in Washington who were as respected and revered as Brent Scowcroft. It was not just because of what he did. . . . It was because of who he was. A true gentleman . . . much loved by all who had the privilege of working with him."

Bob Gates noted that Brent was "tough as nails on matters he cared about," but also "the most decent, kindest, and humble person I have ever known."

These words resonate with me because I was one of the many people who had the honor to call Brent a role model and a friend. Brent served as a mentor to multiple generations of men and women who valued his wisdom and sought to emulate his example.

I met Brent between my sophomore and junior year of college when I interned at The Scowcroft Group, a firm Brent founded after leaving government.

I was assigned to write a piece on the prospect of Russia selling missiles to Cyprus. I remember gingerly asking Brent for guidance in the way a young nobody approaches a distinguished somebody, expecting to be brushed off. He couldn't have been kinder, patiently walking me through the intricacies of the issue, telling me stories about his experience negotiating with the Soviets, and making me feel at ease.

It was these small acts of grace, repeated so many times, for so many people, when nobody else was watching, that made Brent so special.

Our first meeting was the start of a lifelong friendship that I cherished. Brent took more joy in the success of others than in his own success, and he genuinely cared about me, my family, and my career.

I know how happy he was when his former intern became the first Vietnamese-American woman ever elected to Congress. It made me proud to make him proud.

In fact, it was Brent Scowcroft who is partially responsible for my decision to enter public service. As luck would have it, Brent gave the commencement speech at my college graduation. His message was about the importance of a strong but humble American leadership around the world. It was also about the value of public service, especially government service.

Brent's words stirred something in me. I was a refugee from Vietnam whose family's life had been saved by the U.S. Navy. Brent's speech made me realize that public service might be the best way for me to chisel away at the debt of gratitude I owed this country.

I recalled that speech after 9/11, when I left my private-sector job, went to grad school, and on to work at the Department of Defense. I also recalled that speech a decade later when I made what some might call a foolhardy decision to run for Congress.

After Brent's passing, I tracked down that speech. It wasn't easy because Brent often wrote things by himself and then tended to throw them away, which was consistent with his unpretentious character.

Reading it again made me emotional, and it made me miss Brent. It still inspires me all these years later. In the speech, Brent asked me and my young classmates, our futures before us, to reflect on what we would like our epitaph to say after we drew our last breath.

Then he offered this gentle advice: "I would hope that many of you would consider turning to public service.

There is something enormously fulfilling about being engaged in something bigger than you yourself. It imparts a satisfying sense of purpose which, in my experience, is not attained in any other way. And there is a desperate need in this country for good people to man our government structures. I know it is getting more and more difficult to be a public servant. We have driven many of our best people away. But I ask you to consider public service, not because it is easy, but because it is hard, rewarding, and oh-so-necessary. How well the wonderful things this great Nation stands for will be preserved and projected will depend on the quality of people whose hands are on the helm of state."

This Nation was blessed to have Brent's steady hands on the helm of state.

Ginny Mulberger, one of Brent's closest friends and colleagues, said the word that best described Brent was "devotion." He was devoted to his country, his family, and his friends.

His legacy will be carried forward by men and women he taught, mentored, and inspired to pursue public service. What better epitaph could there be?

Rest in peace, General.

PROMISE OF OPERATION WARP SPEED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Operation Warp Speed moves us closer to a cure for COVID-19. Thanks to President Trump, the administration, and the private sector, a viable vaccine is now within reach.

Operation Warp Speed has proceeded at an unprecedented pace, and it reflects a profound level of urgency. It is a direct reflection of President Trump's commitment to protecting the American people.

Taxpayers at the Federal level have committed over \$10 billion to support the development of a vaccine, and the private sector has stepped up to meet this challenge head-on.

Keep in mind that many vaccines and their subsequent clinical trials can take many years to complete. Without a doubt, we are closer to eradicating COVID-19 thanks to Operation Warp Speed.

PROGROWTH POLICIES BENEFIT AMERICANS

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in a recent report released by the U.S. Census, it was revealed that the median household income in the United States rose by 6.8 percent in 2019. I want to repeat that. The median household income in the United States rose by 6.8 percent in 2019.

This was the highest annual increase on record, and it is all thanks to the commonsense, progrowth policies that are being led by President Trump and congressional Republicans.

Not surprisingly, household incomes also grew 50 percent faster last year

than the entire 8 years of the Obama administration.

The good news doesn't stop there. New small business applications increased twice as much in President Trump's first 2 years in office versus President Obama's last 2.

Mr. Speaker, it is quite evident that progrowth policies are the difference between inflating government bureaucracy and empowering American families. It is just that simple.

Mr. Speaker, on September 23, there was an article in *The Washington Times* titled "Trump creates jobs. Biden destroys them. It's not complicated," and I include in the RECORD the article.

TRUMP CREATES JOBS. BIDEN DESTROYS THEM.
IT'S NOT COMPLICATED.

Trump's record proves that he knows how to create a strong economy.

Donald Trump has proven that he knows what it takes to create jobs on a massive scale and ensure that prosperity is shared by all Americans. Democrat presidential nominee Joe Biden doesn't even know how many letters are in the word "jobs."

President Trump's record proves that he knows how to create a strong and growing economy that generates enormous opportunity for all Americans to succeed. Prior to the artificial contraction caused by the coronavirus pandemic, the national unemployment rate had been consistently hovering at a 50-year low, and joblessness had reached the lowest level ever recorded for both black and Hispanic workers.

The president's pro-growth economic policies played a major role in creating the strongest economy in history, which was a particularly impressive feat after eight years of stagnation under the Obama-Biden administration. The 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, for example, cut taxes for every income bracket, particularly benefitting middle-income Americans. The tax bill also created Opportunity Zones, driving tens of billions of dollars in new investment to historically underdeveloped communities in every state, providing jobs, housing, and infrastructure necessary to revive those communities.

Mr. Trump's emphasis on targeted deregulation has also made it easier and more efficient to create jobs and start new business ventures in this country. In 2012, halfway through the Obama-Biden era, federal regulations were placing a massive burden on the small businesses that account for almost half of all jobs in this country, costing an average of \$11,724 each year in regulatory compliance costs for each new employee they hired. The Trump administration slashed tens of billions of dollars worth of harmful, job-killing regulations, saving American households over \$3,000 per year on average. Mr. Biden, however, is vowing to undo these effective policies and replace them with even more crippling taxes and regulations than before, particularly on middle-income Americans. His proposals to eliminate entire industries such as fracking and increase the federal minimum wage to \$15 per hour would be a blow to small- and medium-sized businesses that are only just getting back on their feet after months of pandemic-related lockdowns.

We don't have to take him at his word, though. Mr. Biden, a career politician who has spent nearly half a century in Washington, has a long history of supporting job-killing policies such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which cost Americans over a million jobs. Mr. Biden also supported normalizing trade relations

with China, paving the way for the repressive communist country to secure membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO), leading to the loss of over 60,000 American factories and millions more blue collar jobs.

The former vice president clearly has no idea how to manage an economy, and his extensive record of bungling the job as both a senator and vice president proves it. Under the Obama-Biden administration's job-killing policies, the American middle class experienced a double-whammy in the aftermath of the Great Recession, contributing to this country's slowest economic recovery since World War II.

While Mr. Biden was still struggling to pinpoint just how many letters are in the word "jobs," former President Obama entrusted him to manage the administration's economic recovery agenda—and it turned out to be a miserable failure. President Trump turned things around in a hurry once he took office, and he's already working the same magic as he orchestrates a "V-shaped" recovery from the artificial coronavirus downturn. Results matter, and Donald Trump is the only candidate with a proven track record of delivering the sort of results the American people need.

CELEBRATING 78TH ANNIVERSARY OF CAMP PENDLETON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Camp Pendleton's 78th anniversary.

In 1942, the Marine Corps began construction on a new base north of Camp Elliott in San Diego. When it was ready, the 9th Marine Regiment marched north from Camp Elliott to the new base at the former Rancho Santa Margarita.

On September 25, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt named the base Camp Pendleton in honor of World War I Major General Joseph H. Pendleton.

As a key amphibious training base, Camp Pendleton is crucial to the Marine Corps in advancing and sustaining the readiness of operations forces. Since World War II, Camp Pendleton has served as a major training base used by Marine forces before deploying into combat, and I am proud of the role that they have played in defending our country.

After the horrific attacks on September 11, Camp Pendleton provided crucial training to the Army, Army National Guard units, and allied forces, who deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan.

Camp Pendleton isn't just a military base; it is a vital part of our community throughout the 49th District. The military families and veterans who live on and around the base make our district a special place, and I am proud to serve them in Congress.

Those families are also just one of the reasons why serving on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee is so important to me.

I have made the well-being of our veterans and servicemembers one of my top priorities in Congress. They have sacrificed for our freedom, and it is our responsibility to honor that sac-

rifice by supporting them in civilian life.

Once again, I am honored to represent Camp Pendleton and the families who call it home.

Happy birthday, Camp Pendleton.

HONORING DON CORAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Don Coram of Montrose, Colorado.

Don was born in Montrose and raised in a farming and ranching family. He has been married to his wife, Dianna, for 53 years. Together, they have a son, Dee.

Don's agricultural background provided him with a thorough understanding of the unique needs of the communities on the Western Slope that led him to be a successful businessman and a well-respected elected official.

Don began his career in public service first as a county commissioner, later serving in the Colorado State House and, most recently, as a Colorado State senator.

At the Colorado Capitol, he has extensive influence in crafting legislation to preserve and to protect water rights, bringing resources to local agencies to more effectively prevent and combat wildfires and revitalize investment into Main Streets across the State. Don consistently works with his colleagues across the aisle on common-sense policies, which has earned him high remarks from legislators from all four corners of the State.

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Don's leadership, experience, and knowledge of rural interests and needs have helped him to advance legislation that have no doubt improved the lives of thousands of families and businesses and communities throughout western Colorado.

While he would never admit it, Don is a role model for others. For decades, he has selflessly supported local causes by serving on the school board, the Delta-Montrose Vocational Center, volunteering for nonprofits, and actively participating with several other local organizations.

Don's efforts to serve his community reach all the way to Washington. He has been a trusted adviser to me on numerous pieces of legislation and always puts thoughtful consideration in any time I ask for his input. Don has been a great leader for the Third District during my tenure in Congress, and he is personally a good and loyal friend.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to give my utmost praise to Don for his compassionate service to our great State and the Nation over the years, and I wish him and his wife, Dianna, the best as they continue their work to be able to improve the quality of life in communities throughout the West Slope.

HONORING DIANNA CORAM

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dianna Coram of Montrose, Colorado, for her lifelong service to her community and to the State of Colorado.

Born during the middle of a blizzard on her grandfather's farm, Dianna is a third-generation Coloradan who truly embodies the unique spirit of western Colorado.

Dianna has been a loving wife for over 53 years to her husband, Don, with whom they have one son, Dee. Her husband, Don, noted to me that, of those 53 years, 35 of those years have been happy.

Dianna spent most of her adult life building a reputation as a respected figure in Delta and Montrose, where she spends much of her time strengthening and improving her community through her dedicated volunteer work with nonprofits, the local school, county fairs, and organizations such as the Dolphin House, the Boys & Girls Club, Downtown Improvement Group, the San Juan Cancer Center, and currently serves as the Third Congressional District representative on the Colorado State Fair Board.

Dianna's reputation reaches far beyond the West Slope. If you visit the Colorado State Capitol and mention the name Dianna Coram, legislators and staff from both sides of the aisle will give a smile and be quick to share a story of her.

Dianna is always front and center in the political arena within the Third District, where she has been active since the young age of 14. It was then she could very well have been the only person of her age to be found walking the streets of Montrose with a "Barry Goldwater for President" sign.

A few years back, when the Montrose Chapter of Republican Women's future was at stake, Dianna stepped forward as soon as their president resigned. Since then, her work has paid dividends, where, just this past year, it was the only chapter in Colorado to receive the Gold Achievement Award.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor to recognize Dianna for her hard work for her community. Like so many others who have had the privilege to be able to know her, I will always be grateful for her friendship to my wife, Jean, and me.

Her service to the State of Colorado and the Third Congressional District is truly appreciated by so many who have gotten to know her over the years. I stand with the residents of Montrose in congratulating Dianna for her achievements, and I look forward to her continued success as a community leader.

WE HAVE MUCH WORK TO DO TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE CAUSE OF SUDDEN UNEXPECTED DEATH SYNDROME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak in support of legislation we considered earlier this week, the Scarlett's Sunshine on Sudden Unexpected Death Act.

More importantly, today I rise in the memory of my great-niece, Lia, who died from AIDS just 2 years ago. As her mother and grandmother, my sister, said: Our family will never be the same.

Lia is with me in my heart and in the work we do in Congress every day. She turned out to be a formidable advocate at just 6 months of life.

Each year, roughly 3,500 infants tragically die from sudden unexpected death in the United States, impacting families across this country in unimaginable ways.

While the incidence of AIDS has declined by more than 50 percent since the 1990s, we still have so much work to do to better understand the cause of sudden unexpected death syndrome and advance research that can develop prevention strategies and further reduce infant mortality in America.

The bipartisan legislation that the House passed this week, the Scarlett's Sunshine on Unexpected Death Act, is a comprehensive approach to improving national guidelines and data consistency for sudden infant death and sudden unexpected death for children.

It also offers support for the families grieving their loss and supports evidence-based approaches for outreach to decrease risk factors.

I am a proud sponsor of this bill for my great-niece Lia, and I am pleased to see the House advance this important legislation this week.

HONORING SUPREME COURT JUSTICE RUTH
BADER GINSBURG

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor and commemorate the life of Ruth Bader Ginsburg, the "Notorious RBG."

As Americans across the country mourn this tremendous loss, we look back on an amazing life and an extraordinary career that so clearly shaped the world we live in today.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg was a trailblazer for gender equality, a brilliant jurist who wrote some of our country's most important legal opinions, and a fierce defender of women's rights. Her presence, her grace, indeed, her courage on the Court will be missed by all who cherished her advocacy.

As only the second woman to serve on the highest court in the land, Justice Ginsburg inspired a generation of women—my generation—to join her efforts in creating a more perfect union and combating injustice that lurked in every corner of our country.

From authoring the Court's opinion in landmark cases that struck down laws discriminating against women to issuing blistering dissent in cases like *Ledbetter v. Goodyear*, where she believed the Court was failing to address pay discrimination in the workplace, Justice Ginsburg's voice on the Supreme Court represented the life experiences of so many American women.

Justice Ginsburg led a full and meaningful life, and her chapter in American history will be earmarked for generations to come. It is now up to all of us to complete the work unfulfilled and, in her words: "Fight for the things you care about, but do it in a way that will lead others to join you."

Justice Ginsburg has passed the torch, and now it is up to us.

RESTORE, REBUILD, RENEW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, our country has undoubtedly been rocked by coronavirus. The pandemic has put a strain on our physical, mental, and financial health.

As time has passed, it has been easy to focus on the negative; however, I am encouraged by the work I have seen from my House Republican colleagues.

Instead of playing partisan politics, I have seen a commitment to America. I have seen a concerted effort to renew the American Dream, restore our way of life, and rebuild the greatest economy ever.

America is worth fighting for, and while the pandemic is currently at the forefront of our minds, there is a bright future ahead of us all. We will rise from this crisis thanks to the resiliency, the grit, and the determination of the American people.

Renewing the American Dream can mean a lot of different things. To me, it starts with two things: broadband connectivity and a capable, trained workforce.

In 21st century America, reliable connectivity is something many of us take for granted. Just like flipping the switch to turn on your lights, we have come to expect reliable, fast, uninterrupted access to the internet.

Still, many communities across the country don't have reliable broadband connectivity, particularly in rural America.

In time, the coronavirus will be a thing of the past, but our national need for reliable broadband connectivity is not going anywhere. Connectivity impacts every aspect of our lives: commerce, education, healthcare, precision agriculture, and more. We can and must invest in this critical infrastructure.

We must also invest in career and technical education opportunities.

Just prior to the pandemic, there were nearly 7 million job openings across the country. Contrasting that figure with the potential of our Nation's learners, whether they are entering the workforce for the first time, learning a new skill, or reentering the workforce after some time away, there is an obvious disconnect. This is often referred to as the "skills gap," and CTE is a proven way to bridge this divide.

A one-size-fits-all approach to education is not an effective way to prepare students for the workforce, and CTE should not be viewed as plan B. It is a valuable educational option that empowers learners of all ages to take control of their personal and their professional futures.

Restoring our way of life includes defeating this virus and keeping America healthy. Thanks to President Trump's leadership, Operation Warp Speed has placed us light-years ahead in researching, developing, and, soon, administering a coronavirus vaccine. The President has unleashed the power of the private sector to partner with the Department of Health and Human Services, as well as the Department of Defense, to help eradicate the virus.

Prior to the pandemic, we had built the greatest economy this country has ever seen, and we will rebuild it. We have done it once, and we can do it again with America-first trade policies and by strengthening our supply chain—that means a strong manufacturing sector that helps America stay competitive—and supporting legislation that strengthens the supply chain and bolsters our Nation's potential for a prosperous future by keeping good-paying, family-sustaining jobs right here at home.

Now I am confident that we can and will defeat this virus and renew the American Dream, restore our way of life, and rebuild our economy.

JUSTICE FOR BREONNA TAYLOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise.

Mr. Speaker, and still I rise in the name of justice for Breonna Taylor.

Mr. Speaker, it has been widely reported that the death of Breonna Taylor is a tragedy. Her death is being reported as a tragedy: a tragedy because she was innocent, she committed no crime; a tragedy because it happened in her home in the midnight hour; a tragedy because she was unarmed. It has been reported that her death was a tragedy.

But there is a question, Mr. Speaker, about her death that we have to ask that few want to hear, because few want to consider the answer. But this is the preeminent question as it relates to her death, a question that will haunt us because of the history that we have with race relations in this country.

We have to ask the question. It is a question that the status quo doesn't want to hear, because the status quo is concerned about the answer. It is a question that deals with systemic discrimination.

Today I ask the question: If Breonna Taylor were a 26-year-old innocent White woman—innocent White woman, innocent White woman—who was killed in the middle of the night when Black police officers intruded into her home,

would her death be a tragedy or a crime?

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HONORING THE LIFE OF SANDEEP DHALIWAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Sheriff Sandeep Dhaliwal who was tragically and senselessly killed in the line of duty last year, September 27, 2019.

Deputy Dhaliwal was the first observant Sikh to serve in Harris County Sheriff's Office and was the first Sikh American in Texas to receive a policy accommodation to wear articles of faith, including his turban and beard, while serving.

His story is an American story. Born in India, he moved to Houston, Texas, at an early age with his parents. He started a successful business but felt called to serve and build better relations and understanding between the Sikh and all greater-Houston communities.

He was a beloved husband, father, and son who selflessly served others and was a role model to all who knew him. Like many of the brave men and women in law enforcement who put on the uniform to protect and serve communities across our great Nation, Deputy Sandeep Dhaliwal is a hero.

HONORING THE LIFE OF SERGEANT ERIC TWISDALE

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Clay County Sheriff Sergeant Eric Twisdale who passed away due to complications from COVID-19.

Anyone who knew Sergeant Twisdale said he was committed to serving the community. Throughout his 28 years of active service, he showed that commitment and was rewarded, receiving several awards, including the Lifesaving Award in 2014 for saving a person from drowning.

He was honored as the 2015 Deputy of the Year for displaying exceptional valor while helping stop two murder suspects during a high-speed chase through several counties.

There is a common thread that runs through our Nation's law enforcement community: courage, and selfless service to others.

Sergeant Twisdale most certainly possessed both in abundance. He is survived by his children, many grandchildren, and family members.

I thank Sergeant Twisdale for his service and for keeping our community safe. He will be missed.

CELEBRATING THE OPENING OF MIDDLEBURG VA CLINIC

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the critical work being done by our VA health centers in Florida's Third Congressional District, and specifically to congratulate the opening of the new Middleburg VA Clinic.

On September 15, the Middleburg VA Clinic opened to patients. The clinic is vital for the health and well-being of so many veterans who call Clay County home.

Before the state-of-the-art facility opened, I introduced a bill with the entire Florida delegation that would name this clinic after Naval Chief Petty Officer Andrew Baker, a former Clay County resident and American hero who lost his life while serving our country.

During these turbulent times, we must never forget to honor those who serve and protect our fellow citizens and the Constitution from enemies both foreign and domestic.

CONGRATULATING UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA ON NUMBER 6 RANKING FOR PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a proud Florida Gator. In the last "Best Colleges" edition of the U.S. News & World Report, the University of Florida was named the number 6 public university in the country. That ranking marks the fourth—I want to repeat that, that ranking marks the fourth—consecutive year the University of Florida has risen in the rankings for public universities, jumping from number 14 in 2017 to number 6 today.

UF is one of the finest research universities in the United States, attracting the best and brightest from around the great State of Florida, America, and the world.

I want to congratulate President Kent Fuchs, his staff, the faculty, student body, and the board of trustees for their collective efforts in continuing to elevate the University of Florida to higher and higher rankings.

And I can't end without saying: Go Gators.

SUPPORTING FIRST RESPONDERS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and show my support for our Nation's first responders and law enforcement officials.

On September 14, we witnessed the assassination attempt of two Los Angeles County sheriff deputies in Compton, California.

Just yesterday, we saw two more attacked in Louisville. As I speak on this floor, the 31-year-old female and 24-year-old male deputies who were brutally ambushed, thankfully, have been released from the hospital.

The officers attacked yesterday, hopefully, will survive also. The support from across the country for these heroes is inspiring, even as the leftwing radicals shouted obscenities outside the hospital and yelled they hoped the officers would die.

While the President pursues noble action through peace accords in the Middle East, the Democratic Party cannot find its voice in admonishing domestic terrorists targeting our brave law enforcement officers across the country.

I stand with the President, with our law enforcement, and with the foundation of this country—respect for life,

defense of liberty, and the protection of property.

SUPPORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HORSFORD). The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) for 5 minutes.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express support for our Nation's public school systems, particularly, our K-12 institutions that are grappling with a frightening reality.

Unfortunately, the coronavirus pandemic has posed an unprecedented threat to our schools and without additional further assistance, they cannot afford to take necessary safety measures to reopen.

For example, according to a recent Government Accountability Office report, 4 of 10 districts need to update or replace HVAC systems in at least half of their school buildings. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has identified proper ventilation as a key consideration for schools seeking to reopen safely.

Today, it has been 6 months since New York City Public Schools and many others across the Nation were shuttered. The decision to close our schools was necessary and slowed the disease's spread, saving lives.

However, I understand this was a difficult decision for many families because of the vital support services that schools provide.

Not only is the school system where young people learn, but they also serve as a vital community anchor, providing nutritional assistance, special education, teacher support, and childcare. We all want schools to reopen for our students, but it must be done safely, and that requires additional Federal resources.

In March, the Families First Coronavirus Response Act and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security, or CARES Act, were signed into law. Both measures help address the urgent challenges facing every part of our education system. These funds help educators adjust to long-term school closures, fund purchases for online learning materials, and provide a lifeline for public schools.

While the relief bills enacted so far took steps in the right direction, the magnitude of this pandemic demands more. Four months ago, the House passed the HEROES Act which will go even further. Without the HEROES Act, budget shortfalls are projected to reach nearly \$500 billion for State governments alone.

The Senate's inaction has resulted in no relief for State and local governments, which are now being forced to make deep cuts to public education. Without significant Federal funding, our schools cannot upgrade buildings, provide PPE, continue virtual or blended learning, and, ultimately, safely reopen.

As the public health crisis has worsened since the passage of the HEROES

Act, the amount of funding needed to repair and modernize school facilities for the safe reopening has grown. My colleagues and I are now fighting for \$300 billion to safely reopen our schools and maintain services for students.

Today, I am calling on the Senate to act immediately and pass a comprehensive relief package that provides significant resources to safely reopen our schools and protect students, staff, and families.

We must guarantee the academic achievement and basic development needs of our youth. However, we must also care for the safety and the mental and physical health of our students, educators, staff, and families.

At every level of government, we must do more for our teachers, our school administrators, and the families who depend on critical services provided by our public school system. That is why the Senate needs to stop obstructing and pass meaningful legislation for our Nation's families.

PROMOTING FARM AND AGRICULTURAL WORKER SAFETY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. HAGEDORN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HAGEDORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of bipartisan legislation, the Farm and Agricultural Worker Safety Education Act, which I am proud to introduce with my friend from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR).

The coronavirus pandemic has highlighted the need to ensure that we have a safe and reliable workforce to maintain our food supply. In order to win the battle with COVID-19, we must guarantee that the most up-to-date and science-based information is readily available and accessible for community leaders, educators, and rural businesses.

Our legislation will help guarantee that timely, relevant health and safety guidelines are reaching our rural workforce and communities by allowing higher learning institutions to apply for grants to distribute best practices and safety guidance to help farms, ag workers, and others who conduct business during this pandemic.

When we think about best practices and safety in the rural areas, we often think about tractor accidents and how to stop the farmers from being hurt in grain bin incidents and things of that nature.

We haven't really delved into this idea that we have to look at the health of our employees, the workers who are in the packing plants, the folks driving the trucks, the people at the distribution plants, and the people on the farms.

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We have learned during this pandemic that when our health workers and when our workers on the farms and everything are in trouble, we are in

trouble. We had shortages in our grocery stores of meat products, and that was not due to any problems having a supply of hogs, for instance. We had excess supply. But the folks who did the work at the packing plants were down, and we had disruptions, which led to those types of shortages.

So to make sure that we ensure our food supply and that we have everyone in as safe a condition as possible, we want to have these grants and best practices moving forward.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting this important initiative that will help ensure the safety of our farmers in rural communities as we work to keep rebuilding our economy.

RECOGNIZING OFFICER BLAKE CRULL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sixth District hero Greenfield Police Officer Blake Crull.

Officer Crull was on a routine patrol when he saw a flipped car on fire. He sprang into action and ran toward the danger. With no regard for his personal safety, Officer Crull saved a woman from the burning car, which exploded mere moments later.

Brave acts such as Officer Crull's are the very reason I will always back the blue and never defund the police. I thank Officer Crull for his courageous and brave service to our community.

FIGHTING FOR CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLES

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, as Indiana's Sixth District Representative, it is my duty to fight for the conservative Hoosier principles on which my constituents sent me to Washington.

My Republican colleagues and I are committed to the American people. We will renew the American Dream. We achieve this by making sure students can attend a great school, no matter their ZIP Code, by honoring the service of our veterans with good healthcare and job opportunities, and by supporting technical education.

We will restore our way of life. We achieve this by defeating COVID-19, by defending our police and not defunding them, and by upholding our constitutional rights.

We will rebuild the greatest economy our Nation has ever seen. We achieve this by getting Americans back to work, by ending our dependence on China, and by upgrading America's infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, America is worth fighting for. This is our commitment to America.

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION CENTENNIAL

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the American Soybean Association centennial celebration.

One hundred years ago, the American Soybean Association was started in my home State of Indiana at Soyland

Farms in Camden. Today, the association advocates for our great soybean farmers while promoting the growth of the U.S. soybean industry, a thriving Hoosier asset and industry.

Congratulations to the association on its 100th year. As a supporter of the ag industry, I wish them the best of luck in the next 100 years.

RECOGNIZING FUTURE OF WORK

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Future of Work initiative in Muncie, Indiana, for its leadership in the 21st century workforce development.

The Future of Work organization includes Innovation Connector, Ivy Tech Community College, Ball State University, Purdue Polytechnic, Muncie-Delaware County Economic Development, Muncie Community Schools, Eastern Indiana Works, Ball Brothers Foundation, and East Central Indiana Regional Partnership.

It is paving the way for students and jobseekers to prepare for careers in technology, engineering, and manufacturing. I thank Future of Work for helping young Americans develop skills to join the 21st century workforce.

SUPPORTING SECOND AMENDMENT

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my proud support of the Second Amendment.

The Constitution affords the right of the people to keep and bear arms, and that shall not be infringed.

As a lifetime member of the NRA, I understand what it is like to have your constitutional rights attacked. We take a look at the riots, looting, and danger right here on our own front doorsteps, and we see that the ability to protect our families and ourselves has never been more important.

As the Representative from Indiana's Sixth District, I promise to uphold the Constitution.

APPLAUDING TRUMP ADMINISTRATION'S SUPPORT OF FARMERS

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the Trump administration's commitment to our great American farmers.

This week, the USDA announced \$14 billion for agricultural producers who continue to face market disruptions and associated costs due to COVID-19.

President Trump made a promise to put American farmers first, and he is doing just that. This commitment to farmers has helped the hardworking Sixth District Hoosier farmers who have been impacted by this pandemic. Our ag community feeds this Nation, and I applaud the Trump administration's unwavering support.

SUPPORTING PPP FOR SMALL BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. JACOBS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, of the many excellent provisions in the

CARES Act, which was passed by this body, undoubtedly one of the most successful was the PPP, the Paycheck Protection Program, which literally helped thousands of small businesses and over 50 million jobs be saved during the COVID pandemic.

The PPP was also successful because it partnered with the private sector, utilizing local banks to disburse the PPP loans. Often these banks already had existing relationships with the small businesses in their communities. These existing relationships between banks and small businesses were invaluable in getting these funds out onto the street in record speed—again, saving thousands of businesses and millions of jobs. In my district alone, PPP saved over 50,000 jobs.

It is due to the success of the PPP and the significant need for additional PPP funds for small businesses around the Nation that I rise in support of H.R. 8265, sponsored by Representative CHABOT.

This is a very commonsense piece of legislation. You see, Mr. Speaker, there are approximately \$130 billion in unspent PPP funds. This bill simply enables the Small Business Administration to do another round of PPP awards. There is still incredible demand and need for this program. So this is not an allocation of additional money.

As both sides debate a much larger and more complicated new stimulus package, I think this bill is a great first step. It is a program that has shown itself to be incredibly effective in saving jobs and small businesses. There is most definitely more demand for PPP funds for the small businesses and local nonprofits. The model of awarding the funds has shown itself to be excellent. Finally, it doesn't require an additional appropriation.

Mr. Speaker, our small businesses are fighting for their survival, and millions of jobs hang in the balance. We can do this. This money is there, and the program works.

UPDATING AMERICA'S ENERGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. O'HALLERAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of H.R. 4447, the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act. I am proud that that bill was used as a shell for this legislation.

This legislative package is the work of over 40 critical pieces of energy and environment legislation from the House. Many of the bills included in this package are bipartisan, and I would like to thank our leadership, committee chairs, and Members on both sides of the aisle for contributing to this effort.

This bill will take meaningful steps to update our energy infrastructure, create new jobs, and take important steps to address climate change in our country.

The last major Federal effort to address our changing energy landscape occurred in 2007. The urgency of the climate crisis and energy infrastructure crisis cannot be overstated.

As the proud Representative of Arizona's First Congressional District, and as seen throughout the Western United States and our Nation, communities are facing the effects of climate change every day. From larger, deadlier forest fires to crippling droughts, Arizonans know the real-life implications of our changing planet.

This is why today's bill is so important. It addresses the growing climate crisis and revitalizes our sagging energy economy. It creates much-needed job growth across our Nation. It is a win-win-win.

As Members of Congress, we must work in a bipartisan manner to identify commonsense policy solutions to these critical issues and help hard-working families find a just transition as our energy economy continues to evolve.

The legislative package we are voting on today does more than just update our Nation's energy infrastructure. It creates tens of thousands of new, good-paying energy jobs that support a family and will be created through the new programs, initiatives, and Federal projects created within this bill to accelerate the deployment of clean energy technologies.

We make meaningful investments in research and development programs to unlock the energy technologies of tomorrow, limit our carbon footprint, and preserve the environment for future generations to enjoy and prosper. We need to continue to identify legislative initiatives like the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act that will work on a large scale to create new jobs in growing industries.

I am humbled to see two bills I introduced, the Expanding Access to Sustainable Energy Act, and the Tribal Power Act, be included in today's critical legislative package. And I am proud to stand today in favor of the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting to pass this important legislation.

HONORING MY WIFE, SHANNON, AND THE GREAT AMERICAN MEDICAL SYSTEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my wife, Shannon, because this is the 21st anniversary of her last chemotherapy treatment after being diagnosed and treated for colon cancer in 1999.

This is a day that we will all remember. It is the day of success, much different from the day of her diagnosis just a little over 6 months before that.

We were a young couple with a 2-year-old daughter and didn't know what the future held. But because of the great American medical system and the research that was done out here at places like the NIH for years before my wife was diagnosed, she was able to get the surgery and the treatment she needed to now celebrate this anniversary.

On that last day, when that poisonous chemotherapy stopped having to enter her veins, little did we know we would be blessed with two more children, twin boys, just a short time later. They were born less than a year from then.

While our daughter is now 23 and our sons are 20, this is an opportunity to talk about the greatness of America's healthcare system and the greatness of the ingenuity within our healthcare system in this country.

What is frustrating to me, Mr. Speaker, is that sometimes I hear my colleagues on the other side of the aisle talk about how we on this side of the aisle want to get rid of preexisting conditions coverage. Every time I hear that, it hurts because I have seen what my wife went through. I live, she lives, and our family lives with her preexisting coverage every day.

Let's stop playing politics with healthcare. Let's celebrate what America is all about and how we help heal the world. Let's do it today, the day that I get to honor the love of my life, my wife, Shannon.

Shannon, I can't thank you enough for who you are. I can't thank you enough for your courage. And I am so blessed to be able to call you my wife.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 11 a.m. today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 28 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1100

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. YARMUTH) at 11 a.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Lord, Father of us all, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

At a time when so many are worried about business survival, rent payment, and unemployment benefits, impel those in our government who are charged with promoting the general welfare to come together to negotiate solutions benefitting all Americans in need.

Pour forth Your spirit of wisdom, patience, and good will upon all the Members of Congress during these troubling

days for so many of our Nation's citizens.

May all that is done this day 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 gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. ESHOO 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

HONORING JUSTICE RUTH BADER GINSBURG

(Ms. ESHOO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor this morning on behalf of the people of California's 18th Congressional District to pay tribute to the late Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

Inscribed on the front of the building of the Supreme Court are the words: "Equal justice under the law." And that is what Justice Ginsburg did. She brought equality relative to voting rights, to gender equity, to civil rights. That was her work. She took it seriously using her extraordinary intelligence, her faith, her belief in a more perfect union.

We pay tribute to her in a unique way. In history, there are very few individuals that are known by their initials: FDR, LBJ, JFK, and now RBG.

As the poet wrote: And so she passed and all the trumpets sounded on the other side.

Thank you, Justice Ginsburg, may you rest in peace.

TRIBUTE TO TOM WICKHAM, HOUSE PARLIAMENTARIAN

(Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say thank you and pay tribute to our friend and this Chamber's Parliamentarian, Tom Wickham.

Since the creation of the position in 1927, Tom is just the sixth Parliamentarian in the history of this body.

While Representatives come and go, and majorities change from session to session, one constant is the Parliamentarian's office and their commitment to uphold the rules and traditions of this very Chamber.

The Parliamentarian advises not only the Speaker, but serves with an open door to all Members, majority and minority, so our voices and our constituents' voices can be heard in this legislative process.

I speak for all Republicans when I commend Tom for his professionalism, sound judgment, and steady demeanor in carrying out his duties.

You see, Mr. Speaker, America was founded on an idea. Our Founders determined that a deliberative body governed of, by, and for the people would best serve the interest of this Nation.

Our Congress, a literal coming together of people and ideas from every corner of the Nation, is tasked with debating the issues of the day. And it is up to Tom and his staff to make sure that we do so in a way that is consistent with the enduring rules and precedents of this institution.

Looking out for the institution is not exactly a glamorous job. Most of the Parliamentarian's work goes on behind the scenes and without public recognition. But it is essential to our democracy and it embodies the very best of civil service.

Tom has served this body and this country for 25 years. Some of my staffers refer to Tom as Dumbledore from Harry Potter—he knows all the answers, you just have to ask the right questions.

I know Members will continue to seek out Tom for advice, and I encourage all of them to extend the same courtesy to his successor, Jason Smith.

Now, let's not be confused, it is not Representative JASON SMITH from Missouri, it is a different Jason Smith.

I want to especially thank Tom's wife, Heather, and his children, Brady and Elizabeth, for sharing Tom with us for all those years and all those late nights, through too many late-night voting sessions and last-minute negotiations to count.

Tom, you have served well. We wish you the best in retirement, and hope you get to watch lots of Iowa football now that the Big Ten has resumed play.

But on behalf of a very grateful Nation, I want to say thank you. I know times get heated. I know people are passionate about their ideas. I know your decisions cannot be made based upon who is in the majority or who is in the minority.

I have watched you make some of the most difficult decisions, but they are always the right one. This country could only imagine being a Parliamentarian when a decision is being made whether a Speaker has broken the rules or not. It would be easy to fold to the pressure of the majority, and I am proud to say Tom always held with the people of this Nation. That is what we

look for in a Parliamentarian. That is what we ask for, and that is exactly what you gave us.

Thank you for your service, and we appreciate all that you have done for this Nation.

HONORING OUR BRAVE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

(Mrs. MILLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor our Nation's brave law enforcement officials who protect our communities from violent crime.

Just weeks ago, in West Virginia, a Fayette County deputy, Levi Garretson, was attacked during a traffic stop. Thankfully, volunteer firefighter, Calvin Endicott, was nearby to help fight off the attacker.

Because of Mr. Endicott's actions, Deputy Garretson was able to go home that night. Sadly, this is not the case for many officers in our country. This growing hatred is appalling. Incredibly, some of my colleagues across the aisle call to defund the police.

Our country was founded on ideals that promote civility and security for all Americans. We need to unify around a shared goal of law and order, to stop the rioters and anarchists who burn our cities and threaten our law enforcement.

I will always stand with our brothers and sisters in uniform.

RECOGNIZING DR. CHRISTAL ALBRECHT

(Mr. OLSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with sadness and joy; sadness because our leader at Alvin Community College, ACC, Dr. Christal Albrecht, announced she will retire as our incredible president on August 31 of next year; joyful because of the 7 amazing years she gave us as our president.

She arrived as our sixth president in May of 2014. She came aboard with a great school; she leaves an even greater school.

She was able to corral groups like faculty, students, donors, who sometimes have a break with the herd mentality. She put through a 5-year strategic plan with these groups. All those goals will be finished when she leaves.

Her trademark is listening; asking students, What do you want to do with your life, or asking industry, What do you need from your employees? Christal met every challenge head-on.

And I will close with one final challenge. Alvin's mascot is a dolphin named Blue. Our challenge, on behalf of the students, faculty, and lovers of ACC, is Christal, wear this uniform, this mascot's uniform, for a game or a day on campus before you leave. Thank you. God bless you.

HONORING THE LIFE OF LOUIS ANTONELLI

(Mr. ROSE of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROSE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and service of Mr. Louis Antonelli, an amazing husband, father, grandfather, and someone who served his community and his church with love and with compassion.

Louis loved to serve, and he took pride in his work as a member of the New York City FOP and in his service on the board of the South Beach Civic Association.

And although he was no stranger to tragedy with the loss of his beloved son, he never lost his joy or his passion for others. He loved to entertain guests, and when they would come and visit, you would never find him without a smile, a piece of candy, or some kind words to share.

He will be missed, but he will never be forgotten. My heart goes out to Angela, his adoring wife of over 60 years, his two daughters, and his five grandchildren. Mr. Antonelli, we will never forget your memory.

REMEMBERING DR. SAM E. SCOLARO

(Mr. SPANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to highlight in memoriam the legacy of Dr. Sam Scolaro, a respected pillar in Florida 15th District's medical community, and a devoted husband and loving father who kept his promise to God to serve his patients until the day that he died, a promise fulfilled when COVID-19 took his life in August.

Dr. Scolaro graduated from Jefferson High School in 1963, earned his undergraduate degree from USF in 1967 and, after earning his medical degree, started his medical practice in 1972 in Brandon-Valrico.

For 48 years, he served in many community roles while caring for patients, including as president of both the Brandon Chamber of Commerce and the Missing Children's Help Center, and as a Brandon Hospital founding member. His mark on our community will not be forgotten.

Dr. Scolaro extended his passion for medicine and helping others by mentoring generations of medical students.

To his beloved wife of 53 years, Janie, and his two daughters, Stephanie and Jennifer, our district and community mourn the loss of Sam. May his memory and sacrifice be a reminder of his love for family and community. Our thoughts and prayers are with you.

RECOGNIZING USDA FOREST SERVICE OFFICIAL CHARLES MORTON

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I rise today to recognize the lost life of USDA Forest Service official Charles Morton who died while fighting the El Dorado fire in the San Bernardino National Forest last Thursday in southern California.

Charlie began his career as a corpsman with the California Conservation Corps at the Butte Fire Center in Magalia, California, up in my area, where the Camp fire was known to have raged through there in 2018. No doubt some of the work that he and his colleagues did in the area of Magalia then saved a portion of Magalia in what they did.

During the 2006 fire season, he worked with Firestorm Wildland Fire Suppression in Chico, California. His 14-year forest service culminated as a Big Bear, California, Interagency Hot Shot Squad Boss in San Bernardino National Forest.

Charlie's untimely passing is a risk that is, unfortunately, part of what our valiant firefighters and forest service workers deal with on the front lines every day. I pray that his family will find peace.

I also pray for the firefighters across the West right now risking it all to save our public lands, property, families, and wildlife from wildfire season.

□ 1115

REINSTATE REGIONAL AIRPORTS TO BOOST LOCAL ECONOMIES

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support of the Restoring Essential Service to Small Airports Act, a bill introduced by Congressman TRONE, which I am proud to cosponsor.

This bipartisan bill would reinstate several regional airports back into the Essential Air Service program, which provides rural and underserved communities access to the national air transportation system.

The States that will benefit include my home State of Pennsylvania, as well as Kansas, New York, South Dakota, Maryland, and Wyoming.

Many rural communities in these States were struggling prior to COVID-19, and it is important that access to affordable commercial flights to in-demand locations continue.

Without this lifeline, commercial service will cease to exist, presenting a new set of challenges when it comes to economic development and the long-term growth and sustainability of these communities.

As a result of the reinstatement of these airports into the EAS program, a long-overdue boost to local economies will occur.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 24, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 24, 2020, at 10:39 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 46.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. REEVES,
Deputy Clerk.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4447) to establish an energy storage and microgrid grant and technical assistance program, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Each further amendment printed in part B of House Report 116-528 not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 1129, shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of House Report 116-528, not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. STEVENS OF MICHIGAN

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, as the designee of Mr. PALLONE, pursuant to House Resolution 1129, I offer amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 14, 15, 18, 23, 24, 26, 29, 39, 40, 41, 42, 47, 49, 50, 54, 64, 69, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 94, and 98, printed in

part B of House Report 116-528, offered by Ms. STEVENS of Michigan:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. AXNE OF IOWA

Page 328, line 2, strike “industrial applications” and insert “industrial applications, including at biofuel facilities”.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

Page 9, after the item relating to section 12606, insert the following:

Sec. 12607. Study on equitable distribution of benefits of clean energy.

At the end of subtitle F of Title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12607. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH MISSION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND EMISSIONS REDUCTION.

(a) GOALS.—Section 902 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16181) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “and” at the end; and

(2) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

“(5) decreasing the environmental impact of energy-related activities, including by deeply reducing emissions; and

“(6) improving energy-sector resilience to climate change.”.

(b) EMISSIONS DEFINED FOR GOALS.—Section 902 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16181) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) EMISSIONS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘emissions’ means greenhouse gas emissions or other pollutants.”.

(c) EMISSIONS REDUCTION.—Section 911 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16191) is amended—

(1) in the heading by inserting “AND EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS” after “ENERGY EFFICIENCY”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “and emissions reductions” after “energy efficiency”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “, and reducing emissions from,” after “efficiency of”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by amending the matter preceding subparagraph (A)(i) to read as follows:

“(A) advanced, cost-effective technologies to improve the energy efficiency and environmental performance of, and reduce emissions from, vehicles, including—”;

(ii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) cost-effective technologies for new construction and retrofit, to improve the energy efficiency and environmental performance of, and reduce emissions from buildings, using a whole-buildings approach, including onsite clean energy generation and beneficial electrification;”; and

(iii) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

“(C) advanced technologies to improve the energy efficiency, environmental performance, and process efficiency of, and reduce emissions from industry, especially energy-intensive and waste-intensive industries;”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) EMISSIONS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘emissions’ means greenhouse gas emissions or other pollutants.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

Page 9, after the item relating to section 12606, insert the following:

Sec. 12607. Study on equitable distribution of benefits of clean energy.

At the end of subtitle F of Title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12607. STUDY ON EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS OF CLEAN ENERGY.

(a) FRONTLINE COMMUNITY.—In this section, the term “frontline community” means a community with significant representation of communities of color, low-income communities, or Tribal and indigenous communities, that experiences, or is at risk of experiencing, higher or more adverse human health or environmental effects.

(b) STUDY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine to undertake a study on technical and non-technical barriers to and solutions for ensuring equitable distribution of the benefits associated with clean energy in frontline communities across all sectors of the economy, and in particular the role of the Department of Energy in assessing and mitigating such barriers. The study shall—

(1) assess the state of research on the equitable distribution of the benefits of clean energy including workforce development and job creation;

(2) assess the progress in implementing programs and policies that result in increased adoption of clean energy technologies in frontline communities;

(3) identify barriers as well as potential incentives and mechanisms to achieving the equitable distribution of the benefits associated with clean energy in frontline communities, including through the consideration of social, behavioral, regulatory, policy, market, and technology aspects, and considerations of the characteristics of individual communities, such as geographical location, average income, and racial-ethnic composition; and

(4) recommend research areas for the Department of Energy to make progress towards ensuring equitable distribution of the benefits associated with clean energy in frontline communities.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. COX OF CALIFORNIA

Page 229, after line 7, insert the following (and redesignate paragraph (22) as paragraph (23)):

(22) Durable, low-cost solar-powered sensors, equipment, and machinery for off-grid use, with special consideration for agricultural applications, such as solar powered smart agricultural monitoring and irrigation systems

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. DOGGETT OF TEXAS

Page 383, after line 7, insert the following:
SEC. 3115. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES STUDY ON CARBON CAPTURE TECHNOLOGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study evaluating the efficacy of carbon capture and storage technology by industry in reducing emissions and the cost-effectiveness of such technologies. Such study shall include a description of the following:

(1) Analysis of the effectiveness of emissions reductions and cost through implementation of carbon capture as compared to transitioning to other low-emissions technologies.

(2) Differences in performance of various carbon capture technologies and storage methods, including the net amount of carbon dioxide that can be permanently sequestered, the cost (in terms of dollar per ton captured/sequestered) of each technology, and the potential to increase the net amount of carbon dioxide captured/sequestered and lower operational costs.

(3) Barriers, in terms of cost, infrastructure, geology, aquifers, and markets, to ensuring permanent carbon storage including both point of source capture and removal from the atmosphere of captured carbon dioxide.

(4) Analysis of the lifecycle emissions associated with carbon capture technologies, including construction and operation of the carbon capture technology, as well as transport, processing, and injection of carbon dioxide, including the permanence of carbon storage and sequestration, and strategies to reduce those emissions. This should include the amount of carbon dioxide emitted from a facility outfitted with carbon capture technologies that is permanently sequestered compared to the amount of carbon dioxide emitted by the carbon capture process itself.

(5) Evaluation of the impact of carbon capture technologies on air pollution, including particulate emissions and ozone precursors, with specific analysis on the impacts on communities historically overburdened with pollution, including rural communities.

(b) REPORT.—The agreement under subsection (a) shall specify that, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Academy of Sciences shall submit to Congress a report containing the results and findings of study authorized under this section.

Page 5, in the table of contents, after the matter related to section 3114, insert the following:

Sec. 3115. National Academy of Sciences study on carbon capture technology.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MS. ESCOBAR OF TEXAS

Page 223, lines 18 through 21, strike paragraph (2) and insert the following:

(2) The term “institution of higher education”—

(A) has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001); and

(B) includes a minority-serving institution.

(3) The term “minority-serving institution” has the meaning given the term “eligible institution” in section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

Page 223, line 22, redesignate paragraph (3) as paragraph (4).

Page 224, lines 1 and 4, redesignate paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (5) and (6).

Page 225, after line 20, insert the following:

(4) SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.—With respect to applications under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall give special consideration to applications from minority-serving institutions or a multi-institutional consortium which includes a minority-serving institution.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. ____ . EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR NON-OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF.

Section 4(a)(1) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1333(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Constitution and laws and civil and political jurisdiction of the United States are extended, to the same extent as if the outer Continental Shelf were an area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction located within a State, to—

“(i) the subsoil and seabed of the outer Continental Shelf;

“(ii) all artificial islands on the outer Continental Shelf;

“(iii) all installations and other devices permanently or temporarily attached to the

seabed, which may be erected thereon for the purpose of exploring for, developing, or producing resources therefrom or producing or supporting the production of energy from sources other than oil and gas; and

“(iv) any such installation or other device (other than a ship or vessel) for the purpose of transporting such resources or transmitting energy.

“(B) LEASES ISSUED EXCLUSIVELY UNDER THIS ACT.—Mineral or energy leases on the outer Continental Shelf shall be maintained or issued only under the provisions of this Act.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF LOUISIANA

Page 707, line 3, after “cost-competitive” insert “, including in developing economies”.

AMENDMENT NO. 39 OFFERED BY MR. LAMB OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 432, after line 15, insert the following:

Subtitle C—FUSION ENERGY RESEARCH
SEC. 4301. FUSION ENERGY RESEARCH.

(a) PROGRAM.—Section 307 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18645) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (a) through (g) as subsections (b) through (h), respectively;

(2) by inserting before subsection (b), as so redesignated, the following:

“(a) PROGRAM.—As part of the activities authorized under section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139) and section 972 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16312), the Director shall carry out a fusion energy sciences research and enabling technology development program to effectively address the scientific and engineering challenges to building a cost competitive fusion power plant and to establish a competitive fusion power industry in the United States. As part of this program, the Director shall carry out research activities to expand the fundamental understandings of plasmas and matter at very high temperatures and densities for fusion applications and for other plasma science applications.”;

(3) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

“(d) INERTIAL FUSION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out a program of research and technology development in inertial fusion for energy applications, including ion beam, laser, and pulsed power fusion systems.

“(2) ACTIVITIES.—As part of the program described in paragraph (1), the Director shall support activities at and partnerships with universities and the National Laboratories to—

“(A) develop novel target designs;

“(B) support modeling of various inertial fusion energy concepts and systems;

“(C) develop diagnostic tools; and

“(D) improve inertial fusion energy driver technologies.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (o), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in subsection (d)—

“(A) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;

“(B) \$26,250,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(C) \$27,563,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(D) \$28,941,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(E) \$30,377,000 for fiscal year 2025.”;

(4) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

“(e) ALTERNATIVE AND ENABLING CONCEPTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall support research and development activities and

facility operations at institutions of higher education, National Laboratories, and private facilities in the United States for a portfolio of alternative and enabling fusion energy concepts that may provide solutions to significant challenges to the establishment of a commercial magnetic fusion power plant, prioritized based on the ability of the United States to play a leadership role in the international fusion research community.

“(2) ACTIVITIES.—Fusion energy concepts and activities explored under paragraph (1) may include—

“(A) alternative fusion energy concepts, including—

“(i) advanced stellarator concepts;

“(ii) non-tokamak confinement configurations operating at low magnetic fields;

“(iii) magnetized target fusion energy concepts; or

“(iv) other promising fusion energy concepts identified by the Director;

“(B) enabling fusion technology development activities, including—

“(i) high magnetic field approaches facilitated by high temperature superconductors;

“(ii) liquid metals to address issues associated with fusion plasma interactions with the inner wall of the encasing device; and

“(iii) advanced blankets for heat management and fuel breeding; and

“(C) advanced scientific computing activities.

“(3) INNOVATION NETWORK FOR FUSION ENERGY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Office of Science, shall support a program to provide fusion energy researchers with access to scientific and technical resources and expertise at facilities supported by the Department, including such facilities at National Laboratories and universities, to advance innovative fusion energy technologies toward commercial application.

“(B) AWARDS.—Financial assistance under the program established in subsection (a) may be in the form of grants, vouchers, equipment loans, or contracts to private entities.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (o), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in subsection (e)—

“(A) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;

“(B) \$105,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(C) \$110,250,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(D) \$115,763,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(E) \$121,551,000 for fiscal year 2025.”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(i) MILESTONE-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Using the authority of the Secretary under section 646(g) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7256(g)), notwithstanding paragraph (10) of such section, the Secretary shall establish, within 3 months of enactment of this Act, a milestone-based fusion energy development program that requires projects to meet particular technical milestones before a participant is awarded funds by the Department.

“(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the program established by paragraph (1) shall be to support the development of a U.S.-based fusion power industry through the research and development of technologies that will enable the construction of new full-scale fusion systems capable of demonstrating significant improvements in the performance of such systems, as defined by the Secretary, within 10 years of the enactment of this Act.

“(3) ELIGIBILITY.—Any entity is eligible to participate in the program provided that the Under Secretary has deemed it as having the necessary resources and expertise.

“(4) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the milestone-based program under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, for each relevant project—

“(A) request proposals from eligible entities, as determined by the Secretary, that include proposed technical milestones, including estimated project timelines and total costs;

“(B) set milestones based on a rigorous technical review process;

“(C) award funding of a predetermined amount to projects that successfully meet proposed milestones under paragraph (1), or for expenses deemed reimbursable by the Secretary, in accordance with terms negotiated for an individual award; and

“(D) communicate regularly with selected eligible entities and, if the Secretary deems appropriate, exercise small amounts of flexibility for technical milestones as projects mature.

“(5) AWARDS.—For the program established under paragraph (1)—

“(A) an award recipient shall be responsible for all costs until milestones are achieved, or reimbursable expenses are reviewed and verified by the Department; and

“(B) should an awardee not meet the milestones described in paragraph (4), the Secretary may end the partnership with an award recipient and use the remaining funds in the ended agreement for new or existing projects carried out under this section.

“(6) APPLICATIONS.—Any project proposal submitted to the program under paragraph (1) shall be evaluated based upon its scientific, technical, and business merits through a peer-review process, which shall include reviewers with appropriate expertise from the private sector, the investment community, and experts in the science and engineering of fusion and plasma physics.

“(7) PROJECT MANAGEMENT.—In carrying out projects under this program and assessing the completion of their milestones in accordance with paragraph (4), the Secretary shall consult with experts that represent diverse perspectives and professional experiences, including those from the private sector, to ensure a complete and thorough review.

“(8) PROGRAMMATIC REVIEW.—Not later than 4 years after the Secretary has established 3 milestones under this program, the Secretary shall enter into a contractual arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to review and provide a report describing the findings of this review to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on the program established under this paragraph (1) that assesses—

“(A) the benefits and drawbacks of a milestone-based fusion program as compared to traditional program structure funding models at the Department;

“(B) lessons-learned from program operations; and

“(C) any other matters the Secretary determines regarding the program.

“(9) ANNUAL REPORT.—As part of the annual budget request submitted for each fiscal year, the Secretary shall provide the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources a report describing partnerships supported by the program established under paragraph (1) during the previous fiscal year.

“(10) AUTHORIZATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (o), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in subsection (i), to remain available until expended—

- “(A) \$45,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;
- “(B) \$110,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- “(C) \$140,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;
- “(D) \$110,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and
- “(E) \$45,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

“(J) **FUSION REACTOR SYSTEM DESIGN.**—The Director shall support research and development activities to design future fusion reactor systems and examine and address the technical drivers for the cost of these systems.

“(K) **GENERAL PLASMA SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS.**—The Director shall support research in general plasma science and high energy density physics that advance the understanding of the scientific community of fundamental properties and complex behavior of matter to control and manipulate plasmas for a broad range of applications, including support for research relevant to advancements in chip manufacturing and microelectronics.

“(L) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should support a robust, diverse program in addition to providing sufficient support to, at a minimum, meet its commitments to ITER and maintain the schedule of the project as determined by the Secretary in coordination with the ITER Organization at the time of the enactment of this Act. It is further the sense of Congress that developing the scientific basis for fusion, providing research results key to the success of ITER, and training the next generation of fusion scientists are of critical importance to the United States and should in no way be diminished by participation of the United States in the ITER project.

“(M) **INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION.**—The Director shall—

“(1) as practicable and in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies as necessary, ensure the access of United States researchers to the most advanced fusion research facilities and research capabilities in the world, including ITER;

“(2) to the maximum extent practicable, continue to leverage United States participation ITER, and prioritize expanding international partnerships and investments in current and future fusion research facilities within the United States; and

“(3) to the maximum extent practicable, prioritize engagement in collaborative efforts in support of future international facilities that would provide access to the most advanced fusion research facilities in the world to United States researchers.

“(N) **FISSION AND FUSION RESEARCH COORDINATION REPORT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall transmit to Congress a report addressing opportunities for coordinating fusion energy research and development activities between the Office of Nuclear Energy and the Office of Science.

“(2) **COMPONENTS.**—The report shall assess opportunities for collaboration on research and development of—

- “(A) liquid metals to address issues associated with fusion plasma interactions with the inner wall of the encasing device and other components within the reactor;
- “(B) immersion blankets for heat management and fuel breeding;
- “(C) technologies and methods for instrumentation and control;
- “(D) computational methods and codes for system operation and maintenance;
- “(E) codes and standard development;
- “(F) radioactive waste handling;
- “(G) radiological safety;
- “(H) potential for non-electricity generation applications; and
- “(I) any other overlapping priority as identified by the Director of the Office of Science

or the Assistant Secretary of Energy for Nuclear Energy.

“(3) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The Secretary shall implement the recommendations made by the report directed in this section upon transmission of the report to Congress.

“(O) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this section—

- “(1) \$976,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;
- “(2) \$1,033,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- “(3) \$1,104,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;
- “(4) \$1,181,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and
- “(5) \$1,264,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.”

(b) **ITER.**—Section 972(c) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16312) is amended to read as follows:

“(C) **UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN ITER.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized United States participation in the construction and operations of the ITER project, as agreed to under the April 25, 2007 ‘Agreement on the Establishment of the ITER International Fusion Energy Organization for the Joint Implementation of the ITER Project’. The Director shall coordinate and carry out the responsibilities of the United States with respect to this Agreement.

“(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report providing an assessment of the most recent schedule for ITER that has been approved by the ITER Council.

“(3) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under section 307(o) of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18645), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the construction of ITER—

- “(A) \$374,000,000 for fiscal year 2021; and
- “(B) \$300,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2025.”

Page 5, in the table of contents, after the matter related to subtitle B of title IV, insert the following:

Subtitle C—FUSION ENERGY RESEARCH

Sec. 4301. Fusion energy research

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. LAMB OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 426, add after line 14 the following (and redesignate subsequent subsections accordingly):

“(D) **MILESTONE-BASED DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.**—The Secretary may carry out demonstration projects under subsection (c) as a milestone-based demonstration project under section 8304 of the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act.”

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MR. LAMB OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 4, after the item relating to section 2562, insert the following:

Sec. 2563. Produced water research and development program.

Sec. 2564. Produced water demonstration program.

Page 299, after line 8, insert the following:
SEC. 2563. PRODUCED WATER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—As soon as possible after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall establish a research and development program on produced water to develop—

- (1) new technologies and practices to reduce the environmental impact; and
- (2) opportunities for reprocessing of produced water at natural gas or oil development sites.

(b) **PRIORITIZATION.**—The Secretary shall give priority to projects that develop and bring to market—

- (1) effective systems for on-site management or repurposing of produced water; and
- (2) new technologies or approaches to reduce the environmental impact of produced water on local water sources and the environment.

(c) **CONDUCT OF PROGRAM.**—In carrying out the program described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall carry out science-based research and development activities to pursue—

- (1) improved efficiency, technologies, and techniques for produced water recycling stations; and

(2) B. alternative approaches to treating, reusing, storing, or decontaminating produced water.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated for purposes of this section \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2025.

SEC. 2564. PRODUCED WATER DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of Energy shall establish a demonstration program for on-site treatment of produced water.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In developing the demonstration program under this section, the Secretary shall consult with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, including the Department of the Interior and the Environmental Protection Agency.

(c) **PRIORITIZATION.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary should prioritize—

- (1) first-of-a-kind or new approaches to treating produced water stationed on site; and

(2) technologies that can be used at natural gas or oil development sites to reduce other environmental harm either through emissions or other environmental impact.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated for purposes of this section \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2025.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. LARSEN OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 2. STUDY ON CERTAIN CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION EFFORTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (referred to in this section as the “National Academies”) to conduct a study on climate change mitigation efforts with respect to the civil aviation and aerospace industries.

(b) **STUDY CONTENTS.**—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the National Academies shall—

- (1) identify climate change mitigation efforts, including efforts relating to emerging technologies, in the civil aviation and aerospace industries;

(2) develop and apply an appropriate indicator for assessing the effectiveness of such efforts;

- (3) identify gaps in such efforts;
- (4) identify barriers preventing expansion of such efforts; and

(5) develop recommendations with respect to such efforts.

(c) **REPORTS.**—

(1) **FINDINGS OF STUDY.**—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Secretary enters into an agreement for a study pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the findings of the study.

(2) **ASSESSMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary submits the findings pursuant to paragraph (1),

the Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains an assessment of the findings.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section \$1,500,000.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and other congressional committees determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(2) **CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION EFFORTS.**—The term “climate change mitigation efforts” means efforts, including the use of technologies, materials, processes, or practices, that contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. LIPINSKI OF ILLINOIS

Page 9, after the item relating to item section 12606, add the following:

Sec. 12607. Low-Dose-Radiation Research

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12607. LOW-DOSE-RADIATION RESEARCH.

Section 306(c) of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18644(c)) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) **LOW-DOSE-RADIATION RESEARCH PROGRAM.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall carry out a research program on low-dose and low dose-rate radiation to—

“(A) enhance the scientific understanding of, and reduce uncertainties associated with, the effects of exposure to low-dose and low dose-rate radiation; and

“(B) inform improved risk-assessment and risk-management methods with respect to such radiation.

“(2) **PROGRAM COMPONENTS.**—In carrying out the program required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

“(A) support and carry out the directives under section 106 of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (42 U.S.C. 6601 note), with respect to low dose and low-dose rate radiation research, in coordination with the Physical Science Subcommittee of the National Science and Technology Council;

“(B) identify and, to the extent possible, quantify, potential monetary and health-related impacts to Federal agencies, the general public, industry, research communities, and other users of information produced by such research program;

“(C) leverage the collective body of knowledge from prior and existing low-dose and low dose-rate radiation research;

“(D) engage with other Federal agencies, research communities, and potential users of information produced under this section, including institutions performing or utilizing radiation research, medical physics, radiology, health physics, and emergency response measures; and

“(E) support education and outreach activities to disseminate information and promote public understanding of low-dose radiation, with a focus on non-emergency situations such as medical physics, space exploration, and naturally occurring radiation.

“(3) **RESEARCH PLAN.**—

“(A) **NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to develop a long-term strategic and prioritized research agenda for the program described in paragraph (2);

“(B) **CONGRESS.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit the research plan developed under subparagraph (A) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

“(4) **PROGRAM EVALUATION.**—

“(A) **INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL ENTITY.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall enter into agreements with an independent external entity to perform a program evaluation.

“(B) **CONGRESS.**—The Secretary shall submit the program evaluations performed under subparagraph (A) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

“(5) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

“(A) **LOW-DOSE RADIATION.**—The term ‘low-dose radiation’ means a radiation dose of less than 100 millisieverts.

“(B) **LOW DOSE-RATE RADIATION.**—The term ‘low dose-rate radiation’ means a radiation dose rate of less than 5 millisieverts per hour.

“(6) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to subject any research carried out by the Secretary for the program under this subsection to any limitations described in section 977(e) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16317(e)).

“(7) **FUNDING.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the program under this subsection—

“(A) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;

“(B) \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(C) \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2023; and

“(D) \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MR. LOWENTHAL OF CALIFORNIA

Page 894, after line 15, add the following:

SEC. 12607. ONLINE PUBLICATION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall make freely available on a public website, with respect to the previous year—

(1) information that describes for each fossil fuel operation that is subject to the mineral leasing laws or title III or V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (30 U.S.C. 1761 et seq.), regardless of size, including production, storage, gathering, processing, transportation, and handling operations—

(A) the aggregate amount of each fossil fuel, by type and by State, produced on Federal leases; and

(B) for gas reported, the portion and source of such amount that was released or disposed of by each of venting, flaring, and fugitive release; and

(2) information that describes the amount and sources of energy, in delivered megawatt hours, produced from operating solar, wind, and geothermal projects on public lands under lease for the production of renewable energy.

(b) **FORMAT.**—Information made available under this section shall be presented in a format that—

(1) translates such amounts and portions into emissions of metric tons of greenhouse gases expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent using both the 20-year and 100-year Global Warming Potential-weighted emission values;

(2) for energy produced from solar, wind, and geothermal projects, includes an estimate of the net emissions that would result from production of the same amount of energy from new fossil fuel-fired facilities; and

(3) can be downloaded in a machine readable format.

(c) **DATA PUBLICATION FREQUENCY.**—The data made available under this section shall be updated at least annually.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MR. LUCAS OF OKLAHOMA

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 126 . SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that in order to reduce emissions and meet 100 percent of the power demand in the United States through clean, renewable, or zero emission energy sources while maintaining United States leadership in science and technology, the Secretary of Energy must prioritize funding for critical fundamental research infrastructure and for basic research and development activities carried out through the Office of Science.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MS. MUCARSEL-POWELL OF FLORIDA

Page 475, after line 13, insert the following:

“(g) **UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LINES.**—In carrying out the program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall support research and development on underground transmission and distribution lines. This shall include research on—

“(1) methods for lowering the costs of underground transmission and distribution lines, including through novel installation techniques and materials considerations;

“(2) techniques to improve the lifespan of underground transmission and distribution lines;

“(3) wireless sensors to improve safety of underground transmission and distribution lines and to predict, identify, detect, and transmit information about degradation and faults; and

“(4) methods for improving the resilience and reliability of underground transmission and distribution lines, including by mitigating the impact of flooding, storm surge, and seasonal climate cycles on degradation of and damage to underground transmission and distribution lines.”.

Page 475, line 14, strike “(g)” and insert “(h)”.

Page 476, line 1, strike “(h)” and insert “(i)”.

Page 476, line 4, strike “(i)” and insert “(j)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. PERLMUTTER OF COLORADO

Page 188, beginning on line 11, strike “direct use for heating or cooling” and insert “consumption”.

Page 188, beginning on line 15, strike “grid-enabled water heaters” and insert “grid-enabled water heaters, building heaters or coolers, electric vehicles, mini-pumped hydroelectric facilities, electrolysis processes that make hydrogen for transportation or industrial needs, or any other load shaping mechanism that includes energy storage”.

Page 467, beginning on line 17, strike “direct use for heating or cooling” and insert “consumption”.

Page 467, beginning on line 21, strike “grid-enabled water heaters” and insert “grid-enabled water heaters, building heaters or coolers, electric vehicles, mini-pumped hydroelectric facilities, electrolysis processes that make hydrogen for transportation or industrial needs, or any other load shaping mechanism that includes energy storage”.

AMENDMENT NO. 69 OFFERED BY MS. PINGREE OF MAINE

Page 243, lines 17 through 22, amend paragraph (3) to read as follows:

(3) To reduce the cost and risk of siting, permitting, construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of wind energy systems, including strategies and technologies to reduce environmental and community impacts, including research and development that reduces impacts on existing

ocean uses and increases coordination between offshore wind and existing users, including the commercial fishing industry, improve grid integration, and reduce regulatory barriers.

AMENDMENT NO. 72 OFFERED BY MR. QUIGLEY OF ILLINOIS

Page 894, after line 15, insert the following:
SEC. 12607. USE OF BIRD-SAFE FEATURES, PRACTICES, AND STRATEGIES IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§3319. Use of bird-safe features, practices, and strategies in public buildings

“(a) CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION, AND ACQUISITION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The Administrator of General Services shall incorporate, to the extent practicable, features, practices, and strategies to reduce bird fatality resulting from collisions with public buildings for each public building—

“(1) constructed;

“(2) acquired; or

“(3) of which more than 50 percent of the facade is substantially altered (in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Buildings).

“(b) DESIGN GUIDE.—The Administrator shall develop a design guide to carry out subsection (a) that includes the following:

“(1) Features for reducing bird fatality resulting from collisions with public buildings throughout all construction phases, taking into account the number of each such bird fatality that occurs at different types of public buildings.

“(2) Methods and strategies for reducing bird fatality resulting from collisions with public buildings during the operation and maintenance of such buildings, including installing interior, exterior, and site lighting.

“(3) Best practices for reducing bird fatality resulting from collisions with public buildings, including—

“(A) a description of the reasons for adopting such practices; and

“(B) an explanation for the omission of a best practice identified pursuant to subsection (c).

“(c) IDENTIFYING BEST PRACTICES.—To carry out subsection (b)(3), the Administrator may identify best practices for reducing bird fatality resulting from collisions with public buildings, including best practices recommended by—

“(1) Federal agencies with expertise in bird conservation;

“(2) nongovernmental organizations with expertise in bird conservation; and

“(3) representatives of green building certification systems.

“(d) DISSEMINATION OF DESIGN GUIDE.—The Administrator shall disseminate the design guide developed pursuant to subsection (b) to all Federal agencies, subagencies, and departments with independent leasing authority from the Administrator.

“(e) UPDATE TO DESIGN GUIDE.—The Administrator shall, on a regular basis, update the design guide developed pursuant to subsection (b) with respect to the priorities of the Administrator for reducing bird fatality resulting from collisions with public buildings.

“(f) EXEMPT BUILDINGS.—This section shall not apply to—

“(1) any building or site listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places;

“(2) the White House and the grounds of the White House;

“(3) the Supreme Court building and the grounds of the Supreme Court; or

“(4) the United States Capitol and any building on the grounds of the Capitol.

“(g) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than October 1 of each fiscal year, the Administrator, acting through the Commissioner, shall certify to Congress that the Administrator uses the design guide developed pursuant to subsection (b) for each public building described in subsection (a).

“(h) REPORT.—Not later than October 1 of each fiscal year, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

“(1) the certification under subsection (g); and

“(2) to the extent practicable, the number of each such bird fatality that occurred as a result of a collision with the public buildings occupied by the respective head of each Federal agency.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“3319. Use of bird-safe features, practices, and strategies in public buildings.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 77 OFFERED BY MR. SCHWEIKERT OF ARIZONA

At the end of subtitle A of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3115. STUDY ON BLUE HYDROGEN TECHNOLOGY.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Energy shall conduct a study to examine opportunities for research and development in integrating blue hydrogen technology in the industrial power sector and how that could enhance the deployment and adoption of carbon capture and storage.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report that describes the results of the study under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 78 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Page 247, line 23, redesignate paragraph (11) as paragraph (12).

Page 247, line 23, insert the following:

(11) Modeling and simulation tools to more efficiently design, site, permit, manufacture, construct, operate, maintain, and decommission wind energy systems.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Page 242, after line 13, insert the following:

(2) The term “energy critical material” means any of a class of non-fuel materials that have a high risk of a supply disruption and are critical to one or more existing or new, energy-related technologies such that a substantial supply disruption of such material would significantly inhibit large-scale deployment of technologies that produce, transmit, store, or conserve energy.

Page 242, lines 14, 18, and 21, redesignate paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), as paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), respectively.

Page 246, line 7, strike the semicolon at the end

* Page 246, line 8, strike the period at the end and insert “; and”.

Page 246, after line 8, insert the following:
(H) materials and designs that reduce the need for and use of energy critical materials.

Page 247, line 4, subparagraph (4) is amended to read as follows:

(4) Recycling and reuse of wind energy components, with special consideration for the recovery and reuse of energy critical materials, in coordination with the program under Title X of the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 80 OFFERED BY MR. SHERRILL OF NEW JERSEY

Page 252, line 3, insert “(including for air traffic control, air defense, and weather detection)” after “radar systems”.

AMENDMENT NO. 81 OFFERED BY MS. STEVENS OF MICHIGAN

Page 593, after line 17, insert the following:

Subtitle G—Research and Development

SEC. 6701. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) ALTERNATIVE FUEL.—The term “alternative fuel” means a fuel that is sustainably produced and, or, that results in a significant reduction in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, or other particulate or toxic emissions, over the lifecycle of such fuel.

(2) DEPARTMENT.—The term “Department” means the Department of Energy.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.

SEC. 6702. VEHICLE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a program of research, development, and demonstration activities on more efficient and sustainable materials, technologies, and processes with the potential to substantially reduce or eliminate petroleum from the manufacture, use, and the emissions of the passenger and commercial vehicles with lower cost of vehicle manufacturing and ownership, including activities in the areas of—

(1) electrification of vehicle systems; including compact and efficient electric drivetrain systems;

(2) power electronics, electric machines, and electric machine drive systems, including—

(A) electronic motors, including advanced inverters and motors that can be used for passenger vehicles and commercial vehicles;

(B) magnetic materials, including permanent magnets with reduced or no critical materials;

(C) improving partial load efficiency;

(D) design of power electronics and electric motor technologies that enable efficient recycling of critical materials; and

(E) other technically feasible areas for power electronics and electric machine advances.

(3) vehicle batteries and relevant systems, including—

(A) advanced batteries systems, ultracapacitors, and other competitive energy storage devices;

(B) the development of common interconnection protocols, specifications, and architecture for both transportation and stationary battery applications;

(C) improving energy density and capacity, recharging robustness, extreme fast charging and wireless charging capabilities, and efficiencies to lower cost;

(D) thermal management of battery systems;

(E) improving efficient use, substitution, and recycling of potentially critical materials in vehicles, including rare earth elements and precious metals, at risk of supply disruption; and

(F) advanced battery protection systems for safe handling of high voltage power;

(4) vehicle, component, and subsystem manufacturing technologies and processes;

(5) vehicle systems and components, including—

(A) engine efficiency and combustion optimization;

(B) waste heat recovery;

(C) transmission and drivetrains;

(D) advanced boosting systems;

(E) idle reduction systems and components;

(F) innovative propulsion systems; and
 (G) vehicle fuel cells and relevant systems;
 (6) hybrid and alternative fuel vehicles, including—

(A) vehicle fuel cells and relevant systems, including power electronics systems to regulate the fuel cell voltages;

(B) synthetic fuels from recycled CO₂ and net-zero carbon liquid fuels; and

(C) advanced biofuel technologies;

(7) aftertreatment technologies, aerodynamics, rolling resistance (including tires and wheel assemblies), accessory power loads of vehicles and associated equipment, friction and wear reduction, and lubricants for hybrid and electric vehicles;

(8) vehicle weight reduction, including—

(A) more sustainable and cost-effective lightweighting materials; and

(B) the development of higher efficiency manufacturing processes to make sustainable lightweight materials and fabricate, assemble, and use dissimilar materials, including—

(i) lightweighted systems which combine several existing vehicle components; and

(ii) voluntary, consensus-based standards for strategic lightweight materials;

(9) improved vehicle recycling methods to increase the recycled material content of feedstocks used in raw material manufacturing;

(10) vehicle propulsion systems, including—

(A) engine and component durability;

(B) engine down speeding;

(C) engine compatibility with and optimization for a variety of transportation fuels, including biofuels, synthetic fuels, and other liquid and gaseous fuels;

(D) advanced internal combustion engines;

(E) transmission gear and engine operation matching; and

(F) advanced transmission technologies;

(11) predictive engineering, modeling, and simulation of components, vehicle and transportation systems;

(12) leveraging automation in both vehicle and infrastructure systems;

(13) infrastructure, including—

(A) refueling and charging infrastructure for alternative fueled and electric drive or plug-in electric hybrid vehicles, including the unique challenges facing rural areas;

(B) extreme fast wired and wireless charging systems;

(C) integration, bidirectional capability, and operational optimization of vehicle electrification for light, medium, and heavy duty with the charging infrastructure and the grid; and

(D) sensing, communications, and actuation technologies for vehicle, electric grid, and infrastructure, including—

(i) communication and connectivity among vehicles, infrastructure, and the electrical grid; and

(ii) vehicle-to-vehicle, vehicle-to-pedestrian, vehicle-to-cloud, and vehicle-to-infrastructure technologies;

(14) retrofitting advanced vehicle technologies to existing vehicles;

(15) transportation system analysis to further understand the energy implications and opportunities of advanced mobility solutions, including—

(A) advanced vehicle technologies, including automation;

(B) new mobility business models, real time information, transit, and micro mobility choices;

(C) consumer travel decisions and e-commerce engagement, including travel behavior and potential strategies for reducing vehicle miles traveled to reduce emissions;

(D) goods movement and delivery interactions, including with car transport;

(E) infrastructure advancements and linkage with vehicle-to-everything,

(F) quantification of technology, policy, and investment decisions on mobility, access, equity, and the environment; and

(G) overall system optimization;

(16) aligned industry standards for strategic lightweight materials;

(17) energy efficient advanced computing systems, technology, and networking for vehicular on-board, off-board, and edge computing applications;

(18) identifying strategies to mitigate the long-term ramification of vehicle and mobility technology research, development, and demonstration stemming from events such as economic downturns; and

(19) other innovative technologies research and development as determined by the Secretary.

(B) SECURITY OF ON-ROAD TRANSPORTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with other relevant Federal agencies, shall establish a research and development program focused on the cyber and physical security of interconnections between vehicles, charging equipment, buildings, and the grid for plug-in electric vehicles, connected vehicles, and autonomous vehicles, including the security impacts, efficiency, and safety of plug-in electric vehicles using alternating current charging, high-power direct current fast charging, and extreme fast charging, defined as charge rates of 350kW and above.

(2) ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary shall develop an assessment of emergent cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities to the United States on-road transportation system and connected infrastructure with 5- to 10-year impact by identifying areas of research where Federal cross-agency research coordination and cooperation will help address such threats and vulnerabilities.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report summarizing the current research and challenges associated with cyber-physical protection and resiliency of electric and connected and automated vehicle technologies.

(C) VEHICLE ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM SAFETY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall support a program of research, development, and demonstration of vehicle energy storage safety and reliability.

(2) ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall support activities to—

(A) research the mechanisms that lead to vehicle energy storage system safety and reliability incidents;

(B) develop new materials to improve overall vehicle energy storage system safety and abuse tolerance;

(C) perform abuse testing;

(D) advance testing techniques;

(E) demonstrate detailed failure analyses;

(F) develop strategies to mitigate vehicle energy storage cell and system failures; and

(G) development of crush-induced battery safety protocols and standards to improve robustness.

(D) VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish the Advanced Vehicle Technologies Advisory Committee (in this section referred to as the “advisory committee”) to advise the Secretary on vehicle technology and mobility system research advancements. The advisory com-

mittee shall be composed of not fewer than 15 members, including representatives of research and academic institutions, environmental organizations, industry, and non-governmental entities, who are qualified to provide advice on the research, development, and demonstration activities under this Act (in this section referred to as the DOE Vehicle Program).

(2) ASSESSMENT.—The advisory committee shall assess—

(A) the current state of United States competitiveness in advancing vehicle technologies and mobility systems, including—

(i) the scope and scale of United States investments in sustainable transportation research, development, demonstration, and

(ii) research, development, and demonstration activities to lower vehicle and fuel lifecycle emissions;

(B) progress made in implementing the DOE Vehicle Program, including progress of research activities to lower vehicle emissions, considering emissions at each stage of the vehicle and fuel lifecycle;

(C) the need to revise the DOE Vehicle Program;

(D) the balance of activities and funding across the DOE Vehicle Program;

(E) the management, coordination, implementation, and activities of the DOE Vehicle Program;

(F) whether environmental, safety, security, and other appropriate societal issues are adequately addressed by the DOE Vehicle Technologies Program; and

(G) other relevant topics as decided by the Secretary.

(3) REPORTS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than once every 3 years thereafter, the advisory committee shall submit to the Secretary, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on—

(A) the findings of the advisory committee’s assessment under paragraph (1); and

(B) the advisory committee’s recommendations for ways to improve the DOE Vehicle Program.

(4) APPLICATION OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Advisory Committee.

(e) INTERAGENCY AND INTRAAGENCY COORDINATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall coordinate research, development, and demonstration activities among—

(1) relevant programs within the Department, including—

(A) the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy;

(B) the Office of Science;

(C) the Office of Electricity;

(D) the Office of Fossil Energy;

(E) the Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response;

(F) the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy; and

(G) other offices as determined by the Secretary; and

(2) relevant technology research and development programs within other Federal agencies, including—

(A) the Department of Transportation;

(B) National Institute of Standards & Technology;

(C) National Science Foundation; and

(D) other Federal agencies as determined by the Secretary.

(f) INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall seek opportunities to leverage resources and support initiatives of Federal, State, and local governments in developing and promoting advanced vehicle technologies, manufacturing, and infrastructure.

(g) SECONDARY USE APPLICATIONS OF VEHICLE BATTERIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a research, development, and demonstration program that—

(A) builds on any work carried out under section 915 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16195);

(B) identifies possible uses of a vehicle battery after the useful life of the battery in a vehicle has been exhausted;

(C) conducts long-term testing to verify performance and degradation predictions and lifetime valuations for secondary uses;

(D) evaluates innovative approaches to recycling materials from plug-in electric drive vehicles and the batteries used in plug-in electric drive vehicles;

(E) assesses the potential for markets for uses described in subparagraph (B) to develop; and

(F) identifies any barriers to the development of those markets;

(G) identifies the potential uses of a vehicle battery—

(i) with the most promise for market development; and

(ii) for which market development would be aided by a demonstration project.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an initial report on the findings of the program described in paragraph (1), including recommendations for stationary energy storage and other potential applications for batteries used in plug-in electric drive vehicles.

(3) SECONDARY USE DEMONSTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Based on the results of the program described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall develop guidelines for projects that demonstrate the secondary uses and innovative recycling of vehicle batteries.

(B) PUBLICATION OF GUIDELINES.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(i) publish the guidelines described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) solicit applications for funding for demonstration projects.

(5) PILOT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall select proposals for Federal financial assistance under this subsection, based on an assessment of which proposals are mostly likely to contribute to the development of a secondary market for vehicle batteries.

(h) STUDY TO EXAMINE BATTERY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PATHWAYS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine under which the National Academies agree to conduct a study on battery technologies to advance research toward a resilient and low-carbon transportation system and electric grid. Such study shall—

(A) identify promising battery technologies;

(B) recommend research priorities to support the development of sustainable battery value chains, including analyzing human rights, environmental impacts, and recycling and reuse infrastructure;

(C) examine market, policy, and technology barriers to their development; and

(D) recommend strategic research priorities on technology pathways to develop affordable, sustainable, safe, efficient, and long-lasting batteries to meet future transportation and energy storage demands.

(2) REPORT.—The agreement entered into under subsection (a) shall include a requirement that the National Academies, not later than 24 months after the date of enactment

of this Act, submit to the House Committee on Science, Space and Technology, and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources a report on the results of the study conducted pursuant to such subsection.

SEC. 6703. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR ADVANCED VEHICLE MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES.

The Secretary shall carry out a research, development, and demonstration program of advanced vehicle manufacturing technologies and practices, including innovative, efficient, and sustainable processes—

(1) to increase the production rate and decrease the cost of advanced battery and fuel cell manufacturing, including synthesis of precursor materials for electrodes;

(2) to develop technologies enabling flexible manufacturing facilities that can accommodate different battery chemistries and configurations;

(3) to reduce or repurpose waste streams, reduce emissions, and energy intensity of vehicle, engine, advanced battery, and component manufacturing processes;

(4) to recycle and remanufacture used batteries and other vehicle components for reuse in vehicles or other applications;

(5) to develop manufacturing and additive manufacturing processes to fabricate, assemble, and produce cost-effective lightweight materials with enhanced functionality such as advanced aluminum, steel, and other metal alloys, advanced polymers, polymeric composites, and carbon fiber for use in vehicles and related tooling;

(6) to leverage the use of machine learning toward manufacturing and additive manufacturing optimization;

(7) to design and manufacture purpose-built hydrogen fuel cell vehicles, hydrogen fueling infrastructure, and components;

(8) to improve the lifetime and reduce the lifecycle impacts of advanced batteries; and

(9) to reuse valuable components and materials such as permanent magnets and other electric drive components for advanced vehicles.

SEC. 6704. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for research, development, and demonstration, of alternative fuels, vehicle propulsion systems, vehicle components, and other related technologies in the United States, including activities authorized under this subtitle—

(1) for fiscal year 2021, \$396,000,000;

(2) for fiscal year 2022, \$415,800,000;

(3) for fiscal year 2023, \$436,590,000;

(4) for fiscal year 2024, \$458,419,500; and

(5) for fiscal year 2025, \$481,340,475.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MS. DEGETTE
OF COLORADO

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. —. GAS WASTE REDUCTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF GAS MEASURING AND REPORTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title I of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1711 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 118. GAS WASTE REDUCTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF GAS MEASURING AND REPORTING.

“(a) REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING AND REDUCING WASTE OF GAS VIA VENTING, FLARING, AND FUGITIVE RELEASES.—

“(1) REQUIREMENT TO ISSUE REGULATIONS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall issue regulations pursuant to the Secretary’s authority under the Mineral Leasing Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938, and other statutes authorizing the

Secretary to regulate oil and gas activities on Federal land and Indian lands, that establish requirements for reducing and preventing the waste of gas, including by venting, flaring, and fugitive releases, from covered operations.

“(2) CONTENT OF REGULATIONS.—The regulations shall, with respect to covered operations—

“(A) require that, beginning not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this section, each operator captures at least 85 percent of all gas produced in each year from each onshore well that is subject to a mineral leasing law;

“(B) require that, beginning not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this section, each operator captures at least 99 percent of all gas produced in each year from each onshore well that is subject to a mineral leasing law;

“(C) require flaring of gas, rather than venting, in all instances in which gas is not captured;

“(D) require that every application for a permit to drill a production well—

“(i) demonstrate sufficient infrastructure and capacity is in place to capture the expected quantity of produced gas from the well; and

“(ii) be published with an opportunity for a public comment period of at least 30 days;

“(E) beginning not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, prohibit all new and refractured production wells from flaring;

“(F) require the operator of any covered operation that routinely flares gas before the effective date of a regulation prohibiting flaring issued pursuant to subparagraph (E) to submit a gas capture plan to the Secretary not later than 180 days before such effective date that ensures that such operator will meet the requirements described in subparagraphs (A) and (B);

“(G) set performance standards for newly installed equipment based on modern equipment that minimize gas loss from—

“(i) storage tanks;

“(ii) dehydrators;

“(iii) compressors;

“(iv) open-ended valves or lines;

“(v) pumps; and

“(vi) such other equipment as the Secretary determines appropriate to reduce and prevent gas release;

“(H) require that operators replace existing equipment within one year of the publication date of performance standards established under subsection (G);

“(I) require the replacement of all high-bleed gas-actuated pneumatic devices with low-bleed or no-bleed devices not later than 180 days after the date of issuance of the regulation enacted under subparagraph (A);

“(J) set performance standards based on modern procedures and equipment that minimize gas loss from—

“(i) downhole maintenance;

“(ii) liquids unloading;

“(iii) well completion; and

“(iv) such other procedures as the Secretary determines appropriate to reduce and prevent gas release;

“(K) require all operators to have leak detection programs with regularly scheduled inspections that assess the entire covered operation using an infrared camera or other equipment with methods that provide overall at least equivalent sensitivity and effectiveness in detecting leaks on a timely basis;

“(L) require any leaks found to be repaired promptly, and in any case not later than 4 weeks after the discovery of the leak, except where exceptional circumstances warrant an extension of not more than 8 additional weeks; and

“(M) require recordkeeping for—

“(i) equipment maintenance;
 “(ii) leak detection and repair;
 “(iii) venting events;
 “(iv) flaring events; and
 “(v) such other operations as the Secretary determines appropriate to reduce and prevent gas release.

“(b) GAS MEASURING, REPORTING, AND TRANSPARENCY REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, not later than one year after the date of enactment of this section, issue regulations requiring each operator to measure and report, with respect to all gas subject to the mineral leasing laws, all such gas produced, consumed on site, or lost through venting, flaring, or fugitive releases.

“(2) MEASURING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—To account for all gas referred to in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall issue regulations requiring each operator to—

“(A) measure all production and disposition of gas with such accuracy that fugitive gas releases can be calculated;

“(B) install metering devices to measure all flared gas; and

“(C) report to the Secretary the volumes of gas measured under the requirements described in subparagraph (A), including—

“(i) all new measured values for production and disposition, including vented and flared volumes; and

“(ii) values for fugitive releases based on guidelines for their calculation established by the Secretary in such regulations.

“(3) TRANSPARENCY.—The Secretary shall make all new data produced under the requirements established by the Secretary under this subsection, including calculated fugitive releases and volumes of gas lost to venting and flaring, publicly available through the internet—

“(A) without a fee or other access charge;

“(B) in a searchable, sortable, and downloadable manner, to the extent technically possible; and

“(C) as soon as technically practicable after the report by the operator is filed.

“(c) APPLICATION.—Except as otherwise specified in this section, the requirements established by the Secretary under this section shall apply to—

“(1) the construction and operation of any covered operation initiated, including the re-fracturing of existing wells, on or after the date of the issuance of regulations under this section; and

“(2) after the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the issuance of such regulations, any covered operation initiated before the date of the issuance of such regulations.

“(d) ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall include in the regulations issued under this section consistent enforcement mechanisms for covered operations that are not in compliance with the requirements established by the regulations.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the enforcement mechanisms described in paragraph (1)—

“(A) civil penalties for unauthorized venting and flaring, which shall—

“(i) apply in lieu of the penalties and related provisions under section 109; and

“(ii) include production restrictions and civil monetary penalties equivalent to 3 times the market value of the vented or flared gas; and

“(B) civil penalties that apply to non-compliance with other new or existing procedures, which shall—

“(i) apply in addition to or in lieu of the penalties and related provisions under section 109;

“(ii) include production restrictions or monetary penalties, or both; and

“(iii) in the case of monetary penalties, be proportional to market conditions.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CAPTURE.—The term ‘capture’ means the physical containment of natural gas for transportation to market or productive use of natural gas, and includes reinjection and royalty-free on-site uses.

“(2) COVERED OPERATIONS.—The term ‘covered operations’ means all oil and gas operations that are subject to mineral leasing law or title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (30 U.S.C. 1761 et seq.), regardless of size, including production, storage, gathering, processing, and handling operations.

“(3) FLARE AND FLARING.—The terms ‘flare’ and ‘flaring’ mean the intentional and controlled burning of gas that occurs in the course of oil and gas operations to limit release of gas to the atmosphere.

“(4) FUGITIVE RELEASE.—The term ‘fugitive release’ means the unintentional and uncontrolled release of gas into the atmosphere in the course of oil and gas operations.

“(5) GAS CAPTURE PLAN.—The term ‘gas capture plan’ means a plan that includes specific goals, including equipment and timelines, for capturing, gathering, and processing gas produced under an oil or gas lease.

“(6) GAS RELEASE.—The term ‘gas release’ includes all gas that is discharged to the atmosphere via venting or fugitive release.

“(7) VENT AND VENTING.—The terms ‘vent’ and ‘venting’ mean the intentional and controlled release of gas into the atmosphere in the course of oil and gas operations.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1 of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 117 the following:

“Sec. 118. Gas waste reduction and enhancement of gas measuring and reporting.”

(c) UPDATES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall update the regulations required by the amendments made by this section when the Secretary determines appropriate, but no less frequently than once every ten years, to reflect new information regarding gas waste, the impacts of that waste, and the availability of technologies and performance measures to reduce gas waste.

(d) APPLICATION OF PRIOR RULE.—The final rule entitled “Waste Prevention, Production Subject to Royalties, and Resource Conservation”, as published in the Federal Register November 18, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 83008), is hereby reinstated, and each of its provisions shall apply unless and until the effective date of a subsequent final rule promulgated under the amendment made by subsection (a), or promulgated under another applicable authority, that replaces or repeals such provision.

(e) ASSESSMENT OF VENTING, FLARING, AND FUGITIVE RELEASES.—Not later than 180 days after the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date the Secretary of the Interior first receives data submitted under the requirements established under subsection (b) of section 118 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, as amended by this section, the Secretary shall—

(1) submit a report to Congress describing—

(A) the volume of fugitive releases, and gas consumed or lost by venting and flaring, from covered operations (as those terms are used in such section); and

(B) additional regulations the Secretary considers would help further curtail venting, flaring, and fugitive releases, or the rational basis for not issuing such additional regulations if the Secretary considers additional regulations would not be appropriate to further curtail venting, flaring, and fugitive releases; and

(2) issue regulations described in the report required by paragraph (1)(B) not later than 1 year after the date of the submission of the report.

AMENDMENT NO. 98 OFFERED BY MR. LUJÁN OF NEW MEXICO

Add at the end of title VIII the following:
Subtitle D—Increasing and Mobilizing Partnerships to Achieve Commercialization of Technologies for Energy

SEC. 8401. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Increasing and Mobilizing Partnerships to Achieve Commercialization of Technologies for Energy Act” or the “IMPACT for Energy Act”.

SEC. 8402. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Board of Directors described in section 8403(b)(1).

(2) DEPARTMENT.—The term “Department” means the Department of Energy.

(3) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The term “Executive Director” means the Executive Director described in section 8403(e)(1).

(4) FOUNDATION.—The term “Foundation” means the Energy Technology Commercialization Foundation established under section 8403(a).

(5) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “National Laboratory” has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.

SEC. 8403. ENERGY TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION FOUNDATION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a nonprofit corporation to be known as the “Energy Technology Commercialization Foundation”.

(2) MISSION.—The mission of the Foundation shall be—

(A) to support the mission of the Department; and

(B) to advance collaboration with energy researchers, institutions of higher education, industry, and nonprofit and philanthropic organizations to accelerate the commercialization of energy technologies.

(3) LIMITATION.—The Foundation shall not be an agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government.

(4) TAX-EXEMPT STATUS.—The Board shall take all necessary and appropriate steps to ensure that the Foundation receives a determination from the Internal Revenue Service that it is an organization that is described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

(5) COLLABORATION WITH EXISTING ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary may collaborate with 1 or more organizations to establish the Foundation and carry out the activities of the Foundation.

(b) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Foundation shall be governed by a Board of Directors.

(2) COMPOSITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall be composed of the members described in subparagraph (B).

(B) BOARD MEMBERS.—

(i) INITIAL MEMBERS.—The Secretary shall—

(I) enter into a contract with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to develop a list of individuals to serve as members of the Board who are well-qualified and will meet the requirements of clauses (ii) and (iii); and

(II) appoint the initial members of the Board, in consultation with the National

Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, with the requirements of clauses (ii) and (iii).

(ii) REPRESENTATION.—The members of the Board shall reflect a broad cross-section of stakeholders from academia, industry, non-profit organizations, State or local governments, the investment community, the philanthropic community, and management and operating contractors of the National Laboratories.

(iii) EXPERIENCE.—The Secretary shall ensure that a majority of the members of the Board—

(I)(aa) has experience in the energy sector; (bb) has research experience in the energy field; or

(cc) has experience in technology commercialization or foundation operations; and

(II) to the extent practicable, represents diverse regions and energy sectors.

(3) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall designate from among the members of the Board—

(i) an individual to serve as Chair of the Board; and

(ii) an individual to serve as Vice Chair of the Board.

(B) TERMS.—The term of service of the Chair and Vice Chair of the Board shall end on the earlier of—

(i) the date that is 3 years after the date on which the Chair or Vice Chair of the Board, as applicable, is designated for the position; and

(ii) the last day of the term of service of the member, as determined under paragraph (4)(A), who is designated to be Chair or Vice Chair of the Board, as applicable.

(C) REPRESENTATION.—The Chair and Vice Chair of the Board—

(i) shall not be representatives of the same area or entity, as applicable, under paragraph (2)(B)(ii); and

(ii) shall not be representatives of any area or entity, as applicable, represented by the immediately preceding Chair and Vice Chair of the Board.

(4) TERMS AND VACANCIES.—

(A) TERMS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the term of service of each member of the Board shall be 5 years.

(ii) INITIAL MEMBERS.—Of the initial members of the Board appointed under paragraph (2)(B)(i), half of the members shall serve for 4 years and half of the members shall serve for 5 years, as determined by the Chair of the Board.

(B) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the membership of the Board—

(i) shall be filled in accordance with the bylaws of the Foundation by an individual capable of representing the same area or entity, as applicable, as represented by the vacating board member under paragraph (2)(B)(ii);

(ii) shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the duties of the Board; and

(iii) shall be filled by an individual selected by the Board.

(5) MEETINGS; QUORUM.—

(A) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 60 days after the Board is established, the Secretary shall convene a meeting of the members of the Board to incorporate the Foundation.

(B) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for purposes of conducting the business of the Board.

(6) DUTIES.—The Board shall—

(A) establish bylaws for the Foundation in accordance with paragraph (7);

(B) provide overall direction for the activities of the Foundation and establish priority activities;

(C) carry out any other necessary activities of the Foundation;

(D) evaluate the performance of the Executive Director; and

(E) actively solicit and accept funds, gifts, grants, devises, or bequests of real or personal property to the Foundation, including from private entities.

(7) BYLAWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The bylaws established under paragraph (6)(A) may include—

(i) policies for the selection of Board members, officers, employees, agents, and contractors of the Foundation;

(ii) policies, including ethical standards, for—

(I) the acceptance, solicitation, and disposition of donations and grants to the Foundation, including appropriate limits on the ability of donors to designate, by stipulation or restriction, the use or recipient of donated funds; and

(II) the disposition of assets of the Foundation;

(iii) policies that subject all employees, fellows, trainees, and other agents of the Foundation (including members of the Board) to conflict of interest standards; and

(iv) the specific duties of the Executive Director.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall ensure that the bylaws of the Foundation and the activities carried out under those bylaws shall not—

(i) reflect unfavorably on the ability of the Foundation to carry out activities in a fair and objective manner; or

(ii) compromise, or appear to compromise, the integrity of any governmental agency or program, or any officer or employee employed by, or involved in, a governmental agency or program.

(8) COMPENSATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—No member of the Board shall receive compensation for serving on the Board.

(B) CERTAIN EXPENSES.—In accordance with the bylaws of the Foundation, members of the Board may be reimbursed for travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the Board.

(C) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Foundation is to increase private and philanthropic sector investments that support efforts to create, develop, and commercialize innovative technologies that address crosscutting national energy challenges by methods that include—

(1) fostering collaboration and partnerships with researchers from the Federal Government, State governments, institutions of higher education, federally funded research and development centers, industry, and non-profit organizations for the research, development, or commercialization of transformative energy and associated technologies;

(2)(A) strengthening regional economic development through scientific and energy innovation; and

(B) disseminating lessons learned from that development to foster the creation and growth of new regional energy innovation clusters;

(3) promoting new product development that supports job creation;

(4) administering prize competitions to accelerate private sector competition and investment; and

(5) supporting programs that advance technologies from the prototype stage to a commercial stage.

(d) ACTIVITIES.—

(1) STUDIES, COMPETITIONS, AND PROJECTS.—The Foundation may conduct and support studies, competitions, projects, and other ac-

tivities that further the purpose of the Foundation described in subsection (c).

(2) FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Foundation may award fellowships and grants for activities relating to research, development, demonstration, maturation, or commercialization of energy and other Department-supported technologies.

(B) FORM OF AWARD.—A fellowship or grant under subparagraph (A) may consist of a stipend, health insurance benefits, funds for travel, and funds for other appropriate expenses.

(C) SELECTION.—In selecting a recipient for a fellowship or grant under subparagraph (A), the Foundation—

(i) shall make the selection based on the technical and commercialization merits of the proposed project of the potential recipient; and

(ii) may consult with a potential recipient regarding the ability of the potential recipient to carry out various projects that would further the purpose of the Foundation described in subsection (c).

(D) NATIONAL LABORATORIES.—A National Laboratory that applies for or accepts a grant under subparagraph (A) shall not be considered to be engaging in a competitive process.

(3) ACCESSING FACILITIES AND EXPERTISE.—The Foundation may work with the Department—

(A) to leverage the capabilities and facilities of National Laboratories to commercialize technology; and

(B) to assist with resources, including through the development of internet websites that provide information on the capabilities and facilities of each National Laboratory relating to the commercialization of technology.

(4) TRAINING AND EDUCATION.—The Foundation may support programs that provide commercialization training to researchers, scientists, and other relevant personnel at National Laboratories and institutions of higher education to help commercialize federally funded technology.

(5) MATURATION FUNDING.—The Foundation shall support programs that provide maturation funding to researchers to advance the technology of those researchers for the purpose of moving products from a prototype stage to a commercial stage.

(6) STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT.—The Foundation shall convene, and may consult with, representatives from the Department, institutions of higher education, National Laboratories, the private sector, and commercialization organizations to develop programs for the purpose of the Foundation described in subsection (c) and to advance the activities of the Foundation.

(7) INDIVIDUAL LABORATORY FOUNDATIONS PROGRAM.—

(A) DEFINITION OF INDIVIDUAL LABORATORY FOUNDATION.—In this paragraph, the term “Individual Laboratory Foundation” means a Laboratory Foundation established by a National Laboratory.

(B) SUPPORT.—The Foundation shall provide support to and collaborate with Individual Laboratory Foundations.

(C) GUIDELINES AND TEMPLATES.—For the purpose of providing support under subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall establish suggested guidelines and templates for Individual Laboratory Foundations, including—

(i) a standard adaptable organizational design for the responsible management of an Individual Laboratory Foundation;

(ii) standard and legally tenable bylaws and money-handling procedures for Individual Laboratory Foundations; and

(iii) a standard training curriculum to orient and expand the operating expertise of

personnel employed by an Individual Laboratory Foundation.

(D) AFFILIATIONS.—Nothing in this paragraph requires—

(i) an existing Individual Laboratory Foundation to modify current practices or affiliate with the Foundation; or

(ii) an Individual Laboratory Foundation to be bound by charter or corporate bylaws as permanently affiliated with the Foundation.

(8) SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAMS.—The Foundation may carry out supplemental programs—

(A) to conduct and support forums, meetings, conferences, courses, and training workshops consistent with the purpose of the Foundation described in subsection (c);

(B) to support and encourage the understanding and development of—

(i) data that promotes the translation of technologies from the research stage, through the development and maturation stage, and ending in the market stage; and

(ii) policies that make regulation more effective and efficient by leveraging the technology translation data described in clause (i) for the regulation of relevant technology sectors;

(C) for writing, editing, printing, publishing, and vending books and other materials relating to research carried out under the Foundation and the Department; and

(D) to conduct other activities to carry out and support the purpose of the Foundation described in subsection (c).

(9) EVALUATIONS.—The Foundation shall support the development of an evaluation methodology, to be used as part of any program supported by the Foundation, that shall—

(A) consist of qualitative and quantitative metrics; and

(B) include periodic third party evaluation of those programs and other activities of the Foundation.

(10) COMMUNICATIONS.—The Foundation shall develop an expertise in communications to promote the work of grant and fellowship recipients under paragraph (2), the commercialization successes of the Foundation, opportunities for partnership with the Foundation, and other activities.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Board shall hire an Executive Director of the Foundation, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Board.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL.—No member of the Board, officer or employee of the Foundation or of any program established by the Foundation, or participant in a program established by the Foundation, shall exercise administrative control over any Federal employee.

(3) STRATEGIC PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Foundation shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a strategic plan that contains—

(A) a plan for the Foundation to become financially self-sustaining in fiscal year 2022 and thereafter (except for the amounts provided each fiscal year under subsection (1)(1)(C));

(B) a forecast of major crosscutting energy challenge opportunities, including short- and long-term objectives, identified by the Board, with input from communities representing the entities and areas, as applicable, described in subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii);

(C) a description of the efforts that the Foundation will take to be transparent in the processes of the Foundation, including processes relating to—

(i) grant awards, including selection, review, and notification;

(ii) communication of past, current, and future research priorities; and

(iii) solicitation of and response to public input on the opportunities identified under subparagraph (B); and

(D) a description of the financial goals and benchmarks of the Foundation for the following 10 years.

(4) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Foundation is established, and every 2 years thereafter, the Foundation shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary a report that, for the year covered by the report—

(A) describes the activities of the Foundation and the progress of the Foundation in furthering the purpose of the Foundation described in subsection (c);

(B) provides a specific accounting of the source and use of all funds made available to the Foundation to carry out those activities;

(C) describes how the results of the activities of the Foundation could be incorporated into the procurement processes of the General Services Administration; and

(D) includes a summary of each evaluation conducted using the evaluation methodology described in subsection (d)(9).

(5) EVALUATION BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date on which the Foundation is established, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives—

(A) an evaluation of—

(i) the extent to which the Foundation is achieving the mission of the Foundation; and

(ii) the operation of the Foundation; and

(B) any recommendations on how the Foundation may be improved.

(6) AUDITS.—The Foundation shall—

(A) provide for annual audits of the financial condition of the Foundation; and

(B) make the audits, and all other records, documents, and papers of the Foundation, available to the Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States for examination or audit.

(7) SEPARATE FUND ACCOUNTS.—The Board shall ensure that any funds received under subsection (1)(1) are held in a separate account from any other funds received by the Foundation.

(8) INTEGRITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To ensure integrity in the operations of the Foundation, the Board shall develop and enforce procedures relating to standards of conduct, financial disclosure statements, conflicts of interest (including recusal and waiver rules), audits, and any other matters determined appropriate by the Board.

(B) FINANCIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—Any individual who is an officer, employee, or member of the Board is prohibited from any participation in deliberations by the Foundation of a matter that would directly or predictably affect any financial interest of—

(i) the individual;

(ii) a relative (as defined in section 109 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)) of that individual; or

(iii) a business organization or other entity in which the individual has an interest, including an organization or other entity with which the individual is negotiating employment.

(9) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—The Board shall adopt written standards to govern the ownership and licensing of any intellectual

property rights developed by the Foundation or derived from the collaborative efforts of the Foundation.

(10) LIABILITY.—The United States shall not be liable for any debts, defaults, acts, or omissions of the Foundation nor shall the full faith and credit of the United States extend to any obligations of the Foundation.

(11) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Foundation.

(f) DEPARTMENT COLLABORATION.—

(1) NATIONAL LABORATORIES.—The Secretary shall collaborate with the Foundation to develop a process to ensure collaboration and coordination between the Department, the Foundation, and National Laboratories—

(A) to streamline contracting processes between National Laboratories and the Foundation, including by—

(i) streamlining the ability of the Foundation to transfer equipment and funds to National Laboratories;

(ii) standardizing contract mechanisms to be used by the Foundation; and

(iii) streamlining the ability of the Foundation to fund endowed positions at National Laboratories;

(B) to allow a National Laboratory or site of a National Laboratory—

(i) to accept and perform work for the Foundation, consistent with provided resources, notwithstanding any other provision of law governing the administration, mission, use, or operations of the National Laboratory or site, as applicable; and

(ii) to perform that work on a basis equal to other missions at the National Laboratory; and

(C) to permit the director of any National Laboratory or site of a National Laboratory to enter into a cooperative research and development agreement or negotiate a licensing agreement with the Foundation pursuant to section 12 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a).

(2) DEPARTMENT LIAISONS.—The Secretary shall appoint liaisons from across the Department to collaborate and coordinate with the Foundation.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall leverage appropriate arrangements, contracts, and directives to carry out the process developed under paragraph (1).

(g) NATIONAL SECURITY.—Nothing in this section exempts the Foundation from any national security policy of the Department.

(h) SUPPORT SERVICES.—The Secretary shall provide facilities, utilities, and support services to the Foundation if it is determined by the Secretary to be advantageous to the research programs of the Department.

(i) PREEMPTION OF AUTHORITY.—This section shall not preempt any authority or responsibility of the Secretary under any other provision of law.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

(A) to the Secretary, not less than \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 2021 to establish the Foundation;

(B) to the Foundation, not less than \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 to carry out the activities of the Foundation; and

(C) to the Foundation, not less than \$3,000,000 for fiscal year 2022, and each fiscal year thereafter, for administrative and operational costs.

(2) COST SHARE.—Funds made available under paragraph (1)(B) shall be required to be cost-shared by a partner of the Foundation other than the Department.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1129, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

I rise today to urge my colleagues to support my amendment to increase vehicle technology R&D as we consider this significant investment in a clean energy future for battery technology, cybersecurity, the connected car, our sustainability future, and countless jobs.

Michigan has been a global leader in vehicle technology since we created the industry over a century ago. Our autoworkers are the best in the world. Our manufacturers are the best in the world. But we need to make sure that we continue to have a level playing field to compete.

The U.S. must continue to lead by making the investments just as other nations are doing. Now is not the time to cede our leadership. Now is the time to claim it.

Advances in electrification and connectivity will make vehicles safer, more efficient, and more affordable for consumers and their families. We owe it to our American workers to make sure that this next generation of vehicles is made right here in the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in opposition to this bloc of amendments and to express my profound disappointment with this process.

As I said yesterday, climate change is a generational challenge, one where our work today will have an impact for decades to come. I believe our work on something of this importance deserves thoughtful consideration, careful analysis, and substantial debate. After all, what is at stake here is no small matter.

The policy decisions we make on this issue will not only impact our greenhouse gas emissions; they will also have a direct effect on what Americans pay to cool and heat their homes. They will determine whether we hamstring our energy sectors or give them a global advantage.

Congress has an established process to make smart policy decisions on important issues like this. We consider issues in hearings, debate and vote in committees, and then bring legislation to the House floor.

That is not what happened here. Instead of following regular order on individual policy proposals, we were given 1 week to review 900 pages of legislation.

In an effort to have a voice in this process, Members offered 176 amendments to this bill. Only 99 were made in order.

And now, Mr. Speaker, we don't even have the chance to debate and vote on those amendments individually. Instead, we are expected to vote to pass or reject 26 amendments en bloc right now. With only one exception, this is how we will vote on all 99 amendments made in order.

That is a problem because it forces us either to vote in favor of policies we don't support or to vote against the ones we do. That is where I find myself right now.

Not surprisingly, I strongly support my own amendment in this bloc. It expresses the sense of Congress that in order to reduce emissions, the Secretary of Energy must prioritize funding for fundamental research infrastructure and for basic research and development activities carried out through the Office of Science.

Office of Science programs have long served as the cornerstone of U.S. energy innovation. Our clean energy future will be built on next-generation technology areas like grid-scale energy storage, advanced grid security, and integrated carbon management strategies. These technologies are dependent on Federal support for basic research programs and infrastructure.

The Office of Science at DOE is behind some of the most groundbreaking scientific discoveries and technology developments in recent history. Without the innovation that has come from DOE basic research, we wouldn't have successfully reduced emissions through clean, affordable natural gas.

That is why a clean energy legislative package that fails to include comprehensive Office of Science provisions is not a serious proposal even if it is 900 pages long.

I would urge my colleagues to remember that Americans need affordable and reliable energy, and that has to be a central goal in our policy to address climate change.

We can reduce emissions, keep energy prices competitive, and ensure that the U.S. remains a world leader in science and energy technology by committing to prioritize basic research and critical infrastructure supported by the Office of Science.

I believe my amendment would improve H.R. 4447 by establishing that Congress is fundamentally committed to research and development of breakthrough clean energy technologies. Unfortunately, I can't support my amendment because it has been lumped in with so many others that actually worsen the underlying legislation by increasing our support of well-funded applied research programs that are duplicating the work that private industry can and should be doing on its own.

But that is what happens when you force through a massive, partisan messaging bill instead of allowing for individual policy consideration. This shows a lack of good faith from the House Democrats and is no way to pass legislation for the public good.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this bloc, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, surely, when we pass this legislation, we will be sending a host of new directives over to the Secretary of Energy to continue to win and advance our future.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. LAMB).

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, if I would have come before this House in 2005 and said to my colleagues, "I have a policy proposal. It will create hundreds of thousands of jobs in parts of the country that have lost them. It will help free us from wars in the Middle East. It will save middle-class families hundreds if not thousands of dollars a year on their energy bills. And the best part is, it will allow us to reduce carbon emissions for the first time in the history of the United States," that would sound like a Democratic policy—more jobs, less war, lower bills, less carbon.

That policy was the shale revolution, and it was, in truth, a partnership between government research and entrepreneurs in Pennsylvania and Texas and other places that figured out new techniques to get natural gas out of the ground.

Some have opposed the continuation of natural gas drilling simply because it is a fossil fuel, and I ask them: Who gets credit for the reduced carbon emissions over the last 15 years? Natural gas has made a bigger difference than anything. But we still have a duty to continue trying to improve that process.

A lot of people don't realize that the National Energy Technology Laboratory, NETL, that exists in western Pennsylvania, has never given up on trying to clean up these processes. They have made great gains, particularly in the area of produced water and taking the water that is used to get the gas out of the ground and removing the contaminants so that the water can be recycled and used over and over again. We have already seen that in the short life of shale drilling in western Pennsylvania. The NETL has improved recycling of water immensely.

My amendment would give additional money to the Secretary of Energy to double down on this research and, most importantly, establish a demonstration project for the first time ever to better recycle and dispose of this water right onsite, eliminating the loud and noisy trucks that drive through people's neighborhoods and the risk of contaminating our water table.

This has been a tremendous technology for western Pennsylvania and the United States, and we can continue making it better.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, let's look at this process. Here we have a bill that was a bipartisan bill, H.R. 4447, that passed out

of the committee on a bipartisan vote, and it was eight pages. It was eight pages.

Today, this bill is nearly 900 pages. Miraculously, from committee to the floor, it just exploded and became nearly 900 pages of text. This bill is now scored to cost the American taxpayers \$135 billion.

This is an issue that we agree that we need to be discussing. We need to be discussing America's energy future. We need to be discussing the fact that Saudi Arabia, Russia, China, and other countries are trying to decimate the American energy industry. They are trying to force our dependence upon them.

Unfortunately, while there are some good components of this bill, much of it plays into the hands of those very countries by forcing the use or pushing the use of technologies by manipulating markets, by distorting costs, that forces us to play into the hands of those countries and become subject or dependent upon them for different resources.

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Mr. Speaker, the United States, as I have heard people talk about emissions, we are the leader in the world in terms of reducing emissions. The United States has reduced emissions more than every other country.

People talk about emissions reduction. Under President Obama, there was the Clean Power Plan. We have actually hit the Clean Power Plan target established by President Obama, but we have done it 10 years early.

We haven't done it by distorting markets. We haven't done it by forcing the use of technologies. We have done it by letting the market do what it does, by letting innovators innovate, like they do.

So to my friends on the other side of the aisle, I will say it again: We absolutely would love to engage with you on America's energy future, on how we ensure the use of clean energy technologies moving forward, but also on building upon the success of the United States and how we are the global leader in reducing emissions.

We don't have to have a Democrat bill. We have got all these amendments. They have been thrown together en bloc, where maybe we have a great amendment, but it is paired together with nine others that are awful. This distorts the process, and it really makes us unable to even represent our constituents at home.

So I want to urge: Let's sit down and engage in this bill in a bipartisan way. Let's not take a bill that was 8 pages and add over 800 pages to it in the dark of night. Let's have a transparent process. Let's let us vote on amendments that make sense, that ensure America's energy future is based upon our resources, not those of Russia, not those of China, as this bill does.

This is a fatally flawed process. It is not in the interests of America. It is

not in the interests of our children's and our grandchildren's future, and it ignores the fact that America is the leading reducer in emissions.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I remain somewhat baffled and surprised by the remarks of my colleague, particularly as, just in the last decade, China has spent nearly \$60 billion to create a thriving electric vehicle industry, and that is, in part, what we are committing to do here today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN).

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the CBO score on this legislation.

CBO'S ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS OF RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 116-63, H.R. 4447, THE CLEAN ECONOMY JOBS AND INNOVATION ACT, INCLUDING MANAGER'S AMENDMENT (PALLONE 170), AS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES ON SEPTEMBER 21, 2020

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. The net changes in outlays and revenues that are subject to those procedures are shown here.

H.R. 4447 would modify existing laws and policies governing the energy sector. CBO estimates that the provisions noted below would have an insignificant effect on net direct spending, revenues, and the deficit over the 2020-2030 period.

Subtitle C of Title I would require federal agencies and data centers to implement strategies to acquire, use, and maintain information technologies expected to increase energy efficiency. Those provisions could affect direct spending if agencies procure energy-efficient technologies using longterm contracts known as energy savings performance contracts.

Subtitle F of Title II would allow operators with certain federal leases to noncompetitively acquire the rights to coproduce geothermal resources under that lease and to noncompetitively lease land adjoining that lease. CBO expects that few leases would be affected by this provision.

Subtitle C of Title IV would reduce revenues by extending quotas for imports of uranium from Russia until 2040, which under current law are set to expire in 2020.

Title XI would allow aggrieved persons to sue entities, such as local governments, for discrimination that occurs in the context of implementing environmental projects or regulations promulgated by federal agencies. CBO expects that provision would increase the number of suits filed in federal court. Those changes would increase both revenues (from court filing fees) and spending of those fees.

H.R. 4447 also would authorize the appropriation of more than \$125 billion over the 2021-2025 period for various programs related to clean energy. Any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriations for those programs.

H.R. 4447 contains intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). CBO estimates that the costs of mandates on private entities would exceed the private-sector threshold established in UMRA, and the costs of mandates on state, local, and tribal governments would fall below the threshold for intergovernmental mandates (those thresholds are \$168 million and \$84 million in 2020, respectively, adjusted annually for inflation).

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. Speaker, I would also be happy to share this with my colleague and my friend from Louisiana. The CBO score on this is zero. So I will make sure I hand this over to him, as well, to take a look.

Mr. Speaker, at home in New Mexico, we are very proud of our national labs, three national labs, two at the Department of Energy. New Mexico has seen the value that the United States Department of Energy brings to the fight against COVID-19.

Through our national labs, the Department has provided support to the National Institutes of Health and other government agencies, leveraged its scientific resources, but did a lot of work to improve the epidemiological models and much more.

The Department of Energy has another important role to play by helping to restart America's innovation economy, creating jobs, and moving us toward economic recovery.

My amendment with Representatives WILSON, TORRES SMALL, and CASTEN, and based on the IMPACT for Energy Act, would help the Department achieve these goals by establishing the Department of Energy-affiliated non-profit foundation to raise private-sector funds and leverage expertise that supports the research, development, and commercial application of technologies that address our Nation's energy challenges and combat climate change.

This model works. The National Institutes of Health, CDC, and USDA foundations have already demonstrated that they can raise billions of private-sector dollars to support research and innovation. And innovation, in turn, drives economic growth.

To enhance these efforts as part of the clean energy economy, we have the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act.

We will also be advancing my legislation to improve innovators' access to national lab facilities and to develop the next generation of tech leaders through partnership between national labs and institutions of higher education.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this en bloc amendment and the underlying bill.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, even during these challenging times, most Americans recognize that when they get home, they find a habitable place and the lights come on with the flip of a switch. But preserving future American energy independence and energy efficiency is a greater challenge.

The climate crisis that we confront today is not just about endangered polar bears and Antarctic ice sheets that are melting and will submerge our coastal areas; it is here and now with our erratic weather, with our soaring

temperatures, and with blazing wildfires across the country. Energy-efficient technology shouldn't be the "alternative," it should be the regular standard.

Now, while my home State of Texas is the national leader in greenhouse gas pollution and in climate deniers, it is also the home to really significant growth in wind power, the leading State in the country, and a growing source of solar power.

Investments in clean energy protect taxpayer investments and promote public health and safety. These investments ensure America is leading on the road to clean energy, not being run over by it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, as Congress considers new investments in research and development, let's direct our efforts where we can achieve the greatest savings and the greatest efficiency.

While carbon capture and storage, the process of capturing carbon dioxide formed in power generation and some industrial processes, has potential, many substantial questions remain about its cost-effectiveness compared to other low-emission technologies, particularly since hundreds of millions of dollars in current tax subsidies are directed, often improperly, to those promoting fossil fuels.

Accordingly, the amendment I have offered that is included in this en bloc amendment gets the facts for taxpayers by asking the National Academy of Sciences to evaluate the efficacy of carbon capture technology and evaluate industries regarding its potential.

Enough of the fossilized thinking about fossil fuels. Let's explore all available tools and technologies, while ensuring that taxpayer dollars are utilized to achieve maximum savings, because energy savings could mean the difference between the Earth's saving and its destruction.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the amendment.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I would note to my colleague that I have no additional speakers, and I am prepared to close whenever she has concluded with her speakers.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers. I am prepared to close.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

As the Chamber of Commerce noted in a letter to Congress, there is a growing consensus that the research, development, and commercialization of new technologies is an important factor that will determine how quickly and at what cost greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced. The Chamber has recently taken issue with this package because of the inclusion of a number of

provisions that diverge from its core focus area, threatening to undermine the otherwise favorable bill.

I am sorry to say it again, but too many provisions of this bill have undermined areas where we could have found bipartisan consensus. The same is true of the bloc of amendments. I, therefore, must urge my colleagues to oppose this bloc.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize the bipartisan nature of the original bill that passed through the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee with the leadership of our great chairwoman, EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, and our ranking member, Mr. LUCAS.

I also recognize today that we are taking a vote for our future. We are taking a vote for our innovation agenda. We are talking about the research and development efforts of this Nation. We are talking about a clean economy.

Today, as we engaged in debate, we got a glimpse of where this vote might come down.

Mr. Speaker, let it be reminded to all that this House majority is the majority that is working for the people and their future and their jobs, for a clean economy. We are taking the necessary steps to get it done.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to remember and to be reminded about where it will come down today with this vote. I urge them to vote "yes." I urge them to vote for our future. I urge them to vote for our innovation capabilities from the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. TRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my strong support for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. LAMB.

The world desperately needs a new source of energy that has zero-carbon emissions. Such a technological breakthrough is absolutely vital to combating climate change and meeting our growing energy demands.

One such promising technology is fusion energy.

When commercialized, fusion will accelerate the transformation of America's energy system, providing the foundation for our zero-carbon energy economy of the future.

My colleague's amendment, which I'm pleased to co-sponsor, would provide the basis for the United States to maximize its resources, both public and private, to demonstrate and commercialize fusion energy.

His amendment would support public-private partnerships to make fusion energy a reality by building full-scale demonstration facilities—and creating new companies and more jobs here at home.

This is a race against time—not only to prevent the worst catastrophes that we're beginning to see due to climate change, but also ensuring adequate funds so that the United States is the global leader in fusion.

As Professor Dennis Whyte of MIT wrote last year in *The Washington Post*, "This is a critical moment for such funding decisions. Other governments are investing billions in fusion."

The pending amendment's milestone-based funding program will support the development of a U.S.-based fusion power industry by providing funds to stimulate R&D and eventual commercialization of this new energy source.

Each private sector participant will need to meet milestones agreed-upon in partnership with the Department of Energy in order to receive the public funds.

Federal assistance would be made only upon completion of agreed-upon milestones.

I urge support for the amendment as well as the underlying bill.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my amendment to the "Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act", H.R. 4447.

I thank my colleague from California, Congressman LOWENTHAL—the chairman of the Natural Resources Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources—for his support as the amendment's cosponsor.

I also want to commend Congressman PALLONE—the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee—for his leadership with the omnibus clean energy bill before the House today.

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act subjects offshore mineral or energy development to U.S. jurisdiction, including the Constitution and applicable federal laws.

Specifically, this 1953 law applies the civil and political jurisdiction of the United States to installations on the Outer Continental Shelf in the United States' Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) at sea.

Under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, the U.S. Department of the Interior—acting through the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management—conducts lease sales for offshore development of mineral and energy resources, including wind lease sales.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 established the Secretary of the Interior's exclusive offshore wind leasing and permitting authority under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.

Our amendment simply clarifies that lease sales for energy development on the Outer Continental Shelf from non-minerals—sources other than oil and natural gas such as wind, hydrokinetic, or ocean thermal energy conversion—are indeed subject to U.S. jurisdiction, including federal laws affording labor and environmental protections.

Congress clearly intended U.S. law to apply to any form of exploration, development, production, transportation, and transmission of energy resources under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.

Again, all our amendment does is clarify that all forms of offshore energy development are indeed subject to the same U.S. laws that currently apply to the offshore oil and gas industry.

In the 112th Congress, the House of Representatives passed our amendment language, nearly verbatim, by voice vote as the "POWER Act" (H.R. 2360).

According to an April 2018 study by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, offshore wind along the Eastern Seaboard of the United States has the potential to eclipse all current land-based wind development.

Demand for offshore wind projects in federal waters is strong, as the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management sets record lease sales in

the Atlantic, to the benefit of American taxpayers.

In short order, we may see similar demand for federal lease sales for offshore wind elsewhere in the country, including off the West Coast or the U.S. territories.

Offshore wind development will play a central part in our nation's transition to a clean energy economy powered by renewables.

As we welcome this burgeoning industry, Congress must act decisively to clarify that any offshore wind development on the Outer Continental Shelf—including exploration, production, transportation, and transmission—is indeed subject to the same federal laws that already apply to offshore oil and gas development or underwater mining.

This is the clear and obvious intent of Congress, and my amendment simply updates the underlying federal law to reflect this reality.

As the former Deputy Secretary of the Interior during the Clinton Administration, I am a long-time proponent of all forms of renewable energy to help meet the global challenge of man-made climate change, including offshore wind development.

I urge my colleagues to support this critical amendment, simply updating the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to reflect clear Congressional intent and provide legal certainty for offshore wind projects to proceed in accordance with federal law.

Lastly, adopting our amendment to the "Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act" (H.R. 4447) will set the House on strong footing for any Energy Bill conference next Congress, with the Murkowski-Manchin bill expected to be passed by the Senate.

I hope this amendment will pass by voice vote as it did on December 7, 2011, during the 112th Congress.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of two amendments to H.R. 4447, the Clean Energy Jobs and Innovation Act. I am honored to represent Virginia's 3rd Congressional District, which is on the front lines of sea-level rise. Recognizing the urgent action needed to mitigate the worst of the climate crisis, I am pleased that this bill includes support for climate-informed building codes to improve energy efficiency as well as resilience, issues on which Norfolk, Virginia is leading the way. My district is also home to the Port of Virginia and other facilities—as well as workers—that played a critical role in installing the first offshore wind turbines in federal waters this summer. On and offshore, wind energy presents an incredible opportunity to generate clean, renewable energy, and to create good, green, family-sustaining jobs in Hampton Roads and across the country.

I was pleased to submit an amendment encouraging the use of modeling and simulation technologies in wind energy, along with Representative STEPHANIE MURPHY. As co-chairs of the Congressional Modeling and Simulation Caucus, we submitted this amendment to support the development and deployment of modeling and simulation tools to aid in rapidly transitioning our economy away from fossil fuels. Modeling and simulation have been very thoughtfully incorporated into many aspects of this bill—ensuring technologies are effectively deployed, risks to our electric grid are understood, and community resilience is enhanced. Modeling and simulation technologies also have incredible potential to contribute to every step of wind energy generation: the design

and siting of turbines, wind power forecasting, construction of turbines, and even projecting the need for turbine maintenance and repair. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to increase our understanding of each of these areas.

I also rise in support of my amendment which would support research into rethinking, reducing, and reusing critical materials in wind energy. The widespread deployment of current wind energy technology requires aluminum and rare-earth elements. The increasing demand for these elements and issues within their supply chains is a concern for all of us concerned about the environment, human rights, and our clean energy future to action. For years, the Department of Energy has acknowledged that "supply challenges" for certain rare earth metals could negatively affect clean energy technology development. The United States is currently largely dependent on other nations, especially China, for rare earth minerals. These minerals may not be quite as finite as their name implies; however, they are generally difficult to mine and require extensive processing. In some places, the industry lacks protections for workers and the environment, jeopardizing communities' drinking water and soil. We can alleviate these concerns by investing in research to rethink turbine design, reduce the use of such materials, and reuse products which are no longer needed.

Wind energy prices have fallen significantly in the past decade. The leveled cost, which does not account for federal tax credits, decreased from about \$90 per megawatt-hour to \$30 per megawatt-hour last year. This is an exciting and encouraging trend for consumers, our climate, and communities, like Hampton Roads, that are both threatened by climate change and poised to create good green wind energy jobs. This amendment would facilitate research on the reuse of such materials and the design of turbines that require less of these materials, ensuring that this trend towards more affordable wind energy continues. In addition to creating jobs here in the United States, supporting the future of wind energy ensures that Americans will have increasing access to energy that is clean, renewable, reliable, and affordable.

I urge my colleagues to support these amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1129, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. DEGETTE OF COLORADO

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I have amendments en bloc at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 48, 52, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 95, 96, and 97, printed in part B of House Report 116-528, offered by Ms. DEGETTE of Colorado:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. BARRAGAN OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title III, add the following:

Subtitle D—Climate Smart Ports

SEC. 3401. CLIMATE SMART PORTS GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall establish a program to award grants to eligible entities to purchase, and as applicable install, zero emissions port equipment and technology.

(b) USE OF GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity may use a grant awarded under this section to purchase, and as applicable install, zero emissions port equipment and technology.

(2) PROHIBITED USE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity may not use a grant awarded under this section to purchase or install fully automated cargo handling equipment or terminal infrastructure that is designed for fully automated cargo handling equipment.

(B) HUMAN-OPERATED ZERO EMISSIONS PORT EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) prohibits an eligible entity from using a grant awarded under this section to purchase human-operated zero emissions port equipment and technology or infrastructure that supports such human-operated zero emissions port equipment and technology.

(3) COST SHARE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an eligible entity may not use a grant awarded under this section to cover more than 70 percent of the cost of purchasing, and as applicable installing, zero emissions port equipment and technology.

(B) CERTAIN GRANTS.—With respect to a grant in an amount equal to or greater than \$3,000,000, an eligible entity may use such grant to cover not more than 85 percent of the cost of purchasing and installing zero emissions port equipment and technology if such eligible entity certifies to the Administrator that—

(i) such grant will be used, at least in part, to employ laborers or mechanics to install zero emissions port equipment and technology; and

(ii) such eligible entity is a party to a project labor agreement or requires that each subgrantee of such eligible entity, and any subgrantee thereof at any tier, that performs such installation participate in a project labor agreement.

(4) PROJECT LABOR.—An eligible entity that uses a grant awarded under this section to install zero emissions port equipment and technology shall ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that any subgrantee of such eligible entity, and any subgrantee thereof at any tier, that carries out such installation employs laborers or mechanics for such installation that—

(A) are domiciled not further than 50 miles from such installation;

(B) are members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty, separated from active duty, or retired from active duty;

(C) have been incarcerated or served time in a juvenile detention facility; or

(D) have a disability.

(C) WAGES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—All laborers and mechanics employed by a subgrantee of an eligible entity, and any subgrantee thereof at any tier, to perform construction, alteration, installation, or repair work that is assisted, in whole or in part, by a grant awarded under this section shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction, alteration, installation, or repair work in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code.

(2) LABOR STANDARDS.—With respect to the labor standards in this subsection, the Secretary of Labor shall have the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1267; 5 U.S.C. App.) and section 3145 of title 40, United States Code.

(d) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to be awarded a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(2) PRIORITY.—The Administrator shall prioritize awarding grants under this section to eligible entities based on the following:

(A) The degree to which the proposed use of the grant will—

- (i) reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- (ii) reduce emissions of any criteria pollutant and precursor thereof;
- (iii) reduce hazardous air pollutant emissions; and

(iv) reduce public health disparities in communities that receive a disproportionate quantity of air pollution from a port.

(B) The amount of matching, non-Federal funds expected to be used by an applicant to purchase, and as applicable install, zero emissions port equipment and technology.

(C) Whether the applicant will use such grant to purchase, and as applicable install, zero emissions port equipment and technology that is produced in the United States.

(D) As applicable, whether the applicant will meet the utilization requirements for registered apprentices established by the Secretary of Labor or a State Apprenticeship Agency.

(E) As applicable, whether the applicant will recruit and retain skilled workers through a State-approved joint labor management apprenticeship program.

(e) OUTREACH.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after funds are made available to carry out this section, the Administrator shall develop and carry out an educational outreach program to promote and explain the grant program established under subsection (a) to prospective grant recipients.

(2) PROGRAM COMPONENTS.—In carrying out the outreach program developed under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall—

(A) inform prospective grant recipients how to apply for a grant awarded under this section;

(B) describe to prospective grant recipients the benefits of available zero emissions port equipment and technology;

(C) explain to prospective grant recipients the benefits of participating in the grant program established under this section; and

(D) facilitate the sharing of best practices and lessons learned between grant recipients and prospective grant recipients with respect to how to apply for and use grants awarded under this section.

(f) REPORTS.—

(1) REPORT TO ADMINISTRATOR.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which an eligible entity uses a grant awarded under this

section, such eligible entity shall submit to the Administrator a report containing such information as the Administrator shall require.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than January 31, 2021, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress and make available on the website of the Environmental Protection Agency a report that includes, with respect to each grant awarded under this section during the preceding calendar year—

(A) the name and location of the eligible entity that was awarded such grant;

(B) the amount of such grant that the eligible entity was awarded;

(C) the name and location of the port where the zero emissions port equipment and technology that was purchased, and as applicable installed, with such grant is used;

(D) an estimate of the impact of such zero emissions port equipment and technology on reducing—

- (i) greenhouse gas emissions;
- (ii) emissions of criteria pollutants and precursors thereof;
- (iii) hazardous air pollutant emissions; and
- (iv) public health disparities; and

(E) any other information the Administrator determines necessary to understand the impact of grants awarded under this section.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$1,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(2) NONATTAINMENT AREAS.—To the extent practicable, at least 25 percent of amounts made available to carry out this section in each fiscal year shall be used to award grants to eligible entities to provide zero emissions port equipment and technology to ports that are in nonattainment areas.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACTIVE DUTY.—The term “active duty” has the meaning given such term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(3) ALTERNATIVE EMISSIONS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY.—The term “alternative emissions control technology” means a technology, technique, or measure that—

(A) captures the emissions of nitrogen oxide, particulate matter, reactive organic compounds, and greenhouse gases from the auxiliary engine and auxiliary boiler of an ocean-going vessel at berth;

(B) is verified or approved by a State or Federal air quality regulatory agency;

(C) the use of which achieves at least the equivalent reduction of emissions as the use of shore power for an ocean-going vessel at berth;

(D) the use of which results in reducing emissions of the auxiliary engine of an ocean-going vessel at berth to a rate of less than—

- (i) 2.8 g/kW-hr for nitrogen oxide;
- (ii) 0.03 g/kW-hr for particulate matter 2.5; and
- (iii) 0.1 g/kW-hr for reactive organic compounds; and

(E) reduces the emissions of the auxiliary engine and boiler of an ocean-going vessel at berth by at least 80 percent of the default emissions rate, which is 13.8 g.

(4) CRITERIA POLLUTANT.—The term “criteria pollutant” means each of the following:

- (A) Ground-level ozone.
- (B) Particulate matter.
- (C) Carbon monoxide.
- (D) Lead.
- (E) Sulfur dioxide.
- (F) Nitrogen dioxide.

(5) DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “distributed energy resource” means an energy resource that—

- (i) is located on or near a customer site;
- (ii) is operated on the customer side of the electric meter; and
- (iii) is interconnected with the electric grid.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “distributed energy resource” includes—

- (i) clean electric generation;
- (ii) customer electric efficiency measures;
- (iii) electric demand flexibility; and
- (iv) energy storage.

(6) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity” means—

- (A) a port authority;
- (B) a State, regional, local, or Tribal agency that has jurisdiction over a port authority or a port;

(C) an air pollution control district or air quality management district; or

(D) a private or nonprofit entity, applying for a grant awarded under this section in collaboration with another entity described in subparagraphs (A) through (C), that owns or uses cargo or transportation equipment at a port.

(7) ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM.—The term “energy storage system” means a system, equipment, facility, or technology that—

(A) is capable of absorbing energy, storing energy for a period of time, and dispatching the stored energy; and

(B) uses a mechanical, electrical, chemical, electrochemical, or thermal process to store energy that—

(i) was generated at an earlier time for use at a later time; or

(ii) was generated from a mechanical process, and would otherwise be wasted, for delivery at a later time.

(8) FULLY AUTOMATED CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT.—The term “fully automated cargo handling equipment” means cargo handling equipment that—

(A) is remotely operated or remotely monitored; and

(B) with respect to the use of such equipment, does not require the exercise of human intervention or control.

(9) NONATTAINMENT AREA.—The term “nonattainment area” has the meaning given such term in section 171 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7501).

(10) PORT.—The term “port” includes a maritime port and an inland port.

(11) PORT AUTHORITY.—The term “port authority” means a governmental or quasi-governmental authority formed by a legislative body to operate a port.

(12) PROJECT LABOR AGREEMENT.—The term “project labor agreement” means a pre-hire collective bargaining agreement with one or more labor organization that establishes the terms and conditions of employment for a specific construction project and is described in section 8(f) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(f)).

(13) REGISTERED APPRENTICE.—The term “registered apprentice” means a person who is participating in a registered apprenticeship program.

(14) REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The term “registered apprenticeship program” means a program registered pursuant to the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the “National Apprenticeship Act”; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.).

(15) SHORE POWER.—The term “shore power” means the provision of shoreside electrical power to a ship at berth that has shut down main and auxiliary engines.

(16) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY.—The term “State Apprenticeship Agency” has the meaning given such term in section 29.2 of

title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 1, 2020).

(17) ZERO EMISSIONS PORT EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “zero emissions port equipment and technology” means equipment and technology, including the equipment and technology described in subparagraph (B), that—

- (i) is used at a port; and
- (ii) (I) produces zero exhaust emissions of—
 - (aa) any criteria pollutant and precursor thereof; and
 - (bb) any greenhouse gas, other than water vapor; or

(II) captures 100 percent of the exhaust emissions produced by an ocean-going vessel at berth.

(B) EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY DESCRIBED.—The equipment and technology described in this subparagraph is the following:

- (i) Any equipment that handles cargo.
- (ii) A drayage truck that transports cargo.
- (iii) A train that transports cargo.
- (iv) Port harbor craft.
- (v) A distributed energy resource.
- (vi) An energy storage system.
- (vii) Electrical charging infrastructure.
- (viii) Shore power or an alternative emissions control technology.
- (ix) An electric transport refrigeration unit.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. BARRAGÁN OF CALIFORNIA

Page 784, line 22, strike “\$10,000,000” and insert “\$50,000,000”.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MS. BARRAGÁN OF CALIFORNIA

Page 131, line 12, strike “\$310,000,000” and insert “\$410,000,000”.

Page 131, line 13, strike “\$330,000,000” and insert “\$430,000,000”.

Page 131, line 14, strike “\$350,000,000” and insert “\$450,000,000”.

Page 131, line 15, strike “\$350,000,000” and insert “\$450,000,000”.

Page 131, line 16, strike “\$350,000,000” and insert “\$450,000,000”.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MS. BARRAGÁN OF CALIFORNIA

Page 745, after line 15, insert the following:

(29) CLIMATE JUSTICE.—The term “climate justice” means the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all individuals, regardless of race, color, culture, national origin, educational level, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of policies and projects that address climate change, a recognition of the historical responsibilities for climate change, and a commitment that the people and communities least responsible for climate change, and most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, do not suffer disproportionately as a result of historical injustice and disinvestment.

(30) NATURAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term “natural infrastructure” means infrastructure that uses, restores, or emulates natural ecological processes and—

(A) is created through the action of natural physical, geological, biological, and chemical processes over time;

(B) is created by human design, engineering, and construction to emulate or act in concert with natural processes; or

(C) involves the use of plants, soils, and other natural features, including through the creation, restoration, or preservation of vegetated areas using materials appropriate to the region to manage stormwater and runoff, to attenuate flooding and storm surges, and for other related purposes.

Page 812, after line 17, insert the following: **SEC. 11017. CLIMATE JUSTICE GRANT PROGRAM.**

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a program under which the

Administrator shall provide grants to eligible entities to assist the eligible entities in—

- (1) building capacity to address issues relating to climate justice; and
- (2) carrying out any activity described in subsection (d).

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (a), an eligible entity shall be a tribal government, local government, or nonprofit, community-based organization.

(c) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (a), an eligible entity shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require, including—

(1) an outline describing the means by which the project proposed by the eligible entity will—

(A) with respect to climate justice issues at the local level, increase the understanding of the environmental justice community at which the eligible entity will conduct the project;

(B) improve the ability of the environmental justice community to address each issue described in subparagraph (A);

(C) facilitate collaboration and cooperation among various stakeholders (including members of the environmental justice community); and

(D) support the ability of the environmental justice community to proactively plan and implement climate justice initiatives,

(2) a proposed budget for each activity of the project that is the subject of the application;

(3) a list of proposed outcomes with respect to the proposed project;

(4) a description of the ways by which the eligible entity may leverage the funds of the eligible entity, or the funds made available through a grant under this subsection, to develop a project that is capable of being sustained beyond the period of the grant; and

(5) a description of the ways by which the eligible entity is linked to, and representative of, the environmental justice community at which the eligible entity will conduct the project.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity may only use a grant under this subsection to carry out culturally and linguistically appropriate projects and activities that are driven by the needs, opportunities, and priorities of the environmental justice community at which the eligible entity proposes to conduct the project or activity to address climate justice concerns of the environmental justice community, including activities—

(1) to create or develop collaborative partnerships;

(2) to educate and provide outreach services to the environmental justice community on climate justice;

(3) to identify and implement projects to address climate justice concerns, including community solar and wind energy projects, energy efficiency, home and building electrification, home and building weatherization, energy storage, solar and wind energy supported microgrids, battery electric vehicles, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, natural infrastructure, and climate resilient infrastructure.

(e) LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNT.—The amount of a grant under this section may not exceed \$2,000,000 for any grant recipient.

(f) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committees on En-

vironment and Public Works and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report describing the ways by which the grant program under this subsection has helped eligible entities address issues relating to energy and climate justice.

(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Administrator shall make each report required under paragraph (1) available to the public (including by posting a copy of the report on the website of the Environmental Protection Agency).

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$1,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025. The Administrator may not use more than 2 percent of the amount appropriated for each fiscal year for administrative expenses, including outreach and technical assistance to eligible entities.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. BARRAGÁN OF CALIFORNIA

Page 222, line 14, strike “\$200,000,000” and insert “\$250,000,000”.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT ROCHESTER OF DELAWARE

Add at the end of title XII the following:

Subtitle G—Open Back Better

SEC. 12701. FACILITIES ENERGY RESILIENCY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED PROJECT.—The term “covered project” means a building project at an eligible facility that—

(A) increases—

(i) resiliency, including—

(I) public health and safety;

(II) power outages;

(III) natural disasters;

(IV) indoor air quality; and

(V) any modifications necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic;

(ii) energy efficiency;

(iii) renewable energy; and

(iv) grid integration; and

(B) may have combined heat and power and energy storage as project components.

(2) EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM.—The term “early childhood education program” has the meaning given the term in section 103 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1003).

(3) ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—The term “elementary school” has the meaning given the term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(4) ELIGIBLE FACILITY.—The term “eligible facility” means a public facility, as determined by the Secretary, including—

(A) a public school, including an elementary school and a secondary school;

(B) a facility used to operate an early childhood education program;

(C) a local educational agency;

(D) a medical facility;

(E) a local or State government building;

(F) a community facility;

(G) a public safety facility;

(H) a day care center;

(I) an institution of higher education;

(J) a public library; and

(K) a wastewater treatment facility.

(5) ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY.—The term “environmental justice community” means a community with significant representation of communities of color, low income communities, or Tribal and indigenous communities, that experiences, or is at risk of experiencing, higher or more adverse human health or environmental effects.

(6) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(7) **LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.**—The term “local educational agency” has the meaning given the term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(8) **LOW INCOME.**—The term “low income”, with respect to a household, means an annual household income equal to, or less than, the greater of—

(A) 80 percent of the median income of the area in which the household is located, as reported by the Department of Housing and Urban Development; and

(B) 200 percent of the Federal poverty line.

(9) **LOW INCOME COMMUNITY.**—The term “low income community” means a census block group in which not less than 30 percent of households are low income.

(10) **SECONDARY SCHOOL.**—The term “secondary school” has the meaning given the term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(11) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.

(12) **STATE.**—The term “State” has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6202).

(13) **STATE ENERGY PROGRAM.**—The term “State Energy Program” means the State Energy Program established under part D of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6321 et seq.).

(14) **TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “tribal organization” has the meaning given the term in section 3765 of title 38, United States Code.

(B) **TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.**—Section 3765(4) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 4(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(1))” and inserting “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)”.
(b) **STATE PROGRAMS.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall distribute grants to States under the State Energy Program, in accordance with the allocation formula established under that Program, to implement covered projects.

(2) **USE OF FUNDS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (B), grant funds under paragraph (1) may be used for technical assistance, project facilitation, and administration.

(B) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—A State may use not more than 10 percent of grant funds received under paragraph (1) to provide technical assistance for the development, facilitation, management, oversight, and measurement of results of covered projects implemented using those funds.

(C) **ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND OTHER COMMUNITIES.**—To support communities adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, a State shall use not less than 40 percent of grant funds received under paragraph (1) to implement covered projects in environmental justice communities or low income communities.

(D) **PRIVATE FINANCING.**—A State receiving a grant under paragraph (1) shall—

(i) to the extent practicable, leverage private financing for cost-effective energy efficiency, renewable energy, resiliency, and other smart-building improvements, such as by entering into an energy service performance contract; but

(ii) maintain the use of grant funds to carry out covered projects with more project resiliency, public health, and capital-intensive efficiency and emission reduction components than are typically available through private energy service performance contracts.

(E) **GUIDANCE.**—In carrying out a covered project using grant funds received under paragraph (1), a State shall, to the extent practicable, adhere to guidance developed by the Secretary pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5; 123 Stat. 115) relating to distribution of funds, if that guidance will speed the distribution of funds under this subsection.

(3) **NO MATCHING REQUIREMENT.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a State receiving a grant under paragraph (1) shall not be required to provide any amount of matching funding.

(4) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date on which grants are distributed under paragraph (1), and each year thereafter until the funds appropriated under paragraph (5) are no longer available, the Secretary shall submit a report on the use of those funds (including in the communities described in paragraph (2)(C)) to—

(A) the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(B) the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(E) the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

(5) **FUNDING.**—In addition to any amounts made available to the Secretary to carry out the State Energy Program, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$18,000,000,000 to carry out this subsection, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

(6) **SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.**—Funds made available under paragraph (5) shall supplement, not supplant, any other funds made available to States for the State Energy Program or the weatherization assistance program established under part A of title IV of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6861 et seq.).

(c) **FEDERAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall use the funds appropriated under paragraph (4) to provide grants under the AFFECT program under the Federal Energy Management Program of the Department of Energy to implement covered projects.

(2) **PRIVATE FINANCING.**—A recipient of a grant under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) to the extent practicable, leverage private financing for cost-effective energy efficiency, renewable energy, resiliency, and other smart-building improvements, such as by entering into an energy service performance contract; but

(B) maintain the use of grant funds to carry out covered projects with more project resiliency, public health, and capital-intensive efficiency and emission reduction components than are typically available through private energy service performance contracts.

(3) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date on which grants are distributed under paragraph (1), and each year thereafter until the funds appropriated under paragraph (4) are no longer available, the Secretary shall submit a report on the use of those funds to—

(A) the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(B) the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(E) the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

(4) **FUNDING.**—In addition to any amounts made available to the Secretary to carry out the AFFECT program described in paragraph (1), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$500,000,000 to carry out this subsection, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

(d) **TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the head of the Office of Indian Energy, shall distribute funds made available under paragraph (3) to tribal organizations to implement covered projects.

(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date on which funds are distributed under paragraph (1), and each year thereafter until the funds made available under paragraph (3) are no longer available, the Secretary shall submit a report on the use of those funds to—

(A) the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(B) the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(E) the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

(3) **FUNDING.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$1,500,000,000 to carry out this subsection, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

(e) **USE OF AMERICAN IRON, STEEL, AND MANUFACTURED GOODS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), none of the funds made available by or pursuant to this section may be used for a covered project unless all of the iron, steel, and manufactured goods used in the project are produced in the United States.

(2) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The requirement under paragraph (1) shall be waived by the head of the relevant Federal department or agency in any case or category of cases in which the head of the relevant Federal department or agency determines that—

(A) adhering to that requirement would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(B) the iron, steel, and manufactured goods needed for the project are not produced in the United States—

(i) in sufficient and reasonably available quantities; and

(ii) in a satisfactory quality; or

(C) the inclusion of iron, steel, and relevant manufactured goods produced in the United States would increase the overall cost of the project by more than 25 percent.

(3) **WAIVER PUBLICATION.**—If the head of a Federal department or agency makes a determination under paragraph (2) to waive the requirement under paragraph (1), the head of the Federal department or agency shall publish in the Federal Register a detailed justification for the waiver.

(4) **INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.**—This subsection shall be applied in a manner consistent with the obligations of the United States under all applicable international agreements.

(f) **WAGE RATE REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on projects funded directly or assisted in whole or in part by the Federal Government pursuant to this section shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a similar character in the locality, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the “Davis-Bacon Act”).

(2) AUTHORITY.—With respect to the labor standards specified in paragraph (1), the Secretary of Labor shall have the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1267; 5 U.S.C. App.) and section 3145 of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 12702. PERSONNEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To carry out section 12701, the Secretary of Energy shall hire within the Department of Energy—

(1) not less than 300 full-time employees in the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy;

(2) not less than 100 full-time employees, to be distributed among—

- (A) the Office of General Counsel;
- (B) the Office of Procurement Policy;
- (C) the Golden Field Office;
- (D) the National Energy Technology Laboratory; and

(E) the Office of the Inspector General; and

(3) not less than 20 full-time employees in the Office of Indian Energy.

(b) TIMELINE.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) hire all personnel under subsection (a); or

(2) certify that the Secretary is unable to hire all personnel by the date required under this subsection.

(c) CONTRACT HIRES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary makes a certification under subsection (b)(2), the Secretary may hire on a contract basis not more than 50 percent of the personnel required to be hired under subsection (a).

(2) DURATION.—An individual hired on a contract basis under paragraph (1) shall have an employment term of not more than 1 year.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section \$84,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2031.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 2 years, the Secretary shall submit a report on progress made in carrying out subsection (a) to—

(1) the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(2) the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(5) the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

Page 2, after the item relating to section 1602, insert the following:

Sec. 1603. Prohibition on category 1 respiratory sensitizers.

At the end of subtitle F of title I, insert the following:

SEC. 1603. PROHIBITION ON CATEGORY 1 RESPIRATORY SENSITIZERS.

Thermal insulating materials for building elements including walls, floors, ceilings, attics and roofs insulation, used for “Low Income Home Energy Assistance” and “Weatherization Assistance Program” shall not contain any substance that is a Category 1 respiratory sensitizer as defined in Appendix A to section 1910.1200 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, (specifically, Appendix A.4, “Respiratory or Skin Sensitization”), if such substance was intentionally added or is present at greater than 0.1 percent (1000 ppm) by weight in the product.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS OF TEXAS

Add at the end of subtitle F of title XII the following:

SEC. 12607. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall not take effect until the date on which the Secretary of Energy submits to Congress a certification that implementation of this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, will not reduce the energy security or energy independence of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS OF TEXAS

Add at the end of subtitle F of title XII the following:

SEC. 12607. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall not take effect until the date on which the Secretary of Energy submits to Congress a certification that implementation of this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, will not increase electric rates or gasoline prices outside of normal market factors.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. REPORT ON MINING OF CRITICAL MINERALS USING FORCED LABOR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Secretary of State, shall submit to the Congress a report evaluating the use of child labor, slavery, or human trafficking to mine or otherwise obtain one or more of the minerals listed in the Notice of the Department of the Interior entitled “Final List of Critical Minerals 2018” (83 Fed. Reg. 23295), or in any successor notice updating such Final List, for export to the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MS. CLARKE OF NEW YORK

At the end of title VI, add the following:

Subtitle G—Clean Refrigerated Vehicles Program

SEC. 6701. PILOT PROGRAM FOR THE ELECTRIFICATION OF CERTAIN REFRIGERATED VEHICLES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PILOT PROGRAM.—The Administrator shall establish and carry out a pilot program to award funds, in the form of grants, rebates, and low-cost revolving loans, as determined appropriate by the Administrator, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities to carry out projects described in subsection (b).

(b) PROJECTS.—An eligible entity receiving an award of funds under subsection (a) may use such funds only for one or more of the following projects:

(1) TRANSPORT REFRIGERATION UNIT REPLACEMENT.—A project to retrofit a heavy-duty vehicle by replacing or retrofitting the

existing diesel-powered transport refrigeration unit in such vehicle with an electric transport refrigeration unit and retiring the replaced unit for scrappage.

(2) SHORE POWER INFRASTRUCTURE.—A project to purchase and install shore power infrastructure or other equipment that enables transport refrigeration units to connect to electric power and operate without using diesel fuel.

(c) MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.—The amount of an award of funds under subsection (a) shall not exceed—

(1) for the costs of a project described in subsection (b)(1), 75 percent of such costs; and

(2) for the costs of a project described in subsection (b)(2), 55 percent of such costs.

(d) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive an award of funds under subsection (a), an eligible entity shall submit to the Administrator—

(1) a description of the air quality in the area served by the eligible entity, including a description of how the air quality is affected by diesel emissions from heavy-duty vehicles;

(2) a description of the project proposed by the eligible entity, including—

(A) any technology to be used or funded by the eligible entity; and

(B) a description of the heavy-duty vehicle or vehicles of the eligible entity, that will be retrofitted, if any, including—

(i) the number of such vehicles;

(ii) the uses of such vehicles;

(iii) the locations where such vehicles dock for the purpose of loading or unloading; and

(iv) the routes driven by such vehicles, including the times at which such vehicles are driven;

(3) an estimate of the cost of the proposed project;

(4) a description of the age and expected lifetime control of the equipment used or funded by the eligible entity; and

(5) provisions for the monitoring and verification of the project including to verify scrappage of replaced units.

(e) PRIORITY.—In awarding funds under subsection (a), the Administrator shall give priority to proposed projects that, as determined by the Administrator—

(1) maximize public health benefits;

(2) are the most cost-effective; and

(3) will serve the communities that are most polluted by diesel motor emissions, including communities that the Administrator identifies as being in either nonattainment or maintenance of the national ambient air quality standards for a criteria pollutant, particularly for—

(A) ozone; and

(B) particulate matter.

(f) DATA RELEASE.—Not later than 120 days after the date on which an award of funds is made under this section, the Administrator shall publish on the website of the Environmental Protection Agency, on a downloadable electronic database, information with respect to such award of funds, including—

(1) the name and location of the recipient;

(2) the total amount of funds awarded;

(3) the intended use or uses of the awarded funds;

(4) the date on which the award of funds was approved;

(5) where applicable, an estimate of any air pollution or greenhouse gas emissions avoided as a result of the project funded by the award; and

(6) any other data the Administrator determines to be necessary for an evaluation of the use and effect of awarded funds provided under this section.

(g) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

(1) **ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the establishment of the pilot program under this section, and annually thereafter until amounts made available to carry out this section are expended, the Administrator shall submit to Congress and make available to the public a report that describes, with respect to the applicable year—

(A) the number of applications for awards of funds received under such program;

(B) all awards of funds made under such program, including a summary of the data described in subsection (f);

(C) the estimated reduction of annual emissions of air pollutants regulated under section 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409), and the estimated reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, associated with the awards of funds made under such program;

(D) the number of awards of funds made under such program for projects in communities described in subsection (e)(3); and

(E) any other data the Administrator determines to be necessary to describe the implementation, outcomes, or effectiveness of such program.

(2) **FINAL REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after amounts made available to carry out this section are expended, or 5 years after the pilot program is established, whichever comes first, the Administrator shall submit to Congress and make available to the public a report that describes—

(A) all of the information collected for the annual reports under paragraph (1);

(B) any benefits to the environment or human health that could result from the widespread application of electric transport refrigeration units for short-haul transportation and delivery of perishable goods or other goods requiring climate-controlled conditions, including in low-income communities and communities of color;

(C) any challenges or benefits that recipients of awards of funds under such program reported with respect to the integration or use of electric transport refrigeration units and associated technologies;

(D) an assessment of the national market potential for electric transport refrigeration units;

(E) an assessment of challenges and opportunities for widespread deployment of electric transport refrigeration units, including in urban areas; and

(F) recommendations for how future Federal, State, and local programs can best support the adoption and widespread deployment of electric transport refrigeration units.

(h) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) **DIESEL-POWERED TRANSPORT REFRIGERATION UNIT.**—The term “diesel-powered transport refrigeration unit” means a transport refrigeration unit that is powered by an independent diesel internal combustion engine.

(3) **ELECTRIC TRANSPORT REFRIGERATION UNIT.**—The term “electric transport refrigeration unit” means a transport refrigeration unit in which the refrigeration or climate-control system is driven by an electric motor when connected to shore power infrastructure or other equipment that enables transport refrigeration units to connect to electric power, including all-electric transport refrigeration units, hybrid electric transport refrigeration units, and standby electric transport refrigeration units.

(4) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—The term “eligible entity” means—

(A) a regional, State, local, or Tribal agency, or port authority, with jurisdiction over transportation or air quality;

(B) a nonprofit organization or institution that—

(i) represents or provides pollution reduction or educational services to persons or organizations that own or operate heavy-duty vehicles or fleets of heavy-duty vehicles; or

(ii) has, as its principal purpose, the promotion of air quality;

(C) an individual or entity that is the owner of record of a heavy-duty vehicle or a fleet of heavy-duty vehicles that operates for the transportation and delivery of perishable goods or other goods requiring climate-controlled conditions;

(D) an individual or entity that is the owner of record of a facility that operates as a warehouse or storage facility for perishable goods or other goods requiring climate-controlled conditions; or

(E) a hospital or public health institution that utilizes refrigeration for storage of perishable goods or other goods requiring climate-controlled conditions.

(5) **HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLE.**—The term “heavy-duty vehicle” means—

(A) a commercial truck or van—

(i) used for the primary purpose of transporting perishable goods or other goods requiring climate-controlled conditions; and

(ii) with a gross vehicle weight rating greater than 6,000 pounds; or

(B) an insulated cargo trailer used in transporting perishable goods or other goods requiring climate-controlled conditions when mounted on a semitrailer.

(6) **SHORE POWER INFRASTRUCTURE.**—The term “shore power infrastructure” means electrical infrastructure that provides power to the electric transport refrigeration unit of a heavy-duty vehicle when such vehicle is stationary on a property where such vehicle is parked or loaded, including a food distribution center or other location where heavy-duty vehicles congregate.

(7) **TRANSPORT REFRIGERATION UNIT.**—The term “transport refrigeration unit” means a climate-control system installed on a heavy-duty vehicle for the purpose of maintaining the quality of perishable goods or other goods requiring climate-controlled conditions.

(i) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(2) **ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**—The Administrator may use not more than 1 percent of amounts made available pursuant to paragraph (1) for administrative expenses to carry out this section.

AMENDMENT NO 17 OFFERED BY MR. CLEAVER OF MISSOURI

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12607. TREE PLANTING GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ELIGIBLE COST.**—The term “eligible cost” means, with respect to a project—

(A) the cost of implementing the project, including—

(i) planning and designing the planting activity;

(ii) purchasing trees; and

(iii) preparing the site and conducting planting, including the labor and cost associated with the use of machinery;

(B) the cost of maintaining and monitoring planted trees for a period of up to 3 years to ensure successful establishment of the trees;

(C) the cost of training activities associated with the project; and

(D) any other relevant cost, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—The term “eligible entity” means—

(A) a State agency;

(B) a local governmental entity;

(C) an Indian Tribe;

(D) a nonprofit organization; and

(E) a retail power provider.

(3) **ENERGY BURDEN.**—The term “energy burden” means the percentage of household income spent on home energy bills.

(4) **INDIAN TRIBE.**—The term “Indian Tribe” has the meaning given the term “Indian tribe” in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(5) **LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY.**—The term “local governmental entity” means any municipal government or county government with jurisdiction over local land use decisions.

(6) **NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.**—The term “nonprofit organization” means an organization that—

(A) is described in section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(B) operates in accordance with 1 or more of the purposes described in section 170(h)(4)(A) of that Code.

(7) **PROGRAM.**—The term “Program” means the grant program established under subsection (b)(1).

(8) **PROJECT.**—The term “project” means a tree planting project carried out by an eligible entity using grant funds awarded under the Program.

(9) **RETAIL POWER PROVIDER.**—The term “retail power provider” means any entity authorized under applicable State or Federal law to generate, distribute, or provide retail electricity, natural gas, or fuel oil service.

(10) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, shall establish a program under which the Secretary shall award grants to eligible entities to conduct tree planting projects in accordance with this section.

(2) **TREE PLANTING.**—Subject to the availability of appropriations, in carrying out the Program, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, award sufficient grants each year to plant not less than 300,000 trees each year.

(c) **APPLICATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An eligible entity that seeks to receive a grant under the Program shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including the information described in paragraph (2).

(2) **CONTENTS.**—An application submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a description of how the project will reduce residential energy consumption;

(B) an estimate of the expected reduction in residential energy consumption;

(C) a description of the total eligible costs of the project and sources of funding for the project;

(D) a description of the anticipated community and stakeholder engagement in the project;

(E) a description of the tree species to be planted and how that species is suitable for the local environmental conditions and climate; and

(F) any other relevant information required by the Secretary.

(d) **PRIORITY.**—In awarding grants under the Program, the Secretary shall give priority to projects that—

(1) provide the largest potential reduction in residential energy consumption for households with a high energy burden;

(2) are located in a neighborhood with lower tree canopy cover and higher maximum daytime summer temperatures;

(3) are located in a neighborhood with high amounts of senior citizens or children;

(4) will collaboratively engage neighbors and community members that will be closely affected by the tree planting; and

(5) will employ a substantial percentage of the workforce locally, with a focus on engaging unemployed and underemployed persons.

(e) COSTS.—

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Secretary shall award a grant to an eligible entity under the Program in an amount equal to not more than 75 percent of the eligible costs of the project, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—As a condition of receiving a grant under the Program, an eligible entity shall provide, in cash or through in-kind contributions from non-Federal sources, matching funds in an amount equal to not less than 25 percent of the eligible costs of the project, as determined by the Secretary.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the Program \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. DEGETTE
OF COLORADO

Add at the end of title XI the following:

SEC. 11017. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE FOR COMMUNITIES OVERBURDENED BY ENVIRONMENTAL VIOLATIONS.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF COMMUNITIES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall, in consultation with the Advisory Council and co-regulators in State and local agencies, identify at least 100 communities—

(1) that are environmental justice communities; and

(2) in which there have been over the previous 5 years a number of violations of environmental law that the Administrator determines to be greater than the national average of such violations.

(b) ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the enactment of this section, with respect to each community identified under subsection (a), and in consultation with the Advisory Council, the Administrator shall—

(1) undertake an analysis of the conditions which have led to the number of violations identified under subsection (a)(1), including through community-based science implemented through engagement with the residents of each such community;

(2) identify the root cause of the number of violations described under subsection (a)(1); and

(3) recommend measures that the Administrator shall take, in coordination with co-regulators in State and local agencies, to reduce the number of violations of environmental law to a number that the Administrator determines to be significantly below the national average.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall complete the implementation of the measures identified under subsection (b)(3).

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. DELGADO
OF NEW YORK

At the end of part 2 of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

(h) MONITORING.—The Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall collect data to monitor current and future trends and shortages within the clean energy technology industry, which includes skilled technical personnel, electric power engineers, transmission engineers, and other occupations or fields of work under—

- (1) the agriculture and forestry industry;
- (2) the electric utility industry;
- (3) the manufacturing industry;

(4) the wholesale trade industry;

(5) the professional and business services industry; and

(6) the manufacturing and operation and maintenance industries for component parts of clean energy technologies.

(i) REPORT ON CURRENT TRENDS AND SHORTAGES.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and on a quarterly basis thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress, based on the data collected under subsection (h), a report on—

(1) trends and shortages as of the date of such report, and recommendations to prepare the workforce to address such trends and shortages to meet the demands of a clean energy economy; and

(2) other recommendations the Secretary determines appropriate.

(j) REPORT ON FUTURE TRENDS AND SHORTAGES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress, based on the data collected under subsection (h), a report on—

(1) trends and shortages projected in the next 10 years, and recommendations to address such trends and shortages to prepare the workforce to meet the demands of a clean energy economy; and

(2) other recommendations the Secretary determines appropriate.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR.
DESAULNIER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 830, after line 5, insert the following:

SEC. 12114. RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSITION GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Secretary of Labor, shall establish a grant program for local governments for the purpose of developing a plan to transition workers from employment in fossil fuel industries to employment in sustainable industries.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary of Energy may award grants under subsection (a) to local governments—

(1) that establish industry or sector partnerships (as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102));

(2) that are in localities that the Secretary of Energy determines to have a percentage of traditional energy sector jobs that is average or above average relative to the United States.

(c) DETERMINATION OF PERCENTAGE OF TRADITIONAL ENERGY SECTOR JOBS.—In making the determination under subsection (b)(2), the Secretary of Energy shall take into consideration information from the report entitled “U.S. Energy and Employment Report” issued by the Secretary in January, 2017.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds under subsection (a) may be used for the following purposes:

(1) To develop a transition plan described in subsection (a).

(2) To develop an apprenticeship program to train individuals employed in fossil fuel industries and individuals who are new to the workforce for jobs in sustainable industries.

(e) TRANSITION PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—A transition plan funded under subsection (a) shall include a plan for unemployment insurance, job transition training, and community services for the communities affected by the transition.

(f) AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary to carry out this section.

On page 9, after the matter relating to section 12113, insert the following:

Sec. 12114. Renewable energy transition grant program

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MRS. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle H of title I, add the following:

SEC. 1806. WATER HEATERS.

(a) DEFINITION OF WATER HEATER.—Section 321 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6291) is amended by striking paragraph (27) and inserting the following:

“(27) WATER HEATER.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘water heater’ means a product that utilizes oil, gas, or electricity to heat potable water for use outside the heater on demand, including—

“(i) storage type units that heat and store water at a thermostatically controlled temperature, including—

“(I) gas storage water heaters with an input of 75,000 Btu per hour or less, including heat pump type units that meet the current and voltage limits under clause (iii);

“(II) oil storage water heaters with an input of 105,000 Btu per hour or less; and

“(III) electric storage water heaters with an input of 12 kilowatts or less, including heat pump type units that meet the current and voltage limits under clause (iii);

“(ii)(I) instantaneous type units that heat water but contain not more than 1 gallon of water per 4,000 Btu per hour of input; and

“(II) in the case of—

“(aa) gas instantaneous water heaters, have an input of 200,000 Btu per hour or less and are designed and marketed to provide outlet hot water at a thermostatically controlled temperature of less than 180 degrees Fahrenheit;

“(bb) oil instantaneous water heaters, have an input of 210,000 Btu per hour or less; and

“(cc) electric instantaneous water heaters, have an input of 12 kilowatts or less;

“(iii) heat pump type units (including add-on heat pumps, integrated heat pumps with storage, split-system heat pumps that consist of a separate heat pump and storage tank that are designed and marketed to operate together, and all ancillary equipment, such as fans, storage tanks, pumps, electric resistance heating elements, or controls necessary for the device to perform its function) that—

“(I) have a maximum current rating of 24 amperes at a voltage not greater than 250 volts; and

“(II) are designed to transfer thermal energy from 1 temperature level to a different temperature level for the purpose of heating water;

“(iv) solar thermal-assisted electric storage units; and

“(v) solar thermal-assisted fossil fuel storage units.

“(B) EXCLUSIONS.—Unless otherwise determined by the Secretary under section 325(e)(7)(B), the term ‘water heater’ does not include—

“(i) electric storage type units described in subparagraph (A)(i)(III) that—

“(I) are designed and marketed exclusively for commercial building applications; and

“(II)(aa) are designed, constructed, inspected, tested, and stamped in accordance with Section IV, Part HLW, or Section X of the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code promulgated by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers;

“(bb) exclusively use 3-phase electricity, are designed and marketed to provide outlet hot water at a thermostatically controlled temperature of 180 degrees Fahrenheit or greater, and operate only at rated voltages of not less than 208 volts; or

“(cc) exclusively use single-phase electricity, are designed and marketed to provide outlet hot water at a thermostatically controlled temperature of 180 degrees Fahrenheit or greater, and operate only at a rated voltage of 277 volts; or

“(ii) gas storage type units described in subparagraph (A)(i)(I) that—

“(I) are designed and marketed exclusively for commercial building applications; and

“(II) are designed, constructed, inspected, tested, and stamped in accordance with Section IV, Part HLW, of the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code promulgated by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

“(C) MULTI-INPUT ELECTRIC STORAGE WATER HEATER.—The term ‘multi-input electric storage water heater’ means a product that—

“(i) is not a heat pump type unit described in subparagraph (A)(iii); and

“(ii) is designed, marketed, or shipped from the manufacturer with a capability of operating or being configured to operate at inputs greater than, equal to, or below 12 kilowatts.

“(D) SOLAR THERMAL-ASSISTED ELECTRIC STORAGE UNIT.—The term ‘solar thermal-assisted electric storage unit’ means a unit that—

“(i) has an input of 12 kilowatts or less;

“(ii) has at least 2 dedicated ports in addition to the ports used for introduction and delivery of potable water for the supply and return of water or a heat transfer fluid heated externally by solar panels;

“(iii) does not have electric resistance heating elements located in the lower half of the storage tank;

“(iv) has the temperature sensing device that controls the auxiliary electric heat source located in the upper half of the storage tank; and

“(v) has a ratio of less than 0.70 for the proportion that the certified first hour rating bears to the nominal volume of the storage tank.”.

(b) STANDARDS FOR WATER HEATERS.—Section 325(e) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6295(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) EXEMPTED WATER HEATERS.—

“(A) DEFINITION OF EXEMPTED WATER HEATER.—In this paragraph, the term ‘exempted water heater’ means a water heater described in section 321(27)(B).

“(B) MONITORING OF SHIPMENTS.—

“(i) SUBMISSION OF DATA.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, and not later than May 1 of each year thereafter, the Secretary shall require each manufacturer of water heaters to report to the Secretary the quantity of exempted water heaters, in each category of exempted water heaters, that the manufacturer shipped in the preceding calendar year.

“(ii) CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall treat shipment data reported by manufacturers under clause (i) as confidential business information subject to appropriate confidentiality data safeguards.

“(iii) PUBLICATION.—

“(I) BASELINE SHIPMENT DATA.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall publish an analysis of the data collected under clause (i) for public comment, subject to applicable confidentiality safeguards, which shall serve as the baseline data for the analysis described in subclause (II)(bb).

“(II) PERCENTAGE GROWTH FROM BASELINE.—Not later than June 1 of each year after the year in which the Secretary publishes data under subclause (I), the Secretary shall publish—

“(aa) an analysis of the data collected under clause (i) for public comment, subject to applicable confidentiality safeguards;

“(bb) the percentage growth in the number of shipments within each category of exempted water heater relative to the baseline data described in subclause (I); and

“(cc) the determination of the Secretary as to whether the number of shipments for any category of exempted water heater have increased by more than 25 percent compared to the baseline data for that category.

“(C) INCLUSION OF EXEMPTED WATER HEATERS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, by regulation, revise the definition of water heater under section 321(27) to include an exempted water heater under subparagraph (A) of that section if the Secretary makes an affirmative determination under subparagraph (B)(ii)(II)(cc) for that category of exempted water heater.

“(ii) ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS.—Any category of exempted water heater included in the definition of water heater under clause (i) shall be required to meet the energy conservation standards applicable to an electric or gas storage type water heater under this part.

“(iii) EFFECTIVE DATE.—For any category of exempted water heater, the Secretary shall carry out clause (i), and require compliance under clause (ii), not later than 1 year after the date on which the Secretary makes the affirmative determination described in clause (i) for that category.

“(8) STANDARDS FOR MULTI-INPUT ELECTRIC STORAGE WATER HEATERS.—A multi-input electric storage water heater shall be subject to the test procedures, energy conservation standards, labeling (if applicable), and certification requirements—

“(A) for electric storage water heaters under this part; and

“(B) for storage water heaters under part C.

“(9) TECHNOLOGY-NEUTRAL ELECTRIC STORAGE WATER HEATER STANDARDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary may not create separate product classes for heat pump water heaters and other electric storage water heaters.”.

(c) DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL WATER HEATER.—Section 340 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6311) is amended by striking paragraph (12) and inserting the following:

“(12)(A) STORAGE WATER HEATER.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘storage water heater’ means a water heater that—

“(I) heats and stores water within an appliance at a thermostatically controlled temperature for delivery on demand; and

“(II) is not a water heater described in section 321(27)(A).

“(ii) EXCLUSION.—The term ‘storage water heater’ does not include a unit with an input rating of 4,000 Btu per hour or more per gallon of stored water.

“(B) INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATER.—The term ‘instantaneous water heater’ means a water heater that—

“(i) has an input rating of at least 4,000 Btu per hour per gallon of stored water; and

“(ii) is not a water heater described in section 321(27)(A).

“(C) UNFIRED HOT WATER STORAGE TANK.—The term ‘unfired hot water storage tank’ means a tank used to store water that is heated externally.”.

(d) LABELING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 344 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6315) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(1) LABELS FOR CERTAIN COMMERCIAL WATER HEATERS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, water heaters described in section 321(27)(B) shall be required to bear a permanent label, applied at the point of manufacture, that, subject to paragraph (3), satisfies the requirements described in paragraph (2).

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A label required under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) be made of material not adversely affected by water;

“(B) be attached by means of nonwater-soluble adhesive; and

“(C) bear the following notice printed in 16.5 point Arial Narrow Bold font: ‘IMPORTANT INFORMATION: Exclusively intended

for commercial installations. This model is not certified by the U.S. Department of Energy as a residential water heater. This model does not have a certified First Hour or UEF rating.’.

“(3) REVISION UPON PETITION.—On receipt of a petition by an interested party, the Secretary may conduct a rulemaking to revise the scope and requirements of the label required under paragraph (1).”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MS.

FINKENAUER OF IOWA

Page 9, after the item relating to section 12606, insert the following:

Sec. 12607. Labor Standards.

At the end of subtitle F, insert the following:

SEC. 12607 LABOR STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2021 and each fiscal year thereafter, any construction or maintenance projects, including installation or removal of applicable infrastructure, assisted in whole or in part by funds appropriated under sections 1203, 1221, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 2122, 2401, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2547, 2552, 2553, 2561, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3201, 4101, 4202, 5101, 5301, 5302, 5321, 5322, 5323, 5324, 5341, 5342, 6201, 6301, 6502, 6512, 7001, 8101, 8102, 8206, 8304, 9105, 9302, 9304, 10121, and 12401 of this Act and including 42 U.S.C. 17011 and 42 U.S.C. 16061, without regard to the form or type of Federal assistance provided under such section or part, shall comply with labor standards under this section. Compliance with labor standards under this section shall also apply to entities that are awarded permits, leases or enter into agreements with the Federal Government under subtitle F of Title II of this Act.

(b) CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFIED ENTITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor shall establish a process for certifying entities that submit an application under paragraph (2) as qualified entities with respect to construction and maintenance projects funded in part or whole under sections 1203, 1221, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 2122, 2401, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2547, 2552, 2553, 2561, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3201, 4101, 4202, 5101, 5301, 5302, 5321, 5322, 5323, 5324, 5341, 5342, 6201, 6301, 6502, 6512, 7001, 8101, 8102, 8206, 8304, 9105, 9302, 9304, 10121, and 12401 of this Act and including 42 U.S.C. 17011 and 42 U.S.C. 16061.

(2) APPLICATION PROCESS.—An entity seeking certification as a qualified entity under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary of Labor at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require, including information to demonstrate compliance with the requirements under subsection (c).

(3) REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—Not later than 1 year after receiving an application from an entity under paragraph (2)—

(A) the Secretary of Labor may request additional information from the entity in order to determine whether the entity is in compliance with the requirements under subsection (c); and

(B) the entity shall provide such additional information within 30 days of the Secretary of Labor's request under subparagraph (A).

(4) DETERMINATION DEADLINE.—The Secretary of Labor shall make a determination on whether to certify an entity under this section not later than—

(A) in a case in which the Secretary requests additional information described in

paragraph (3), 1 year after the Secretary receives such additional information from the entity, or

(B) in a case that is not described in paragraph (3)(A), 1 year after the date on which the entity submits the application under paragraph (2).

(5) **PRECERTIFICATION REMEDIES.**—The Secretary shall consider any corrective actions taken by an entity seeking certification under this subsection to remedy an administrative merits determination, arbitral award or decision, or civil judgment identified under subsection (c)(3) and shall impose as a condition of certification any additional remedies necessary to avoid further or repeated violations.

(c) **LABOR STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary of Labor shall require an entity, as a condition of certification under this section, to satisfy each of the following requirements:

(1) The entity shall ensure that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of any construction or maintenance project shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a similar character in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the “Davis-Bacon Act”).

(2) In the case of any construction or maintenance project, the cost of which exceeds \$25,000,000, the entity shall be a party to, or require contractors and subcontractors in the performance of such construction or maintenance project to consent to, a covered project labor agreement.

(3) The entity, and all contractors and subcontractors in performance of any construction or maintenance project, shall represent in the application submitted under subsection (b)(2) (and periodically thereafter during the performance of the construction or maintenance project as the Secretary of Labor may require) whether there has been any administrative merits determination, arbitral award or decision, or civil judgment, as defined in guidance issued by the Secretary of Labor, rendered against the entity in the preceding 3 years (or, in the case of disclosures after the initial disclosure, during such period as the Secretary of Labor may provide) for violations of—

(A) the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.);

(B) the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.);

(C) the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (29 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.);

(D) the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 151 et seq.);

(E) subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the “Davis-Bacon Act”);

(F) chapter 67 of title 41, United States Code (commonly known as the “Service Contract Act”);

(G) Executive Order 11246, as amended (relating to equal employment opportunity);

(H) section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 793);

(I) section 4212 of title 38, United States Code;

(J) the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.);

(K) title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.);

(L) the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.);

(M) the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 621 et seq.);

(N) Executive Order 13658, dated February 2014, (entitled “Establishing a Minimum Wage for Contractors”); or

(O) equivalent State laws, as defined in guidance issued by the Secretary of Labor.

(4) The entity, and all contractors and subcontractors in the performance of construction or maintenance project, shall not require arbitration for any dispute involving an employee described in paragraph (5) engaged in a service for the entity or any contractor and subcontractor, or enter into any agreement with such employee requiring arbitration of any such dispute, unless such employee is covered by a collective bargaining agreement that provides otherwise.

(5) For purposes of compliance with the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.), and the requirements under this section, the entity, and all contractors and subcontractors in the performance of any construction or maintenance project, shall consider an individual performing any service in such performance as an employee (and not an independent contractor) of the entity, contractor, or subcontractor, respectively, unless—

(A) the individual is free from control and direction in connection with the performance of the service, both under the contract for the performance of the service and in fact;

(B) the service is performed outside the usual course of the business of the entity, contractor, or subcontractor, respectively; and

(C) the individual is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, profession, or business of the same nature as that involved in such service.

(6) The entity shall prohibit all contractors and subcontractors in the performance of any construction or maintenance project from hiring employees through a temporary staffing agency unless the relevant State workforce agency certifies that temporary employees are necessary to address an acute, short-term labor demand.

(7) The entity shall require all contractors, subcontractors, successors in interest of the entity, and other entities that may acquire the entity, in the performance or acquisition of any construction or maintenance project, to have and abide by an explicit neutrality policy on any issue involving the exercise by employees of the entity as described in paragraph (5), and of all contractors and subcontractors in the performance of any construction or maintenance project, of the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

(8) The entity shall require all contractors and subcontractors to participate in a registered apprenticeship program for each skilled craft employed on any construction or maintenance project.

(9) The entity, and all contractors and subcontractors in the performance of any construction or maintenance project, shall not request or otherwise consider the criminal history of an applicant for employment before extending a conditional offer to the applicant, unless—

(A) a background check is otherwise required by law;

(B) the position is for a Federal law enforcement officer (as defined in section 115(c)(1) of title 18, United States Code) position; or

(C) the Secretary of Labor, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy, certifies that precluding criminal history prior to the conditional offer would pose a threat to national security.

(d) **DAVIS-BACON ACT.**—The Secretary of Labor shall have, with respect to the labor standards described in subsection (d)(1), the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (64 Stat.

1267; 5 U.S.C. App.) and section 3145 of title 40, United States Code.

(e) **PERIOD OF VALIDITY FOR CERTIFICATIONS.**—A certification made under this section shall be in effect for a period of 5 years. An entity may reapply to the Secretary of Labor for an additional certification under this section in accordance with the application process under subsection (b)(2).

(f) **REVOCACTION OF QUALIFIED ENTITY STATUS.**—The Secretary of Labor may revoke the certification of an entity under this section as a qualified entity at any time in which the Secretary reasonably determines the entity is no longer in compliance with the requirements of subsection (c).

(g) **CERTIFICATION MAY COVER MORE THAN 1 SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR PROJECT.**—The Secretary of Labor may make certifications under this section which apply with respect to more than 1 project if the projects to which such certification apply are substantially similar projects which meet the requirements of this section. Such projects shall be treated as a specific construction or maintenance project for purposes of subsection (h)(2).

(h) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COVERED PROJECT LABOR AGREEMENT.**—The term “covered project labor agreement” means a project labor agreement that—

(A) binds all contractors and subcontractors on the construction project through the inclusion of appropriate specifications in all relevant solicitation provisions and contract documents;

(B) allows all contractors and subcontractors to compete for contracts and subcontracts without regard to whether they are otherwise a party to a collective bargaining agreement;

(C) contains guarantees against strikes, lockouts, and other similar job disruptions;

(D) sets forth effective, prompt, and mutually binding procedures for resolving labor disputes arising during the covered project labor agreement; and

(E) provides other mechanisms for labor-management cooperation on matters of mutual interest and concern, including productivity, quality of work, safety, and health.

(2) **PROJECT LABOR AGREEMENT.**—The term “project labor agreement” means a pre-hire collective bargaining agreement with one or more labor organizations that establishes the terms and conditions of employment for a specific construction project and is described in section 8(f) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(f)).

(3) **QUALIFIED ENTITY.**—The term “qualified entity” means an applicant for certification under subsection (b) that the Secretary of Labor certifies as a qualified entity in accordance with subsection (b).

(i) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this such sums as necessary for fiscal year 2020 and each fiscal year thereafter.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. GOLDEN OF MAINE

Page 202, line 24, strike “; and” and insert a semicolon.

Page 203, line 2, strike the semicolon and insert “; and”.

Page 203, after line 2, insert the following:

(iv) biomass systems with an efficiency of 60 percent or greater;

Page 203, line 8, strike “; or” and insert a semicolon.

Page 203, line 11, strike the period at the end and insert “; or”.

Page 203, after line 11, insert the following:

(F) to provide thermal energy to meet heating and cooling loads and for industrial processes.

Page 716, line 21, insert “, including the potential use of biomass CHP systems” before the semicolon.

Page 717, line 1, insert “biomass CHP,” after “technologies.”

Page 717, line 6, insert “and communities” after “organizations.”

Page 717, line 10, insert “, communities,” after “companies.”

Page 821, line 15, insert “biomass,” after “wind.”

Page 824, line 23, insert “biomass,” after “hydropower.”

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MS. HAALAND
OF NEW MEXICO

Page 391, line 10, strike “or”.

Page 391, line 12, strike “entities;” and insert “entities; or”.

Page 391, after line 12 insert:

(E) that does not require extraction of uranium or development of uranium from lands managed by the Federal Government, cause harm to the natural or cultural resources of Tribal communities or sovereign Native Nations, or result in degraded ground or surface water quality on publicly managed or privately owned lands;

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MRS. HAYES OF
CONNECTICUT

Page 536, lines 1 through 15, amend subsection (e) to read as follows:

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Subsection (f), as redesignated, of section 741 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16091) is amended to read as follows:

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section, to remain available until expended, \$130,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, of which—

“(1) not less than \$100,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be used for awards under this section to eligible recipients proposing to replace school buses with zero-emission school buses; and

“(2) not less than \$52,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be used for awards under this section to eligible recipients proposing to replace or retrofit school buses to serve a community of color, indigenous community, low-income community, or any community located in an air quality area designated pursuant to section 107 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7407) as nonattainment.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MRS. HAYES OF
CONNECTICUT

Page 9, after the item relating to section 12606, insert the following:

Sec. 12607. Affirming Protections for Children and Workers.

At the end of subtitle F of Title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12607. AFFIRMING PROTECTIONS FOR CHILDREN AND WORKERS.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the safety and wellbeing of children in the carrying out of projects, programs, and other applicable items in this Act nor to undermine or affect the enforcement of laws relating to protections against child labor and forced labor, including—

(1) the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.);

(2) title 29, subtitle B, chapter V, Subchapter A, Part 570, the Child Labor Regulations, Orders, and Statements of Interpretation;

(3) article 3 of the International Labor Organization Convention concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor (December 2, 2000), or in violation of human rights;

(4) number 182 of the International Labor Organization Convention, entitled “Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention” (1999);

(5) number 105 of the International Labor Organization Convention, entitled “Abolition of Forced Labour Convention” (1957);

(6) applicable trade laws, including trade preference programs, trade agreements and Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930; and

(7) Executive Order 13126, dated June 12, 1999, (entitled “Prohibition of Acquisition of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor”).

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. HUFFMAN
OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following:

SEC. 2208. KLAMATH HYDROELECTRIC SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT TRIBAL FAIRNESS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FACILITY.—The term “facility” means 1 or more of the following hydropower facilities (including appurtenant works licensed to PacifiCorp) within the jurisdictional boundary of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2082 (as applicable):

(A) Iron Gate Dam.

(B) Copco No. 1 Dam.

(C) Copco No. 2 Dam.

(D) J.C. Boyle Dam.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(3) HARMED INDIAN TRIBES.—The term “harmed Indian Tribes” means—

(A) the Klamath Tribes; and

(B) such other Indian Tribes that are located downstream of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project.

(4) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian Tribe” has the meaning given the term “Indian tribe” in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(5) LICENSEE.—The term “licensee” means the owner and licensee of the facility (as of the date of enactment of this Act).

(b) IN GENERAL.—In light of the specific facts and circumstances of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement that anticipated dam removal to commence in 2020, and to mitigate the historic and ongoing damages caused by the facility to aquatic and Tribal trust resources, the Commission shall not issue any annual license for the facility under section 15(a)(1) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 808(a)(1)) unless the Commission has provided harmed Indian Tribes and the States of California and Oregon the opportunity to recommend terms and conditions under section 4(e), section 10, and section 18 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 797(e), 803, and 811), including any conditions providing for fishways or fish recovery.

(c) STUDIES.—Upon approval of an annual license pursuant to subsection (b), the Commission shall require the licensee to provide to the Commission the following:

(1) A study describing the impacts of the facility during the previous year on instream flows, water use, water temperature, and water quality.

(2) A study describing the impacts of the facility during the previous year on fish and wildlife resources, including river fisheries, reservoir fisheries, anadromous fish, and any marine species listed as a threatened species or endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) including Southern Resident killer whales (*Orcinus orca*).

(3) A study describing the impacts of the facility during the previous year on sediment transport.

(4) A study forecasting the impacts of climate change to power generation at the facility.

(5) A certification from the California Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams, following one or more com-

prehensive studies of the stability and safety of the facility that are funded by the licensee, that each element of the facility meets all current Federal and State seismic, stability, and safety standards and that there will be no significant risk of dam failure during the term of the license.

(6) A report, to be made publicly available by the Commission, on the financial status of the facility, including—

(A) an analysis comparing the cost of power generated at the facility to revenue attributable to the facility during the preceding year;

(B) a projection of the cost of power generated at the facility and the revenue attributable to the facility during the 5-year period beginning on the date of the license;

(C) an explanation of whether the financial terms of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement, as amended, have been met; and

(D) a detailed description of the annual costs associated with the facility that are passed through to the ratepayers of the licensee.

(d) EXCEPTION.—The requirements of this section shall not apply to any entity filing a surrender application as specified in the Commission’s order relating to the facility dated July 16, 2020 (172 FERC 61,062).

(e) LEGAL CLAIMS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to adversely affect any legal claims of harmed Indian Tribes, including claims for violations of any Executive Order pertaining to one or more Indian Tribes, any treaty between the United States and one or more Indian Tribes, or for damages caused by the facility under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) or the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.). Such claims shall not be limited by any statute of limitations.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Page 823, line 21, strike “\$20,000,000” and insert “\$40,000,000”.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MRS. LEE OF
NEVADA

Amend subtitle C of title II to read as follows:

Subtitle C—Distributed Renewable Energy

SEC. 2301. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION.—The term “authority having jurisdiction” means any State, county, local, or Tribal office or official with jurisdiction—

(A) to issue permits;

(B) to conduct inspections to enforce the requirements of a relevant code or standard; or

(C) to approve the installation of, or the equipment and materials used in the installation of, qualifying distributed energy systems.

(2) DISTRIBUTED ENERGY SYSTEM INSTALLER.—The term “distributed energy system installer” means an entity or individual—

(A) with knowledge and skills relating to—

(i) the construction and operation of the equipment used in qualifying distributed energy systems; and

(ii) the installation of qualifying distributed energy systems; and

(B) that has employed safety training to recognize and avoid the hazards involved in constructing, operating, and installing qualifying distributed energy systems.

(3) QUALIFYING DISTRIBUTED ENERGY SYSTEM.—The term “qualifying distributed energy system” means any equipment or materials installed in, on, or near a residential, commercial, or industrial building to support onsite or local energy use, including—

(A) to generate electricity from distributed renewable energy sources, including from—

- (i) solar photovoltaic modules or similar solar energy technologies;
- (ii) wind power systems; and
- (iii) hydrogen electrolysis and fuel cell systems;

(B) to store and discharge electricity from batteries with a capacity of at least 2 kilowatt hours;

(C) to charge a plug-in electric drive vehicle at a power rate of at least 2 kilowatts;

(D) to refuel a fuel cell electric vehicle; or

(E) to generate electricity from fuel cell systems with a capacity of at least 2 kilowatt hours.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.

SEC. 2302. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM TO FACILITATE VOLUNTARY STREAMLINED PROCESS FOR LOCAL PERMITTING OF QUALIFYING DISTRIBUTED ENERGY SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with trade associations and other entities representing distributed energy system installers and organizations representing State, local, and Tribal governments engaged in permitting, shall establish and carry out a program to establish a voluntary streamlined permitting process for local permitting and inspection of qualifying distributed energy systems, in concert with relevant national consensus-based codes and specifications and standards referenced therein.

(b) ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAM.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

- (1) facilitate the development and maintenance of a streamlined permitting process that includes a national online permitting platform for expediting, standardizing, and streamlining permitting, that authorities having jurisdiction may use to receive, review, and approve permit applications relating to qualifying distributed energy systems;
- (2) establish a model expedited permit-to-build protocol for qualifying distributed energy systems;
- (3) provide technical assistance to authorities having jurisdiction on using and adopting—

(A) the streamlined permitting process described in paragraph (1); and

(B) the model expedited permit-to-build protocol described in paragraph (2);

(4) develop and maintain a voluntary national inspection protocol integrated with the national online permitting system described in paragraphs (1) and (2) and related tools to expedite, standardize, and streamline the inspection of qualifying distributed energy systems, including—

(A) by investigating the potential for using remote inspections; and

(B) by investigating the potential for sample-based inspection for distributed energy system installers with a demonstrated track record of high-quality work; and

(5) take any other action to expedite, standardize, streamline, or improve the process for permitting, inspecting, or interconnecting qualifying distributed energy systems.

(c) SUPPORT SERVICES.—The Secretary shall—

(1) provide technical assistance to authorities having jurisdiction, any administrator of a national online permitting platform, government software providers, and any other entity determined appropriate by the Secretary in carrying out the activities described in subsection (b); and

(2) provide such financial assistance as the Secretary determines appropriate from any funds appropriated to carry out this subtitle.

SEC. 2303. DISTRIBUTED ENERGY OPPORTUNITY COMMUNITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall recognize and certify certain communities as “Distributed Energy Opportunity Communities”.

(b) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Secretary may certify a State, local community, or Tribe as a “Distributed Energy Opportunity Community” if that State, local community, or Tribe has adopted and implemented the model expedited permit-to-build protocol established under the program established under section 2302.

(c) PROCESS.—The Secretary may confer a certification under subsection (a) through existing programs of the Department of Energy.

(d) GRANTS.—The Secretary may award competitive grants, using funds appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subtitle, to encourage communities to adopt the model expedited permit-to-build protocol and the standardized inspection process established under the program established under section 2302.

SEC. 2304. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subtitle \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

Page 543, line 5, strike “or” at the end.

Page 543, after line 5, insert the following:

(B) a community in which climate change, pollution, or environmental destruction have exacerbated systemic racial, regional, social, environmental, and economic injustices by disproportionately affecting indigenous peoples, communities of color, migrant communities, deindustrialized communities, depopulated rural communities, the poor, low-income workers, women, the elderly, the unhoused, people with disabilities, or youth; or

Page 543, line 6, strike “(B)” and insert “(C)”.

Page 544, line 17, strike “equipment,” and insert “equipment, including accessibility in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.).”.

Page 546, line 14, strike “and” at the end.

Page 546, after line 14, insert the following:

(v) an identification of any existing electric vehicle supply equipment that—

(I) is available to the public for a minimum of 12 hours per day; and

(II) is not further than 50 miles from the global positioning system location identified under clause (iii); and

Page 546, line 15, strike “(v)” and insert “(vi)”.

Page 561, beginning on line 6, strike “electric vehicles nationwide;” and insert “electric vehicles nationwide, taking into consideration range anxiety and the location of charging infrastructure to ensure an electric vehicle can travel throughout the United States without losing a charge;”.

Page 567, line 23, strike “including commercial vehicles; and” and insert “including commercial vehicles, to an extent that such electric vehicles can travel throughout the State without running out of a charge; and”.

Page 567, line 24, strike “electric grid” and insert “electric grid, including through the use of renewable energy sources to power the electric grid.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

Page 830, after line 5, insert the following:

PART 3—MEASURING GREEN COLLAR JOB DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 12121. MEASURING GREEN JOBS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of En-

ergy, and acting through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, where appropriate, shall collect and analyze labor market data to track workforce trends resulting from renewable energy and energy efficiency technology initiatives carried out under this section. Activities carried out under this section shall include the following:

(1) Tracking and documentation of academic and occupational competencies as well as future skill needs with respect to renewable energy and energy efficiency technology.

(2) Tracking and documentation of occupational information and workforce training data with respect to renewable energy and energy efficiency technology.

(3) Collaborating with State agencies, workforce investments boards, industry, organized labor, and community and nonprofit organizations to disseminate information on successful innovations for labor market services and worker training with respect to renewable energy and energy efficiency technology.

(4) Serving as a clearinghouse for best practices in workforce development, job placement and collaborative training partnerships.

(5) Encouraging the establishment of workforce training initiatives with respect to renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies.

(6) Linking research and development in renewable energy and energy efficiency technology with the development of standards and curricula for current and future jobs.

(7) Assessing new employment and work practices including career ladder and upgrade training as well as high performance work systems.

(8) Providing technical assistance and capacity building to national and State energy partnerships, including industry and labor representatives.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$10,000,000 for each fiscal year 2021 through 2025.

Page 9, after the matter relating to section 12113, insert the following

PART 3—MEASURING GREEN COLLAR JOB DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 12121. Measuring green jobs

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. LOEBACK OF IOWA

Add at the end of part 3 of subtitle A of title I the following:

SEC. 1122. GRANTS FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS AND RENEWABLE ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS AT PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity” means a consortium of—

(A) one local educational agency; and

(B) one or more—

(i) schools;

(ii) nonprofit organizations;

(iii) for-profit organizations; or

(iv) community partners that have the knowledge and capacity to partner and assist with energy improvements.

(2) ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS.—The term “energy improvements” means—

(A) any improvement, repair, or renovation, to a school that will result in a direct reduction in school energy costs including but not limited to improvements to building envelope, air conditioning, ventilation, heating system, domestic hot water heating, compressed air systems, distribution systems, lighting, power systems and controls;

(B) any improvement, repair, renovation, or installation that leads to an improvement in teacher and student health including but not limited to indoor air quality,

daylighting, ventilation, electrical lighting, and acoustics; and

(C) the installation of renewable energy technologies (such as wind power, photovoltaics, solar thermal systems, geothermal energy, hydrogen-fueled systems, biomass-based systems, biofuels, anaerobic digesters, and hydropower) involved in the improvement, repair, or renovation to a school.

(b) **AUTHORITY.**—From amounts made available for grants under this section, the Secretary of Energy shall provide competitive grants to eligible entities to make energy improvements authorized by this section.

(c) **PRIORITY.**—In making grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities that have renovation, repair, and improvement funding needs and are—

(1) a high-need local educational agency, as defined in section 2102 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6602); or

(2) a local educational agency designated with a metrocentric locale code of 41, 42, or 43, as determined by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), in conjunction with the Bureau of the Census, using the NCES system for classifying local educational agencies.

(d) **COMPETITIVE CRITERIA.**—The competitive criteria used by the Secretary shall include the following:

(1) The fiscal capacity of the eligible entity to meet the needs for improvements of school facilities without assistance under this section, including the ability of the eligible entity to raise funds through the use of local bonding capacity and otherwise.

(2) The likelihood that the local educational agency or eligible entity will maintain, in good condition, any facility whose improvement is assisted.

(3) The potential energy efficiency and safety benefits from the proposed energy improvements.

(e) **APPLICATIONS.**—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an applicant must submit to the Secretary an application that includes each of the following:

(1) A needs assessment of the current condition of the school and facilities that are to receive the energy improvements.

(2) A draft work plan of what the applicant hopes to achieve at the school and a description of the energy improvements to be carried out.

(3) A description of the applicant's capacity to provide services and comprehensive support to make the energy improvements.

(4) An assessment of the applicant's expected needs for operation and maintenance training funds, and a plan for use of those funds, if any.

(5) An assessment of the expected energy efficiency and safety benefits of the energy improvements.

(6) A cost estimate of the proposed energy improvements.

(7) An identification of other resources that are available to carry out the activities for which funds are requested under this section, including the availability of utility programs and public benefit funds.

(f) **USE OF GRANT AMOUNTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The recipient of a grant under this section shall use the grant amounts only to make the energy improvements contemplated in the application, subject to the other provisions of this subsection.

(2) **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE TRAINING.**—The recipient may use up to 5 percent for operation and maintenance training for energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements (such as maintenance staff and

teacher training, education, and preventative maintenance training).

(3) **AUDIT.**—The recipient may use funds for a third-party investigation and analysis for energy improvements (such as energy audits and existing building commissioning).

(4) **CONTINUING EDUCATION.**—The recipient may use up to 1 percent of the grant amounts to develop a continuing education curriculum relating to energy improvements.

(g) **CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **DAVIS-BACON.**—Any laborer or mechanic employed by any contractor or subcontractor in the performance of work on any energy improvements funded by a grant under this section shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor under subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Davis-Bacon Act).

(2) **COMPETITION.**—Each applicant that receives funds shall ensure that, if the applicant carries out repair or renovation through a contract, any such contract process—

(A) ensures the maximum number of qualified bidders, including small, minority, and women-owned businesses, through full and open competition; and

(B) gives priority to businesses located in, or resources common to, the State or the geographical area in which the project is carried out.

(h) **REPORTING.**—Each recipient of a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary, at such time as the Secretary may require, a report describing the use of such funds for energy improvements, the estimated cost savings realized by those energy improvements, the results of any audit, the use of any utility programs and public benefit funds and the use of performance tracking for energy improvements (such as the Department of Energy: Energy Star program or LEED for Existing Buildings).

(i) **BEST PRACTICES.**—The Secretary shall develop and publish guidelines and best practices for activities carried out under this section.

(j) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. LUJÁN OF NEW MEXICO

After section 2401 insert the following:

SEC. 2402. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY SOLAR PROGRAMS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 111(d) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2621(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(21) **COMMUNITY SOLAR PROGRAMS.**—Each electric utility shall offer a community solar program that provides all ratepayers, including low-income ratepayers, equitable and demonstrable access to such community solar program. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘community solar program’ means a service provided to any electric consumer that the electric utility serves through which the value of electricity generated by a community solar facility may be used to offset charges billed to the electric consumer by the electric utility. A ‘community solar facility’ is—

“(A) a solar photovoltaic system that allocates electricity to multiple electric consumers of an electric utility;

“(B) connected to a local distribution of the electric utility;

“(C) located either on or off the property of the electric consumers; and

“(D) may be owned by an electric utility, an electric consumer, or a third party.”.

(b) **COMPLIANCE.**—

(1) **TIME LIMITATIONS.**—Section 112(b) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2622(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(8)(A) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, each State regulatory authority (with respect to each electric utility for which the State has rate-making authority) and each nonregulated electric utility shall commence consideration under section 111, or set a hearing date for consideration, with respect to the standard established by paragraph (21) of section 111(d).

“(B) Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, each State regulatory authority (with respect to each electric utility for which the State has rate-making authority), and each nonregulated electric utility shall complete the consideration and make the determination under section 111 with respect to the standard established by paragraph (21) of section 111(d).”.

(2) **FAILURE TO COMPLY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 112(c) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2622(c)) is amended—

(i) by striking “such paragraph (14)” and all that follows through “paragraphs (16)” and inserting “such paragraph (14). In the case of the standard established by paragraph (15) of section 111(d), the reference contained in this subsection to the date of enactment of this Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of that paragraph (15). In the case of the standards established by paragraphs (16)”;

(ii) by adding at the end the following: “In the case of the standard established by paragraph (21) of section 111(d), the reference contained in this subsection to the date of enactment of this Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of that paragraph (21).”.

(B) **TECHNICAL CORRECTION.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 1254(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58; 119 Stat. 971) is amended—

(I) by striking paragraph (2); and

(II) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(ii) **TREATMENT.**—The amendment made by paragraph (2) of section 1254(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58; 119 Stat. 971) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) is void, and section 112(d) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2622(d)) shall be in effect as if those amendments had not been enacted.

(3) **PRIOR STATE ACTIONS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 112 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2622) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) **PRIOR STATE ACTIONS.**—Subsections (b) and (c) shall not apply to the standard established by paragraph (21) of section 111(d) in the case of any electric utility in a State if, before the date of enactment of this subsection—

“(1) the State has implemented for the electric utility the standard (or a comparable standard);

“(2) the State regulatory authority for the State or the relevant nonregulated electric utility has conducted a proceeding to consider implementation of the standard (or a comparable standard) for the electric utility; or

“(3) the State legislature has voted on the implementation of the standard (or a comparable standard) for the electric utility.”.

(B) **CROSS-REFERENCE.**—Section 124 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of

1978 (16 U.S.C. 2634) is amended by adding at the end the following: "In the case of the standard established by paragraph (21) of section 111(d), the reference contained in this subsection to the date of enactment of this Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of that paragraph (21)."

Page 562, line 3, strike "(21)" and insert "(22)".

Page 563, line 18, strike "(8)" and insert "(9)".

Page 563, line 25, strike "(21)" and insert "(22)".

Page 564, line 8, strike "(21)" and insert "(22)".

Page 564, line 14, strike "(21)" and insert "(22)".

Page 564, line 22, strike "(h)" and insert "(i)".

Page 564, line 24, strike "(21)" and insert "(22)".

Page 565, line 20, strike "(21)" and insert "(22)".

Page 565, line 24, strike "(21)" and insert "(22)".

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. NORCROSS
OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle H of title I, add the following:

SEC. 1806. REBATE PROGRAM FOR ENERGY EFFICIENT ELECTROTECHNOLOGIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) **ENERGY EFFICIENT ELECTROTECHNOLOGY.**—The term "energy efficient electrotechnology" means—

(A) any electric technology that, when used instead of a fossil fuel-fired technology in an industrial process results in—

(i) energy efficiency, or production efficiency, gains; or

(ii) environmental benefits; or

(B) any electric technology that, when used instead of a fossil fuel-fired technology in an industrial application results in—

(i) improvements in on-site logistics or material handling; and

(ii) energy efficiency gains and environmental benefits.

(2) **QUALIFIED ENTITY.**—The term "qualified entity" means an industrial or manufacturing facility, commercial building, or a utility or energy service company.

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Energy.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a program to provide rebates in accordance with this section.

(c) **REBATES.**—The Secretary may provide a rebate under the program established under subsection (b) to the owner or operator of a qualified entity for expenditures made by the owner or operator of the qualified entity for an energy efficient electrotechnology that is used to replace a fossil fuel-fired technology.

(d) **REQUIREMENTS.**—To be eligible to receive a rebate under this section, the owner or operator of a qualified entity shall submit to the Secretary an application demonstrating—

(1) that the owner or operator of the qualified entity purchased an energy efficient electrotechnology;

(2) the energy efficiency gains, production efficiency gains, and environmental benefits, as applicable, resulting from use of the energy efficient electrotechnology—

(A) as measured by a qualified professional or verified by the energy efficient electrotechnology manufacturer, as applicable; or

(B) as determined by the Secretary;

(3) that the fossil fuel-fired technology replaced by the energy efficient electrotechnology has been permanently decommissioned and scrapped; and

(4) that all laborers and mechanics who were involved in the installation or maintenance, or construction or renovation to support such installation or maintenance, of the energy efficient electrotechnology, or the decommissioning and scrapping of the fossil fuel-fired technology replaced by the energy efficient electrotechnology, and who were employed by the owner or operator of the qualified entity, or contractors or subcontractors at any tier thereof, were paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a character similar in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Davis-Bacon Act").

(e) **LIMITATION.**—The Secretary may not provide a rebate under the program established under subsection (b) to an owner or operator of a qualified entity for expenditures made by the owner or operator of the qualified entity for an energy efficient electrotechnology that is used to replace a fossil fuel-fired technology if the Secretary determines that such expenditures were necessary for the owner or operator to comply with Federal or State law.

(f) **AUTHORIZED AMOUNT OF REBATE.**—The amount of a rebate provided under this section shall be not less than 30 percent, and not more than 50 percent, of the overall cost of the energy efficient electrotechnology, including installation costs.

(g) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. NORCROSS
OF NEW JERSEY

Page 36, line 5, strike "and" at the end.

Page 36, strike line 13, and insert "(including multifamily buildings); and".

Page 36, after line 13, insert the following: "(F) to make an addition or alteration to, or to install, replace, or provide maintenance to, an air filtration and purification system of an HVAC system to meet exigencies related to the airborne epidemic transmissions of SARS-CoV-2 or coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)."

Page 37, line 1, strike "(e)" and insert "(f)".

Page 36, after line 25, insert the following: "(e) **PREVAILING WAGES.**—All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the performance of construction, alteration, or repair work assisted, in whole or in part, by a grant under this section shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40. With respect to the labor standards in this subsection, the Secretary of Labor shall have the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1267; 5 U.S.C. App.) and section 3145 of title 40."

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR.
O'HALLERAN OF ARIZONA

Add at the end of subtitle F of title XII the following:

SEC. 12607. RURAL AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES ELECTRIFICATION GRANTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 609 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (7 U.S.C. 918c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "or municipality" and inserting ", municipality, or Indian Tribe";

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking "10,000" and inserting "20,000"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(6) The term 'economically distressed community' means a unit of local government, an Indian Tribe, or a political subdivision thereof, that is significantly impacted by the closure occurring on or after January 1, 2010, of an electric generating station that primarily consumes coal as a fuel source, including by the loss of—

"(A) employment directly from or associated with the electric generating station, including an associated mine;

"(B) tax revenue, lease payments, or royalties directly from or associated with the electric generating station; or

"(C) access to affordable energy.";

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting "or economically distressed communities" after "rural areas" each place it appears; and

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking "\$20,000,000" and inserting "\$50,000,000"; and

(B) by striking "2006 through 2012" and inserting "2021 through 2025".

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR.
O'HALLERAN OF ARIZONA

Add at the end of subtitle F of title XII the following:

SEC. 12607. COAL COMMUNITY RESOURCE CLEARINGHOUSE.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall publish, maintain, and make publicly available a clearinghouse, to be known as the "Coal Community Resource Clearinghouse", on the website of the Department of Energy for the purpose of increasing awareness of Federal and State programs, grants, loans, loan guarantees, and other assistance resources the Secretary determines will assist economic development activities in economically distressed communities.

(b) **PERIODIC UPDATES.**—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall, not less frequently than once per calendar year, update the Coal Community Resource Clearinghouse to address changes to the needs of economically distressed communities.

(c) **ECONOMICALLY DISTRESSED COMMUNITY DEFINED.**—The term "economically distressed community" means a unit of local government, an Indian Tribe, or a political subdivision thereof, that is significantly impacted by the closure occurring on or after January 1, 2010, of an electric generating station that primarily consumes coal as a fuel source, including by the loss of—

(1) employment directly from or associated with the electric generating station, including an associated mine;

(2) tax revenue, lease payments, or royalties directly from or associated with the electric generating station; or

(3) access to affordable energy.

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF
MINNESOTA

Add at the end of title XII the following:

Subtitle G—Zeroing Excess, Reducing Organic Waste, and Sustaining Technical Expertise

SEC. 12701. GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall establish and carry out a program to award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities for projects that are consistent with zero-waste practices.

(b) **GRANT USE.**—

(1) **ORGANICS RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE.**—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this subtitle may use grant funds to carry out a project relating to organics recycling infrastructure, including facilities, machinery, equipment, and other physical necessities required for organics collection or processing on a city-wide or county-wide scale, provided that—

(A) implementation of such project—

(i) results in increased capacity for residential and commercial source separated organics streams; and

(ii) generates a usable product that has demonstrable environmental benefits when compared to the input materials, such as compost with added nutritional content; and

(B) such project does not include mixed-waste composting.

(2) **ELECTRONIC WASTE REUSE AND RECYCLING.**—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this subtitle may use grant funds to carry out a project relating to electronic waste reuse or recycling, including infrastructure and technology, research and development, and product refurbishment, provided that such project—

(A) does not include an electronic waste “buy-back” program that provides compensation for used electronics where such compensation is applied as a credit toward the purchase of additional electronics; and

(B) is carried out by an organization certified in sustainable electronic waste standards by an organization accredited by the National Accreditation Board of the American National Standards Institute & The American Society of Quality, or another accrediting body as determined appropriate by the Administrator.

(3) **SOURCE REDUCTION.**—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this subtitle may use grant funds to carry out a project relating to source reduction, and such project may include—

(A) educational programming and outreach activities to encourage behavioral changes in consumers that result in source reduction; and

(B) product or manufacturing redesign or redevelopment to reduce byproducts, packaging, and other outputs if—

(i) the applicable manufacturer—

(I) is domestically-owned and operated; and

(II) pays a living wage; and

(ii) the redevelopment or redesign does not result in higher toxicity of the product or byproducts, more complicated recyclability of the product or byproducts, or increased volume of byproducts compared with the original practice.

(4) **MARKET DEVELOPMENT.**—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this subtitle may use grant funds to carry out a project relating to market development with respect to source reduction and waste prevention, including by creating demand for sorted recyclable commodities and refurbished goods and promoting domestically-owned and operated manufacturing for projects relating to source reduction or waste prevention, provided that such project—

(A) targets easily or commonly recycled materials which are disproportionately disposed of in landfills or incinerated;

(B) addresses the reduction of the volume, weight, or toxicity of waste and waste byproducts; and

(C) does not conflict with—

(i) minimum-content laws, such as post-consumer recycled content requirements;

(ii) beverage container deposits;

(iii) programs funded through retail fees for specific products or classes of products that use such fees to collect, treat, or recycle such products; or

(iv) any applicable recycled product procurement laws and expanded sustainable government purchasing requirements, as identified by the Administrator.

SEC. 12702. GRANT AWARDS.

(a) **APPLICATION.**—

(1) **CRITERIA FOR ALL APPLICANTS.**—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subtitle, an eligible entity shall submit to the

Administrator an application at such time and in such form as the Administrator requires, demonstrating that the eligible entity—

(A) has set specific source reduction or waste prevention targets;

(B) will carry out such project in communities that are in the 80th percentile or higher for one or more pollutants as noted in the EJSscreen tool, or any successor system, of the Environmental Protection Agency; and

(C) will carry out a project that meets the applicable project requirements under section 12701(b).

(2) **ADDITIONAL APPLICATION CRITERIA FOR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.**—In the case of an application from an eligible entity that is a nonprofit organization, the application shall include a letter of support for the proposed project—

(A) from—

(i) a local unit of government; or—

(ii) a nonprofit organization that—

(I) has a demonstrated history of undertaking work in the geographic region where the proposed project is to take place; and

(II) is not involved in the project being proposed; and

(B) containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(b) **PRIORITY FACTORS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In awarding grants under this subtitle, the Administrator shall give priority to eligible entities that—

(A) have statutorily committed to implementing zero-waste practices;

(B) demonstrate how the project to be carried out with grant funds could lead to the creation of new jobs that pay a living wage, with preference for projects that create jobs for individuals with barriers to employment, as determined by the Administrator;

(C) will use grant funds for source reduction or waste prevention in schools;

(D) will use grant funds to employ adaptive management practices to identify, prevent, or address any negative environmental consequences of the proposed project;

(E) have a demonstrated need for additional investment in infrastructure and projects to achieve source reduction and waste prevention targets set by the local unit of government that is responsible for waste and recycling projects in the geographic area;

(F) will use grant funds to develop innovative or new technologies and strategies for source reduction and waste prevention;

(G) demonstrate how receiving the grant will encourage further investment in source reduction and waste prevention projects; or

(H) will incorporate multi-stakeholder involvement, including nonprofit, commercial, and public sector partners, in carrying out a project using grant funds.

(2) **ZERO-WASTE HIERARCHY.**—In determining priority between multiple eligible entities who qualify for priority under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall grant first priority to an eligible entity that can demonstrate how the zero-waste hierarchy was considered with respect to the project to be carried out with grant funds.

SEC. 12703. REPORTING.

An eligible entity receiving a grant under this subtitle shall report to the Administrator, at such time and in such form as the Administrator may require, on the results of the project carried out with grant funds and any relevant data requested by the Administrator to track the effectiveness of the program established under section 12701(a).

SEC. 12704. ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

In each of calendar years 2022 through 2027, the Administrator shall convene an annual conference for eligible entities, including eligible entities that have received a grant

under this subtitle, and other stakeholders as identified by the Administrator, to provide an opportunity for such eligible entities and stakeholders to share experience and expertise in implementing zero-waste practices.

SEC. 12705. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) **ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.**—The term “adaptive management practices” means, with respect to a project, the integration of project design, management, and monitoring to identify project impacts and outcomes as they arise and adjust behaviors to improve outcomes.

(2) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(3) **DOMESTICALLY-OWNED AND OPERATED.**—The term “domestically-owned and operated” means, with respect to a business, a business with—

(A) headquarters located within the United States; and

(B) primary operations carried out in the United States.

(4) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—The term “eligible entity” means—

(A) a single unit of State, local, or Tribal government;

(B) a consortium of multiple units of State, local, or Tribal government;

(C) one or more units of State, local, or Tribal government in coordination with for-profit or nonprofit organizations; or

(D) one or more incorporated nonprofit organizations.

(5) **EMBODIED ENERGY.**—The term “embodied energy” means energy that was used to create a product or material.

(6) **LIVING WAGE.**—The term “living wage” means the minimum income necessary to allow a person working 40 hours per week to afford the cost of housing, food, and other material necessities.

(7) **ORGANICS RECYCLING.**—The term “organics recycling” means the biological processes by which organics streams are converted to compost which is not harmful to humans, plants, or animals.

(8) **RECYCLING.**—The term “recycling”—

(A) means the mechanical processing of material that has reached the end of its current use into material to be used in the production of new products;

(B) does not include incineration or any other energy recovery process; and

(C) does not include depolymerization or a similar process.

(9) **REUSE.**—The term “reuse”—

(A) means—

(i) using a product, packaging, or resource more than once for the same or a new function with little to no processing; or

(ii) repairing a product so it can be used longer, sharing or renting it, or selling or donating it to another party; and

(B) does not include incineration.

(10) **SOURCE REDUCTION.**—The term “source reduction”—

(A) includes—

(i) activities that reduce consumption of products or services that create physical outputs, such as packaging, that is secondary to the intended use of the item being consumed;

(ii) measures or techniques that reduce the amount of waste generated during production processes; and

(iii) the reduction or elimination of the use of materials which are not able to be recycled without degrading the quality of the material; and

(B) does not include incineration.

(11) **SOURCE SEPARATED.**—The term “source separated”—

(A) means the separation of a stream of recyclable materials at the point of waste creation before the materials are collected and centralized; and

(B) does not include technologies that sort mixed municipal solid waste into recyclable and non-recyclable materials.

(12) **WASTE PREVENTION.**—The term “waste prevention” includes reuse, recycling, and other methods to reduce the amount of materials disposed of in landfills or incinerated.

(13) **ZERO-WASTE.**—The term “zero-waste” means the conservation of all resources by means of responsible production, consumption, reuse, and recovery of products, packaging, and materials without burning or otherwise destroying embodied energy, with no discharges to land, water, or air that threaten the environment or human health.

(14) **ZERO-WASTE PRACTICE.**—The term “zero-waste practice” means a practice used to help achieve zero-waste, including source reduction and waste prevention.

SEC. 12706. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this subtitle \$250,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2028.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF MINNESOTA

Add at the end of subtitle F of title XII the following:

SEC. 12607. REPORT ON FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with other relevant departments and agencies, shall submit to Congress a report that contains—

(1) an identification of any existing fossil fuel production subsidies not eliminated by this Act, or the amendments made by this Act; and

(2) a quantification of the economic costs of such subsidies.

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MR. PETERS OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title III, add the following:

Subtitle D—Interagency Task Force on Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Mitigation

SEC. 3401. INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANT MITIGATION.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall establish a task force, to be known as the Interagency Task Force on Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Mitigation.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The members of the Task Force shall include the head (or a designee thereof) of each of—

- (1) the Department of Agriculture;
- (2) the Department of Commerce;
- (3) the Department of Defense;
- (4) the Department of Energy;
- (5) the Department of Health and Human Services;
- (6) the Department of the Interior;
- (7) the Department of State;
- (8) the Department of Transportation;
- (9) the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (10) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;
- (11) the Council on Environmental Quality;
- (12) the United States Agency for International Development; and
- (13) any other Federal agency the President determines appropriate.

(c) **DUTIES.**—The Task Force shall—

- (1) review the policy recommendations made by—
 - (A) the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
 - (B) the United States Climate Alliance;
 - (C) the Interagency Strategy to Reduce Methane Emissions;

(D) the Council on Climate Preparedness and Resilience; and

(E) the Clean Cooking Alliance;

(2) develop an action plan to reduce short-lived climate pollutants that incorporates any appropriate proposals or recommendations made by the entities referred to in paragraph (1) that are relevant to short-lived climate pollutants;

(3) identify any Federal program that is, or could be, relevant to reducing short-lived climate pollutants—

(A) in the United States; or

(B) worldwide;

(4) identify overlapping and duplicative Federal programs addressing short-lived climate pollutants that would benefit from consolidation and streamlining;

(5) identify gaps and serious deficiencies in Federal programs targeted at short-lived climate pollutants, including gaps and deficiencies that can be addressed through a combination of assessment, scientific research, monitoring, and technological development activities, with an emphasis on—

(A) industry standards; and

(B) public-private partnerships;

(6) in developing recommendations, consult with affected stakeholders in private industry; and

(7) not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report describing the findings and recommendations resulting from the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (6).

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MR. PETERS OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title III, add the following:

Subtitle D—Black Carbon

SEC. 3401. REDUCTION OF BLACK CARBON EMISSIONS.

(a) **COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (in this section referred to as the “Administrator”), in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard, shall develop a comprehensive plan to reduce black carbon emissions from ships based on appropriate emissions data from oceangoing vessels. The plan shall provide for such reduction through—

(A) a clean freight partnership;

(B) limits on black carbon emissions; and

(C) efforts that include protection of access to critical fuel shipments and emergency needs of coastal communities.

(2) **ROADMAP.**—A principal objective of the plan developed pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be the establishment, in coordination with the Secretary of State, of a roadmap for helping countries to reduce fine-particle (PM_{2.5}) and black carbon emissions in the shipping sector through—

(A) the installation of advanced emissions controls;

(B) the reduction of sulfur content in fuels; and

(C) the adoption of black carbon control policies.

(b) **BLACK CARBON EMISSIONS REDUCTION GOALS.**—The Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary of State, and other relevant Federal agencies, shall—

(1) lead an effort to reduce black carbon through an Arctic-wide aspirational black carbon goal; and

(2) encourage observers of the Arctic Council (including India and China) to adopt mitigation plans consistent with the findings and recommendations of the Arctic Council’s

Framework for Action on Black Carbon and Methane.

(c) **CLIMATE AND CLEAN AIR COALITION.**—The Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary of State, is encouraged to work with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants to craft specific financing mechanisms for the incremental cost of international black carbon mitigation activities.

(d) **BLACK CARBON MITIGATION ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **PRIORITIZATION.**—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in cooperation with the Administrator, shall—

(A) encourage black carbon mitigation activities as part of official development assistance and programmatic activities;

(B) give special emphasis to projects that produce substantial environmental, gender, livelihood, and public health benefits, including support for clean-burning cookstoves and fuels; and

(C) work with the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves to help developing nations establish thriving markets for clean and efficient cooking solutions.

(2) **EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS.**—The Secretary of State, in collaboration with the Administrator, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Transportation, shall provide aid to international efforts to reduce black carbon emissions from diesel trucks and ships, 2-stroke engines, diesel generators, and industrial processes by providing technical assistance—

(A) to help developing nations lower the sulfur content of diesel fuels;

(B) to expand access to diesel particulate filters;

(C) to provide vehicle manufacturers with low- and zero-emission engine designs;

(D) to deploy on-road, off-road, and shore-side infrastructure to support zero-emission engine technologies;

(E) to develop other mitigation activities, including energy efficiency alternatives for generators and industrial processes; and

(F) to reduce ammonia emissions from agriculture.

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MR. PETERS OF CALIFORNIA

Add after section 12606 the following:

SEC. 12607. PUBLICATION OF INTERCONNECTIONS SEAMS STUDY.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to Congress and make publicly available on the website of the Department a report on the results of the Interconnections Seam Study conducted by the Department.

Page 9, after the matter relating to section 12606, insert the following:

Sec. 12607. Publication of Interconnections Seams Study.

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MS. PLASKETT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

At the end of title II, add the following subtitle:

Subtitle G—Renewable Energy Grant Program

SEC. 2701. RENEWABLE ENERGY GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a renewable energy program (in this section referred to as the “program”) under which the Secretary may award grants to covered entities to facilitate projects, in territories of the United States, described in subsection (c).

(b) **APPLICATIONS.**—To be eligible for a grant under the program, a covered entity shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such form, and containing

such information as the Secretary may require.

(c) GRANT USES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A covered entity receiving a grant under the program may use grant funds for a project, in territories of the United States—

(A) to develop or construct a renewable energy system;

(B) to carry out an activity to increase energy efficiency;

(C) to develop or construct an energy storage system or device for—

(i) a system developed or constructed under subparagraph (A); or

(ii) an activity carried out under subparagraph (B);

(D) to develop or construct—

(i) a smart grid; or

(ii) a microgrid; or

(E) to train residents of territories of the United States to develop, construct, maintain, or operate a renewable energy system.

(2) LIMITATION.—A covered entity receiving a grant under the program may not use grant funds to develop or construct a facility that generates electricity using energy derived from—

(A) fossil fuels; or

(B) nuclear power.

(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall ensure that Department of Energy national laboratories offer to provide technical assistance to each covered entity carrying out a project assisted with a grant under the program.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the establishment of the program, and on an annual basis thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report containing—

(1) an estimate of the amount of funds disbursed under the program;

(2) an estimate of the energy conservation achieved as a result of the program;

(3) a description of challenges encountered in implementing projects described in subsection (c)(1); and

(4) recommendations as to additional legislative measures to increase the use of renewable energy in territories of the United States, as appropriate.

(f) GAO STUDY AND REPORT.—

(1) STUDY AND REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) conduct a study regarding renewable energy and energy efficiency in territories of the United States; and

(B) submit to Congress a report containing—

(i) the findings of the study; and

(ii) related recommendations.

(2) COMPONENTS.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall consider, in relation to territories of the United States, the potential—

(A) to modify existing electric power systems to use renewable energy sources;

(B) to expand the use of microgrids; and

(C) to improve energy resiliency.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) COVERED ENTITY.—The term “covered entity” means a not-for-profit organization determined eligible by the Secretary for purposes of this section.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL LABORATORIES.—The term “Department of Energy national laboratories” has the same meaning as the term “National Laboratory” under section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(3) MICROGRID.—The term “microgrid” means an electric system—

(A) that serves the local community with a power generation and distribution system; and

(B) that has the ability—

(i) to disconnect from a traditional electric grid; and

(ii) to operate autonomously when disconnected.

(4) RENEWABLE ENERGY; RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM.—The terms “renewable energy” and “renewable energy system” have the meanings given those terms in section 415(c) of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6865(c)).

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.

(6) SMART GRID.—The term “smart grid” means an intelligent electric grid that uses digital communications technology, information systems, and automation to, while maintaining high system reliability—

(A) detect and react to local changes in usage;

(B) improve system operating efficiency; and

(C) reduce spending costs.

(7) TERRITORY.—The term “territory” means the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 71 OFFERED BY MR. POCAN OF WISCONSIN

At the end of title XII of the committee print, add the following new subtitle:

Subtitle G—Radon Abatement Reauthorization

SEC. 12701. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR RADON PROGRAMS REAUTHORIZED.

Section 305(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2665(e)) is amended by striking “1989, 1990, and 1991” and inserting “2021, 2022, and 2023”.

SEC. 12702. GRANT ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR RADON PROGRAMS REAUTHORIZED.

Section 306(j) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2666(j)) is amended by striking “1989, 1990, and 1991” and inserting “2021, 2022, and 2023”.

SEC. 12703. REGIONAL RADON TRAINING CENTERS REAUTHORIZED.

Section 308(f) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2668(f)) is amended by striking “1989, 1990, and 1991” and inserting “2021, 2022, and 2023”.

AMENDMENT NO. 73 OFFERED BY MR. QUIGLEY OF ILLINOIS

After the item in the table of contents relating to section 5101, insert the following:

Sec. 5102. Definitions.

Sec. 5103. Power system modeling reform and updates to grid services and grid operator software.

Sec. 5104. Advanced energy and grid efficiency studies and report.

Page 436, after line 15, insert the following:

SEC. 5102. DEFINITIONS.

In sections 5103 and 5104:

(1) ADVANCED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY.—The term “advanced energy technology” means any energy generation, load-modifying transmission, or storage technology with zero or minimal greenhouse gas emissions that is connected—

(A) to the distribution system;

(B) to the transmission system; or

(C) behind the meter.

(2) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The term “Advisory Committee” means the advisory committee established under section 5103(a)(2)(A).

(3) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(4) ELECTRIC UTILITY.—The term “electric utility” has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796).

(5) GRID OPERATOR.—The term “grid operator” means—

(A) a Transmission Organization, including—

(i) an Independent System Operator; and

(ii) a Regional Transmission Organization;

(B) a public utility; and

(C) an electric utility.

(6) INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OPERATOR.—The term “Independent System Operator” has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796).

(7) INITIATIVE.—The term “Initiative” means the Advanced Energy Technology Research Initiative established under section 5103(a)(1).

(8) PUBLIC UTILITY.—The term “public utility” has the meaning given the term in section 201(e) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824(e)).

(9) REGIONAL TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATION.—The term “Regional Transmission Organization” has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796).

(10) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.

(11) TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATION.—The term “Transmission Organization” has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796).

SEC. 5103. POWER SYSTEM MODELING REFORM AND UPDATES TO GRID SERVICES AND GRID OPERATOR SOFTWARE.

(a) ADVANCED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INITIATIVE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, in coordination with the Secretary, shall establish an initiative, to be known as the “Advanced Energy Technology Research Initiative”, to research and provide recommendations on how to improve the modeling, operational, and planning practices used for the bulk electric system.

(2) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, in coordination with the Secretary, shall establish an advisory committee to research, report on, and provide recommendations on matters relating to the Initiative, including—

(i) whether the existing modeling and long-term and short-term planning practices used by grid operators for power systems, including power markets, adequately incorporate expected integration with respect to advanced energy technologies;

(ii) whether the methods used to determine future transmission and capacity needs and make reliability-related determinations use the right data to adequately forecast and model the integration of advanced energy technology into electric power systems;

(iii) whether the modeling and planning practices described in clause (i) and the methods described in clause (ii) need to be updated to better account for the integration of advanced energy technology into electric power systems;

(iv) any undue barriers to the adoption of advanced energy technology presented by—

(I) existing modeling, operational, and planning practices; and

(II) State estimation tools for planning and reliability;

(v) any need to develop emerging technologies or software for use in improving modeling, planning, and operations in wholesale electricity markets to resolve computational or technical barriers to the adoption of advanced energy technology, including software relating to—

(I) the use of big data, artificial intelligence, and probabilistic methods to predict, in near-real-time—

- (aa) energy generation from variable and distributed resources;
- (bb) load profiles; and
- (cc) consumption and congestion; and

(II) the use of artificial intelligence to improve the responsiveness of energy system operations;

(vi) whether existing and future grid reliability service definitions and the modeling techniques, operational processes, and planning processes used to procure grid reliability services—

(I) appropriately account for the technical and operational characteristics of advanced energy technologies;

(II) allow for the use of those advanced energy technologies to provide grid reliability services; and

(III) include appropriate cybersecurity safeguards; and

(vii) any rulemaking, technical conference, or policy statement that, in the determination of the Advisory Committee, the Commission should consider.

(B) COMPOSITION.—The Advisory Committee shall consist of—

(i) not fewer than 1 representative from each of—

- (I) the Commission;
- (II) the Department of Energy;
- (III) the Electric Reliability Organization (as defined in section 215(a) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824a(a)));;

(IV) an Independent System Operator or a Regional Transmission Organization;

(V) an entity generating electric power that is not affiliated with a transmission-owning public or nonpublic utility;

(VI) an environmental organization with expertise on the bulk electric system; and

(VII) an institution of higher education with expertise on the bulk electric system;

(ii) not fewer than 2 designees of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners;

(iii) not fewer than 3 representatives from public utilities or electric utilities in areas not serviced by an Independent System Operator or a Regional Transmission Organization; and

(iv) not fewer than 2 representatives from private and nonprofit associations with expertise in the development, deployment, and use of advanced energy technologies.

(C) REPORTS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter for 10 years, the Advisory Committee shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the Initiative, including the findings or recommendations of the Advisory Committee with respect to the matters described in clauses (i) through (vii) of subparagraph (A).

(b) ADVANCED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY AND GRID SERVICES PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a competitive financial assistance program, to be known as the “Advanced Energy Technology and Grid Services Program”, under which the Secretary shall enter into Federal financial assistance agreements with eligible entities described in paragraph (2) for the purpose of increasing the market penetration of advanced energy technology through advanced research and development and pilot demonstrations of—

(A) software upgrades, including upgrades to the software platforms used to operate wholesale energy markets;

(B) updated power system planning;

(C) new power system (including power market) modeling platforms;

(D) cybersecurity and physical security upgrades; and

(E) resilience upgrades.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES DESCRIBED.—An eligible entity referred to in paragraph (1) is—

- (A) a grid operator;
- (B) a State public utility commission;
- (C) an energy cooperative;
- (D) a municipality;
- (E) an electric utility;
- (F) a gas utility; or
- (G) a State energy office.

(3) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary may enter into a financial assistance agreement under this subsection for—

- (A) software upgrades by grid operators;
- (B) new power system (including power market) modeling platforms;
- (C) enhancements to cybersecurity safeguards; or

(D) updated power system (including power market) planning, updated power system (including power market) modeling, or updated reliability planning and modeling by grid operators.

(4) COST SHARING.—In awarding Federal financial assistance (including grants, loans, and any other form of financial assistance) to fund eligible activities under this subsection, the Secretary shall require cost sharing in accordance with section 988 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16352).

(5) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the Advanced Energy Technology and Grid Services Program established under this subsection, the Secretary, to the maximum extent practicable, shall coordinate with existing programs of the Department of Energy that focus on grid modernization efforts.

SEC. 5104. ADVANCED ENERGY AND GRID EFFICIENCY STUDIES AND REPORT.

(a) STUDIES.—

(1) ADVANCED ENERGY STUDY.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Commission, shall carry out a study of the costs and benefits to consumers of updating power system planning, modeling, and operational practices, including reliability-related planning, and energy market participation rules on advanced energy technologies and resources, including distributed energy technologies and resources, such as—

- (A) energy storage technologies;
- (B) energy efficiency and transmission efficiency technologies;

(C) distributed solar and wind energy generation;

(D) fuel cells;

(E) smart thermostats and smart building technologies;

(F) demand response technologies, including natural gas demand response technologies;

(G) advanced metering technologies;

(H) electric vehicles and electric vehicle charging infrastructure;

(I) any aggregation of the distributed energy technologies and resources described in subparagraph (A) or (C); and

(J) any other advanced energy technologies, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) GRID EFFICIENCY STUDY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Commission, shall carry out a study of the barriers and opportunities for advanced energy technologies that provide increased, more efficient, or more effective delivery over the existing transmission network.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The study under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) an examination of—

(I) the reliability, resilience, and economic benefits of technologies such as power flow control, topology optimization, and dynamic line ratings;

(II) the costs, benefits, and challenges associated with deployment of the advanced energy technologies described in subparagraph (A); and

(III) the impact of grid efficiency improvements on wholesale and retail electricity rates; and

(ii) an analysis of the role of financial and regulatory incentives in the deployment of advanced energy technologies, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the studies under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MR. ROUDA OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle H of title I the following:

SEC. 1806. REMOVING BARRIERS TO EFFICIENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 327 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6297) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) SUSPENSION OF PREEMPTION.—This section shall not apply to a covered product during any period that—

“(1) begins on the date that is 8 years after the date on which the energy conservation standard was established under section 325 for the covered product; and

“(2) ends on the effective date of an energy conservation standard established after the date described in paragraph (1) under section 325 for the covered product, that is equivalent to, or more stringent than, the standard described in such paragraph.

“(i) NO PREEMPTION ABSENT A FEDERAL STANDARD.—

“(1) APPLICATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, this section does not apply to any State regulation insofar as the State regulation applies to any product not subject to an energy conservation standard established under section 325.

“(2) COMPLIANCE PERIOD.—Any State regulation prescribed or enacted for a covered product before the date on which an energy conservation standard is established under section 325 for the covered product shall not be preempted until the effective date of an equivalent or more stringent energy conservation standard under section 325 for the covered product.”.

(b) ASHRAE PRODUCTS.—Section 345(b)(2) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6316(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(E) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), a standard prescribed or established under section 342(a) shall not supersede any State or local regulation concerning the energy efficiency or energy use of a product for which a standard is prescribed or established pursuant to such section during any period that—

“(i) begins on the date that is 8 years after the date on which such standard was prescribed or established; and

“(ii) ends on the effective date of a standard prescribed or established after the date described in clause (i) under section 342(a) for the product, that is equivalent to, or more stringent than, the standard described in such clause.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MR. RUSH OF ILLINOIS

At the end of part 2 of subtitle A of title XII, add the following new section:

SEC. 12114. ENERGY JOBS COUNCIL AND ANNUAL ENERGY EMPLOYMENT REPORT.

(a) ENERGY JOBS COUNCIL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the

Secretary of Energy (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall establish a council, to be known as the “Energy Jobs Council” (referred to in this section as the “Council”).

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Council shall be comprised of—

(A) to be appointed by the Secretary—

(i) one or more representatives of the Energy Information Administration; and

(ii) one or more representatives of a State energy office that are serving as members of the State Energy Advisory Board established by section 365(g) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6325(g));

(B) to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce—

(i) one or more representatives of the Department of Commerce; and

(ii) one or more representatives of the Bureau of the Census;

(C) one or more representatives of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to be appointed by the Secretary of Labor; and

(D) one or more representatives of any other Federal agency the assistance of which is required to carry out this Act, as determined by the Secretary, to be appointed by the head of the applicable agency.

(b) SURVEY AND ANALYSIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall—

(A) conduct a survey of employers in the energy, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and motor vehicle sectors of the economy of the United States; and

(B) perform an analysis of the employment figures and demographics in those sectors, including the number of personnel in each sector who devote a substantial portion of working hours, as determined by the Secretary, to compliance matters.

(2) METHODOLOGY.—In conducting the survey and analysis under paragraph (1), the Council shall employ a methodology that—

(A) was approved in 2016 by the Office of Management and Budget for use in the document entitled “OMB Control Number 1910–5179”; and

(B) uses a representative, stratified sampling of businesses in the United States; and

(C) is designed to elicit a comparable number of responses from businesses in each State and with the same North American Industry Classification System codes as were received for the 2016 and 2017 reports entitled “U.S. Energy and Employment Report”.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the survey and analysis under paragraph (1), the Council shall consult with key stakeholders, including—

(A) as the Council determines to be appropriate, the heads of relevant Federal agencies and offices, including—

(i) the Secretary of Commerce;

(ii) the Secretary of Transportation;

(iii) the Director of the Bureau of the Census;

(iv) the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and

(v) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(B) States;

(C) the State Energy Advisory Board established by section 365(g) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6325(g)); and

(D) energy industry trade associations.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall—

(A) make publicly available on the website of the Department of Energy a report, to be entitled the “U.S. Energy and Employment Report”, describing the employment figures and demographics in the energy, energy efficiency, and motor vehicle sectors of the United States based on the survey and analysis conducted under subsection (b); and

(B) subject to the requirements of the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (44 U.S.C. 3501 note; Public Law 107–347), make the data collected by the Council publicly available on the website of the Department of Energy.

(2) CONTENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include employment figures and demographic data for—

(i) the energy sector of the economy of the United States, including—

(I) the electric power generation and fuels sector; and

(II) the transmission, storage, and distribution sector;

(ii) the energy efficiency sector of the economy of the United States; and

(iii) the motor vehicle sector of the economy of the United States.

(B) INCLUSION.—With respect to each sector described in subparagraph (A), the report under paragraph (1) shall include employment figures and demographic data sorted by—

(i) each technology, subtechnology, and fuel type of those sectors; and

(ii) subject to the requirements of the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (44 U.S.C. 3501 note; Public Law 107–347)—

(I) each State;

(II) each territory of the United States;

(III) the District of Columbia; and

(IV) each county (or equivalent jurisdiction) in the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 83 OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of title II the following:

Subtitle G—Other

SEC. 2701. AMENDMENT TO ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2005 DEFINITION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 203 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15852) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “generated” and inserting “produced”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(B) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated), by striking “For purposes” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) SEPARATE CALCULATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of determining compliance with the requirement of this section, any energy consumption that is avoided through the use of geothermal energy shall be considered to be renewable energy produced.

“(B) EFFICIENCY ACCOUNTING.—Energy consumption that is avoided through the use of geothermal energy that is considered to be renewable energy under this section shall not be considered energy efficiency for the purpose of compliance with Federal energy efficiency goals, targets, and incentives.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2410q(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 203(b)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15852(b)(2))” and inserting “section 203(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15852(b))”.

AMENDMENT NO. 84 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB OF MICHIGAN

Page 894, after line 6, insert the following:

SEC. 12606. REPORT ON EFFECTS OF EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUEL FACILITIES.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall conduct a study to evaluate the effect of

emissions from fossil fuel facilities on the health of environmental justice communities, including such effects on the environment or that result in adverse human health for such communities.

(2) INCLUSION.—In evaluating effects under paragraph (1), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall consider the distance between fossil fuel facilities and environmental justice communities.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that summarizes the study conducted under subsection (a).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY.—The term “environmental justice community” has the meaning given such term in section 11001.

(3) FOSSIL FUEL FACILITY.—The term “fossil fuel facility” has the meaning given such term by the Administrator for purposes of the National Emissions Inventory.

Page 894, line 7, strike “12606” and insert “12607”.

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MR. TONKO OF NEW YORK

Page 593, after line 17, insert the following new subtitle:

Subtitle G—Low-carbon Fuels

SEC. 6701. STUDY BY NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Agriculture, shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences (or, if the Academy declines, another appropriate entity) under which the Academy (or other appropriate entity) agrees to—

(1) assess current methods for life cycle greenhouse gas emissions analyses for low-carbon transportation fuels in the United States; and

(2) develop a framework for assessing broader environmental implications of low-carbon transportation fuels in addition to greenhouse gas emissions.

(b) TIMING OF AGREEMENT.—The Administrator shall seek to enter into the agreement described in subsection (a) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) ASSESSMENT.—The assessment pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall examine methods for calculating life cycle greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation fuels (liquid and nonliquid), including—

(1) direct greenhouse gas emissions, including all stages of fuel and feedstock production, distribution, and use; and

(2) potentially significant indirect greenhouse gas emissions.

(d) FRAMEWORK.—The framework pursuant to subsection (a)(2) shall include a recommended framework and approaches for detailed quantitative assessments of the comparative environmental implications of low-carbon transportation fuels (liquid and nonliquid), including—

(1) life cycle implications for air, water, land, and ecosystems in different regions of the United States and over time; and

(2) potential environmental implications over the life cycle of transportation fuels for low-income and disadvantaged communities and communities of color.

(e) REPORTS.—The agreement under subsection (a) shall provide for the publication by the Academy (or other appropriate entity) of—

(1) not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, a report—

(A) describing the results of the assessment under subsection (a)(1); and

(B) recommending a standardized approach to calculating life cycle greenhouse gas emissions from low-carbon transportation fuels (liquid and nonliquid); and

(2) not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, a report providing recommendations for a framework to assess environmental implications, in addition to greenhouse gas emissions, of low-carbon transportation fuels (liquid and nonliquid).

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACADEMY.—The term “Academy” means the National Academy of Sciences.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(3) LIFE CYCLE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.—The term “life cycle greenhouse gas emissions” means the aggregate quantity of greenhouse gas emissions (including direct emissions and significant indirect emissions such as significant emissions from land use changes), as determined by the Academy (or other appropriate entity) over the full life cycle of the respective greenhouse gases, across all stages of a given fuel’s supply chain, where the mass values for all greenhouse gases are adjusted to account for their relative global warming potential and residence time.

(4) OTHER APPROPRIATE ENTITY.—The term “other appropriate entity” means the other appropriate entity with which the agreement under subsection (a) is entered into if the Academy declines to enter into the agreement.

AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 557, line 24, strike “and”.

Page 558, line 6, strike “census tracts.” and insert “census tracts; and”.

Page 558, after line 6, insert the following:

(vi) identify the potential for, and obstacles to, recruiting and entering into contracts with locally-owned small and disadvantaged businesses, including women- and minority-owned businesses, to deploy electric vehicle charging infrastructure in underserved or disadvantaged communities in major urban areas and rural areas.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 41, line 7, strike “and”.

Page 41, line 13, strike the period and insert “; and”.

Page 41, after line 13, insert the following:

(7) to identify diverse candidates and firms when procuring for the design and construction of training and assessment centers.

AMENDMENT NO. 88 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 664, line 21, strike “; and” and insert a semicolon.

Page 664, line 23, strike the period at the end and insert “; and”.

Page 664, after line 23, insert the following:

(E) whether the project will be of benefit or use to diverse and underserved communities.

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 101, line 10, after “means” insert “a manufactured home (as such term is defined in section 603 of the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5402)), or”.

Page 103, after line 20, insert the following:

(16) MULTIFAMILY BUILDING.—The term “multifamily building” means a structure with 5 or more tenant-occupied residential dwelling units that—

(A) is located in the United States;

(B) was constructed before the date of enactment of this Act; and

(C) is occupied at least 6 months out of the year.

(17) MULTIFAMILY BUILDING OWNER.—The term “multifamily building owner” means the owner of a tenant-occupied multifamily building.

Page 106, line 12, before the semicolon insert “, including energy audits and assessments relevant to multifamily buildings”.

Page 106, line 13, after “home” insert “and multifamily building”.

Page 112, line 5: after “homeowner” insert “or multifamily building owner”.

Page 112, line 10, before the semicolon insert “or the household living in a multifamily building”.

Page 112, line 13, after “homeowner” insert “or the household living in a multifamily building”.

Page 114, line 11, after “home” insert “of a homeowner or household living in a multifamily building”.

Page 114, line 22, before the semicolon insert “or the applicable multifamily building owner has signed and submitted an agreement with the contractor to provide whole-building aggregate information about the building’s energy use”.

Page 115, line 1, after “home” insert “of a homeowner or for the household living in a multifamily building”.

Page 115, line 10, after “homeowner” insert “or multifamily building owner”.

Page 115, line 24: after “homeowners” insert “and multifamily building owners”.

Page 116, line 9, after “homeowner” insert “or multifamily building owner”.

Page 125, line 24, before “is moderate” insert “or that, in the case of a multifamily building, the majority of households in the building”.

Page 126, line 2, strike “of homeowners”.

Page 126, lines 18 and 19, strike “of homeowners”.

Page 127, line 1, after “homeowner” insert “or the household living in a multifamily building”.

Page 127, line 5, after “homeowner” insert “or the household living in a multifamily building”.

Page 128, line 4, before “that are certified” insert “or multifamily building owners”.

Page 128, line 12, before the first comma insert “and owners”.

Page 130, line 6, strike “\$1,200,000,000” and insert “\$1,600,000,000”.

AMENDMENT NO. 90 OFFERED BY MS. WILD OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 830, after line 5, insert the following:

PART 3—CLEAN ENERGY ECONOMY WORKFORCE

SEC. 12121. CLEAN ENERGY ECONOMY WORKFORCE PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COAL-RELATED FACILITY.—The term “coal-related facility” includes a coal mine or coal-fueled electric generating facility.

(2) COAL-RELATED GENERATING FACILITY.—The term “coal-related industrial facility” includes a facility in the manufacturing and transportation supply chains of a coal-related facility.

(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity” means a National Laboratory, business, or labor organization that demonstrates success in placing graduates of pre-apprenticeship or apprenticeship programs in jobs relevant to such programs and—

(A) is directly involved with zero-emission electricity technology, energy efficiency, or other activity that results in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, as determined by the Secretary;

(B) works on behalf of a business or labor organization that is directly involved with zero emission electricity technology, energy efficiency, or other activity that results in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, as determined by the Secretary;

(C) provides services related to—

(i) zero emission electricity technology deployment and maintenance and energy efficiency;

(ii) grid modernization; or

(iii) reduction in greenhouse gas emissions through the use of zero-emission energy technologies;

(D) has knowledge of technician workforce needs of a National Laboratory or covered facility of the National Nuclear security Administration and the associated security requirements of such laboratory or facility;

(E) demonstrates experience in implementing and operating apprenticeship programs or pre-apprenticeship programs that provide a direct pathway to an energy-related career; or

(F) demonstrates success in placing graduates of pre-apprenticeship or apprenticeship programs in jobs relevant to such programs.

(4) ENERGY TRANSITION WORKER.—The term “Energy Transition Worker” means a worker, including workers employed by contractors or subcontractors, terminated, laid off from employment, or whose work hours have been reduced, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, from a coal-related facility, coal-related industrial facility or other energy related entity.

(5) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “National Laboratory” means any of the following laboratories owned by the Department of Energy:

(A) Ames Laboratory.

(B) Argonne National Laboratory.

(C) Brookhaven National Laboratory.

(D) Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory.

(E) Idaho National Laboratory.

(F) Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

(G) Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

(H) Los Alamos National Laboratory.

(I) National Energy Technology Laboratory.

(J) National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

(K) Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

(L) Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.

(M) Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory.

(N) Sandia National Laboratories.

(O) Savannah River National Laboratory.

(P) Stanford Linear Accelerator Center.

(Q) Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility.

(6) PROGRAM.—The term “program” means the program established under subsection (b).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, shall establish a program to provide competitively awarded cost shared grants to eligible entities to pay for pre-apprenticeship training for individuals or on-the-job training of a new or existing employee—

(1) to work in zero emission electricity generation, energy efficiency, or grid modernization;

(2) to work otherwise on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; or

(3) to participate in a pre-apprenticeship program that provides a direct pathway to an energy-related career in construction through one or more apprenticeship programs.

(c) GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity desiring a grant under the program shall submit to the Secretary of Energy an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary of Energy may require.

(2) PRIORITY FOR TARGETED COMMUNITIES.—In providing grants under the program, the

Secretary of Energy shall give priority to an eligible entity that—

(A) recruits employees—
(i) from the 1 or more communities that are served by the eligible entity; and
(ii) that are minorities, women, veterans, individuals from Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations, or energy transition workers;

(B) provides trainees with the opportunity to obtain real-world experience; or

(C) has fewer than 100 employees; and
(D) in the case of a pre-apprenticeship program, demonstrates—

(i) a multi-year record of successfully recruiting energy transition workers, minorities, women, and veterans for training and supporting such individuals to a successful completion of a pre-apprenticeship program; and

(ii) a successful multi-year record of placing the majority of pre-apprenticeship program graduates into apprenticeship programs in the construction industry.

(3) USE OF GRANT FOR FEDERAL SHARE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity shall use a grant received under the program to—

(i) pay the Federal share of the cost of providing pre-apprenticeship training or on-the-job training for an individual, in accordance with subparagraph (B); or

(ii) in the case of a pre-apprenticeship program—

(I) recruiting minorities, women, and veterans for training;

(II) supporting those individuals in the successful completion of the pre-apprenticeship program; and

(III) carrying out any other activity of the pre-apprenticeship program, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary.

(B) FEDERAL SHARE AMOUNT.—The Federal share described in subparagraph (A)(i) shall not exceed—

(i) in the case of an eligible entity with 20 or fewer employees, 45 percent of the cost of on-the-job-training for an employee;

(ii) in the case of an eligible entity with not fewer than 21 employees and not more than 99 employees, 37.5 percent of the cost of on-the-job-training for an employee;

(iii) in the case of an eligible entity with not fewer than 100 employees, 20 percent of the cost of on-the-job-training for an employee; and

(iv) in the case of an eligible entity that administers a pre-apprenticeship program, 75 percent of the cost of the pre-apprenticeship program.

(4) EMPLOYER PAYMENT OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share of the cost of providing on-the-job training for an employee under a grant received under the program shall be paid in cash or in kind by the employer of the employee receiving the training or by a nonprofit organization.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The non-Federal share described in subparagraph (A) may include the amount of wages paid by the employer to the employee during the time that the employee is receiving on-the-job training, as fairly evaluated by the Secretary of Labor.

(5) CONSTRUCTION.—In providing grants under the program for training, recruitment, and support relating to construction, eligible entities shall only include pre-apprenticeship programs that have an articulation agreement with one or more apprenticeship programs.

(6) GRANT AMOUNT.—An eligible entity may not receive more than \$1,000,000 per fiscal year in grant funds under the program.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$25,000,000 to the Secretary of Energy to carry out the program for each of the fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

Page 9, after the matter relating to section 12113, insert the following:

PART 3—CLEAN ENERGY ECONOMY WORKFORCE
Sec. 12121. Clean Energy Economy Workforce Program.

AMENDMENT NO. 93 OFFERED BY MR.

BLUMENAUER OF OREGON

Page 403, after line 21, insert the following:

(3) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit annually a public report to the Congressional Committees of Jurisdiction documenting funds spent under the program, including those that could benefit the entirety of the existing reactor fleet, such as with respect to aging management and related sustainability concerns, and identifying funds awarded to private entities.

Page 407, line 11, insert “In carrying out this paragraph, the Secretary shall convene an advisory committee of such individuals and such committee shall submit annually a report to the relevant committees of Congress with respect to the progress of the program.”

AMENDMENT NO. 95 OFFERED BY MR.

KRISHNAMOORTHY OF ILLINOIS

Page 192, beginning on line 4, strike “eligible entity is located” and insert “eligible entity is located, which campaign shall include providing projected environmental benefits achieved under the project, where to find more information about the program established under this section, and any other information the Secretary determines necessary”.

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MS. CLARK OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of subtitle A of title III, add the following:

SECTION 3115. CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVAL TASK FORCE AND REPORT.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), in consultation with the head of any other relevant Federal agency, shall prepare a report that—

(1) estimates the magnitude of excess carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that will need to be removed by 2050 to achieve net-zero emissions and stabilize the climate;

(2) inventories current and emerging approaches of carbon dioxide removal and evaluates the advantages and disadvantages of each such approach; and

(3) identifies recommendations for legislation, funding, rules, revisions to rules, financing mechanisms, or other policy tools that the Federal Government can use to sufficiently advance the deployment of carbon dioxide removal projects in order to meet, in the aggregate, the magnitude of needed removals estimated under paragraph (1), including policy tools such as—

(A) grants;

(B) loans or loan guarantees;

(C) public-private partnerships;

(D) direct procurement;

(E) incentives, including subsidized Federal financing mechanisms available to project developers;

(F) advance market commitments;

(G) regulations; and

(H) and any other policy mechanism determined by the Secretary to be beneficial for advancing carbon dioxide removal methods and the deployment of carbon dioxide removal projects.

(b) SUBMISSION; PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall submit the report prepared under subsection (a) to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and as soon as practicable, make the report publicly available.

(c) EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall—

(1) not later than 2 years after the publication of the report under subsection (a), and every 2 years thereafter, evaluate the findings and recommendations of the report, taking into consideration any issues and recommendations identified by the task force established under subsection (d); and

(2) after each evaluation under paragraph (1), revise the report as necessary and submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives an updated report.

(d) TASK FORCE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT AND DUTIES.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a task force to—

(A) identify barriers to advancement of carbon dioxide removal methods and the deployment of carbon dioxide removal projects;

(B) inventory existing or potential Federal legislation, rules, revisions to rules, financing mechanisms, or other policy tools that are capable of advancing carbon dioxide removal methods and the deployment of carbon dioxide removal projects;

(C) assist in drafting the report described in subsection (a) and any updates thereto; and

(D) advise the Secretary on matters pertaining to carbon dioxide removal.

(2) MEMBERS AND SELECTION.—The Secretary shall—

(A) develop criteria for the selection of members to the task force; and

(B) select members for the task force in accordance with the criteria developed under subparagraph (A).

(3) MEETINGS.—The task force shall meet not less than once each year.

(4) EVALUATION.—Not later than 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(A) reevaluate the need for the task force; and

(B) submit to Congress a recommendation as to whether the task force should continue.

(e) CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVAL DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “carbon dioxide removal” means the capture of carbon dioxide directly from ambient air or, in dissolved form, from seawater, combined with the sequestration of such carbon dioxide, including through direct air capture and sequestration, enhanced carbon mineralization, bioenergy with carbon capture and sequestration, forest restoration, soil carbon management, and direct ocean capture.

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT
ROCHESTER OF DELAWARE

Add at the end of title VI the following:

Subtitle G—Climate Action Planning for Ports

SEC. 6701. GRANTS TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AT PORTS.

(a) GRANTS.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may award grants to eligible entities—

(1) to implement plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at one or more ports or port facilities within the jurisdictions of the respective eligible entities; and

(2) to develop climate action plans described in subsection (b)(2).

(b) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To seek a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall submit an application to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency at such time, in such manner, and containing such information and assurances as the Administrator may require.

(2) CLIMATE ACTION PLAN.—At a minimum, each such application shall contain—

(A) a detailed and strategic plan, to be known as a climate action plan, that outlines how the eligible entity will develop and implement climate change mitigation or adaptation measures through the grant; or

(B) a request pursuant to subsection (a)(2) for funding for the development of a climate action plan.

(3) REQUIRED COMPONENTS.—A climate action plan under paragraph (2) shall demonstrate that the measures proposed to be implemented through the grant—

(A) will reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the port or port facilities involved pursuant to greenhouse gas emission reduction goals set forth in the climate action plan;

(B) will reduce other air pollutants at the port or port facilities involved pursuant to criteria pollutant emission reduction goals set forth in the climate action plan;

(C) will implement emissions accounting and inventory practices to determine baseline emissions and measure progress; and

(D) will ensure labor protections for workers employed directly at the port or port facilities involved, including by—

(i) demonstrating that implementation of the measures proposed to be implemented through the grant will not result in a net loss of jobs at the port or port facilities involved;

(ii) ensuring that laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on construction projects to implement the plan will be paid wages not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality, as determined by the Secretary of Labor under sections 3141 through 3144, 3146, and 3147 of title 40, United States Code; and

(iii) requiring any projects initiated to carry out the plan with total capital costs of \$1,000,000 or greater to utilize a project labor agreement and not impact any preexisting project labor agreement.

(4) OTHER COMPONENTS.—In addition to the components required by paragraph (3), a climate action plan under paragraph (2) shall demonstrate that the measures proposed to be implemented through the grant will do at least 2 of the following:

(A) Improve energy efficiency at a port or port facility, including by using—

(i) energy-efficient vehicles, such as hybrid, low-emission, or zero-emission vehicles;

(ii) energy efficient cargo-handling, harbor vessels, or storage facilities such as energy-efficient refrigeration equipment;

(iii) energy-efficient lighting;

(iv) shore power; or

(v) other energy efficiency improvements.

(B) Deploy technology or processes that reduce idling of vehicles at a port or port facility.

(C) Reduce the direct emissions of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants with a goal of achieving zero emissions, including by replacing and retrofitting equipment (including vehicles onsite, cargo-handling equipment, or harbor vessels) at a port or port facility.

(5) PROHIBITED USE.—An eligible entity may not use a grant provided under this section—

(A) to purchase fully automated cargo handling equipment;

(B) to build, or plan to build, terminal infrastructure that is designed for fully automated cargo handling equipment;

(C) to purchase, test, or develop highly automated trucks, chassis, or any related equipment that can be used to transport containerized freight; or

(D) to extend to any independent contractor, independent owner, operator, or other entity that is not using employees for the sake of performing work on terminal grounds.

(6) COORDINATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS.—In developing a climate action plan under paragraph (2), an eligible entity shall—

(A) identify and collaborate with stakeholders who may be affected by the plan, including local environmental justice communities and other near-port communities;

(B) address the potential cumulative effects of the plan on stakeholders when those effects may have a community-level impact; and

(C) ensure effective advance communication with stakeholders to avoid and minimize conflicts.

(c) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall give priority to applicants proposing—

(1) to strive for zero emissions as a key strategy within the grantee's climate action plan under paragraph (2);

(2) to take a regional approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions at ports;

(3) to collaborate with near-port communities to identify and implement mutual solutions to reduce air pollutants at ports or port facilities affecting such communities, with emphasis given to implementation of such solutions in near-port communities that are environmental justice communities;

(4) to implement activities with off-site benefits, such as by reducing air pollutants from vehicles, equipment, and vessels at sites other than the port or port facilities involved; and

(5) to reduce localized health risk pursuant to health risk reduction goals that are set within the grantee's climate action plan under paragraph (2).

(d) MODEL METHODOLOGIES.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall—

(1) develop model methodologies which grantees under this section may choose to use for emissions accounting and inventory practices referred to in subsection (b)(3)(C); and

(2) ensure that such methodologies are designed to measure progress in reducing air pollution at near-port communities.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) The term “cargo-handling equipment” includes—

(A) ship-to-shore container cranes and other cranes;

(B) container-handling equipment; and

(C) equipment for moving or handling cargo, including trucks, reachstackers, toploaders, and forklifts.

(3) The term “eligible entity” means—

(A) a port authority;

(B) a State, regional, local, or Tribal agency that has jurisdiction over a port authority or a port;

(C) an air pollution control district; or

(D) a private entity (including any nonprofit organization) that—

(i) applies for a grant under this section in collaboration with an entity described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C); and

(ii) owns, operates, or uses a port facility, cargo equipment, transportation equipment, related technology, or a warehouse facility at a port or port facility.

(4) The term “environmental justice community” means a community with significant representation of communities of color, low-income communities, or Tribal and indigenous communities, that experiences, or is at risk of experiencing, higher or more adverse human health or environmental effects.

(5) The term “harbor vessel” includes a ship, boat, lighter, or maritime vessel de-

signed for service at and around harbors and ports.

(6) The term “inland port” means a logistics or distribution hub that is located inland from navigable waters, where cargo, such as break-bulk cargo or cargo in shipping containers, is processed, stored, and transferred between trucks, rail cars, or aircraft.

(7) The term “port” includes an inland port.

(8) The term “stakeholder” means residents, community groups, businesses, business owners, labor unions, commission members, or groups from which a near-port community draws its resources that—

(A) have interest in the climate action plan of a grantee under this section; or

(B) can affect or be affected by the objectives and policies of such a climate action plan.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out this subtitle, there is authorized to be appropriated \$250,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(2) DEVELOPMENT OF CLIMATE ACTION PLANS.—In addition to the authorization of appropriations in paragraph (1), there is authorized to be appropriated for grants pursuant to subsection (a)(2) to develop climate action plans \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2021, to remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1129, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this en bloc amendment contains a number of important amendments from within the jurisdiction of the Energy and Commerce Committee that will improve the underlying bill. I know some of the sponsors will be here to talk about their amendments in particular. I rise today in support of my amendments to H.R. 4447.

Mr. Speaker, as Members of Congress, we have a responsibility to ensure that every man, woman, and child in this country has access to clean air to breathe and safe water to drink. We also have a responsibility to help lead this Nation in doing its part to stave off the worst impacts of the climate crisis.

For far too long now, we as a body have failed at those responsibilities, and, as a result, millions of Americans are living in areas that are suffering from large amounts of pollution, and the threat that we face from climate change is growing day by day.

Right in my district, I have communities like Swansea, Elyria, and Globeville, where residents have been suffering for years from large amounts of pollution that are produced by near-by plants. These communities, at-risk communities, environmental justice communities, are bearing the brunt of our failures.

□ 1145

And so the amendments that I am introducing today seek to address this injustice.

The first amendment would require the EPA to identify 100 communities across this country most affected by nearby sources of pollution and work to clean them up.

The second amendment that I have included in the bill would limit the amount of methane gas that oil drillers are allowed to release into our atmosphere from public lands. When we, as a nation, fail to enact measures like these, it is often the poorest among us who suffer the most.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to do the right thing, to help address these crises by supporting my amendments and all of the rest of the amendments included in this en bloc amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Many of these amendments reflect, frankly, the costly Green New Deal policies of the Progressive left. We think they mandate dramatic and, frankly, unrealistic changes to our energy and transportation systems with little to no consideration for affordability, or especially the reliability of energy for Americans, or our growing dependence on China for critical minerals.

That China supply chain is something I think we could find common ground on at some point, and we must, as a country.

The bill ignores hardworking blue-collar workers and rewards so-called green-collar workers instead.

Provisions that we thought we had reached common ground on in the Energy and Commerce Committee were stripped out.

These amendments will provide billions of dollars of additional grants and assistance to cities in urban areas, but at the expense of rural America. We are one country, and we should be united in assisting our people, regardless of where they live.

The amendments expand rebate programs and create a patchwork of new energy-efficiency standards, raising costs for consumers.

If there is one thing I hear most, it is people are concerned about how costs are going up, especially during this period.

They provide even more green giveaways, things like appliances and vehicles, at a time when most Americans are struggling with the economic fallout from this pandemic.

Clearly, Democrats want to spend the taxpayers' dollars on their Green New Deal wish list, following the lead of California, who has had its own set of problems with reliability on its energy grid.

None of these issues raised by these amendments have gotten a hearing or debate in committee. One of them, dealing with the Klamath River Dams around my district, would short circuit the public licensing process at the Fed-

eral Energy Regulatory Commission. It steps all over this public process that is enshrined in law.

It is a blatant attempt to legislate the removal of these dams, and whenever you are on that issue—for or against removing the dams—we think this sets a dangerous precedent by rolling back the longstanding protections and due process afforded through the well-established Federal licensing process. So both sides should be concerned about that amendment in this bill.

Republicans offered amendments to lower the cost of energy. We offered amendments to develop innovative new technologies, and we offered amendments to reduce permitting delays.

Unfortunately, Democrats refuse to let those amendments be debated on this House floor or voted on this House floor.

The Democratic amendments we are all debating today will not result in meaningful reforms to the permitting and licensing process so we can rebuild our economy and recover from the COVID pandemic.

So I have to urge my colleagues to join me in opposing these amendments and the underlying bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I am now pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD).

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 4447 which, in broad strokes, would reform U.S. energy policy by making investments in energies that will reduce our carbon footprint.

My amendment is offered, not as a critique of the underlying bill, but to fulfill a promise made to constituents in my community that we can simultaneously invest in cleaner energy and in our workforce.

My amendment creates opportunities for workers at risk of being displaced so that they can begin or continue a career in construction.

For those in coal or other related industries, this amendment offers cost-shared grants to pay for pre-apprenticeship training in cleaner energy career paths. My amendment prioritizes grants to entities that have a successful history of placing pre-apprentice graduates into full apprenticeship programs or into gainful employment, and it supports local businesses by creating a sliding scale of Federal cost sharing, devoting a greater percentage of resources to small, local businesses rather than to larger businesses that already have the financial wherewithal to transition workers.

I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I have one more speaker who wanted to speak, but he is not here.

I apparently have the right to close, so if the gentlewoman would like to go ahead while we wait for our other Member, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I would just say that the debate has been brief,

but the substance of this en bloc amendment is large—many amendments designed in totality to deal with climate change to help our environment and to help make sure that we support disadvantaged communities in this country and communities affected by environmental justice issues.

So I would just urge a "yes" vote on this en bloc amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In closing, and I, again, I think I outlined pretty clearly some of our concerns with this measure. I think there is a lot we could find common ground on in the energy picture, certainly for working Americans and especially those dealing with the pandemic. But raising costs and increasing delays is not part of what we can support.

I urge opposition, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my amendment to H.R. 4447, the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act.

This commonsense amendment clarifies that energy saved through the use of geothermal pumps qualifies as renewable energy produced for the purposes of this bill.

Battling climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions will require an innovative, multi-pronged approach.

And geothermal pump technology must be a tool available for us to use.

Geothermal pumps work to reduce energy consumption by transferring and concentrating heat energy absorbed from the earth.

These installations can reduce energy use in buildings by over 40 percent.

My amendment clarifies that these energy savings count as renewable energy produced, recognizing that geothermal pumps remain a critical part of our effort to reduce emissions and defeat climate change.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1129, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I have amendments en bloc at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DELBENE). The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 3 consisting of amendment Nos. 12, 13, 28, 30, 51 and 91, printed in part B of House Report 116-528, offered by Mr. PALLONE of New Jersey:

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12607. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

The Secretary of Energy shall report to Congress on the effect of variable and distributed energy resources on the reliability

of the electric grid, specifically pertaining to natural disasters and physical or cyber attacks on the grid infrastructure.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS
OF TEXAS

Add after section 12606 the following:

SEC. 12607. REPORT ON DUPLICATION OF EFFORTS AMONG APPLIED ENERGY PROGRAMS.

Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall report to Congress that includes the following:

(1) A description of potential duplication of research efforts among the applied energy programs of the Department of Energy.

(2) An evaluation of the opportunity costs associated with such duplication.

(3) Recommendations on how to streamline the research grant process.

(4) A description of the effects of combining projects that are duplicative with one another.

Page 9, after the matter relating to Section 12606, insert the following:

Sec. 12607. Report on duplication of efforts among applied energy programs.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF
LOUISIANA

Page 236, line 4, strike “and”.

Page 236, after line 4, insert the following:

(ii) the ability to domestically source necessary critical mineral necessary for solar production; and

Page 236, line 5, strike “(ii)” and insert “(iii)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF
LOUISIANA

Page 466, line 23, after “program” insert “including increases or decreases in net imports of critical minerals as a result of activities carried out under this section”.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. LUCAS OF
OKLAHOMA

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 126 __. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that in order to reduce global emissions and meet 100 percent of the power demand in the United States through clean, renewable, or zero emission energy sources while maintaining U.S. competitiveness in science and technology, the United States must prioritize investment in domestic energy sources and supply chains, as well as investment in the research and development of exportable next-generation energy technologies.

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 425, line 20, strike “and”.

Page 426, line 14, strike the period and insert “; and”.

Page 426, after line 14, insert the following:

“(11) evaluate potential demonstration sites across the Department of Energy complex.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1129, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) each will control 10 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I intend to speak in opposition to the amendment, so I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of these amendments which are focused

on ways to improve options and reduce the cost of energy for American consumers. Our amendments put consumers first.

These amendments also address important issues such as grid reliability—that means when you flip the light switch, the lights come on consistently; streamlining research at the Department of Energy to promote innovation and technological development and nuclear research for advanced nuclear power.

There are also much-needed efforts to reduce our reliance on critical minerals, especially from China. Republicans have been sounding the alarm about our growing reliance on critical minerals and their use in all sorts of energy technologies. This is how we make batteries, windmills, and solar panels and we have become too dependent on foreign countries for those critical minerals.

We are also very concerned that the underlying bill, which is based on the Green New Deal, will trade away our energy independence and make us more reliant on countries like China and their abysmal record on human rights, environment, and trade.

So, Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting these commonsense amendments to H.R. 4447, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1200

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I will be speaking in opposition to this bloc of amendments.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle have argued that this legislation picks winners and losers, and that amendments such as these might help level the playing field. But I don't think that is the case.

The Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act authorizes investments in a broad range of programs to unleash American energy innovation and reform outdated policies that govern how we produce, distribute, and consume energy. Rather than picking winners and losers, this bill takes a portfolio approach to supporting the transition to a clean energy economy—a transition that is already underway, but not at the pace needed to avoid the worst and most costly consequences of climate change.

For years, rapidly declining costs for solar, wind, storage, and other technologies have made them cost-competitive with and, in many cases, more cost-effective than conventional technologies.

The Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act doubles down on these market trends, providing the tools, investments, and policy reforms needed for the United States to lead the world in transitioning to a cleaner future.

At the same time, the legislation invests in research, development, and deployment of technologies to reduce emissions from traditional sources of

pollution. Importantly, it invests in carbon capture, utilization, and storage to help reduce emissions from existing facilities that are particularly challenging to decarbonize, especially in the industrial sector.

So rather than picking winners and losers, the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act includes a broad array of tools to modernize our energy system. Taken together, these tools will help make our energy system cleaner, more efficient, more resilient, and more reliable.

That is why many pieces of this legislation have enjoyed such strong bipartisan support, because they are commonsense investments that will create jobs, protect consumers, and reduce pollution.

But these proposed amendments are not good faith efforts to build on this bipartisan foundation. They are an attempt to water down this legislation and slow the transition to a clean economy.

When we look across the globe, we see that this transition is already underway, but that the United States is falling behind. The real question is whether we want to regain our competitive edge and global leadership in technology and innovation or whether we cede to the competition.

I urge my colleagues not to be distracted by talking points about picking winners and losers and focus on who actually wins when we invest in innovation. Consumers win, workers win, and our environment wins.

For these reasons, Madam Speaker, I oppose the en bloc amendments, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS), who is the top Republican on the Science, Space, and Technology Committee and the former chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, my amendment contained within this en bloc emphasizes a critical priority for House Republicans. It expresses the sense of Congress that the United States must prioritize investment in domestic energy sources and supply chains, as well as in research and development of exportable next-generation energy technologies.

This is absolutely necessary if we are going to maintain U.S. competitiveness in science and technology while reducing emissions. These priorities should play a key role in any realistic and responsible global clean energy strategy.

With the current public health crisis, the need for sustainable domestic energy chains has never been more important. Whether it is medical supplies or energy sources, we need to be able to depend on our own resources if foreign supply is voluntarily or involuntarily cut off. That requires us to invest in basic research, which drives breakthrough technologies.

For example, due in part to Federal investment in R&D that has led to new

horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing technology, the American shale revolution has led the U.S. to be a net exporter of natural gas since 2018. This is how basic research results in energy independence, an achievement our Nation must prioritize for long-term success.

Basic research is also instrumental in the fight against climate change. For emissions reduction technologies like carbon capture, storage, and utilization to be effective, they must be used globally.

Over the past 20 years, Asia has accounted for 90 percent of all coal-fired capacity built worldwide, and these plants have potentially long operational lifetimes ahead of them. We can't force them to change their energy profile and amount of emissions, but we can make cleaner energy technology appealing by making it efficient, inexpensive, and commercially marketable.

If fundamental clean energy research is conducted here in the United States and developed into deployable technology, we can export the resulting knowledge, tools, and energy itself, as I mentioned with natural gas. By investing in this way, we can grow U.S. industry, reduce our reliance on foreign countries for innovation, and, most importantly, make a significant impact on mitigating the effects of global climate change.

If we want to innovate, and we want to export our technologies, we have to focus on breakthrough science, not on propping up mature energy technologies and slowing the development of new ones.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this position, my amendment, and this en bloc.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters that we received in support of the legislation from U.S. PIRG and the League of Conservation Voters.

DEAR KATIE: On behalf of the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, Environment America and our tens of thousands of members, we urge you to support the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act (H.R. 4447). U.S. PIRG and Environment America will consider scoring final passage and certain amendments on our annual scorecard.

The American West is on fire, East Coast and Midwest communities are facing major flooding, and southern states are being battered with hurricanes. The climate crisis is here and if we want to have any chance of avoiding its worst impacts, it is imperative that we take swift action. The "Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act" marks significant progress in the transition to a clean energy future and in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Among the most impactful pieces, the legislation includes provisions that:

Phase out the use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), which are extraordinarily potent climate pollutants, with hundreds to thousands of times the heat-trapping power of CO₂;

Reauthorize the Energy Efficiency Conservation and Block Grant (EECBG) program, which provides \$17.5 billion in funding

for schools, homes, government buildings, and manufacturing facilities to improve efficiency and deploy energy-efficient technologies;

Invest over \$36 billion for transportation electrification, including grants and rebates to deploy electric vehicles and related charging infrastructure;

Direct DOE to establish new model building codes for states to improve energy efficiency;

Preserve a policy that will eliminate all fossil fuel-generated energy from federal buildings by the year 2030.

In addition to supporting the overarching bill, U.S. PIRG and Environment America urge the following votes on amendments:

Yes on Amendment 32. This amendment, sponsored by Reps. Haaland, Tlaib and Ocasio-Cortez increases authorizations for renewable energy R&D accounts by 50% and adds an authorization for total funding for research, development, demonstration and commercialization activities for energy efficiency and renewable energy R&D.

Yes on En Bloc 1, Yes on En Bloc 2, No on En Bloc 3, YES on En Bloc 4.

Sincerely,

KATIE MURTHA,
Vice President of Government Affairs,
U.S. PIRG and Environment America.

LCV,
WASHINGTON, DC, SEPTEMBER 24, 2020.
Re Support H.R. 4447 and its pro-environment amendments.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: The League of Conservation Voters (LCV) works to turn environmental values into national priorities. Each year, LCV publishes the National Environmental Scorecard, which details the voting records of members of Congress on environmental legislation. The Scorecard is distributed to LCV members, concerned voters nationwide, and the media.

As the House debates H.R. 4447, the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act, LCV urges you to support the pro-environment amendments and reject weakening or anti-environment amendments, as listed below, and vote YES on final passage. This bill includes many great provisions to develop and deploy renewable and distributed energy resources; improve the efficiency of our homes, schools, and businesses; electrify our transportation sector; modernize the grid and enhance its resiliency; prioritize the needs of environmental justice communities; reduce climate pollution from industrial and traditional sources, and from ambient air. Though we do not support increased funding for projects that could extend the life of fossil fuel-burning power plants or aging nuclear power infrastructure or prop up undemonstrated new nuclear projects, many of the amendments would improve those areas and build upon the significant positive environmental aspects of the bill. We urge support for amendments listed below offered singly or en bloc that will make the bill even stronger by protecting our communities and environment while investing in clean energy research, development, and deployment. And we urge you to reject anti-environment amendments listed below offered singly or en bloc.

PRO-ENVIRONMENT AMENDMENTS INCLUDE
Haaland (NM), Tlaib (MI), Ocasio-Cortez (NY) #169

This amendment would increase the authorization amounts for renewable energy research and development by 50 percent such that the total renewable energy innovation funding in the package would exceed that of fossil fuel programs authorized in the bill.

EN BLOC #1

94. DeGette (CO) #122—Vote Yes.

This amendment would require that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) update its rules regarding methane emissions from oil and gas wells leased on public lands and that operators capture 85 percent of leaked methane—an air pollutant and climate super-pollutant—within 3 years.

24. Escobar (TX) #77—Vote Yes.

This amendment would require that the DOE give special consideration to institutions of higher education that serve communities of color, so-called minority serving institutions, in choosing entities for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements related to solar energy research and development.

52. Luján (NM), Castor (FL) #110—Vote Yes.

This amendment would make community solar projects more accessible for all consumers and encourage states to set in place policies to advance community solar.

72. Quigley (IL) #13—Vote Yes.

This amendment would direct the General Services Administration, as feasible, to employ technologies and strategies to reduce bird collisions at public buildings.

EN BLOC #2

2. Barragán (CA), Beyer (VA), Lee, Barbara (CA), et al. #57—Vote Yes.

This amendment would establish a Climate Smart Ports program at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with a \$1B/year authorization. The program would provide grants for deploying zero emissions technologies and clean energy microgrids at ports and with port users.

3. Barragán (CA) #59—Vote Yes.

This amendment would increase by \$40M per year the authorization for EPA's Environmental Justice Small Grants and Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreements Programs, and Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) I and II grants.

93. Blumenauer (OR) #152—Vote Yes.

This amendment would require DOE to compile and report upon funding provided to the Light Water [nuclear] Reactor Program, and establish an advisory committee to report on this annually.

7. Blunt Rochester (DE) #44—Vote Yes.

This amendment would provide \$18B to upgrade energy efficiency and install clean energy systems in critical public buildings like schools and hospitals.

16. Clarke, Yvette (NY) #2—Vote Yes.

This amendment would establish an EPA pilot program to provide grants, rebates and low-cost revolving loans to projects that replace an existing diesel-powered refrigeration unit in a heavy-duty vehicle with an electric unit or install electric shore power infrastructure to decrease idling of refrigerated trucks.

25. Finkenauer (IA) #131—Vote Yes.

This amendment would require certain labor standards, including prevailing wages, for projects getting funding from provisions in the bill.

35. Hayes (CT), Cárdenas (CA) #71—Vote Yes.

This amendment would set aside \$100M of the \$130M/year reauthorization of EPA's Clean School Bus Program for grants to replace existing fossil fuel-powered school buses with zero emission school buses.

61. Omar (MN) #172—Vote Yes.

This amendment would require that the U.S. Treasury identify and quantify the economic cost of any fossil fuel subsidies not eliminated by this bill or its amendments.

74. Rouda (CA) #11—Vote Yes.

This amendment would allow states to set appliance energy efficiency standards if the Department of Energy (DOE) missed statutory deadlines to review and issue new standards.

88. Waters (CA) #103—Vote Yes.

This amendment would require that the DOE analyze state grants on smart manufacturing to see if they benefit diverse communities.

EN BLOC #4

34. Harder (CA) #135—Vote Yes.

This amendment would require institutions of higher education in the Centers of Excellence program to consider the public health effects of wildfire smoke on outdoor workers and improves required outreach and collaboration with states, tribes, and local government and other institutions.

46. Levin, Mike (CA), Bonamici (OR), Neguse (CO) #37—Vote Yes.

This amendment would create a program to improve wildfire smoke modeling and predictions of smoke severity and direct the EPA to better research the negative health effects from wildfire smoke.

68. Pingree (ME), Spanberger (VA) #29—Vote Yes.

This amendment would add agricultural, grazing, and forestry practices to DOE's priorities in its carbon removal research and development, in order to advance natural systems' ability to capture and store carbon.

ANTI-ENVIRONMENT AMENDMENTS INCLUDE

EN BLOC #3

91. Wilson, Joe (SC) #40—Vote No.

This amendment would require DOE to evaluate potential sites in the DOE footprint for advanced nuclear research and demonstration programs.

We urge you to SUPPORT H.R. 4447 and the pro-environment amendments listed above, and oppose anti-environment amendments. We will strongly consider including votes on this legislation in the 2020 Scorecard. If you need more information, please call my office at (202) 785-8683 and ask to speak with a member of our government relations team.

Sincerely,

GENE KARPINSKI,
President.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I wanted to reference some parts of this.

With regard to the League of Conservation Voters, they specifically say that, with regard to H.R. 4447, they urge support for the legislation in general and specifically ask that we reject weakening the antienvironmental amendments as listed below, and that includes this amendment en bloc No. 3. They say that we should vote "no" because the amendment would require the Department of Energy to evaluate potential sites in the DOE footprint for advanced nuclear research and demonstration programs.

In addition to that, in the letter from U.S. PIRG, it says: "On behalf of the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, Environmental America, and our tens of thousands of members, we urge you to support the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act."

It talks about how the West is on fire and the hurricanes. "The climate crisis is here, and if we want to have any chance of avoiding its worst impacts, it is imperative that we take swift ac-

tion. The Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act marks significant progress in the transition to a clean energy future and in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions."

It goes on to talk about the various provisions and how they are helpful during the climate crisis. Then, it also specifically asks and urges a "no" vote on this en bloc amendment No. 3 because they do not consider that useful in terms of addressing the climate crisis, and it is actually counter to environmental concerns.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I just want to say in response to my friend and the words that he read, the groups he has identified, the notion that they would have these statements about wildfires in the West when, for 20 years, I have battled them to try to get more active forest management in our Western forests, and they oppose nearly everything we have tried to do to get our forests back into balance with nature. It is just a bit absurd today, as someone who has seen the devastation, and then seeing their politics and the fundraising they do off this and the scare tactics they level, and then the destruction that occurs to habitats, wildlife, forests, and forested communities. And they stand in the way of it all. So the gentleman can have them.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak about a missed opportunity, a missed opportunity to deliver for the American people an energy strategy that advances America's exceptionalism. Instead, while this energy package isn't quite the radical left's Green New Deal, it is certainly inspired by it.

Madam Speaker, you have heard about the dozens of other amendments Republicans offered to show our vision for America's energy future, including two of mine that would break down regulatory barriers to export more American LNG and advance America's nuclear power technology. But those amendments were ruled out of order by the majority.

What we are left with is unserious legislation that picks winners and losers, throws billions of taxpayer dollars at green pet projects, and lacks the needed regulatory reforms to bring America's energy economy into the 21st century.

Energy dominance is key for America to remain at the head of the global leadership table. Unfortunately, today was a missed opportunity to strengthen America's position, an exercise in futility since the Senate will not consider this bill, nor should it.

Madam Speaker, while I support this Republican en bloc of amendments, I urge my colleagues to oppose the underlying bill.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, may I ask how much time each side has remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey has 6 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Oregon has 4½ minutes remaining.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, first of all, I wanted to rebut what was just said by my colleague on our committee from the other side. The reality is that this bill is designed with the hope that we can come to a consensus on an energy package with the Senate on a bipartisan basis.

In fact, Senator LISA MURKOWSKI and Senator JOE MANCHIN are putting together an emergency package, which is not exactly the same as this, but the idea would be that we would have some kind of informal conference and actually adopt a bill that we have a consensus on before the end of this session. I will point out that we actually worked very hard to try to do that 2 years ago and came very close to accomplishing it.

So I don't want anyone here to think that this is a message vehicle. This is a vehicle that is exactly designed to try to reach an agreement on an energy package, albeit not a big one, that we could actually get signed into law by the end of the year.

Madam Speaker, I also want to rebut the idea—somehow there is always this suggestion that when you do anything on our side of the aisle that it is not helping create more jobs. The reality is this bill is designed to do exactly that, to create more jobs. The bill supports the energy industry by providing resources for projects, jobs, and technology interests, which are looking forward and necessary for the energy transition.

Clean energy, renewables, and energy efficiency sectors employ millions of Americans. As demand for these technologies increases and as prices decrease, these sectors will continue to grow. However, COVID-19 has harmed energy jobs across the board. Delayed or canceled projects, as well as social distancing, have particularly affected clean energy jobs and energy efficiency jobs. So this bill supports the necessary sectors by investing in technologies and jobs that are future-looking and can meet the challenge of climate change.

My colleagues on the other side keep thinking of the energy sector as something that is totally oriented toward fossil fuels. The reality is that other countries, and us, we have to move toward a clean energy economy that creates jobs. This bill includes workforce provisions that help provide training and transition resources for the energy sector.

The bill includes Chairman RUSH's Blue Collar to Green Collar Jobs Development Act that establishes a nationwide program at the Department of Energy to improve education and energy-

related industries. It trains underserved groups, including women, minorities, veterans, and unemployed energy workers, for energy careers. It supports the industries and jobs we need to navigate the energy transition.

Again, I am not someone who says that we are only going to have certain energy sectors. We are going to need everything. But the bottom line is, we do have to think that, in the future, there is going to be a lot more in the clean energy sector than solar and wind. If we don't start investing in and promoting the technologies, we are going to be left behind, and we are going to lose jobs. This helps us gain those jobs.

I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Speaker.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the comments of my friend from New Jersey, the chairman of our committee. Unfortunately, however, the fact of the matter on the blue collar to green collar jobs program is that the workforce training program would open the door for grants to help Americans get the education resources they need to be able to work in these areas. We had agreed that both those who worked in coal jobs and those who worked in nuclear jobs would be eligible for those grants as well.

The underlying proposal that came out of our committee provided for workforce training for those men and women who work in coal-related jobs as well as in nuclear, but that got stripped out.

So, Madam Speaker, if you are working in the nuclear energy industry or you are somehow connected to the coal industry, you have just been taken out of the mix to get additional grants for workforce training.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

□ 1215

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Oregon for yielding.

Madam Speaker, first of all, I respond to comments earlier from my friend from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), who noted that the Congressional Budget Office's score on this bill was zero.

Madam Speaker, as we all know, this bill authorizes \$135 billion in new programs. And so if my friend from New Mexico is suggesting that this whole thing is a charade and that my friends across the aisle do not anticipate actually seeking appropriations for this legislation, then it would be very interesting to hear those comments, but I think to suggest that the bill does not implicate appropriations is simply misleading, and I would urge that we have more transparency in this process.

Madam Speaker, we have two amendments that are in this en bloc, and

what they do is, they focus on the critical minerals, the rare Earth minerals that are important components of renewable energy. It is what is used in solar panels. It is what is used in energy storage technology. You can't suddenly say, Hey, we are going to use renewables, and not address this component.

What happens is the United States has become energy independent, and we have done that because of the policies that have been enacted over the last few years. What this bill does is, by not addressing the critical minerals, we become energy dependent again. We become dependent upon China, dependent upon Africa, and other nations where China controls the resources. Why would we do that to ourselves?

So we have an amendment in this en bloc that helps to address that because we have those minerals right here in the United States. Why in the world would we go mine them in other countries that have lower environmental standards to where you have a net adverse impact on the global environment?

Madam Speaker, this is trying to nationalize California policy—the 8th worst emissions in the United States is in California, twice the electricity costs of my home State of Louisiana. Why would we want to do that to Americans, disproportionately impacting the poor?

So we set up this farce process where this amendment goes down to where we miss the opportunity to ensure that we truly advance an America-first independent energy policy.

Madam Speaker, I urge opposition to this underlying legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, what I get from the other side of the aisle is that somehow they think we are going to live in splendid isolation here. I mean, that might have been nice in the 19th century or the 18th century, or whenever, but that is not the reality of today. The reality is we are in constant competition around the world.

And while other countries move towards a clean economy—whether it is Europe, Japan, whatever it is—they are then investing—not just them, China, India—they are then investing in these new technologies. And if I could use solar energy as an example: If we had taken the initiative a few years ago to actually invest in solar panels and wind turbines and the technologies that were coming about, we would have been able to sell a lot more of those panels and those turbines around the world and also use them for our own clean economy or clean initiatives.

Instead, we didn't, and now most of the solar panels are built in China, exported to the United States.

You cannot fall behind. If you fall behind in these technologies, then you are not going to be competitive, and you are going to lose out on this race,

and you are going to have fewer jobs. You can't just put your head in the sand, like some kind of ostrich, and say to the rest of the world, We don't care, it doesn't matter. It does matter.

And all we are saying in this bill—and this is not the type of overall major climate bill that we would have to do eventually—this is a down payment. And the idea is to look at certain things that we can do now to invest in technology, to look at innovation so that we don't fall behind, and we create the clean jobs of the future.

In addition to that, the bill deals with energy efficiency, which is something that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have never opposed—more resiliency. These are things that are important to deal with the climate changes that have occurred, to deal with the wildfires, to deal with the hurricanes, so that our grid and everything is more resilient and we can deal with the impact of the climate crisis.

Madam Speaker, I know that I am not going to be able to convince most Republicans to support this. I am hoping that some will, and I am hoping that when we get this passed and we have conversations with the Senate, that we can actually do some kind of down payment in terms of creating the clean jobs of the future. And then in the next session of Congress, we will do a much larger initiative dealing with climate change.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much each side has remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon has 1½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from New Jersey has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the chairman and I have had a wonderful working relationship during our time on the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

I understand where he is headed with this. I just wish some of the things had been agreed to in a bipartisan way and the committee would have held firm as we moved forward with energy legislation. Everybody has got to do it their own way.

I always figured that if I could come out of the House with a 300- or 400-vote margin and a big bipartisan push, we would have a lot more leverage with our friends in the Senate, regardless of who controlled the Senate. But a different path has been chosen here.

Part of what we are concerned about on the Republican side is this supply chain vulnerability. And what we are arguing here is that we have witnessed what happens when we have a supply chain vulnerability during this pandemic. In fact, the very face mask that we are wearing—this one, actually, my wife made—we couldn't get because China locked it down.

We have seen that play out. Heck, you couldn't even get toilet paper and

paper towels. Now that wasn't necessarily a China problem, but supply chains matter. Reliability on supply chains matters.

And we have, as a country, locked up access to many of our areas on mining where you would get critical minerals. And we have relied on other countries and now, principally, China for our critical mineral supply chain. And you have to have that for our mobile phones, you have to have it for batteries. And a lot of things, frankly, we all agree on, is the future for technology requires critical minerals.

And meanwhile, China has gone around the world and locked up these resources in Africa and elsewhere, and as a result, they are really dominant in this space. And I don't want us to be reliant on any other country, if we can avoid it. I realize we are global and there are things we don't have here that we need to acquire elsewhere.

Madam Speaker, we offered up these amendments and we look forward to further debate.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am certainly sympathetic to this idea that we have to do more manufacturing here and not rely on overseas, but I believe very strongly that is what this bill is all about. It accomplishes the goal of moving forward with clean energy innovation and technology and bringing more manufacturing here. And I believe the amendment, this en bloc amendment, will not help in that regard and, in fact, makes this a bill less prone to accomplish the goal of clean energy and job creation.

Madam Speaker, I would urge opposition to the en bloc amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1129, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The en bloc amendments were rejected.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MS. HAALAND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 32 printed in part B of House Report 116-528.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 4, in the table of contents, after the matter relating to section 2562, insert the following:

PART 5—ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 2571. Authorization of appropriations.

Page 241, strike lines 21 through 25 and insert the following:

- (1) \$441,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;
- (2) \$463,050,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- (3) \$486,202,500 for fiscal year 2023;
- (4) \$510,512,625 for fiscal year 2024; and
- (5) \$536,038,257 for fiscal year 2025.

Page 254, strike lines 4 through 8 and insert the following:

- (1) \$163,800,000 for fiscal year 2021;
- (2) \$171,990,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- (3) \$180,589,500 for fiscal year 2023;
- (4) \$189,618,975 for fiscal year 2024; and
- (5) \$199,099,923 for fiscal year 2025.

Page 275, strike lines 4 through 8 and insert the following:

- “(1) \$182,062,500 for fiscal year 2021;
- “(2) \$199,125,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- “(3) \$216,187,500 for fiscal year 2023;
- “(4) \$225,750,000 for fiscal year 2024; and
- “(5) \$227,812,500 for fiscal year 2025.”.

Strike page 295, line 23, through page 296, line 18, and insert the following:

- “(1) \$229,125,000 for fiscal year 2021, including \$168,870,000 for marine energy and \$60,255,000 for hydropower research, development, and demonstration activities;
- “(2) \$236,517,450 for fiscal year 2022, including \$174,454,800 for marine energy and \$62,062,650 for hydropower research, development, and demonstration activities;
- “(3) \$244,187,873 for fiscal year 2023, including \$180,263,343 for marine energy and \$63,924,530 for hydropower research, development, and demonstration activities;
- “(4) \$252,147,209 for fiscal year 2024, including \$186,304,944 for marine energy and \$65,842,265 for hydropower research, development, and demonstration activities; and
- “(5) \$260,406,837 for fiscal year 2025, including \$192,589,304 for marine energy and \$67,817,533 for hydropower research, development, and demonstration activities.”.

Page 299, after line 8, insert the following:

PART 5—ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 2571. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy or their designee to carry out research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities under the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy—

- (1) \$3,228,500,000 for fiscal year 2021;
- (2) \$3,250,775,500 for fiscal year 2022;
- (3) \$3,291,488,750 for fiscal year 2023;
- (4) \$3,334,238,188 for fiscal year 2024; and
- (5) \$3,379,125,097 for fiscal year 2025.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1129, the gentleman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I rise today to offer this amendment with my cosponsors, Representatives TLAIB and OCASIO-CORTEZ, in order to speed us along the path to a renewable energy future.

Our amendment increases the authorization levels for solar, wind, geothermal and water-based energy research and development programs by 50 percent over the levels currently in the bill for each of the 5 years the bill covers.

The amendment also adds an overall authorization level for research, development, deployment, and commercial application activities within DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. For each of the 5 years in the bill, those authorization levels are

110 percent of the funding levels for the carbon pollution reduction R&D activities in the bill.

Technological innovation has long been seen as an important part of our efforts to take on climate change, increase access to energy, and reduce air pollution. Increasing the efficiency of solar cells of wind turbines, developing new marine hydrokinetic generation technologies and lighter electric motors, and improving the storage capacity and lifetime of batteries are just some of the innovations that will help us get to a 100 percent clean energy system.

But according to the International Energy Agency's Global Status of Clean Energy Innovation Report for 2020, research and development spending on clean energy by its member countries has been relatively flat since 2012, after a doubling spurt between 2000 and 2012. Despite that doubling, IEA member country public spending on R&D remains below the levels it was in the 1980s.

Private sector spending has fluctuated with economic cycles—while there have been some growth years, the 2007–2008 financial crisis and the 2014 oil price crash led to slowdowns in corporate clean energy R&D, and the share of global early stage venture capital investment going into clean energy has halved since 2012.

And now, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a dramatic negative impact on private sector funding for clean energy innovation, which is likely to cause setbacks in the timeline for developing and improving clean energy technologies.

The pandemic will also hurt demonstration projects and early adoption of technologies that provide essential opportunities for us to “learn by doing” and figure out how to overcome practical obstacles to widespread deployment of new technologies.

The timing is extremely unfortunate because, as the IEA report makes clear, we need to be accelerating clean energy innovation to give the world the best chance to achieve our climate goals, and without strong sustained investment, our chances of success are dwindling.

Madam Speaker, that is why our amendment is so important. With climate change accelerating, we can't afford to wait. We need to develop and deploy renewable energy widely soon, and to do that, the Federal Government needs to invest in R&D and in deployment and the technology maturation needed to enable widespread adoption of renewables and their integration into our energy system.

This clean energy investment will be good for our planet and good for taxpayers. Public renewable energy R&D in the United States has delivered a 27 percent return on investment since 1975, with the benefit-to-cost ratio of 33-1. By making these investments, we are sending the message that renewable energy is our future, and we are committing to making that a reality.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join us in sending that message by voting for our amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER), the distinguished member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

We have heard the same sensible logic from our side of the aisle countless times over the past 24 hours as we have debated this bill and these amendments. The package is over-funded, incorrectly prioritized, and a partisan process nightmare.

So in a way, I guess it is fitting that this is the only standalone amendment we will consider today. It is one that is seeking even more funding for one of this bill's most misguided priorities.

□ 1230

The United States Chamber of Commerce said it best when they penned that this bill needed to avoid "contentious and extraneous issues" for this bill to be supported.

Let me tell you, the Democrats' unyielding focus on massive increases to applied energy and, in particular, for the DOE's already well-funded Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy is the most contentious issue here.

By now, I am sure you can all say it along with me, but I cannot stress it enough: It is basic research, not applied energy, that will put us in the best global position to develop the long-term clean energy solutions to address our changing climate and, yes, lay the foundation for our clean and affordable energy future for generations to come.

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy has grown considerably, starting with what was supposed to be a temporary recovery in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Remember that? Temporary.

What was it President Reagan said? There is nothing more permanent on Earth than a temporary government program. Here is a great example. Today it is funded at \$2.8 billion, with a B, which is more than DOE's research in fossil energy, nuclear energy, electricity, and cybersecurity combined. And let me just say, there is no clean energy future without nuclear energy.

H.R. 4447, just the base text, would spend more than \$3.7 billion on the EERE programs. Really? This amendment, which seeks to increase authorizations by an additional 50 percent, can only be labeled as irresponsible.

This is a contentious and extraneous issue. The country doesn't have unlimited Federal research funds. It just doesn't. I am sorry to disappoint y'all. It doesn't.

Look, it is difficult, but we must set priorities and invest strategically. That is our job, folks. That is our job. This amendment does exactly the opposite.

As the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Energy of the House Science Committee, I support an all-of-the-above energy strategy, and, yes, that includes renewable energy. Texas is number one in wind energy. But supporting an all-of-the-above energy strategy does not mean increasing Federal investment for every R&D program in perpetuity.

What did Reagan say? Closest thing to eternity.

I would like to ask my friends on the other side of the aisle, when—w-h-e-n—do we let the mature technologies of wind—w-i-n-d—and solar stand up on their own in the market without continued funding to "reduce market barriers"? Market barriers? The only barrier is commonsense thinking that we don't need to increase that funding. That is the barrier we are struggling against here.

When do we acknowledge that the solar industry has an average annual growth rate of—check this out—49 percent? And wind power has tripled over the past decades, Texas being the leader. These industries don't need our support for deployment. They are already in the market and growing, for Pete's sake.

This kind of duplicative and short-sighted strategy, while it may result in politically expedient talking points—I give y'all that.

Madam Speaker, I hope that we will vote against this. I hope you will help us, Madam Speaker.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, in closing, I would just like to say it again: Technological innovation has long been seen as an important part of our efforts to take on climate change and increase access to energy, and my amendment will strengthen our investment in innovation.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1129, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND).

The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I thought we had gotten past where we couldn't reconsider, that was part of the motion, and so a recorded vote was not in order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The yeas and nays were ordered on the amendment, and further proceedings were postponed pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, as the designee of Chairman PALLONE, pursuant to House Resolution 1129, I offer amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc 4 consisting of amendment Nos. 33, 34, 46, 53, 62, 63, 68, 76, 82, and 92, printed in part B of House Report 116-528, offered by Mr. LEVIN of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. HARDER OF CALIFORNIA

Redesignate section 12606 as section 12607. Insert after section 12605 the following new section:

SEC. 12606. WILDFIRE HAZARD SEVERITY MAPPING FOR ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) MAP REQUIRED.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of Energy shall—

(1) use the most recent LANDFIRE data to generate a geospatial map for the conterminous United States that depicts wildfire risk to electric utilities that—

(A) manage electric transmission infrastructure or rights-of-ways on public lands; and

(B) maintain equipment that is at risk of igniting or being impacted by wildland fire; and

(2) disseminate the information generated under paragraph (1) in an appropriate format for use by electric utilities in order to—

(A) improve understanding of wildfire risk;

(B) identify areas and assets at the highest risk;

(C) prioritize infrastructure maintenance and vegetation management;

(D) identify opportunities for energy storage and microgrid projects; and

(E) develop plans for regular and emergency access to manage and mitigate wildfire risk.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary of Energy shall consult with—

(1) the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service;

(2) the Secretary of the Interior;

(3) the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

(4) other appropriate Federal agencies;

(5) States;

(6) relevant colleges, universities, and institutions of higher education with relevant expertise; and

(7) other entities, as appropriate.

(c) ELECTRIC UTILITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term "electric utility" means—

(1) a rural electric cooperative;

(2) a political subdivision of a State, such as a municipally owned electric utility, or

any agency, authority, corporation, or instrumentality of one or more State political subdivisions; and

(3) an investor-owned utility.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. HARDER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 891, line 12, insert “(as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)))” after “education”.

Page 891, line 15, insert “, outreach, and community engagement,” after “research”.

Page 891, line 16, insert “, including the health of outdoor workers,” after “public health”.

Page 891, after line 20, insert the following (and redesignate the subsequent subparagraph accordingly):

(B) PRIORITY.—In selecting institutions of higher education at which to establish a center under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall give priority to institutions that—

(i) have established expertise or dedicated centers for air quality research;

(ii) have experience with relevant outreach and extension work;

(iii) have established relationships with relevant Federal, State, and local agencies, community organizations, and Indian Tribes; and

(iv) are located in an area that is economically or environmentally impacted by wildfire smoke.

Page 893, line 18, strike “require.” and insert “require, which shall include plans to collaborate with a public institution of higher education or other research institution that—”.

Page 893, after line 18, insert the following:

(A) has established expertise or dedicated centers for air quality research;

(B) has experience with relevant outreach and extension work;

(C) has established relationships with relevant Federal, State, and local agencies, community organizations, and Indian Tribes; and

(D) is located in an area that is economically or environmentally impacted by wildfire smoke.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF CALIFORNIA

Redesignate section 12606 as section 12608.

Page 894, after line 6, insert the following new sections:

SEC. 12606. WILDFIRE SMOKE EMISSIONS MODELING AND FORECASTING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in collaboration with other Federal agencies and such academic entities as the Administrator considers appropriate, shall maintain a program to improve wildfire smoke emissions modeling and develop smoke forecasts.

(b) GOAL.—The goal of the program under subsection (a) shall be to develop and extend accurate wildfire smoke forecasts and impact-based decision support services in order to reduce loss of life, injury, and damage to the economy with a focus on—

(1) improving modeling of wildfire smoke emissions, transport, mixing, and chemical transformations through advanced modeling approaches;

(2) developing and disseminating smoke forecasts; and

(3) incorporating risk communication research in developing smoke forecasts and fire weather warning products.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out this section \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

SEC. 12607. EXPOSURE TO WILDFIRE SMOKE AND AIR POLLUTION.

(a) IMPACTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE TO WILDFIRE SMOKE AND COVID-19.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall coordinate data collection and epidemiological analysis of the impacts of acute air pollution exposure from wildfires in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

(b) CHRONIC AIR POLLUTION EXPOSURE.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, acting through the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development, shall coordinate with academic institutions and other research organizations to conduct research to estimate the impacts of chronic exposure to air pollutants, and other pertinent variables, in the context of responding to the COVID-19 pandemic.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. MCNERNEY OF CALIFORNIA

Page 46, after line 3, insert the following:

PART 4—NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 1122. RESEARCH FOR EFFECTIVENESS AND STANDARDS.

The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall—

(1) collect data following wildfires in the wildland-urban interface related to the influence of building materials on structural fires and how wind, terrain, and moisture affect wildland fires; and

(2) contribute to the scientific basis for analyzing economic outcomes of wildland-urban interface fire mitigation by conducting research on and developing metrics for the—

(A) relative contribution of moisture, weather, terrain, and infrastructure;

(B) losses and erosion of the forest floor resulting from wildfires in the wildland urban interface; and

(C) the performance of current designs, materials, and technologies used for—

(i) residential structures;

(ii) public and Federal government buildings;

(iii) electric grid infrastructure; and

(iv) other critical infrastructure.

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 521, after line 10, insert the following:

“(h) CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND MICROGRID RESEARCH PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish a research, development, and demonstration program to improve the energy resilience of critical infrastructure, including through the use of microgrids, during extreme weather events including extreme heat and wildfires. This program shall focus on developing technologies that—

“(1) improve the energy resilience and meet the power needs of critical infrastructure, including through the use of microgrids, renewable energy, energy efficiency, and on-site storage;

“(2) improve the energy efficiency of critical infrastructure;

“(3) decrease the size and cost of on-site backup generators for critical infrastructure;

“(4) provide on-site back-up power with renewable and low-carbon liquid fuels; and

“(5) ensure the safe power up and power down of critical infrastructure when necessary, as well as the transfer to backup sources of power for uninterrupted electricity supply, including the use of microgrids.”.

Page 499, line 20, strike “and”.

Page 499, line 21, insert “, and wildfires” after “disasters”.

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 135, line 3, strike “and”.

Page 135, line 14, strike the period and insert “; and”.

Page 135, after line 14 insert the following new paragraph:

“(6) to enhance or expand the use of materials that are resistant to high heat and fire in dwellings occupied by low-income persons in areas at risk from drought and wildfires.

Page 136, line 12, strike “and”.

Page 136, line 17, insert “and” after the semicolon.

Page 136, after line 17 insert the following new subparagraph:

“(E) implement measures to enhance health and safety through use of materials that are resistant to high heat and fire in areas at risk from drought and wildfires;

AMENDMENT NO. 68 OFFERED BY MS. PINGREE OF MAINE

Page 361, line 24, strike “and”.

Page 362, line 2, strike the period and insert a semicolon.

Page 362, after line 2, insert the following:

“(3) the activities described in subsection (a)(4), acting through the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture; and

“(4) the activities described in subsection (a)(5), acting through the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. SCHRADER OF OREGON

At the end of subtitle H of title I, add the following:

SEC. 1806. HOME WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION REBATE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall establish a program, to be known as the “Home Wildfire Risk Reduction Rebate Program”, to provide rebates to homeowners to defray the costs of retrofitting an existing home to be wildfire-resistant.

(b) AMOUNT OF REBATE.—In carrying out the Home Wildfire Risk Reduction Rebate Program, the Secretary shall provide a homeowner a rebate of up to—

(1) \$10,000 for the retrofitting of roof features, including the roof covering, vents, soffit and fascia, and gutters, to be wildfire-resistant;

(2) \$20,000 for the retrofitting of exterior wall features, including sheathing and siding, doors, and windows, to be wildfire-resistant;

(3) \$5,000 for the retrofitting of a deck, including the decking, framing, and fascia, to be wildfire-resistant; and

(4) \$1,500 for the retrofitting of near-home landscaping, including mulch and landscape fabric in a 5-foot zone immediately around the home and under all attached decks, to be wildfire-resistant.

(c) INCLUSION.—For purposes of this section, the cost of a retrofit shall include all costs associated with the retrofit, including the purchase and installation of wildfire-resistant products and components.

(d) LIMITATION.—The amount of the rebate under this section shall not exceed 50 percent of the cost of the retrofit.

(e) PROCESS.—

(1) FORMS; REBATE PROCESSING SYSTEM.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall—

(A) develop and make available rebate forms required to receive a rebate under this section;

(B) establish a Federal rebate processing system which shall serve as a database and

information technology system that will allow homeowners to submit required rebate forms; and

(C) establish a website that provides information on rebates provided under this section, including how to determine whether particular measures qualify for a rebate under this section and how to receive such a rebate.

(2) **SUBMISSION OF FORMS.**—In order to receive a rebate under this section, a homeowner shall submit the required rebate forms, and any other information the Secretary determines appropriate, to the Federal rebate processing system established under paragraph (1).

(f) **MODERATE-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS.**—

(1) **CERTIFICATIONS.**—The Secretary shall establish procedures for certifying that the household of a homeowner is moderate-income for purposes of this section.

(2) **LIMITATION FOR MODERATE INCOME HOUSEHOLDS.**—Notwithstanding subsection (d), for households of homeowners that are certified pursuant to the procedures established under paragraph (1) as moderate-income, the amount of the rebate under this section shall not exceed 80 percent of the cost of the retrofit.

(3) **OUTREACH.**—The Secretary shall establish procedures to—

(A) provide information to households of homeowners that are certified pursuant to the procedures established under paragraph (1) as moderate-income regarding other programs and resources relating to assistance for upgrades of homes, including the weatherization assistance program implemented under part A of title IV of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6861 et seq.); and

(B) refer such households, as applicable, to such other programs and resources.

(g) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “wildfire-resistant” means meeting or exceeding the specifications of the International Code Council’s 2018 International Wildland-Urban Interface Code (IWUIC).

(h) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of title V the following:

Subtitle E—Utility Resilience and Reliability
SEC. 5501. RELIABILITY OF BULK-POWER SYSTEM IN CHANGING CONDITIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Electric Reliability Organization shall file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission a proposed reliability standard, under section 215(d) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o(d)), that addresses the reliability of the bulk-power system and suggestions for how to—

(1) prepare for and adapt to changing conditions; and

(2) withstand and rapidly recover from disruptions, including disruptions caused by extreme weather conditions.

(b) **REGIONAL DIFFERENCES.**—The proposed reliability standard filed under subsection (a) shall take into account regional differences.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section, the terms “bulk-power system”, “Electric Reliability Organization”, and “reliability standard” have the meanings given those terms in section 215 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o).

SEC. 5502. ELECTRIC GRID RESILIENCE EDUCATION PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of Energy shall establish a

program to provide information and recommendations to States and electric utilities on how to improve the resilience of electric grids in regards to climate change and extreme weather events.

(b) **ELECTRIC UTILITY DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “electric utility” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796).

SEC. 5503. REPORT ON PLANNED ELECTRIC POWER OUTAGES DUE TO EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to Congress a report, and publish such report on the website of the Department of Energy, that provides recommendations on how to minimize the need for, effects of, and duration of, planned electric power outages that are due to extreme weather conditions, including such conditions under which the National Weather Service issues a red flag warning.

AMENDMENT NO. 92 OFFERED BY MR. BERA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 500, after line 13, insert the following (and redesignate subsections (c), (d), and (e) as subsections (d), (e), and (f), respectively):

(g) **CONCURRENT AND CO-LOCATED DISASTERS.**—In carrying out the program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall support research and development on tools, techniques, and technologies for improving electric grid and energy sector safety and resilience in the event of multiple simultaneous or co-located weather or climate events leading to extreme conditions, such as extreme wind, wildfires, and extreme heat.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1129, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, all we have to do is look at the last few weeks in my great State of California and see record wildfires, 3.6 million acres and counting. And we have seen this all throughout the Western United States, truly unprecedented.

And we also have seen smoke. All I had to do a few weeks ago is just open the window, even though I am miles away from the center of any of the wildfires, and we could see the thick, dark smoke, gray and orange. We saw the pictures in the city of San Francisco. It is truly unprecedented in our great State of California.

The amendment that we are offering will hopefully uncover the true cost of this smoke. We must figure out exactly what type of health impacts wildfire smoke is having, not just in California, but everywhere where this has impacted our communities throughout the Western United States.

So we are also going to need to develop better smoke forecasts. This amendment would do that. And it directs the EPA to collect data and coordinate research on the impacts of acute air pollution exposure from wildfires. It is \$100 million that I think is well spent.

An article published just a few days ago, September 19, in the Los Angeles Times, is titled, “How Bad Is All That Wildfire Smoke to Our Long-Term

Health? ‘Frankly, We Don’t Really Know.’” We don’t really know, and that is why we need this research, this funding.

A good friend of mine from Stanford University, my alma mater, an economist named Marshall Burke, has done great work on the cost of climate change and the cost of inaction. He has estimated that between 1,000 and 3,000 excess deaths—think of that number, 1,000 and 3,000 excess deaths—will be caused by the smoke from these wildfires. Five thousand extra visits to the emergency room in California will be caused by these wildfires.

And we know from other research at Harvard University and elsewhere that short-term changes in particulate matter of 2.5, and other criteria air pollutants, dramatically increase mortality.

It is very clear: Wildfire smoke is a dominant source of air pollution in the United States in some years. Health costs associated with wildfire exposure are greater than we thought, previously.

The more we learn about this, the more we recognize just what a significant toll this is taking on our health, on our ability to deal with the economic impacts that this causes. And we have seen, in California, some of the studies on things like preterm birth, this has had an impact even on preterm birth.

And, of course, as is so often the case, when we talk about environmental issues, environmental justice is key here. We know that the poor and communities of color have been impacted most by this as well.

In my district, we have got the University of California at San Diego, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, and I am very proud of all of the work they are doing.

One of the researchers there recently made the link between air pollution and increased risk of COVID-19 and, specifically, the severity of symptoms that one would get if they were to have COVID-19 and if they were to be impacted by wildfire smoke. It could exacerbate the degree to which COVID-19 causes more serious conditions.

As that researcher said: “I really hope I am wrong, but what we may expect to see in the next few weeks is an increase in the fatality rate from COVID-19.”

So we know that wildfire smoke is here. This is not theoretical. Oftentimes, when we talk about climate change, we think of something in the future; we think of something theoretical.

One of the things that I so appreciate about this legislation, and specifically about this amendment and the series of amendments from Mr. SCHRADER and my friends from California—JOSH HARDER, AMI BERA, MIKE THOMPSON, and JIMMY PANETTA—is that all of these amendments are things that impact us in the here and now.

Wildfire smoke is not some far-off, theoretical thing that may or may not

happen in the future. We know that it is happening, and happening right now.

So, as I mentioned, in addition to our amendment, which establishes a program to improve wildfire smoke emissions modeling and to develop smoke forecasts and directs EPA to collect data and coordinate research on the impacts of acute air pollution exposure from wildfires, Mr. SCHRADER of Oregon has an amendment that would establish the home wildfire risk reduction rebate program to provide rebates to homeowners to defray the cost of retrofitting an existing home to be wildfire resistant.

Of course, we are thinking of all of our friends throughout the Pacific Northwest. We have family in Oregon and Washington that have been so dramatically impacted by all of this.

As I mentioned, my friends JOSH HARDER, AMI BERA, and MIKE THOMPSON, all fantastic Representatives from northern California—and they have really borne the brunt of the wildfires throughout California—have offered amendments that, among other things, create a geospatial map that depicts wildfire risk around utilities to allow for better planning, for grid hardening, vegetation management, emergency access points, and more.

Their amendments also establish an electricity reliability standard regarding extreme weather events and direct the Department of Energy to help States and local utilities on ways to improve the resiliency of their electrical grids. It is so important that we study these wildfires and we understand the impact on our electricity grid.

My friend Representative PANETTA offers several amendments, including one that expands weatherization assistance for low-income families and enhancement in innovation to cover the use of materials that are resistant to high heat and fire in dwellings occupied by low-income persons in areas at risk from drought and wildfires.

I think it is important to just mention we are not talking about wildfires in a vacuum. We have seen record drought and record temperatures, and those conditions create the environment that we now have seen that creates these wildfire risks.

Finally, my friend Representative BERA has an amendment that directs the Secretary of Energy to support R&D on tools and technologies for improving the electric grid and the energy sector for safety and resilience during concurrent or colocated severe weather events.

□ 1245

I am extremely proud at the support that we have been able to achieve for these amendments, and for the package for H.R. 4447. It is a comprehensive bill that we really do need to move forward on.

It has been a dozen years, a dozen years, since we have been able to update the structure and the authoriza-

tions of critical clean energy research and demonstration programs at the Department of Energy, and we have learned so much about our environment, about climate change.

I graduated from law school in 2005, and I became an environmental attorney and a clean energy advocate working in a variety of clean energy organizations, businesses, and now as a legislator. And what I can tell you is that between the time I graduated from law school in 2005 and today, we know significantly more, and much different information about climate change than we did back then. Yet, we have not updated the research and development now for 12 years, it is simply unacceptable.

So our amendment and the other amendments that I discussed will go a long way, and I hope we can achieve bipartisan consensus in this, and in the months and years ahead to actually tackle these problems as they face Californians.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I appreciate my friend from California's comments, especially about the smoke and his sympathy for the folks all across the West, and especially in the Pacific Northwest. I am a native Oregonian and, tragically, we have been choking on smoke for a very long time, for decades and decades, as these forest fires have burned unnaturally because fuel concentrations are unnatural.

You know, we did a great job as Americans with Smokey the Bear and putting out fires. For 100 years we have fought fire. The problem is that in the last 50 years there have been court decisions, lots of litigation, lawsuits to stop active forest management. We lost tens of thousands of jobs that used to take place in our rural forested communities of people that would go out and tend to our forests. When they would harvest, they would replant. If there was a fire, they were on the scene to help put it out. All that went away through litigation and lawsuits.

In the early 2000s, I worked with then-President Bush to pass the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, to allow us to get in, at least in the wildland-urban interface, and thin out these unnatural stands, get them back in balance with nature. The Forest Service tells us today 63 million acres of our national forests, America's people's forests, are at high risk of fire. It is out of balance. We have 7 million of those acres in my home State of Oregon. 7 million acres. We treat something like 2 million a year.

Under President Trump and his administration, they have taken this seriously and they have increased the amount of thinning that is going on out there to reduce the fuel load by 20 to 25 percent over what it was when he took office.

Timber harvest is up, too, but you can't catch up at that rate because forests are very dynamic, they continue

to grow, they continue to die. I have forest scientists who will tell me in some parts of my State there are literally 1,000 trees on an acre, where in historic times there might have been 10 or 12.

See, fire naturally would come through and thin out on a regular basis, and then humans interceded, and said, Well, we are going to stop fire. And for a long time, they weed-managed it and thinned the forest, and now all that kind of went by the wayside as well. And, tragically, now the U.S. Forest Service budget, more than half of it goes to fight fire. We have had to set up enormous funds to fight fire. It didn't used to be that way, and now our citizens suffer from the smoke.

In my home State of Oregon, the 10 worst air quality cities in the world were in Oregon. Oregon. The smoke was so bad when I drove from southern Oregon, where tragically, one of these fires—it was not a forest fire, it was a grass and brush fire that got away with an unusually strong wind, and it just became a blowtorch, and most likely was started by arson. That fire destroyed more than 2,600 housing units and deeply, sadly, most of these were mobile homes, mobile home parks, and low-income housing. The poorest of the poor got hit the hardest.

This was not forest, this was between a freeway and a highway, and it just took off. It was dry, because, you know, in the West we dry out in the summer, unlike back here where they get rain with a thunderstorm. But this wasn't even lightning-caused.

Meanwhile, in the canyons off the great Cascade Mountains, fire started up there, we don't know how and, in some cases, again, this high wind may have triggered it with power lines or something of that nature. People lost their homes, habitat destroyed, communities that had been there forever, wiped out, lives lost.

So, indeed, we have this situation where, with climate change, drought, disease, bug infestation, and a neglected forest, conditions are ripe for destruction. They are ripe for fires like this. But if you care about—and I think we all do—about the planet and about the climate and about reducing emissions, then it is a failure of this Congress, under Democrat rule, to not move forward with the legislation our colleague, a Yale forestry graduate, BRUCE WESTERMAN, has put forward, to go in and more actively treat these forests to get them back in balance with nature.

And, more importantly, when 70 percent of the carbon emissions from a fire occur afterwards from the dead and decaying material that is left behind, we should be going in like Tribal governments do, county and State governments do, they go in and manage their forests by removing the burned, dead debris, where it makes sense, and while it still has value, and they replant a new, healthy forest. I think we can all agree, new green trees sequester carbon better than dead, dying ones.

Science is on our side in this matter, but the politics have not been on our side in the West. So we have not been able to make progress on changing Federal law that would actually make our forests and forest communities healthier and safer, more economically dynamic, and reduce emissions and fire and smoke.

I have choked on that smoke the last 10 days, as have my constituents and, sadly, we sent that smoke all the way to Europe and around the globe, and none of us wants to repeat that.

So, hopefully, we can put old battles behind us. We can do something to treat American's great forests and get them back in balance. We can go in and remove burned debris while it has value, creating jobs in our most impoverished counties, and plant new, green, healthy forests for the next generation. Indeed, that is our obligation and our duty, and we should do more.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this important issue. He has brought his experience in the private sector, and the nonprofit sector to Congress to effectively address the climate crisis that we are facing.

Madam Speaker, I join the distinguished ranking member of the committee in supporting this en bloc, and remind him that in 2018 we did have the fire budget act that readjusted—enabling us to spend money for fire prevention, and that was bipartisan.

I welcome your support for the en blocs and work to address this. The description that you make of the fire impacts on the communities is a very, very serious one. We see it in California, but we have seen it a few years ago and before. Unless you have seen it, you cannot really realize how destructive it is. It just obliterates the area.

And then the smoke from those fires, as we say, the smoke from those fires is not stronger than the love that we have for each other to come back from all of this. But this legislation and these amendments will be helpful, and I thank the gentleman for his strong leadership on this.

The threat of wildfires in our communities and the ability to create clean energy jobs and innovation is an opportunity that we have here today.

Across the country, extreme weather and climate events are being unleashed on our communities leaving tragedy and devastation in their wake. From wildfires in the West—which the distinguished ranking member referenced and that we have experienced—that are described as apocalyptic, which have killed at least 35 people, blanketed the entire country in haze, and burned an

historic 3.7 million acres, more than 20 times the amount last year.

Horrific hurricanes in the Gulf Coast, some of the most severe to hit the southern States. I spoke to the Governor of Louisiana, he told me that the hurricane that hit Louisiana was the most severe in the history of Louisiana. I said, Even more so than Katrina? He said, Yes. Katrina's damage sprang from the hurricane, but also the levees collapsing. This is about the severity of the hurricane. And then frequency, they have had more hurricanes since then. They are running out of names to label them. They said they may have to go to the Greek alphabet.

Heat waves across America, with this summer being the hottest ever summer recorded in the northern hemisphere, and the second hottest summer around the planet. Scientists tell us that 2020, a year filled with climate disasters, will be among the two hottest years ever recorded.

Madam Speaker, Mother Nature is sending us a message, a clear sign that the climate crisis is real, it is deadly, and it is accelerating.

The American people elected a Democratic House majority that would honor the science and honor our obligation to build a more resilient, green, and sustainable economy, not only for future generations tomorrow, but for our children today.

I am proud of the work that Democrats have taken since day one to combat the climate crisis in a way that creates jobs and advances environmental justice. This has been an all-caucus effort reflecting the energy of our freshmen, the expertise of our chairs, and the will of the American people, including: The Climate Action Now Act, keeping us in the Paris accords; the Moving Forward Act, making a strong downpayment in a clean energy future; the Great American Outdoors Act, the most significant conservation bill in a generation, strongly bipartisan; Solving the Climate Crisis, our congressional action plan led by Chairwoman KATHY CASTOR, the most detailed, sweeping climate plan in American history, which endorses a national goal with net-zero pollution as soon as possible, 2050 at the latest. This plan protects American workers, safeguards vulnerable communities, grows the economy, and advances our preeminence in green technologies.

Now, today, we are taking the next step with the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act. And, Madam Speaker, I say the next step. This is not exhaustive of our solutions, and we have a lot of ideas in our caucus to debate and to prioritize, but this is an important next step.

I salute all the committees of jurisdiction and chairs for their strategic, science-based leadership on the bills in this package. Energy and Commerce Chairman FRANK PALLONE; Science, Space, and Technology Chairwoman, EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON; Natural Resources Chairman RAÚL GRIJALVA,

along with Congressmen MCEACHIN and RUIZ, for their collaborative efforts to include a transformative environmental justice title; Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, KATHY CASTOR; Congresswoman ANNA ESHOO, chairwoman on the Subcommittee of Health in Energy and Commerce, leading the legislation to study the direct connection of wildfire smoke on public health, as you suggested. And also, Members from the West for offering amendments, including the ones under consideration now, to improve wildfire research, resilience, and protect homes, communities, and public health.

Again, I salute Congressman MIKE LEVIN for his leadership in this very important area. His election to Congress took us way down the path in this fight to preserve the planet. Thank you, Mr. LEVIN.

The legislation advances public health, financial, and national security, and environmental justice. It takes actions that scientists, researchers, and experts tell us is needed:

By launching the research and development needed to unleash a clean energy revolution and reduce pollution in our communities; making a bold downpayment for future climate action by modernizing America's energy innovation infrastructure; phasing down dangerous HFCs, known as super pollutants, which many experts believe is the single biggest action that the world can take to reduce global warming; putting our country on the path to net-zero pollution no later than 2050; and, critically protecting local communities by requiring Federal agencies to better understand the impact of new projects on public health and the environment, and to provide meaningful participation for indigenous and environmental communities. This is so absolutely important to have our Indian Country involved in these decisions.

□ 1300

As the League of Conservation Voters wrote today: "This bill includes many great provisions to develop and deploy renewable and distributed energy resources; improve the efficiency of our homes, schools, and businesses; electrify our transportation sector; modernize the grid and enhance its resilience; prioritize the needs of environmental justice in communities; reduce climate pollution from industrial and traditional sources, and from ambient air."

Then they go on to say: "Though we do not support increased funding for projects that could extend the life of fossil fuel-burning power plants or aging nuclear power infrastructure or prop up undemonstrated new nuclear projects, many of the amendments would improve those areas and build upon the significant positive environmental aspects of the bill." This is very important, "build upon the significant positive environmental aspects of the bill."

"We urge support for the amendments . . . that will make the bill even

stronger by protecting our communities and environment while investing in clean energy research, development, and deployment.”

This important legislation is an important step—I keep saying it is not everything; it is a step—to advance climate action. But much more is needed.

Unfortunately, many in our government continue to deny the science and refuse to act. As seen earlier this month, when I hosted the G7 Speakers’ Meeting on “Addressing the Climate Crisis With Economic and Environmental Justice for All,” no other country in that mix of the G7 and the President of the European Union, who was also participating, no other country is in denial about the climate crisis and the impact that human activity has on it.

Sadly, only in America is there contempt for science, public health, and the role of government.

Madam Speaker, when I first became Speaker in 2007, the first bill we put on the floor was to establish a Select Committee on Climate and Energy. We passed that bill working with President Bush. It was the biggest energy bill in the history of our country. It was the equivalent of taking millions of cars off the road. We came to terms with an agreement, and he was delighted to have a signing ceremony for this bill.

Since then, there has been denial about the climate crisis. After becoming Speaker again in this Congress, I established a Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, which KATHY CASTOR chairs.

So this has been a very high priority. It is a high priority for public health, clean air, clean water, ending the pollutants, diminishing the pollutants.

Secondly, it is a jobs issue. Jobs, jobs, jobs, clean energy jobs making us preeminent in the world.

It is a national security issue. Our security experts tell us that drought and famine, so much is caused by the climate crisis. Increased competition for habitat, resources, and the rest cause mass migrations. It is a national security issue.

It is a moral issue. If you believe, as I do, that this planet is God’s creation, we have a moral responsibility to be good stewards of it. This is believed by many in the evangelical community. But even if you don’t share this belief from a religious standpoint, from a moral standpoint, we have a responsibility to pass the planet on to future generations as best we can.

Again, the American people, including young people, scientists, faith leaders, grassroots environmental justice advocates, are demanding climate action now to protect their lives and protect their livelihoods.

I urge Members, including the Republicans whose bills are included in this package, to listen to the public and pass this commonsense and science-based legislation and redouble our efforts to combat the climate crisis.

Heed the message that Mother Earth is sending us. Lives are at stake. We

have no time to waste. I urge an “aye” vote on these en bloc amendments and on final passage of the legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon has 4½ minutes remaining.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA), my friend and colleague, a real leader on natural resource issues.

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Oregon for yielding and for his leadership on this bill today. I appreciate the work in this current bloc on forestry as Oregon, California, and so much of the West is experiencing yet another year of such devastating fire.

I want to hear back to a previous bloc here while I have the opportunity. It has to do with the Klamath dams that are owned by PacifiCorp in northern California and Oregon.

Now, there is the need to continue those dams’ ability to operate. Unfortunately, my California colleague on the other side of the aisle is insisting on an amendment that would make it impossible to continue that operation even during a time of uncertainty as to the efficacy of dam removal or whatever the disposal of those will be. It is up in the air. The science is not clear.

The amendment that is being proposed might be the worst attempt at a veiled threat that I have seen in a long time on threatening a company in the operation of current dams. Rather than work with PacifiCorp, the hope seems to be that the House of Representatives can be used in this en bloc for a personal vendetta in defying the will of the people in the area.

The owner of these dams has signed on to both agreements that contemplated removal under the right conditions. Congress didn’t bring an agreement up for consideration. Local voters overwhelmingly rejected the dam removal. The corporation that my colleague is attempting to attack has been supportive for nearly 15 years.

Under the guise of what my colleague would call “more stringent reporting requirements,” this amendment would directly increase power costs on tens of thousands of rural Americans across the West, requiring six new studies, reports, and disclosures every year at the cost of PacifiCorp. Complying with all of this will not be free. Regular families will see their power costs go up at a time when our power grid in California especially is in big trouble. This is wrong-headed.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from California for his remarks.

Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to go back to the issue underlying this, which is wildfires and

smoke. When I chaired the Energy and Commerce Committee, I held hearings each year, which have been continued under Chairman PALLONE, looking at the health impacts of wildfire smoke on our citizens in America as relates to the Clean Air Act.

I remember we had a gentleman from southern Oregon who had sent me a photo of his CPAP, his air-breathing filter, that had turned dark within a day or two. We had county commissioners tell me that when they opened their windows at night, the smoke alarm went off in their house. It was that bad.

We continue to have that, and it has been going on for a very long time. It is sad we had to get to this point for many to recognize who don’t have to live with that as we all have to.

There is so much more we can and should do, and I appreciate Speaker PELOSI’s comments about fixing the fire borrowing problem. We did that jointly and in a bipartisan, bicameral way. It was long overdue.

But I am just going to close by saying you still have 60, 70 million acres of lands out there that we have responsibility for. They are the public’s lands that are completely out of balance. Nature tells us that. Scientists reinforce that. And we need to do something about that.

Hopefully—I am leaving Congress at the end of this year—future Congresses will figure a way through this thicket because if we don’t act, you won’t have forests left, and a whole generation will never know what we have had the great joy to see, big healthy tree stands and habitat, freshwater and fish, and all of that that is the Northwest. It is going away in large measure every summer, and it will be a generation before you can drive over the Cascade Mountains on these routes and see what we got to see for our generation as it burns up and goes away.

We need to take out the burned, dead material while it has value. We need to plant green, new trees. We need to fully understand the impacts of smoke and then do everything in our power to minimize these fires and their devastating, tragic, and deadly effects.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of my amendment.

This amendment requires the establishment of a reliability standard, within the Federal Power Act, relating to extreme weather events. It directs the Department to create a program and publish a report, on ways to improve the resiliency of electrical grids.

Over the past year my District and others across the State of California have experienced many of these power shutoffs due to extreme weather events—such as wildfires. These shutoffs hurt local businesses, leave thousands in the dark, and put the medically vulnerable at great risk.

The federal government must step up to ensure the U.S. electrical grid is more resilient. We must provide states and local utilities the

resources they need to reliably provide power to our communities.

I urge an Aye vote on this amendment to help communities like mine and all the others affected by severe weather.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1129, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 57 will not be offered.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. STEVENS OF MICHIGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendments en bloc No. 1, printed in part B of House Report 116-528, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 235, nays 172, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 202]

YEAS—235

Adams	Clyburn	Fitzpatrick
Aguilar	Cohen	Fletcher
Allred	Connolly	Foster
Axne	Cooper	Frankel
Barragán	Correa	Fudge
Bass	Costa	Gabbard
Beatty	Courtney	Gallago
Bera	Cox (CA)	Garamendi
Beyer	Craig	Garcia (IL)
Bishop (GA)	Crist	Garcia (TX)
Blumenauer	Crow	Gibbs
Blunt Rochester	Cuellar	Golden
Bonamici	Cunningham	Gomez
Boyle, Brendan	Davids (KS)	Gonzalez (TX)
F.	Davis (CA)	Gottheimer
Brindisi	Davis, Danny K.	Green, Al (TX)
Brown (MD)	Dean	Grijalva
Brownley (CA)	DeFazio	Haaland
Bustos	DeGette	Harder (CA)
Butterfield	DeLauro	Hastings
Carbajal	DelBene	Hayes
Cárdenas	Delgado	Heck
Carson (IN)	Demings	Higgins (NY)
Cartwright	DesSaulnier	Himes
Case	Deutch	Horn, Kendra S.
Casten (IL)	Dingell	Horsford
Castor (FL)	Doggett	Houlahan
Castro (TX)	Doyle, Michael	Hoyer
Chu, Judy	F.	Huffman
Cicilline	Engel	Jackson Lee
Cisneros	Escobar	Jayapal
Clark (MA)	Eshoo	Jeffries
Clarke (NY)	Españillat	Johnson (GA)
Clay	Evans	Johnson (TX)
Cleaver	Finkenauer	Kaptur

Katko	Moore	Schrier
Keating	Morelle	Scott (VA)
Kelly (IL)	Moulton	Scott, David
Kennedy	Mucarsel-Powell	Serrano
Khanna	Murphy (FL)	Sewell (AL)
Kildee	Nadler	Shalala
Kilmer	Napolitano	Sherman
Kim	Neal	Sherrill
Kind	Neguse	Sires
Kirkpatrick	Norcross	Slotkin
Krishnamoorthi	O'Halleran	Smith (NJ)
Kuster (NH)	Ocasio-Cortez	Smith (WA)
Lamb	Omar	Soto
Langevin	Pallone	Spanberger
Larsen (WA)	Panetta	Speier
Larson (CT)	Pappas	Stanton
Lawrence	Pascarell	Stevens
Lawson (FL)	Payne	Suozi
Lee (CA)	Perlmutter	Swalwell (CA)
Lee (NV)	Peters	Takano
Levin (CA)	Peterson	Thompson (CA)
Levin (MI)	Phillips	Thompson (MS)
Lieu, Ted	Pingree	Titus
Lipinski	Pocan	Tlaib
Loeb	Porter	Tonko
Lofgren	Pressley	Torres (CA)
Lowenthal	Price (NC)	Trahan
Lowe	Quigley	Trone
Luján	Raskin	Underwood
Luria	Rice (NY)	Van Drew
Lynch	Richmond	Vargas
Malinowski	Rose (NY)	Veasey
Maloney,	Rouda	Vela
Carolyn B.	Roybal-Allard	Velázquez
Maloney, Sean	Ruiz	Visclosky
Matsui	Ruppersberger	Wasserman
McAdams	Rush	Schultz
McBath	Ryan	Waters
McCollum	Sánchez	Watson Coleman
McEachin	Sarbanes	Welch
McGovern	Scanlon	Wexton
McNerney	Schakowsky	Wild
Meeks	Schiff	Wilson (FL)
Meng	Schneider	Yarmuth
Mfume	Schrader	

NAYS—172

Aderholt	Gianforte	McCauley
Allen	Gohmert	McClintock
Amash	Gonzalez (OH)	McHenry
Amodei	Gooden	McKinley
Armstrong	Gosar	Meuser
Arrington	Granger	Miller
Babin	Graves (LA)	Moolenaar
Bacon	Graves (MO)	Mooney (WV)
Baird	Green (TN)	Newhouse
Balderson	Griffith	Norman
Banks	Grothman	Nunes
Barr	Guest	Olson
Bergman	Guthrie	Palazzo
Biggs	Hagedorn	Palmer
Bilirakis	Harris	Pence
Bishop (NC)	Hartzler	Perry
Bishop (UT)	Hern, Kevin	Posey
Bost	Herrera Beutler	Reed
Brooks (AL)	Hice (GA)	Reschenthaler
Brooks (IN)	Higgins (LA)	Rice (SC)
Buchanan	Hill (AR)	Roby
Buck	Hollingsworth	Rodgers (WA)
Buchon	Hudson	Roe, David P.
Budd	Huizenga	Rogers (AL)
Burchett	Hurd (TX)	Rogers (KY)
Calvert	Jacobs	Rose, John W.
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Rouzer
Carter (TX)	Johnson (OH)	Roy
Chabot	Johnson (SD)	Scalise
Cline	Jordan	Schweikert
Cloud	Joyce (OH)	Scott, Austin
Cole	Joyce (PA)	Sensenbrenner
Collins (GA)	Keller	Shimkus
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Simpson
Conaway	Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)
Cook	King (IA)	Smith (NE)
Crenshaw	King (NY)	Smucker
Curtis	Kinzinger	Spano
Davidson (OH)	Kustoff (TN)	Staubert
Davis, Rodney	LaHood	Stefanik
DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Steil
Diaz-Balart	Lamborn	Steube
Duncan	Latta	Stewart
Emmer	Lesko	Stivers
Estes	Long	Taylor
Fleischmann	Loudermilk	Thompson (PA)
Flores	Lucas	Thornberry
Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer	Timmons
Fox (NC)	Marshall	Tipton
Fulcher	Massie	Torres Small
Gallagher	Mast	(NM)
Garcia (CA)	McCarthy	Turner

Upton	Watkins	Wittman
Wagner	Weber (TX)	Womack
Walberg	Webster (FL)	Woodall
Walden	Wenstrup	Young
Walker	Westerman	Zeldin
Walorski	Williams	

NOT VOTING—23

Abraham	Gaetz	Rooney (FL)
Brady	Graves (GA)	Rutherford
Burgess	Holding	Tiffany
Byrne	Marchant	Waltz
Cheney	Mitchell	Wilson (SC)
Crawford	Mullin	Wright
Dunn	Murphy (NC)	Yoho
Ferguson	Riggleman	

□ 1405

Mr. JACOBS changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Bishop (GA) (Fudge)	Meng (Clark (MA))
Chu, Judy (Takano)	Moore (Beyer)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Mucarsel-Powell
Frankel (Clark (MA))	(Wasserman
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Schultz)
Hastings (Wasserman	Napolitano (Correa)
Schultz)	Payne (Wasserman
Hayes (Courtney)	Schultz)
Huffman (Thompson	Pingree (Clark (MA))
(CA))	Pocan (Raskin)
Jayapal (Raskin)	Porter (Wexton)
Kaptur (Dingell)	Richmond (Fudge)
Kim (Davids (KS))	Roybal-Allard
Kirkpatrick	(Cárdenas)
(Gallego)	Rush (Underwood)
Langevin (Lynch)	Serrano (Jeffries)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Speier (Scanlon)
Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	Tlaib (Dingell)
Lipinski (Cooper)	Watson Coleman
Lofgren (Jeffries)	(Pallone)
Lowenthal (Beyer)	Welch (McGovern)
Lowe (Tonko)	Wilson (FL) (Adams)

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MS. HAALAND

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 32, printed in part B of House Report 116-528, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 235, nays 173, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 203]

YEAS—235

Adams	Boyle, Brendan	Castor (FL)
Aguilar	F.	Castro (TX)
Allred	Brindisi	Chu, Judy
Axne	Brown (MD)	Cicilline
Barragán	Brownley (CA)	Cisneros
Bass	Bustos	Clark (MA)
Beatty	Butterfield	Clarke (NY)
Bera	Carbajal	Clay
Beyer	Cárdenas	Cleaver
Bishop (GA)	Carson (IN)	Clyburn
Blumenauer	Cartwright	Cohen
Blunt Rochester	Case	Connolly
Bonamici	Casten (IL)	Cooper

Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating

NAYS—173

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot

Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan

Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suoizzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jacobs
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)

King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meuser
Miller
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson

Abraham
Burgess
Byrne
Cheney
Crawford
Dunn
Ferguson
Gaetz

NOT VOTING—22

□ 1453

Mrs. HARTZLER changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Bishop (GA) (Fudge)
Chu, Judy (Takano)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)
Frankel (Clark (MA))
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))
Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)
Hayes (Courtney)
Huffman (Thompson (CA))
Jayapal (Raskin)
Kaptur (Dingell)
Kim (Davids (KS))
Kirkpatrick (Gallego)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lieu, Ted (Beyer)
Lipinski (Cooper)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Lowey (Tonko)

Meng (Clark (MA))
Moore (Beyer)
Mucarsel-Powell (Wasserman Schultz)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Pingree (Clark (MA))
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Wexton)
Richmond (Fudge)
Roybal-Allard (Cárdenas)
Rush (Underwood)
Serrano (Jeffries)
Speier (Scanlon)
Tlaib (Dingell)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (McGovern)
Wilson (FL) (Adams)

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendments en bloc No. 4, printed in part B of House Report 116-528, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 273, nays 132, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 204]

YEAS—273

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Burchett
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)

Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Nadler

Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stivers
Suoizzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters

Watson Coleman
Welch

Wexton
Wild

Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Tlaib (Dingell)
Watson Coleman
(Pallone)

Welch (McGovern)
Wilson (FL) (Adams)

in taxpayer funds authorized in H.R. 4447 will be used to build up foreign countries' intellectual property and technology at the expense of our own.

Specifically, in order to receive Federal grants, loans, or demonstration money through H.R. 4447, organizations must certify that the results of that funding, whether technology, intellectual property, or data, will not become the property of a foreign state-owned enterprise.

Mr. Speaker, China has made it an explicit goal to surpass the United States as the global frontrunner in science and technology. The Chinese Communist Party's Made in 2025 initiative outlines a clear strategy to get ahead of us in critical technologies and industries of the future.

Part of the CCP strategy is acquiring U.S. technology and intellectual property, whether through investment, coercion, or theft.

Let me repeat that: through investment, coercion, or, yes, even theft.

This isn't a hypothetical situation. Already, China has recruited U.S.-funded researchers for things like the Thousand Talents program.

This is much more than a single recruitment program or an exchange of knowledge. Researchers joining the Thousand Talents program sign legally binding contracts that require them to transfer information and property to China.

We have seen a consistent pattern where China expresses interest in a specific technology and then the U.S. experiences intellectual property theft in that same technology.

The full scope of the CCP's influence and presence in the U.S. is not entirely known to the public, but FBI Director Christopher Wray has said that the Bureau is opening a new China-related counterintelligence case about every 10 hours.

Simply put, we are spending the time, the money, and the effort to plant the seeds of new technologies, but China is the one harvesting the crop. We cannot afford to spend \$135 billion in taxpayers' funds on technologies that China will then steal and use to compete against us. We must protect our Nation's research and intellectual property.

The Trump administration has taken good steps towards protecting American IP from Chinese aggression, but we must do more to work together to protect sensitive American research while maintaining the spirit of open science that has fueled, literally, generations of discoveries.

Mr. Speaker, this motion provides commonsense, practical protections for taxpayer-funded research and the incalculable innovations it creates. I urge my colleagues to support this motion and ensure that we are not spending billions of dollars on research that China will then use to outcompete us.

Ms DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

NAYS—132

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar

Granger
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McHenry
Meuser
Miller
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Norman
Olson
Palazzo

Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Shimkus
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—25

Abraham
Bishop (NC)
Burgess
Byrne
Cheney
Crawford
Dunn
Ferguson
Gaetz

Graves (GA)
Holding
Kuster (NH)
Marchant
Mitchell
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Riggleman
Rooney (FL)
Rutherford
Sensenbrenner
Tiffany
Waltz
Wilson (SC)
Wright
Yoho

□ 1542

Messrs. GRAVES of Louisiana and MCCARTHY changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Bishop (GA) (Fudge)
Chu, Judy (Takano)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)
Frankel (Clark (MA))
Grijalva (García (IL))
Hastings (Wasserman
Schultz)
Hayes (Courtney)
Huffman (Thompson
(CA))
Jayapal (Raskin)
Kaptur (Dingell)
Kim (Davids (KS))
Kirkpatrick
(Gallego)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lieu, Ted (Beyer)
Lipinski (Cooper)
Lofgren (Jeffries)

Lowenthal (Beyer)
Lowey (Tonko)
Meng (Clark (MA))
Moore (Beyer)
Mucarsel-Powell
(Wasserman
Schultz)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Wasserman
Schultz)
Pingree (Clark (MA))
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Wexton)
Richmond (Fudge)
Roybal-Allard
(Cárdenas)
Rush (Underwood)
Serrano (Jeffries)
Speier (Scanlon)

Subtitle G—Prohibition on the Transfer of Intellectual Property

Sec. 12701. State-owned enterprises prohibition.

Mr. LUCAS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, my motion will ensure that none of the \$135 billion

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I have reviewed the motion to recommit, and I must say to the gentleman, I certainly agree with the concept that the gentleman from Oklahoma says is in this motion to recommit, but, tragically, a reading of the motion shows that that is just not true.

The gentleman says that he is trying to stop foreign powers from getting control over our intellectual property, but if you look at this amendment, it basically gives ultimate power to the administration to decide who is at risk and who shall not be or shall be allowed to be certified.

Section A(1) here says these technologies will not be transferred if it is determined to be at risk to the Secretary of Energy in consultation with others.

At risk for what? At risk to whom? We simply don't know by reading this. And what it could do is it could exempt entities that, for example, have investments by U.S. Government officials or relatives of U.S. Government officials. We just don't know. And what it is is just a power grab by the administration.

We agree with the concept. We shouldn't be allowing intellectual property to be transferred to foreign governments, but that is not what this motion to recommit does. That is why we should all oppose the motion to recommit, and we should, of course, all vote "yes" on the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act.

What this bill does is it makes long-overdue reforms to U.S. energy policy, and it authorizes major investments in the transition to a low-carbon future, which we so desperately need.

We saw from all of the amendments that we passed, Democratic and Republican amendments that we passed today, how this bill, together, can really usher in a new era for American innovation, serve as a down payment on comprehensive climate action, and can also create jobs and stimulate our economy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our Members to take a close look at this motion to recommit and see what the real damage it could do will be.

Vote "no" on the motion to recommit, and vote "yes" for clean energy jobs and innovation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit. The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 193, nays 214, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 205]

YEAS—193

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crenshaw
Cunningham
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxy (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Garcia (CA)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar

Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Hudson
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jacobs
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meuser
Miller
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Murphy (FL)
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes

NAYS—214

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amash
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)

Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean

Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pappas
Pence
Perry
Peterson
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spanberger
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Torres Small
(NM)
Turner
Upton
Van Drew
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Zeldin

Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gotthelmer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe y

Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush

Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suoizzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Waskin
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—23

Abraham
Burgess
Byrne
Cheney
Crawford
Dunn
Ferguson
Gaetz

Graves (GA)
Marchant
Mitchell
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Riggleman
Rooney (FL)
Rutherford

Shimkus
Tiffany
Waltz
Wilson (SC)
Wright
Yoho
Young

□ 1648

Messrs. CORREA, RICHMOND, VARGAS, and VELA changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. TURNER, FORTENBERRY, PAPPAS, and MCHENRY changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Bishop (GA) (Fudge)
Chu, Judy (Takano)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)
Frankel (Clark (MA))
Grijalva (García (IL))
Hastings (Wasserman
Schultz)
Hayes (Courtney)
Huffman (Thompson
(CA))
Jayapal (Raskin)
Kaptur (Dingell)
Kim (Davids (KS))
Kirkpatrick
(Gallego)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lieu, Ted (Beyer)
Lipinski (Cooper)
Lofgren (Jeffries)

Lowenthal (Beyer)
Lowe y (Tonko)
Meng (Clark (MA))
Moore (Beyer)
Mucarsel-Powell
(Wasserman
Schultz)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Wasserman
Schultz)
Pingree (Clark (MA))
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Wexton)
Richmond (Fudge)
Roybal-Allard
(Cárdenas)
Rush (Underwood)
Serrano (Jeffries)
Speier (Scanlon)

Tlaib (Dingell)
Watson Coleman
(Pallone)

Welch (McGovern)
Wilson (FL) (Adams)

Welch
Wexton

Wild
Wilson (FL)

Yarmuth
Young

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DELBENE). The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 185, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 206]

YEAS—220

Adams	Frankel	Neguse
Aguilar	Fudge	Norcross
Allred	Gabbard	O'Halleran
Axne	Gallagher	Pallone
Bacon	Garamendi	Panetta
Barragán	Garcia (TX)	Pappas
Bass	Golden	Pascarell
Beatty	Gonzalez (TX)	Payne
Bera	Gottheimer	Perlmutter
Beyer	Green, Al (TX)	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Grijalva	Peterson
Blumenauer	Haaland	Phillips
Blunt Rochester	Harder (CA)	Pingree
Bonamici	Hastings	Pocan
Boyle, Brendan F.	Hayes	Porter
Brindisi	Heck	Price (NC)
Brown (MD)	Higgins (NY)	Quigley
Brownley (CA)	Himes	Rice (NY)
Bustos	Horsford	Richmond
Butterfield	Houlihan	Rose (NY)
Carbajal	Hoyer	Rouda
Cárdenas	Huffman	Roybal-Allard
Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Ruiz
Cartwright	Jeffries	Ruppersberger
Case	Johnson (GA)	Rush
Casten (IL)	Johnson (TX)	Ryan
Castor (FL)	Kaptur	Sánchez
Castro (TX)	Katko	Sanbaranes
Chu, Judy	Keating	Scanlon
Cicilline	Kelly (IL)	Schakowsky
Cisneros	Kennedy	Schiff
Clark (MA)	Kildee	Schneider
Clarke (NY)	Kilmer	Schrader
Clay	Kim	Schrier
Cleaver	Kind	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Kirkpatrick	Scott, David
Cohen	Krishnamoorthi	Serrano
Connolly	Kuster (NH)	Sewell (AL)
Cooper	Lamb	Shalala
Correa	Langevin	Sherman
Costa	Larsen (WA)	Sherrill
Courtney	Lawrence	Sires
Cox (CA)	Lawson (FL)	Slotkin
Craig	Lee (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Crist	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Crow	Levin (CA)	Soto
Cuellar	Lieu, Ted	Spanberger
Cunningham	Lipinski	Speier
Davids (KS)	Loebach	Stanton
Davis (CA)	Lofgren	Stevens
Davis, Danny K.	Lowenthal	Suozzi
Dean	Lowey	Swalwell (CA)
DeFazio	Lujan	Takano
DeGette	Luria	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	Lynch	Thompson (MS)
DelBene	Malinowski	Titus
Delgado	Maloney, Sean	Tonko
Demings	Matsui	Torres (CA)
DeSaulnier	McAdams	Torres Small
Deutch	McBath	(NM)
Dingell	McCollum	Trahan
Doyle, Michael F.	McEachin	Trone
Engel	McNerney	Underwood
Escobar	Meeks	Van Drew
Eshoo	Mfume	Vargas
Evans	Moore	Veasey
Finkenauer	Morelle	Vela
Fitzpatrick	Moulton	Visclosky
Fletcher	Mucarsel-Powell	Wasserman
Fortenberry	Murphy (FL)	Schultz
Foster	Napolitano	Waters
	Neal	Watson Coleman

NAYS—185

Graves (MO)	Nadler
Green (TN)	Newhouse
Griffith	Norman
Grothman	Nunes
Guest	Ocasio-Cortez
Guthrie	Olson
Hagedorn	Omar
Harris	Palazzo
Hartzler	Palmer
Hern, Kevin	Pence
Herrera Beutler	Perry
Hice (GA)	Posey
Higgins (LA)	Pressley
Hill (AR)	Raskin
Holding	Reed
Hollingsworth	Reschenthaler
Horn, Kendra S.	Rice (SC)
Hudson	Roby
Huizenga	Rodgers (WA)
Hurd (TX)	Roe, David P.
Jacobs	Rogers (KY)
Jayapal	Rose, John W.
Johnson (LA)	Rouzer
Johnson (OH)	Roy
Johnson (SD)	Scalise
Jordan	Schweikert
Joyce (OH)	Scott, Austin
Joyce (PA)	Sensenbrenner
Keller	Simpson
Kelly (MS)	Smith (MO)
Kelly (PA)	Smith (NE)
Khanna	Smucker
King (IA)	Spano
King (NY)	Staubert
Kinzinger	Stefanik
Kustoff (TN)	Steil
LaHood	Steube
LaMalfa	Stewart
Lamborn	Stivers
Latta	Taylor
Lesko	Thompson (PA)
Levin (MI)	Thornberry
Long	Timmons
Loudermilk	Tipton
Lucas	Tlaib
Luetkemeyer	Turner
Maloney	Upton
Carolyn B.	Velázquez
Marshall	Wagner
Massie	Walberg
Mast	Walden
McCarthy	Walorski
McCaul	Watkins
McClintock	Weber (TX)
McGovern	Webster (FL)
McHenry	Wenstrup
McKinley	Westerman
Meng	Williams
Meuser	Wittman
Miller	Womack
Moolenaar	Woodall
Mooney (WV)	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—25

Abraham	Graves (GA)	Shimkus
Burgess	Marchant	Tiffany
Byrne	Mitchell	Walker
Cheney	Mullin	Waltz
Crawford	Murphy (NC)	Wilson (SC)
Dunn	Rigglerman	Wright
Ferguson	Rogers (AL)	Yoho
Gaetz	Rooney (FL)	
Granger	Rutherford	

□ 1728

Mr. GROTHMAN changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I missed votes due to circumstances beyond my control. Had I been present, I would have voted nay on rollcall No. 206.

Bishop (GA) (Fudge)	Meng (Clark (MA))
Chu, Judy (Takano)	Moore (Beyer)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Mucarsel-Powell
Frankel (Clark (MA))	(Wasserman)
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Schultz)
Hastings (Wasserman)	Napolitano (Correa)
Schultz)	Payne (Wasserman)
Hayes (Courtney)	Schultz)
Huffman (Thompson)	Pingree (Clark (MA))
(CA))	Pocan (Raskin)
Jayapal (Raskin)	Porter (Wexton)
Kaptur (Dingell)	Richmond (Fudge)
Kim (Davids (KS))	Roybal-Allard
Kirkpatrick	(Cárdenas)
(Gallego)	Rush (Underwood)
Langevin (Lynch)	Serrano (Jeffries)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Speier (Scanlon)
Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	Tlaib (Dingell)
Lipinski (Cooper)	Watson Coleman
Lofgren (Jeffries)	(Pallone)
Lowenthal (Beyer)	Welch (McGovern)
Lowey (Tonko)	Wilson (FL) (Adams)

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS OF WILDFIRES IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of California). The Chair would ask all Members to rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of the victims of wildfires that have recently afflicted the Western United States.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 4447, EXPANDING ACCESS TO SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ACT OF 2019

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of H.R. 4447, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LEVIN of Michigan). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR USE OF THE CATAFALQUE SITUATED IN THE CRYPT BENEATH THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL IN CONNECTION WITH MEMORIAL SERVICES TO BE CONDUCTED IN THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING AND THE CAPITOL FOR THE LATE HONORABLE RUTH BADER GINSBURG, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 45) providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the crypt beneath the Rotunda of the Capitol in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the Supreme Court Building and the Capitol for the

late honorable Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 45

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Architect of the Capitol is authorized and directed to transfer to the custody of the Supreme Court of the United States the catafalque which is situated in the crypt beneath the Rotunda of the Capitol so that such catafalque may be used in the Supreme Court Building in connection with services to be conducted there for the late honorable Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The custody of the catafalque shall then be returned to the Architect of the Capitol to be used in connection with such services to be conducted in National Statuary Hall.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HELPING AMERICA'S SMALL BUSINESSES

(Mr. SCALISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, normally, we would do the colloquy with the majority leader. He and I will not be doing that this week, but I know we do still have real concerns about those families and businesses that are struggling today through these difficult times. Many of those businesses were able to get relief through the Paycheck Protection Program, a program that we all came together to get agreement on, to help millions of small businesses. Over 50 million jobs were saved by that program.

We also know there is about \$138 billion still remaining in that fund, but the fund has expired. So I want to bring attention to things we can do together to alleviate that, to help those small businesses with that remaining money, and to talk about that more.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER).

REQUEST TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEE FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8265

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 8265) to extend the Paycheck Protection Program access for small businesses, to extend the life-line that southwest Washington businesses—over 9,500 have taken advantage of, and have saved 92,000 jobs in southwest Washington and across this country, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and the Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, we will still push the majority to put that bill on the suspension calendar. We have no doubt it would pass overwhelmingly. We will continue to fight for those small businesses.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE SURFACE NAVY

(Ms. BARRAGÁN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, commissioned in 1943, the USS *Iowa* was the most powerful American warship of her time. The ship saw action in World War II, and even transported President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Since 2012, the battleship has been berthed in my district in San Pedro, California.

Today, Senator FEINSTEIN and I introduced a resolution to formally name the Battleship USS *Iowa* Museum the "National Museum of the Surface Navy." This resolution honors the men and women who have served and continue to serve in the surface forces of our Nation by designating this museum as a monument to their sacrifice.

In decades past, the USS *Iowa* defended our Nation. Today, it educates the next generation as a museum and promotes the causes of veterans.

Given the challenges of operating the museum in the COVID-19 era, I say thank you to the dedicated people who have kept this museum afloat—literally.

NATIONAL NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS MONTH

(Mr. PALAZZO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my neighbors in Alabama and Florida who bore the brunt of destruction from Hurricane Sally when it made landfall on September 16. We keep all those who were affected in our prayers as they rebuild.

Mississippi was lucky to be spared this time, but tragedy comes with an important lesson. We must be prepared. I will be the first to say that even I could have been better prepared for this storm after seeing the devastation throughout lower Alabama and the panhandle.

September is National Natural Disaster Preparedness Month, and hurricane season is still well underway. I encourage everyone who calls the Gulf and Atlantic Coast home to review the FEMA hurricane guidelines. From

knowing your evacuation route to having all the essentials to leave, if necessary, when a storm is headed our way, we will be better prepared to weather it together.

Natural disasters are inevitable, and it is our responsibility as elected officials and as individuals, to prepare for them and recover responsibly. For those impacted by Hurricane Sally, I wish you a swift recovery.

Don't just build back, build forward.

RECOGNIZING DR. JOE CASTRO—FRESNO STATE UNIVERSITY

(Mr. COSTA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I recognize a Latino leader who has been an inspiration and a role model to thousands of students in my home of Fresno, the San Joaquin Valley, and that is Dr. Joe Castro, president of Fresno State University, home of the Bulldogs.

Yesterday, Dr. Castro was named the newest chancellor of California State University system after spending 8 years at my alma mater at Fresno State with great success. He is the first native of California and the first person of color to head the California University system, the largest in the entire Nation.

Raised in an immigrant household in Hanford, California, he is the first in his family, like so many, to graduate from college. His story is the story of the American immigrant.

He serves as a mentor and an inspiration to thousands of first-generation college students who have followed in his footsteps, folks like members of my family. His leadership led to many accolades for Fresno State in recent years as the university continues to be one of the best colleges in the country.

A passionate and fierce advocate for students, his selection to lead the largest public university system in the country is a testament to his leadership and the respect he has throughout the Nation as one of the leaders in higher education. He will leave behind a legacy that was best expressed when he first came to Fresno State and he told the student body: "Be bold." "Be bold."

Congratulations, Joe and Mary, a real team, a Bulldog team, and always Bulldog proud.

STAND UP FOR AMERICA'S SMALL BUSINESSES

(Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to stand up for small businesses and workers across the country who are struggling right now.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow morning at 9 a.m. sharp, I will be filing a discharge

petition in the House to temporarily seize control from the House Democratic leadership and revive the vital job-saving Paycheck Protection Program.

Every one of us has heard from restaurants and stores on the brink of closure. They are not crying wolf. Many will not make it through October without more PPP funds.

I know the majority leadership is feeling tremendous pressure. How? Because they canceled votes tomorrow morning. I guess allowing my more-seasoned Democratic colleagues to be on the floor while we file this petition jeopardizes leadership's political posture.

Well, enough posturing, and enough treating the fate of small business like a chess game.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to sign my discharge petition in the morning and rescue small businesses. Be brave. Now is the time to act.

□ 1745

JUSTICE FOR BREONNA TAYLOR

(Ms. LEE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday a Kentucky grand jury indicted one—just one—of the three officers involved in the tragic shooting of Breonna Taylor.

Rather than being held accountable for this murder of an unarmed young Black woman, the indicted officer, instead, received a slap on the fist while the others responsible remain free.

Mr. Speaker, this shows, again, how our broken, racist criminal justice system cares more about damaged property than Black lives. If this court were concerned about endangering others, how can they ignore the life that was taken in plain sight?

401 years of white supremacy and oppression have rotted our criminal justice system. If there is any doubt that systemic racism exists, look to this decision.

The Senate must take up the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, which would finally put an end to no-knock warrants.

Breonna Taylor deserves better than this. Her family deserves better than this. We cannot give up until there is true justice. We deserve a justice system that recognizes that Black lives matter.

Say her name.

HONORING SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE

(Mr. CLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sweet Briar College for being named one of the most innovative schools in the country by U.S.

News & World Report. This is the second time in 3 years that Sweet Briar has earned this distinction in recognition of its academic and institutional innovations.

Located in Amherst County, Virginia, the college is committed to instilling in its students the knowledge and skills necessary to address the challenges facing our communities.

Sweet Briar utilizes its sprawling 2,800-acre campus, including its lakes, vineyards, apiary, and 26,000-square-foot greenhouse, as a natural canvas and laboratory to offer students an experience unlike any other in the country.

Further, not only is Sweet Briar home to one of our country's oldest award-winning riding programs, but it is also one of two women's colleges in the United States with an ABET-accredited engineering program. Thus, it came as no surprise to hear that they were once again honored for their innovation.

President Meredith Woo and the school faculty have created a truly shining example of the incredible academic opportunities the Sixth District offers students from across the Nation.

REMEMBERING ROBERTO CLEMENTE

(Mr. VAN DREW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the outstanding career, life, and accomplishments of Roberto Clemente.

Born in Carolina, Puerto Rico, Roberto was a talented athlete from a young age and an Olympic hopeful in track and field. Roberto excelled in baseball from a young age and worked his way into the Hall of Fame. He had a wonderful professional career, including 12 Gold Glove Awards, among his many other achievements.

His off-the-field accomplishments were also something to be in awe of, spending much of his free time on charity work or serving with the United States Marine Corps.

His number, 21, was retired by the Pittsburgh Pirates after his untimely death. His accomplishments on the field and off the field deserve to have his number retired by Major League Baseball.

Rest in peace, Mr. Clemente. May God bless you, and we all consider you our hero.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I seek to provide a privileged resolution here in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will give notice of his resolution.

Mr. GOHMERT. H. Res. 1148, raising a question of the privileges of the House.

Whereas, on July 22, 2020, H.R. 7573 was brought to the House floor for a vote, with the purpose of eliminating four specific statues or busts from the United States Capitol along with all others that include individuals who "served as an officer or voluntarily with the Confederate States of America or of the military forces or government of a State while the State was in rebellion against the United States" yet failed to address the most ever-present historical stigma in the United States Capitol; that is the source that so fervently supported, condoned and fought for slavery was left untouched, without whom, the evil of slavery could never have continued as it did, to such extreme that it is necessary to address here in order for the U.S. House of Representatives to avoid degradation of historical fact and blatant hypocrisy for generations to come.

Whereas, The Democratic Party Platform of 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852, and 1856 states "That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery . . . are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

Whereas, The Democratic Party Platform of 1856 further declares that "new states" to the Union should be admitted "with or without domestic slavery, as [the state] may elect."

Whereas, The Democratic Party Platform of 1856 also resolves that "we recognize the right of the people of all of the Territories . . . to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery."

Whereas, The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 penalized officials who did not arrest an alleged runaway slave and made them liable for a fine of \$1,000 (about \$28,000 in present-day value); Law-enforcement officials everywhere were required to arrest people suspected of being a runaway slave on as little as a claimant's sworn testimony of ownership; the Democratic Party Platform of 1860 directly, in seeking to uphold the Fugitive Slave Act, states that, "the enactments of the State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect."

Whereas, The 14th Amendment, giving full citizenship to freed slaves,

passed in 1868 with 94 percent Republican support, 0 percent Democrat support in Congress; the 15th Amendment, giving freed slaves the right to vote, passed in 1870 with 100 percent Republican support and 0 percent Democrat support in Congress.

Whereas, Democrats systematically suppressed African-Americans' rights to vote, and by specific example in the 1902 Constitution of the State of Virginia, actually disenfranchised about 90 percent of the black men who still voted at the beginning of the twentieth century and nearly half of the white men, thereby suppressing Republican voters; the number of eligible African-American voters were thereby forcibly reduced from about 147,000 in 1901 to about 10,000 by 1905; that measure was supported almost exclusively by Virginia Democrats.

Whereas, Virginia's 1902 Constitution was engineered by Carter Glass, future Democratic Party U.S. Representative, Senator, and even Secretary of the Treasury under Democrat President Woodrow Wilson, who proclaimed the goal of the constitutional convention as follows: This Democrat exclaimed, "Discrimination! Why, that is precisely what we propose. That, exactly, is what this Convention was elected for—to discriminate to the very extremity of permissible action under the limits of the federal Constitution, with a view to the elimination of every Negro voter who can be gotten rid of legally."

Whereas, In 1912, Democratic President Woodrow Wilson's administration began a racial segregation policy for U.S. government employees and, by 1914, the Wilson administration's Civil Service instituted the requirement that a photograph be submitted with each employment application.

Whereas, The 1924 Democratic National Convention convened in New York City at Madison Square Garden; the convention commonly known as the "Klan-Bake" due to the overwhelming influence of the Ku Klux Klan in the Democratic Party.

Whereas, Democrat President Franklin Delano Roosevelt continued Woodrow Wilson's policy of segregating White House staff and maintained separate dining rooms for white and black staffers. He also continued the White House Correspondents Association's ban on credentialing black journalists for White House duties until outside pressure from black publications finally forced a change in policy in 1944, the last year of his presidency. According to the American Journal of Public Health, prior to his presidency, Roosevelt not only banned blacks from receiving treatment at his polio facility in Warm Springs, Georgia, but black staff were forced to live in the basement of the facility or in a segregated dormitory while white staff lived in the hotel or in surrounding cottages.

Whereas, Democrat Congressman Howard Smith, former chairman of the House Rules Committee introduced the "Declaration of Constitutional Prin-

ciples" in a speech on the House floor where he attacked the Supreme Court's 1954 decision on Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (KS) which determined that segregated public schools were unconstitutional. Smith's declaration urged people to utilize all "lawful means" to avoid the "chaos and confusion" which would occur if they desegregated schools. HistoryHouse.Gov states that, "Under Smith, the Rules Committee became a graveyard for numerous civil rights initiatives in the 1950s."

Whereas, In 1964 the Democratic Party led a 75-calendar-day filibuster against the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Whereas, Leading the Democrats in their opposition to civil rights for African-Americans was a fellow member of the Democratic Party, Senator Robert Byrd from West Virginia—a known recruiter for the Ku Klux Klan.

Whereas, Democrats enacted and enforced Jim Crow laws and civil codes that forced segregation and restricted freedoms of black Americans in the United States; and

Whereas, On June 18, 2020, House Speaker NANCY PELOSI ordered the removal from the Capitol portraits of four previous Speakers of the House who served in the Confederacy saying that the portraits, "set back our nation's work to confront and combat bigotry;" the men depicted in the portraits were Democrat Robert M.T. Hunter, Democrat Howell Cobb, Democrat James L. Orr and Democrat Charles F. Crisp: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall remove any item that names, symbolizes or mentions any political organization or party that has ever held a public position that supported slavery or the Confederacy, from any area within the House wing of the Capitol or any House office building, and shall donate any such item or symbol to the Library of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Texas will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated for consideration of the resolution.

□ 1800

COLOR OF CRIME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of Jan-

uary 3, 2019, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise. And still I rise in the name of liberty and justice for all. And still I rise in the name of justice for Breonna Taylor.

Mr. Speaker, there are many questions to be answered, critical questions to be answered. In this case there has been no indictment, nor arrest. There are unanswered questions. Who killed Breonna Taylor? Was the warrant properly executed? But there are some more questions that are quite critical.

Is the system of justice in this Nation broken, or is it doing what it was designed to do? Was Breonna Taylor's death a tragedy, as has been announced and published far and wide? Or was her death a tragedy that was, in fact, a crime?

And still I rise to address the issues associated with Breonna Taylor's death.

First, let me simply say this: Breonna Taylor was a young woman. She was loved by many, especially those who were very close, such as her mom, who thought she was easy to love. She was a person who finished high school and attended college.

We have heard none of the things that one might hear in cases such as these, because it is usually immediately published, the things about the person that are newsworthy with reference to their character. Her character has not been displayed in a negative way.

So I rise today because Breonna Taylor was a 26-year-old African-American woman. Breonna Taylor was an innocent person in her home at the midnight hour. She was unarmed. She committed no crime. Breonna Taylor was doing what most people in this country do at the midnight hour. Yet, Breonna Taylor is no longer with us.

And the question that I posed earlier and I pose now is this, Breonna Taylor was a Black woman, but the question is: If Breonna Taylor were a 26-year-old innocent, unarmed White woman who was killed in the middle of the night when Black police officers intruded into her home, would her death be a simple tragedy or would it be a crime to be prosecuted?

To answer this question, I think we have to examine the color of crime.

The color of crime dates back to the arrival of Africans in the Americas. At one time when Africans were first brought to this country, they were slaves, and as slaves the White masters had the right to hold them in bondage. But the slave committed a crime if the slave sought freedom. To seek freedom, to seek the liberty and the justice that we hold so near and dear, was a crime for the slave. The slave was Black. That crime was relegated to the Black slaves. Slavery was a crime that had color associated with it.

Let us move forward. After slavery was abolished with the 13th Amendment—the Emancipation Proclamation

was a great document, but it was the 13th Amendment that freed the slaves. And after the 13th Amendment was passed, the slaves were left to privation. They were left without the necessities of life. They were dependent on the very people that enslaved them. And as such, being dependent on the very people that enslaved them, they had few choices when it came to employment.

But employing them was not enough for the slave masters, they used the color of crime to keep them in bondage. They employed the use of Black codes. They made it a crime to be a vagrant. To have no job was a crime. The people who enslaved them were the people who denied them jobs, and the people who inculcated, passed laws, that made it possible for them to be arrested for not having a job.

This was a Black code. The color of crime was Black. The Black codes also saw something else come into being, something that Texas has had some dealings with as of late. Convict leasing. A person who was caught and accused of a minor crime, they had something called Pig Laws. Steal a pig, some minor crime, they would be punished, found guilty and punished, and required to be leased to another person. Just another form of bondage. Just another form of slavery.

In Houston, we had 95 such persons found near a school in Sugar Land, Texas. The Sugar Land 95. They were persons who were slaves by another name. They were leased. There was a color associated with crime.

And we move forward, if we may, to today. We find that we have this question before us. If Breonna Taylor were a White woman, would she be alive today, or would the persons who perpetrated this crime against her be punished? Would they have to be held accountable?

And I ask you, if, in your mind, you conclude that a White woman under the same circumstances, with three Black officers associated with her demise, would there be more than a tragedy? Would it be a crime? And, if, in your mind you say, yes, then you understand now some of what the color of crime is all about, because we are looking at two people, same facts, one with a darker hue than the other. And as a result, there are a good many people, and I am among them, who believe that her color had much to do with her demise and the lack of accountability.

Her color was something that does not receive the same level of respect that persons of a lighter hue receive. She had no gun. She didn't fire on the officers. She was in her home. Yet, the officers fired and the bullets hit her multiple times.

In this society, the lack of the same respect for people of color as is given people who are of a lighter hue is evident. It is evident in the financial services industry. It is evident in banking. Persons who are of African ancestry, who are more qualified than persons

who are what we refer to as White in this country, of European ancestry, they can apply for loans. Black people, more qualified, will get less in a loan, or have a higher interest rate. It has been documented.

There is a color associated with lending in this country. And this color allows people to steal the future of Black people. Their futures are dependent upon what we call bootstraps. Bootstraps are loans. People buy homes with loans. People go into businesses with loans. Black people are being denied loans to a greater extent than some White people who are less qualified for the loans that they eventually get. So the color of crime is in the financial services industry.

But the color of crime is also in policing. Not all police officers are bad. I absolutely deplore what happened to the police officers in Kentucky recently who were shot. The people who committed these crimes, if there were multiple people, they should be arrested, they should be prosecuted. And there is a good likelihood that they will be arrested and prosecuted. And there is a good likelihood that their arrest will take place rather quickly, and the prosecution will proceed with deliberate speed. There is a good likelihood that if you hurt a police officer, you are going to receive swift justice.

But in policing, the color of one's skin has consistently demonstrated that there is a different standard of behavior that emanates from some police officers, not all. But because some do it, and not all are involved in this, we cannot allow ourselves to say that all police officers are bad. I don't agree with this.

But I also think that we cannot be put in a position such that we can't talk about the police officers who are bad, because somehow people will conclude you are talking about those who are good. I'm not. I want to talk about the officers who do dastardly deeds under the color of the law. And these officers understand, many of them that do these things, without having been told in the academy, without having to discuss it among themselves, they understand that Black people in this society do not get the same level of respect as White people.

And as a result of not getting the same level of respect, as a result of not having the same consequences accorded people who hurt Black people as those who would hurt a White person, it is understood within the psyche that White officers, Black officers, regardless of their color, they can do things to Black people and escape the level of punishment that they would get if they performed these same insidious acts on White people.

If officers were properly punished, George Floyd would still be alive. If officers were properly punished, I believe that Breonna Taylor would be alive. And if, by chance, she had lost her life, as she has, if they were properly punished, there would be something more

to be accorded in this case other than a simple indication that it was a tragedy.

It was a tragedy because she was Black. It was a tragedy because she was born of a different hue, a darker hue. If she had been born a White woman in this society, the rules would be different. Not the rules that had been codified, but the rules that have been inculcated into the psyche, into the minds of people who happen to wear a badge and carry a gun.

□ 1815

Let's just talk about whether the system is broken or whether it is functioning as created. The system employs the grand jury. It is said that the prosecutor can indict a ham sandwich. But what is not said is this: That same prosecutor can exonerate a ham sandwich.

The prosecutor can present a case without any defense lawyer being present, present a case and decide which witnesses will be called, generally speaking. In so doing, the prosecutor frames the case, and the prosecutor leads the grand jury.

When the prosecutor wants an indictment and believes that an indictment should be had, an indictment is generally had in the case. The prosecutor has the ability to lead a grand jury.

This system, while it has great benefits, also has its flaws because the prosecutors will tell you what happens within the grand jury room cannot be discussed. You can't talk about it. It is secreted. That is a means by which the truth doesn't always get out.

So, the prosecutor can use the grand jury as a means of allowing a guilty person to go free by contending that the grand jury decided that the person should not be indicted. It is the prosecutor who can indict the ham sandwich, and it is the prosecutor who can exonerate the ham sandwich.

I believe that we have a challenge in this country, the challenge probably of our time for these seminal moments in time. The challenge has to do with whether we are going to do something about this color of crime and this systemic racism that exists.

Are we going to simply talk about it and decry it when each case arises, silo the case, and then move on to the next? Or are we going to commit ourselves to eliminating invidious discrimination in all of its forms as it relates to anti-Semitism, as it relates to racism, as it relates to xenophobia and Islamophobia, as it relates to transphobia, all the invidious phobias? Are we going to commit ourselves?

The way to commit ourselves, to have the public know we are committed, and to move us forward so that the color of one's skin will not determine your worth when it comes to the behavior of some people in this society as they interact with you, if we are going to do this, then we have to have a reconciliation.

We have not reconciled in this country. We have not reconciled. We have

not settled the differences that were created as a result of people being held in human bondage. We haven't reconciled. We haven't made it such that those persons who were enslaved can now have equal opportunities within this society.

Equal opportunity is something I strive for, but it doesn't exist for people of color. It doesn't exist for some other people as well, not just people of color.

One of the things that we learned at my committee was that LGBTQ persons, if they go in for a loan, they, too, are discriminated against. Two gay people, a man who is married to another man, they are discriminated against.

Discrimination of this type has to be eliminated. The way to commit ourselves to the elimination of all forms of invidious discrimination is with a department, a department of reconciliation, a department with a secretary of reconciliation, a secretary of reconciliation who reports directly to the President of the United States of America. We can do this. The question is, do we have the will to do it, a department of reconciliation with a budget, a budget that will allow persons to become a part of this department as under secretaries?

This department can take up the issue of reparations. This department can take up the issue of a truth commission so as to gather all the necessary truths and facts about what has happened to African Americans in the United States of America. We need a department of reconciliation.

This challenge is something that is applicable to you, regardless of your party. It doesn't matter whether you are a Democrat or a Republican. What matters is, will we move forward with a department of reconciliation?

It doesn't matter which President we are talking about or which candidate we are talking about. Every candidate ought to be held responsible for answering the question: Will you agree to a department of reconciliation?

Every candidate, it doesn't matter whether you are liberal or conservative, the question is: Will you agree to a department of reconciliation?

I say to you, the candidate who says this is going to find that there are many people who are going to have favor bestowed upon this candidate such that the candidate will benefit greatly in November.

But there must be reconciliation, and the best way is through a department of reconciliation.

Now, to the family of Ms. Taylor, I have never met you, but I assure you that I will not let her death go unnoticed. This House of Representatives is going to have it called to their attention on multiple occasions. We cannot tolerate this kind of behavior. If we tolerate it, we perpetuate it.

I plan to go to Kentucky. I want to see what happened in this place where she resided. I want to see the facility.

This is important. We cannot allow her name to be a momentary announcement and then go on to the next thing that causes a good deal of shame. We can't do it.

To these officers who were shot and their families, I want you to know that I stand against people who shoot police officers simply because of who they are, who commit crimes against police officers. Innocent peace officers, police officers, deserve the same level of respect that other citizens who are innocent deserve.

Officers ought not be assaulted simply because they are members of a police force. I absolutely oppose it, and I absolutely support peaceful protest, not these protesters who believe that they have to destroy things. I believe you can be disruptive without being destructive.

Peaceful protest is about being disruptive, yes. Sometimes, people go to jail. Dr. King went to jail for peaceful protest. John Lewis went to jail for peaceful protest. I have been to jail many times for peaceful protest, being disruptive without being destructive.

I want the families of the officers to know that I stand with you. I want you to know that I want justice for those who have hurt these officers.

Officers, I want you to know this, as well. My uncle was a deputy sheriff. I understand a lot about law enforcement. I was a judge of a justice court. I am a lawyer. So, I appreciate law enforcement.

What I don't appreciate is what happened to Breonna Taylor. I don't appreciate a system that allows a prosecutor to lay the blame for lack of justice at the feet, at the hands, of a grand jury.

The grand jury system has to be reevaluated. This notion that it is secreted and that we will never know what happened before the grand jury—there are ways to find out, I am sure. In fact, I know that there are, but in most cases, you can't or you don't.

The system has to be reevaluated because the lack of transparency causes people to believe that this system is hiding something that is a part of covering up the wrongs that are being perpetrated against Black people and others, as well.

We have to examine the system. That doesn't mean that we have to eliminate the police departments. I don't want to eliminate police departments. I would never agree to eliminating the police departments. I believe you have to have policing in your community, so I am for policing. But I am for people being treated with dignity and respect at all times, even when you are performing the act of policing.

Tonight, I believe that on March 13, 2020, when Ms. Taylor lost her life, a 26-year-old Black woman, I believe that if she had been a 26-year-old White woman with the same circumstances, my belief is that she would probably not have lost her life.

But let's assume that she would have. Then, I believe that there would be ac-

countability because I believe there is color associated with crime and that people who enforce the laws don't give the same level of attention to a Black person who is the victim of a crime as they do to White people. Not all the time, by the way. Not all the time. But in critical circumstances, it happens far too often, and we have to do something about it.

I am committed to bringing about this level of change. I don't know whether it will happen on my watch, but I do know this: On my watch, I will not be silent. On my watch, I will stand even if I have to stand alone because it is better to stand alone than not stand at all.

We have some difficult days ahead. Dr. King reminded us of this. But we are seeing the difficulties manifest themselves before us on a daily basis—difficult days ahead.

I spoke about the color of crime. Let's talk about it just one more time as it relates to voting. It is intuitively obvious to even the most casual observer that there are efforts to suppress the vote, and these efforts to suppress the vote have a greater impact on Black people than they do a good many others.

Black people and brown people, minorities, this effort to suppress their vote is evident, self-evident. I believe that we who hold public trust must do something to prevent what is about to happen, to the extent that we can.

I don't know that we can do what really should be done because of the tug of war between the parties, but I do know that we have to try. We have to make every person's vote count in this country and give every person the opportunity to get registered to vote.

There are people who are doing their very best to circumvent the registration and participation of minorities in this system of voting. This system of voting is something that we cherish and that we have to exercise. As my dear friend John Lewis put it, it is something that you must use, and, he intimated, if not, you may lose this precious right to vote.

□ 1830

So we have to exercise this right, but let us be realistic and acknowledge that there are people who are doing their best to suppress the rights of minorities when it comes to voting.

Remember, this is a country that had to pass the 13th Amendment to free people who were held in bondage. This is a country that had to pass a constitutional amendment to accord people who were held in bondage this right of citizenship and then the right to vote. The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments are important to people of color.

So I say to everyone, there is color associated with criminality in the sense that people who are charged with enforcing the laws don't provide equal protection under the laws to all of the people in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say to my friends who are charged with the responsibility of enforcing the laws in

Houston, Texas, I want to say to them, in Houston, Texas, there was a case that is still pending.

This is the case of Joshua Johnson. Joshua Johnson lost his life under questionable circumstances. The case is still being investigated, and the lack of transparency is something that concerns me as it relates to Joshua Johnson.

Joshua Johnson lived in the Ninth Congressional District. I happen to represent the Ninth Congressional District.

Joshua Johnson: killed under questionable circumstances.

We have the same system in place where there is a grand jury and a prosecutor, that I have great respect for, but we still have this same system. But Texas has a solution that is different from any other State in the country. There is no other State that has the solution that we have in Texas for these kinds of questionable killings.

In Texas, we have the opportunity to take such a case and move it through a justice system that has a court involved in it, as opposed to the grand jury, in the initial aspects of it, or it can be after the grand jury has given a ruling.

In Texas, we have the opportunity to go to a district court judge and present probable cause, and if that judge concludes that there is probable cause, that judge goes to an administrative judge, and the administrative judge can then appoint a judge to have a court of review to review what happened in this case.

It is time for us to look at something similar to this on the national level for our Nation.

I believe that a court of inquiry—which is what it is called in Texas. It reviews evidence. But a court of inquiry can make a difference on the national level, and, as a result, I plan to introduce legislation for us to have courts of inquiry at the national level so that we don't have to depend on prosecutors and grand juries.

A court of inquiry in Texas allows any citizen who knows that a crime has been committed to present this evidence to a district court judge.

I believe a similar circumstance—maybe not the same—ought to exist for people when it comes to Federal crimes. So I will introduce legislation calling for courts of inquiry across the length and breadth of this country so that we may have transparency in this process.

I will not seek to eliminate the grand juries, but I will seek to give an alternative for citizens who are concerned about transparency when there are questionable circumstances, when you don't have body cameras, when you have persons who are committing no crimes yet find themselves losing their lives at the hands of the constabulary.

I hope to have this legislation ready for this Congress, but if not, it will definitely be introduced for the next Congress. We need courts of inquiry or

something similar to what we have in Texas.

I love my country. It means something to me to say that I am a part of this great country. I love it, and I do everything out of love for country and a belief that there should be liberty and justice for all, regardless of who you happen to be, regardless of your race, creed, color, or national origin.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time. I thank the leadership for giving me the opportunity to have this time on the floor.

I promise that I am going to do as much as I can to eliminate invidious discrimination in all of its forms.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

GOOD NEWS/BAD NEWS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I will remove my mask here for the speech since we are all alone.

Today I would like to address the Chamber with regard to something I consider good news, because there is not enough good news that we talk about here. We always talk about the problems. But then I am going to address one potential problem brought to my attention by one of my constituents, and I am going to ask the Committee on Education and Labor to take up that problem.

The first issue in which I received good news is with regard to immigration. Only 15 months ago, about 90,000 people were let in this country, largely because they asked to come here on asylum and, pending an asylum hearing, were let into the country.

Obviously, it would be preferable for our country if every person who was allowed in the country is appropriately vetted and we know will become a productive citizen. When we allow people in the country for other reasons, we get people here who will not necessarily be an asset to America and will ultimately, perhaps, ruin America.

This has been done by three things.

First of all, we have reached an agreement with Mexico, whereby the Mexican Government is holding people who in the past were allowed into the United States and told to show up for a court hearing at some future date, maybe years down the road. Obviously, when you let somebody in the United States and tell them to show up for a court date years down the road, you are not maintaining control of our borders.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Trump administration and the Mexican Government for agreeing to hold a considerable number of people south of the border.

The second thing that was done was President Trump reached agreements

with countries such as Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador to stop the spigot of more people coming into our country even south of Mexico. And, of course, these people came not only from other Central American countries, but South America and Africa as well.

Four times I toured the border, and I found people were coming across not only from Mexico, but from Central America. And, actually, people were coming from Asia and Africa to Brazil, to Central America to work their way north.

So I thank President Trump and I thank the Governments of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador for not allowing people through their country who are clearly planning on coming to the United States other than through the legal mechanisms that we have available.

Finally, President Trump allowed our Border Patrol to turn people around to deal with the COVID epidemic. I know a lot of people wouldn't have liked to do that, but President Trump put the United States first and now allows our Border Patrol to immediately turn people around.

The combination of these three things means we have gone from over 90,000 people a month coming into this country who we really haven't vetted and are now, among people who are touched by the Border Patrol, under 2,000 people a month. As a matter of fact, I am told it is under 1,000 people a month, but that is almost too good to believe.

But that is good news for the American people, particularly when you consider all the people who come here are not appropriately vetted, wind up becoming a public charge perhaps, wind up involved in drug dealing perhaps. So that is your first good news of the night for America.

The second good news: I know when President Trump ran for this office, he talked about reducing the number of troops abroad and keeping them out of harm's way.

However, this week, showing up on a subcommittee of Government Oversight and Reform, to my surprise—again, these are statistics I almost can't believe, they are so good—in the last 7 months since a preliminary agreement was reached between the Taliban and the Afghan Government and the United States, there have been no military-connected casualties in Afghanistan. We have gone 7 months without a combat casualty of our troops in Afghanistan despite the fact that we have 8,000 or 9,000 troops there.

If you would have told me that was possible 4 or 5 months ago, I wouldn't have believed it. No military casualties during a 7-month period.

I was not aware of it until this week, and I, therefore, assume the vast number of Americans were not aware of it, but we should all be grateful that we have now gone 7 months in a row without a military casualty in Afghanistan.

The third thing I would like to address tonight is dealing with possible medical advancements that can help us deal with the COVID pandemic.

I sometimes feel, as I address the COVID pandemic, that our government agencies are focused solely on a vaccine and are not thinking outside the box.

Today I talked to a couple of researchers from Israel who continue to be optimistic on using fenofibrate, which is a drug which has traditionally been used to fight cholesterol.

Well, they don't like to be nailed down because nobody knows how many lives would be saved if we gave people, in the beginning stages of the pandemic, fenofibrate. It is possible that we could reduce the number of fatalities by 30 or 40 percent.

Again, fenofibrate is an easily available, in generic form, drug used to treat cholesterol. There are, right now, over time, better drugs. It is not as used as it once was. But, nevertheless, their preliminary studies are very positive.

I wish our own CDC or NIH would get on the ball and help these researchers a little bit, because they feel they can have a definitive answer by winter. They feel that 3 months from now, we may have something that will be a cure for something like 30 to 40 percent—maybe 20 percent, maybe 30 percent—of the people who have this virus who now die.

Can you imagine if we could reduce the number of fatalities by 30 percent by a simple expedient, not of developing an expensive vaccine, but if we could save all these lives with an easily available generic drug used for cholesterol today?

Mr. Speaker, I again ask CDC and NIH to think outside the box and help these researchers and find out if their preliminary work is accurate, and then we can save so many lives even if a vaccine is not developed.

So there is the good news, kind of good news and bad news in that one. The good news is we are on the cusp of a cure; the bad news is we have got to get the American bureaucracy to think outside the box.

The final thing I am going to address is some unfortunate news.

The prior speaker talked about people being treated differently, depending on who they are.

It was brought to my attention 2 weeks ago of something I normally run on, or I ran on originally, by a woman who had two children who went to college.

□ 1845

She and her husband were hardworking, middle-class Americans. And like most hardworking, middle-class Americans, when their children went to college, they had to take out loans and both of their children had loans in the \$30,000 to \$50,000 category.

Because she did a good job of raising her children, they were hardworking,

and working their way to paying off those loans, which is a good thing.

But she has talked to other people and she found out other people, who perhaps weren't married, weren't working as hard, that their children received grants from the government.

So in other words, if you get married and work hard, we treat your children different than people who don't get married. And, of course, there are wonderful parents in all sorts of families.

But just particularly, after we just got done with a speech pointing out that we should treat everybody the same, I would like to ask the Committee on Education and Labor to hold a hearing and find out if it is really true.

Are we penalizing children of married couples because of their parents' marital status? Are they stuck repaying \$30,000, \$40,000, \$50,000 worth of student loans just because their parents are married, and they wouldn't have had to take them out if their parents hadn't been married?

So I am going to ask my good friend, the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, to look into this.

Recently, it has been in the paper that there are some powerful groups at work in the United States who are opposed to the nuclear family. So whether this is something that happened by accident, or whether it happened intentionally because of longstanding groups that are opposed to the old-fashioned, nuclear family, I would like to know.

And I think, given all of the hearings we have had around here on discrimination, it would be great if we could get to the bottom of this and find out whether my constituent is right and her children were both penalized \$30,000 to \$50,000 each just because their parents were married.

So I ask my good buddy from Virginia to hold that hearing, and I appreciate the time on the floor tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that we adjourn, and I yield back the balance of my time.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 914. An act to reauthorize the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009, to clarify the authority of the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration with respect to post-storm assessments, and to require the establishment of a National Water Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources; in addition, to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology; and to the Committee on Financial 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.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(b) of House Resolution

967, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 6 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, September 25, 2020, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

5381. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Control of Communicable Diseases; Foreign Quarantine: Suspension of the Right to Introduce and Prohibition of Introduction of Persons into United States from Designated Foreign Countries or Places for Public Health Purposes [Docket No.: CDC-2020-0033] (RIN: 0920-AA76) received September 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.

5382. A letter from the Officer, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's FY 2019 No FEAR Act report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

5383. A letter from the Acting Director, Retirement Services, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Federal Employees' Retirement System; Present Value Conversion Factors for Spouses of Deceased Separated Employees (RIN: 3206-AN003) received September 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 Oversight and Reform.

5384. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; Specialty Care Models to Improve Quality of Care and Reduce Expenditures [CMS-5527-F] (RIN: 0938-AT89) received September 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

5385. A letter from the Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's Office of Inspector General FY 2022 budget request, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 231(f); Aug. 29, 1935, ch. 812, Sec. 7(f) (as amended by Public Law 93-445, Sec. 416); (97 Stat. 436); jointly to the Committees on Appropriations, Transportation and Infrastructure, and 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:

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 5126. A bill to require individuals fishing for Gulf reef fish to use certain descending devices, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-531). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 2075. A bill to amend the

Public Health Service Act to reauthorize school-based health centers, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-532). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 8225. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain types of fraud in the provision of immigration services, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-533). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 8124. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for transportation and subsistence for criminal justice defendants, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-534). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 6813. A bill to amend the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act to improve the prevention of elder abuse and exploitation of individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias (Rept. 116-535). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 7718. A bill to address the health needs of incarcerated women related to pregnancy and childbirth, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-536). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 8134. A bill to support the Consumer Product Safety Commission's capability to protect consumers from unsafe consumer products, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-537). 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 Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 8366. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to increase the amount of the allowable homestead exemption; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS (for himself and Ms. SCANLON):

H.R. 8367. A bill to provide for a one-year extension of the Public-Private Partnership Advisory Council to End Human Trafficking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. BARR:

H.R. 8368. A bill to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to permit the use of amounts under the Coronavirus Relief Fund for rural broadband expansion and improvement; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. BARRAGÁN (for herself, Ms. BASS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Mr. CISNEROS):

H.R. 8369. A bill to designate the Battleship IOWA Museum, located in Los Angeles, California, as the National Museum of the Surface Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself and Mr. DEFazio):

H.R. 8370. A bill to provide disaster assistance to cannabis businesses; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. BUSTOS:

H.R. 8371. A bill to promote low-carbon, high-octane fuels, to protect public health,

and to improve vehicle efficiency and performance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Ms. WEXTON):

H.R. 8372. A bill to keep children safe and protect their interests on the internet, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CONAWAY (for himself, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. EMMER, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 8373. A bill to provide for orderly and secure digital commodity exchange markets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. SIRES, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. FUDGE, and Ms. MOORE):

H.R. 8374. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for establishment of an Office of Minority and Women Inclusion within each covered agency of the Department of Health and Human Services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 8375. A bill to provide a right to flexibility and to broaden and increase employee protections at work, to protect small businesses through shared responsibility for workers' rights, to provide public transparency on workers' rights violations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, House Administration, and 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. DELGADO:

H.R. 8376. A bill to improve the debt relief program under the CARES Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business, 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. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 8377. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to adjust the rate of income tax of a publicly traded corporation based on the ratio of compensation of the corporation's highest paid employee to the median compensation of all the corporation's employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition 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. EMMER (for himself, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 8378. A bill to amend the securities laws to exclude investment contract assets from the definition of a security; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 8379. A bill to require the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish cybersecurity guidance for small organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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. FRANKEL (for herself, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. HAALAND, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY):

H.R. 8380. A bill to obtain and direct the placement in the United States Capitol or on the United States Capitol Grounds of a monument to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas (for herself, Ms. WILD, and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 8381. A bill to prohibit employers from asking the age or date of birth of an individual before the completion and submission of an application for employment by such individual; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio (for himself, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. STIVERS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 8382. A bill to prohibit a covered athletic association and institution of higher education from prohibiting a student athlete from participating in intercollegiate athletics because such student athlete enters into an endorsement contract, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. GUTHRIE (for himself, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mr. COMER):

H.R. 8383. A bill to designate certain future interstates and high priority corridors in Kentucky, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire:

H.R. 8384. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers a credit against income tax as an incentive to partner with educational institutions to improve workforce development and job training for students and a credit against income tax for certain expenses of job training programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 8385. A bill to establish the Taxpayer Protection Program to provide forgivable loans to State, territory, Tribal, and local governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. LAMB (for himself and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 8386. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for the eligibility of rural community response pilot programs for funding under the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MOORE (for herself, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. TLAI, Mr. SABLON, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 8387. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for a Family Crisis Cash

Assistance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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. MULLIN (for himself and Mr. ROUDA):

H.R. 8388. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to encourage appropriate prescribing under Medicaid for victims of opioid overdose; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 8389. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require Amtrak to convey of certain properties to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself and Mr. RESCHENTHALER):

H.R. 8390. A bill to require the Director of the National Science Foundation to establish a grant program to make grants to eligible entities to develop instructional content on artificial intelligence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. TRONE:

H.R. 8391. A bill to support pre-apprenticeships and apprenticeships within the National Apprenticeship Act, specifically with regard to the justice-impacted population; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself and Mr. RIGGLEMAN):

H.R. 8392. A bill to amend title V of the Public Health Service Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 8393. A bill to provide student loan forgiveness to health care workers who are on the frontline in response to COVID-19; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and 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 Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Ms. DELAURO, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 8394. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat diapers as qualified medical expenses; and to prohibit States and local governments to impose a tax on the retail sale of diapers; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. WEXTON (for herself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 8395. A bill to conduct a study on the spread of COVID-19-related disinformation and misinformation on the internet and social media platforms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. WRIGHT):

H.R. 8396. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to require training and education to teachers and other school employees, students, and the community about how to prevent, recognize, re-

spond to, and report child sexual abuse in primary and secondary education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 8397. A bill to designate the National Service Animals Monument to recognize the heroic deeds and sacrifices of service animals and handlers of service animals in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 8398. A bill to provide for the continuation of higher education through the conveyance to the University of Alaska of certain public land in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PETERSON (for himself and Mr. RIGGLEMAN):

H.J. Res. 95. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of nine justices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOHMERT (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. NORMAN):

H. Res. 1148. A resolution raising a question of the privileges of the House; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H. Res. 1149. A resolution recognizing the need for diapers and expressing support for donating generously to diaper banks, diaper drives, and organizations that distribute diapers to families in need; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PHILLIPS (for himself, Ms. BASS, and Mr. YOHIO):

H. Res. 1150. A resolution urging the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, opposition leaders, and all citizens to respect democratic principles, refrain from violence, and hold free, fair, transparent, and peaceful elections in October 2020; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. TLAIB (for herself, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. PRESSLEY):

H. Res. 1151. A resolution recognizing violence against women in politics as a global phenomenon and supporting women's full and meaningful participation in political life; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on 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.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 8366.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 8367.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 8368.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:

H.R. 8369.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 8370.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section VIII of the Constitution of the United States

By Mrs. BUSTOS:

H.R. 8371.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 8372.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CONAWAY:

H.R. 8373.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The ability to regulate interstate commerce and with foreign Nations pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 including the power to regulate digital commodity exchange markets.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 8374.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 8375.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the powers to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes."

By Mr. DELGADO:

H.R. 8376.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 8377.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. EMMER:

H.R. 8378.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 8379.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Ms. FRANKEL:

H.R. 8380.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas:

H.R. 8381.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Section 8: 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. GONZALEZ of Ohio:

H.R. 8382.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution stating that Congress has the authority to “make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution.”

By Mr. GUTHRIE:

H.R. 8383.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire:

H.R. 8384.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 8385.

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

Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, which states: “No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . .”

In addition, Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution provides: “The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . .”

By Mr. LAMB:

H.R. 8386.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution,

By Ms. MOORE:

H.R. 8387.

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

Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the US Constitution

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 8388.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 8389.

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

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution,

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 8390.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. TRONE:

H.R. 8391.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.

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. TRONE:

H.R. 8392.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 8393.

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

“The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common

defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States”

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 8394.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. WEXTON:

H.R. 8395.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 8396.

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

Article I, Section VIII

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 8397.

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

Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 18 and Article 4, Sec. 3, Clause 2

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 8398.

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

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 any Department or Officer thereof

By Mr. PETERSON:

H.J. Res. 95.

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

Article V of the Constitution of the United States.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 141: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 444: Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 689: Ms. BROWNLEY of California and Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 732: Mr. MOULTON, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 913: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 961: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KELLER, and Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 1074: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 1297: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 1814: Mr. SAN NICOLAS and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 1840: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 1873: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 1953: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 2350: Mr. AMODEI and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 2442: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 2519: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 2610: Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 2668: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 2808: Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 2863: Ms. BROWNLEY of California and Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 3131: Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. DELBENE, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 3208: Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 3559: Mr. RIGGLEMAN and Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 3711: Mr. COHEN, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 4100: Ms. SHALALA.

H.R. 4150: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 4211: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 4283: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 4399: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Mr. PENCE.

H.R. 4705: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 4822: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 5046: Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 5076: Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 5126: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.

H.R. 5141: Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. KIM, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 5447: Mr. CLAY and Mr. RIGGLEMAN.

H.R. 5605: Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 5610: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 5759: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 5957: Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. PETERSON, and Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 5986: Mr. EVANS, Mr. SIRE, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SABLON, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 6197: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 6216: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 6733: Mr. ROSE of New York.

H.R. 6745: Mr. NEAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 6794: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 7052: Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 7071: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HAGEDORN, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 7072: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 7197: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. ADERHOLT.

H.R. 7241: Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. CASE, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 7286: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 7308: Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 7370: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 7414: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 7443: Mr. GALLEGOS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. POSEY, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 7481: Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. KIM, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. PORTER, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Mr. YOHIO.

H.R. 7483: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. POSEY, Mr. KIM, Mr. NORCROSS, and Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 7524: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 7566: Mr. KIM, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 7603: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 7631: Mr. HECK.

H.R. 7642: Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CRIST, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. STANTON, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BYRNE, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. VELA, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 7690: Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 7705: Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 7753: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 7806: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. CROW, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 7809: Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 7816: Ms. PORTER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. HECK, and Ms. BASS.

H.R. 7819: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 7841: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 7868: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 7883: Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 7900: Mr. KINZINGER.

H.R. 7927: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 8002: Mr. WATKINS.

H.R. 8011: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 8046: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 8074: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 8075: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 8077: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 8079: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 8091: Mr. KIM.

H.R. 8094: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 8117: Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 8125: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 8128: Mr. SOTO, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio.

H.R. 8141: Ms. SÁNCHEZ and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 8142: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 8168: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. WILD, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 8171: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. COX of California, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. WILD, and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 8228: Ms. WEXTON, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 8236: Mr. SOTO, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. LONG, and Ms. FOXX of North Carolina.

H.R. 8242: Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. FUDGE, and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 8254: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. HORSFORD, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 8265: Mr. STAUBER, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. LONG, Mr.

WALTZ, Mr. BARR, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. BACON, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. KINZINGER, and Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 8267: Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 8270: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. KIND, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Miss RICE of New York, and Mr. ROONEY of Florida.

H.R. 8271: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 8283: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 8294: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 8333: Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PALMER, and Mr. BRADY.

H.R. 8339: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 8345: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BOST, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GALLEGU, Ms. GRANGER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KELLER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. STANTON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. YOUNG.

H.R. 8348: Mr. KIM.

H.R. 8353: Mr. BAIRD.

H.J. Res. 94: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. COX of California, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. WILD, and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H. Con. Res. 40: Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CASE, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. FOSTER.

H. Res. 114: Mr. COX of California and Mr. CURTIS.

H. Res. 697: Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.

H. Res. 825: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Ms. SPEIER.

H. Res. 835: Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H. Res. 958: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. YOHO, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H. Res. 996: Mr. VARGAS and Mr. YOHO.

H. Res. 1012: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Mr. CASE.

H. Res. 1102: Mr. KEATING, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CROW, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. AGUILAR, and Mr. EVANS.

H. Res. 1110: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. STEWART, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LONG, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. ESTES, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. KATKO, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H. Res. 1115: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. YOHO, and Mr. BURCHETT.

H. Res. 1116: Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. BOST, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. MILLER.

H. Res. 1121: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. CICILLINE.

H. Res. 1123: Ms. HAALAND.

H. Res. 1131: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. BRINDISI.

H. Res. 1138: Mr. SCALISE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. COMER, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. FLORES, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio.

H. Res. 1143: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.



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Senate

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, help us. Turn us back to the paths of integrity and faith. Be for our lawmakers a protecting rock of safety, rescuing them from the powers of evil. Help them to fix their hearts on You, trusting Your guidance and wisdom. May love for You be reflected in the ordering of their priorities as they seek to give You first place in every important decision. Lord, make them servants of Your purposes as they seek to increase the treasures of Your Kingdom. Satisfy the deepest longings of their hearts.

And, Lord, in these toxic and cacophonous times, bless America.

We pray in Your loving 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 (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH). The Senator from Iowa.

NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, small businesses are a very important part of the U.S. economy, so we want to recognize this week, marking the 57th anniversary of what we call National Small Business Week—proper recognition for a big part of the economy.

According to the most up-to-date government statistics, Iowa had 270,484 small businesses and 651,635 employees.

They account for 99-3/10th percent of businesses and 48-1/10th percent of the private workforce. Small businesses create jobs and export products around the world. Small businesses are the backbone of our communities, and I know this pandemic has really hit small businesses very, very hard.

I honor these hard-working Iowa entrepreneurs and, of course, their employees in celebrating the week of September 20th as National Small Business Week.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam 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 MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

PROTESTS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I have spoken repeatedly in recent months about the tragic killing of Breonna Taylor in my hometown of Louisville, the need for justice, and the healing work ahead for our community.

Kentucky's attorney general, Daniel Cameron, conducted exactly the kind of thorough and impartial investigation that justice demands. Yesterday, that chapter concluded, and the grand jury conducted the handoff to criminal prosecution. I have full confidence in the attorney general's painstaking pursuit of facts and justice.

Many Kentuckians have channeled their continuing grief and anger in a peaceful exercise of their First Amend-

ment rights. But in Louisville last night, we saw more of the lawlessness, riots, and violence that have plagued American cities too often this year. Citizens' businesses were vandalized, fires were set in the streets, and two officers of the Metro Police Department were shot and wounded while protecting public safety downtown. As of last night, one officer was still undergoing surgery, but both were in stable condition. We are praying that both will make full recoveries. One suspect is in custody.

Peaceful protests honor the memory of Breonna Taylor. Peaceful protests move us toward justice. Smashing windows does not. Setting fires does not. Rioting in the streets does not. Trying to gun down law enforcement officers who were bravely serving their community is the kind of despicable cowardice that must be met with the full force of the law.

I sincerely thank all the Kentucky peace officers who continue to put their lives on the line every single day. I hope and expect that our Governor and mayor will take every necessary step to secure the justice, peace, law, and order that every Kentuckian deserves.

SUPREME COURT NOMINATIONS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, now on an entirely different matter, President Trump has stated he will announce his nominee to the Supreme Court the day after tomorrow. We do not yet know which legal all-star from his list he will nominate, but strangely enough, we already do know exactly what the far left will start shouting the instant—the instant—she or he is introduced.

Isn't that a little curious, when you stop to think about it? A confirmation process is ostensibly about the qualifications and credentials of the nominee, so why is it that practically any citizen could sit down at their kitchen

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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table right now, days—days—before the nomination, and write down in advance the list of ludicrous accusations the far left has guaranteed to be screaming by Saturday night? It is because year after year, decade after decade, the far left's playbook stays exactly the same. To them, a nominee makes no difference. Every time in 45 years—45 years—that a Republican President has nominated someone to the Supreme Court, the exact same set of clichéd horror stories are wheeled out of storage, dusted off, and paraded past the American people.

In 1975, President Gerald Ford put forward a nominee whom the left blasted for his “consistent opposition to women's rights” and “an extraordinary lack of sensitivity to the problems women face.” Who was this far-right ideologue who was going to turn back the clock? Why, it was the late Justice John Paul Stevens, who went on to lead the Court's liberal wing for decades.

In 1987, it was time for an encore performance. A nominee from President Reagan was absolutely savaged by liberal groups. The president of one left-wing group insisted he was a “sexist” and “a disaster for women”—that would be Anthony Kennedy.

Once again, the sky did not fall. In fact, when Justice Kennedy retired in 2018, the new head of the exact same liberal organization stated they were “saddened and alarmed by his retirement.” The exact same liberal outfit said the sky was falling in the 1980s because Justice Kennedy had been nominated and that the sky was falling in 2018 because he was retiring.

In 1990, they got the band back together yet again. This time the sky was falling for sure. President Bush had picked someone whose record was “very troubling,” whose juris prudence would surely “threaten to undo the advances made by women, minorities, dissenters, and other disadvantaged groups,” whose confirmation would mean “ending freedom for women in this country.”

Talk about wearing out the volume knob. Oh, that was future Justice David Souter, by the way. One slogan simply said—listen to this: “Stop Souter or Women Will Die.” “Stop Souter or Women Will Die.” He, too, would go on to become a favorite Justice of many of the very same groups.

But it has still never occurred to them to get their crystal balls checked. The same unhinged attacks pour out every time, the same absurd scare tactics every single time.

These people are the far-left version of that broadcaster who spent 20 years predicting different dates for the end of the world, raising money, and just inventing a new date every time he was wrong.

Justice Scalia was unfit. Justice Thomas hated the rule of law. Justice Alito was “hostile to the rights of women.” It is all one big scam directed at the American people.

In 2005, one leftwing outfit cut a television ad that tried to link our now-Chief Justice of the United States with a violent bombing of an abortion clinic. Just how despicable can you get? Before this disgusting ad was pulled off the air, it said a future Justice John Roberts would “excuse violence against other Americans.” Chief Justice Roberts.

Every single time—no matter how upstanding, no matter how qualified, no matter their views, no matter their record—every nominee gets the same insane treatment, so long as the President who nominated them is not a Democrat—so long as the President who nominated them is not a Democrat.

Oh, but when Democrats nominate people, none of this happens. When we confirmed Justices Ginsburg and Breyer, I don't recall any angry mobs stalking Senators. When we confirmed Justice Sotomayor, I don't recall weeks of character assassination. When we confirmed Justice Kagan, I don't recall the mainstream media declaring the death of democracy.

For half a century we have seen this double standard. When a Democratic President makes a nomination, it is a nonevent by comparison. The coastal political class and their friends in the media allow our national life to go on like normal. But whenever a Republican dares to nominate someone, the same people declare it a state of emergency.

So, sadly, we already know what reaction we will see on Saturday: fill-in-the-blank opposition. Remember, in 2017, we saw literal fill-in-the-blank opposition. Demonstrators wanted to assemble outside the Court before they even knew who President Trump would name, so they literally brought stacks of signs that said: “Oppose (blank)!” And they brought markers so they could scribble in the name during the President's remarks before the TV cameras got to them.

In 2018, moments after the President announced now-Justice Kavanaugh, one leftwing group published a typically absurd statement declaring “Trump's announcement today is a death sentence”—“a death sentence”—and “white patriarchal supremacists now have free reign.”

The actual nominee was so irrelevant to their scam that they literally forgot to fill in the blank. The very first line of their press release condemned “Donald Trump's nomination of XX to the Supreme Court.”

So it is safe to say the American people can start writing their bingo cards right now. We already know every outlandish claim and unhinged attack we are going to hear.

In fact, former Vice President Biden has already cut to the front of the line. Just yesterday, he offered the following assessment prior to learning whom he was assessing: “Women's rights as it relates to everything from medical health care is going to be

gone.” This is former Vice President Biden yesterday. Good luck deciphering what he is trying to say. It sounds like more of the same old junk.

Perhaps the Nation will soon watch this man in his late seventies condescend to explain women's healthcare to one of the brilliant women whom President Trump indicates he is considering.

Fortunately, the far-left scam artists do not get a vote. The special interest groups' fundraising appeals do not get a vote. The fate of this nomination will be determined by the U.S. Senators whom the American people elected to do this job: a fair hearing, a fair process, and a fair vote on the actual nominee. Forget about fill-in-the-blank.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, for the information of my colleagues, the vote on the confirmation of the Young nomination will occur at 11:30 a.m. today.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the unfinished business.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Roderick C. Young, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Mr. McCONNELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam 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 Democratic leader is recognized.

ELECTION SECURITY

Mr. SCHUMER. Our adversaries sow disinformation in our society and seek to influence our elections. Vladimir Putin will stop at nothing to diminish Western democracies. A resurgent China wants to take America's place on the world stage. But the gravest threat to our democracy right now does not come from any foreign capital; it comes from our own. The gravest threat to democracy in America is President Donald Trump.

Yesterday, at a news conference, President Trump refused to commit to the peaceful transfer of power should he lose the election in 41 days. Let me repeat that. Yesterday, at a news conference, President Trump refused to commit to a peaceful transfer of power should he lose the election in 41 days. “Well, we're going to have to see what happens,” he said. “I've been complaining very strongly about the ballots, and the ballots are a disaster.”

Pressed further, the President said: "Get rid of the ballots . . . there won't be a transfer, frankly. There will be a continuation."

"Get rid of the ballots . . . there won't be a transfer, frankly. There will be a continuation."

Those are all his words: Get rid of voting; get rid of the ballots. Just let him stay in power whatever illicit way he chooses to do so. That is what he is saying.

Now, everyone from school children to the most senior among us knows that the peaceful transfer of power is one of democracy's core attributes. There is no democracy without it. Like the rule of law, the separation of powers, checks and balances, everything we have learned that is great and noble about our system in government, President Trump has sullied, diminished, and now he threatens to actually dismantle. The greatest threat to American democracy right now is Donald Trump.

The President issued similar threats in the runup to the 2016 election, and he is doing it again now. If I win, the election is legitimate, argues the President, but if I lose, it is rigged. That is what he is saying now—again: If I win, the election is legitimate, but if I lose, it is rigged. By the way, I may just stay in office and not count the ballots.

Unbelievable.

The gravest threat to American democracy right now is President Trump. Save for a few, the Republican majority here in the Senate practically brushes by it: They don't know the full context. Oh, the President says crazy things. Maybe he was joking.

They are willing to continue ramming through a Supreme Court Justice whom the President said is needed "before the election . . . because [the election] will be before the United States Supreme Court."

Where are our Republican colleagues? This is not a partisan issue. Democracy is at stake. Every constituent from every corner of the land, regardless of party or ideology, should be asking the Republican Senators to speak out and demand that Donald Trump not be allowed to do what he says he is going to do and say they will join all of America in standing in the way if he tries.

The most innocent interpretation of the President's comments is that he is just trying to get people not to vote: Mail-in voting is "rigged." I am going to stay anyway, he cries. "Twelve more years," they chant at his rallies—all to erode American faith in the election and discourage Americans from voting. It doesn't matter how false, it doesn't matter how undemocratic, it doesn't matter how corrosive it is to our democracy, the President doesn't care. It is his own ego and nothing else. The President says it if he thinks it will help him win. That is the most innocent interpretation.

If you take the President at his word, he wants to throw out ballots, refuse

the peaceful transfer of power, and rush through a Supreme Court Justice to ensure that they could rule in his favor if the election is contested. That is him at his word.

According to a new article in *The Atlantic* magazine, some Republicans are actually considering a scheme to override the will of the voters in certain States. Under this nefarious scheme, if the President loses a State controlled by Republicans, they would ignore the result; they would ignore what the voters ask for and send a rival slate of electors to Washington instead, deliberately provoking a constitutional crisis.

Every American should read this article.

Mr. President, I refer my colleagues to this link for the article: <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2020/11/what-if-trump-refuses-concede/616424/>.

If you read these facts in a story about Belarus or Hungary, you might not bat an eye, but this is America. This is America. And here in America, our elections are sacrosanct. The peaceful transfer of power is our lifeblood. The rule of law is the very foundation of our society. These currents run deep in our veins and are far stronger than the flimsy authoritarianism of President Trump.

President Trump, you are not a dictator, and America will not permit you to be one. We will not permit you to be one.

This November, we will have an election. The votes will be counted. It may take a little longer than usual because so many people will vote by mail because of COVID, but the votes will be counted. There are numerous lawsuits making sure it happens, and those lawsuits are succeeding. The results of the election must be accepted. The peaceful transfer of power must follow. Otherwise, we will lose our democracy.

At this perilous moment, every Republican in this Chamber should stand up and say that a President who isn't entirely sure if he will commit to a peaceful transfer of power isn't a President at all. Stand up and say he is wrong and that you don't want to live in a country where he is right. Pledge to uphold the pillars of our country. If Republicans stand up and say this is wrong, that may—may—be able to sway this President or his followers from repeating these attacks.

And there is something every citizen can do, particularly those who are alarmed or discouraged by what President Trump said this week: Vote. The President cannot deny your right to vote. The answer to these naked threats to our democracy is more democracy: Vote.

Don't let Trump intimidate or discourage you. Vote. Vote like our democracy is on the line because it is.

Vote, vote, vote.

SUPREME COURT NOMINATIONS

Madam President, in 2016, Leader McConnell and Senate Republicans

held a Supreme Court vacancy open for nearly a year on the supposed principle that "the American people should have a voice in [selecting] their next Supreme Court Justice."

Now, 41 days before a national election in which we might have a new President, Leader McConnell cannot even mention his supposed principle. In another speech on the floor today, he never mentioned it—never mentioned it. All the sophistry and diversionary arguments that are getting more and more like Trump don't undo the fact he totally reversed himself, and the American people know it, and the overwhelming majority of Americans want us to wait until a new President is elected before we choose a Supreme Court Justice.

Yesterday, the Presiding Officer confirmed that the Senate has never—never—confirmed a Supreme Court nominee this close to the election. Again, all the history, all the obfuscation, all the relevant facts don't deny it. Yesterday, the Presiding Officer of the Senate—a neutral figure who happened to be a Republican—confirmed that the Senate has never confirmed a Supreme Court nominee this close to the election. We hear a lot of talking points from the other side, some twisted readings of precedent. But facing a simple question—Has there been a Senate precedent confirming a Justice this close to an election between July and election day?—the Presiding Officer confirmed that "no such precedent exists."

Leader McConnell and the Republican majority are not following their supposed principle, and they are not following precedent. This is nothing more than an exercise in brute force.

It may very well destroy the already waning sense of comity and collegiality in the Senate, once hallmarks of this great Chamber. It may have done an end to it, unfortunately and sadly. And for what? Why do we go to such great lengths to ram through a Justice mere weeks before an election, making a complete mockery of their previous position? Because this is the only way for Republicans to achieve their radical rightwing agenda, which the public will abhor. Unable to get their legislative agenda passed through Congress, they have to rely on the courts to erode, bit by bit, the rights the American people now enjoy.

Republicans would say: That is not true. They are hysterical. They are just speculating, trying to scare voters.

But this is what the President has said. He wants to nominate a Justice who will "terminate" the Affordable Care Act. His administration is suing in court, right now, to invalidate the law—a case that will be heard 1 week after the election, a case that could rip away healthcare from tens of millions of Americans in the middle of a pandemic, and Leader McConnell says this is "hysterical." Go tell a mother or father whose son or daughter has

cancer and they can't get insurance because they no longer have the protection that it is hysterical. Shame.

This is real stuff, and this is not speculation. There is a suit before the Supreme Court right now on this issue.

Speculation? Was it not President Trump who said that women should be punished for having an abortion? Was it not the Republican majority who confirmed the majority of judges to the Federal bench with disturbing views on a woman's right to choose? Was it not the Republican leader who has admitted that he hopes to "pick away" at women's rights through the courts?

What about workers' rights? What about voting rights? The Supreme Court, even with Justice Ginsburg, slowly eroded workers' rights in the Janus case and voter rights in the Shelby County case, opening the door for a flood of voter suppression efforts.

Imagine—just imagine, America—what another rightwing Justice, a solid 6-to-3 majority would mean for a Court that has already eroded your rights?

This is not speculation. Oh, no. This is about every right and freedom that Americans hold dear. It is no wonder that President Trump and Senate Republicans are afraid to test this in an election and are so eager to rush this nomination through.

BREONNA TAYLOR

Madam President, yesterday, a grand jury in Kentucky declined to charge three officers in the shooting of Breonna Taylor. One was indicted on minor charges of wanton endangerment. The other two will face no charges at all.

Today, I and millions and millions of Americans grieve for the family of Breonna Taylor, knowing that justice will not be served in the murder of their daughter. The fact that an African-American woman can have her life taken while she sleeps in her own bed and those responsible are not held accountable is a harrowing reminder that something is very, very broken in our system. It is another reminder that we are in desperate need of comprehensive policing reform.

A few months ago, in the aftermath of George Floyd's death, Senate Democrats introduced the Justice in Policing Act. It would ban no-knock warrants in Federal drug cases. It was the no-knock warrants that hurt—that killed—Breonna Taylor. It would ban choke holds, and it would make it easier for Americans to hold police departments accountable when they violate their civil and constitutional rights. The House passed this important bill in June.

Here in the Senate, Leader McCONNELL, typically, refused to take it up at all. But we will not stop fighting until we finally bring that lasting change that our Nation needs, change that protesters, civil rights organizations, and the families of George Floyd, Ahmaud Arbery, and Breonna Taylor are still, tragically, waiting for.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mr. BRAUN. Madam President, in 2002, 18 years ago, Senator Tom Daschle raised a similar resolution—a resolution on the importance of the Pledge of Allegiance. With unanimous support in the U.S. Senate, it passed on the floor uneventfully and without amendment. This body can choose to do the same today—to reaffirm our support for the Pledge of Allegiance.

I also rise to honor a Hoosier who understood the innate value of the Pledge of Allegiance to civic education.

In 1969, Red Skelton, an American comedian and entertainer who was well known for his program on CBS, "The Red Skelton Hour," wrote a speech on the importance of the pledge. In reflecting on his time in Vincennes, IN, he wanted to talk about how important the value instilled by it is still applicable today. After the performance of his speech, CBS received 200,000 requests for copies. His speech would go on to be sold as a single by Columbia Records and performed at the White House. I think it would be an honor to repeat this, and I will do so after yielding the floor to my colleague, Senator SCOTT from Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. FISCHER). The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. First of all, I thank my colleague, my friend from Indiana, for his absolute commitment of trying to make an impact on what is going on in Washington. We both came up here at the same time, and I have enjoyed working with him every day.

I had the opportunity to pursue the American dream. I got involved in politics because I saw that dream slipping away for far too many. All Americans should have their shots at living their versions of the American dream.

For me, I grew up poor. I never met my biological father. My adopted father was a busdriver, with only a sixth grade education, who did all four combat jumps with the 82nd Airborne in World War II. We lived in public housing. Even though my mom had no money, she was optimistic and hopeful. She told us we were blessed because God and our Founders created the greatest country ever, where anything was possible.

Unfortunately, the left has worked hard over the last 50 years to discredit the values of the America I was raised with and the values of the America I want my grandchildren to grow up with. Central to those values is faith and family. The Pledge of Allegiance explicitly acknowledges that our Creator is central to this American experiment. Unfortunately, the left is trying to undo the foundational principles of this country.

The left railed against our soldiers during the Vietnam war and is calling to defund our law enforcement. The

left discredits those who believe in a supreme being or the commitment of marriage, and it doesn't place value in family. The left doesn't care about our enormous debt and pushes for socialism. The left thinks it is OK that our schools don't teach about the Founding Fathers or free markets and wants you to think America was never great.

We all acknowledge that Americans, our country, and our institutions have flaws, but the left has worked to discredit our Founders, our institutions, our churches, our law enforcement, our morals, and almost everything my mom taught me. Yet we join today to honor the Pledge of Allegiance, the very spirit of our Nation—"one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." That is the America I, along with my colleagues here, are fighting for.

The values that I grew up with—the ones my "tough love" mom taught me—are becoming a way of the past, but I believe these values, these virtues, can and should be part of our country's future.

I love it when my grandchildren pray before eating, recite the Pledge of Allegiance, ask to visit military museums, thank police officers and soldiers for their service, and place their hands over their hearts when they hear the national anthem. I hope they memorize the Declaration of Independence and the 23rd Psalm.

We will not give up on the American dream and a nation where anything is possible. We will not let the radical left take away our freedom and opportunity.

Again, I thank Senator BRAUN for leading this effort today. Freedom is fleeting and worth fighting for, and we will not stop fighting for the country I was raised in because that is the country our children and our grandchildren deserve.

I yield to Senator BRAUN.

Mr. BRAUN. Madam President, I thank Senator SCOTT. The emphasis on faith, family, community, freedom, liberty, and equal opportunity is what makes this country great. We can never forget it, for it is embedded in the Pledge of Allegiance.

I return now to reading the point of view from Red Skelton. This is in terms of his recollection when he was a kid back in Vincennes, IN.

He begins:

I heard, I think, one of the most outstanding speeches I have ever heard in my life. I think it compares with the "Sermon on the Mount," Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address," and Socrates' speech to the students.

We had just finished reciting the Pledge of Allegiance, and he [Mr. Laswell, the principal of Vincennes High School] called us all together, and he says, "Uh, boys and girls, I have been listening to you recite the Pledge of Allegiance all semester, and it seems that it has become monotonous to you. Or, could it be, you do not understand the meaning of each word? If I may, I would like to recite the pledge, and give you a definition for each word."

I saw this many years ago myself, and when I looked at the video again, I

thought it would behoove everyone to listen to his own words back when he did it on CBS.

I—Me; an individual, a committee of one.
Pledge—Dedicate all of my worldly goods to give without self-pity.

Allegiance—My love and my devotion.
To the Flag—Our standard, “Old Glory”; a symbol of courage. And wherever she waves, there is respect, because your loyalty has given her a dignity that shouts “Freedom is everybody’s job.”

of the United—That means we have all come together.

States—Individual communities that have united into 48 great states; 48 individual communities with pride and dignity and purpose; all divided by imaginary boundaries, yet united to a common cause, and that’s love of country—

Of America.
And to the Republic—A Republic: A sovereign state in which power is invested into the representatives chosen by the people to govern; and the government is the people, and it’s from the people to the leaders, not from the leaders to the people.

For which it stands.
One Nation—Meaning “so blessed by God.” [Under God]

Indivisible—Incapable of being divided.
With liberty—Which is freedom; the right of power for one to live his [or her] own life without fears, threats, or any sort of retaliation.

And Justice—The principle and qualities of dealing fairly with others.

For All—That means, boys and girls, it’s as much your country as it is mine.

Afterward, Mr. Laswell asked his students to recite the Pledge of Allegiance together, with a newfound appreciation and reinvigoration for the words: “I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

Mr. Skelton concluded his speech by saying:

Since I was a small boy, two States have been added to our country, and two words have been added to the Pledge of Allegiance: “Under God.” Wouldn’t it be a pity if someone said, “That is a prayer”—and that be eliminated from our schools, too?

Just as those students that day, Mr. Red Skelton included, recommitted to the meaning of the words of the Pledge of Allegiance, I call upon the U.S. Senate to recommit to the meaning of these words.

There are times today that the words of the pledge are tossed around without too much care. Other times, they are altered to remove what today is deemed offensive or antiquated, but Americans should not misuse or abuse the Pledge of Allegiance. The Pledge is meant to remind Americans of our guiding principles and inspire adherence to those ideas which make our country great: equality under the law and recognized rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Madam President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 715, submitted earlier today.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 715) expressing support for the Pledge of Allegiance.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 715) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

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

Mr. BRAUN. I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I just want to say how much I appreciate the resolution of the Senator from Indiana. It reminds me of discussions I know all of us have had about the teaching of American history and civics in our schools and, frankly, a collective concern that our children are being raised and educated without learning both about our founding principles and how unique we are as a nation. I think, as modest a step as this may seem, it is an important one, and I congratulate our friend from Indiana for taking it.

SUPREME COURT NOMINATIONS

Madam President, in a letter to our Democratic colleagues earlier this week, my friend, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, pointed out the vastly different treatment of Supreme Court nominees by the respective political parties.

He wrote: “Compare the treatment of Robert Bork, Clarence Thomas, Samuel Alito, and Brett Kavanaugh to that of Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Sonia Sotomayor, and Elena Kagan, and it’s clear that there already is one set of rules for a Republican president and another set of rules for a Democrat president.”

This double standard is not just fiction or our imagination at play. Two years ago, we saw the outrageous smear campaign that our Democratic colleagues waged against Justice Brett Kavanaugh and his family. I have noted that it is not just enough to defeat a nomination; they actually were out to destroy his reputation.

While I hope it is something no nominee will have to endure again, I worry that history will repeat itself. The President has yet to even announce his nominee for the Supreme Court for the vacancy created by the death of Justice Ginsburg, but our Democratic colleagues are already reflexively taking potshots at potential nominees.

One of those potential nominees is Judge Amy Coney Barrett, who is a well-respected Federal judge with an impressive background as a legal scholar. While serving on the Seventh Circuit, Judge Barrett has shown that she will faithfully and impartially apply the law to cases and controversies before her, but in the eyes of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle, her stellar resume has one glaring flaw—her strong Catholic faith.

During Judge Barrett’s confirmation hearing for her current position on the circuit court, the ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary asked Judge Barrett if she could separate her religious beliefs from her legal duties, saying: “The dogma lives loudly within you, and that’s a concern.”

During my time in the Senate, I don’t recall any similar application of a religious test to a nominee or such intrusive questions about how their faith might impact their abilities to carry out the duty of a Justice. But, apparently, some on the other side of the aisle believe that a Christian woman is unable to separate her religious beliefs from her role on the bench. Yet, again, there is a different standard for nominees of a Republican President. But the Constitution provides that “no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.” In other words, it is unconstitutional to impose a religious test on a nominee or on any person who holds public office.

Unfortunately, our Democratic colleagues’ efforts to destroy conservative nominees are getting more and more outrageous—false accusations, religious tests, and threats to upend institutions, like packing the Court. It is terrifying to imagine what might come next.

In 2016, the American people elected President Trump knowing the type of nominees he would send us because he advertised and released a list of potential nominees to the Supreme Court were he elected.

At the same time, the American people also reelected a Senate majority committed to supporting the President’s nominees to the Federal bench. On both counts, we delivered, first, with the confirmation of Justice Gorsuch and, then, with the confirmation of Justice Kavanaugh.

We are once again prepared to deliver on our promise to the American people and to consider another highly qualified jurist to the Supreme Court. We will not rush this process. My colleagues and I on the Judiciary Committee will do our job and thoroughly examine the nominee, just as we would any other nominee to the Court.

Then, every single Member of the Senate will have the chance to debate and vote for or against that nominee right here on the Senate floor. This confirmation will be as thorough as it always has been, but my hope is that this time it will also be civil, and that

the threats and religious tests end today.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Madam President, on another matter, I have the great honor of representing nearly 29 million Texans, roughly 40 percent of whom are Hispanic. I consider myself fortunate to have experienced the tremendous influence of the Hispanic community on our country and on our culture. Much of that culture, of course, dates back to a time long before the Lone Star flag or the American flag flew over Texas.

The first sovereign flag planted on Texas soil was Spanish, and that sprawling Spanish colony extended all the way to modern-day Chile. When Mexico won independence from Spain in 1821, it won all of Texas as well, and when Texas fought for its independence, soldiers of Mexican and European descent stood together on the Texas side in support of an independent republic.

It is unfair to say that Hispanic culture has influenced Texas because, in reality, Hispanic culture is as much a part of our State's foundation as the ground that our cities are built on.

Today, Texas is home to more than 11.5 million Hispanic Americans, some who have lived there for generations and others who have contributed to the recent rapid growth of the population of the Lone Star State. Since 2010, the Hispanic population has grown by more than 2 million people in my State, and the positive impact of Latinos across our State continues to grow.

Every year, during this month in particular, I am proud to join millions of my fellow Texans in celebrating the heritage that is uniquely woven into the fabric of our State and our Nation. During Hispanic Heritage Month, which officially commenced last week, we honor and celebrate Hispanic and Latino Americans and the traditions and contributions these men and women and those who came before them have made to our country.

For the past 12 years, I have joined our colleague Senator MENENDEZ from New Jersey and a number of other bipartisan cosponsors in introducing a resolution to formally recognize September 15 through October 15 as Hispanic Heritage Month. It is a time we take to honor Latinos who, for generations, have served in our military, held elected office, grown small businesses, and fought in big and small ways to make our country better.

Today, Texas is proud to have incredible Hispanic-American leaders who are shaping our States' and our Nation's futures and inspiring the next generation. At the highest levels of public service in my State, we have incredible leaders like Ruth Hughs, our secretary of State, and Justice Eva Guzman, the first Hispanic woman to serve on the Texas Supreme Court.

Our communities are learning from inspiring women like Sister Norma Pimentel, who is executive director of Catholic Charities of the Rio Grande

Valley and led the creation of the respite center in McAllen to help care for migrants coming across our border.

They are seeing the incredible work of organizations like Buckner International, led by Dr. Albert Reyes, which has set up hope centers around the world that help families become self-sufficient.

Entrepreneurs are looking to business leaders like my friend Ramiro Cavazos, who is president and CEO of the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. For more than 40 years, the U.S. Hispanic Chamber has been an incredible resource for Hispanic business owners across the State, and their advocacy has been invaluable, particularly during the COVID-19 crisis. Earlier this summer, I was able to virtually connect with U.S. Hispanic Chamber members across Texas to discuss the relief provided by Congress in four major pieces of legislation, as well as to learn more about the challenges that they were facing and what more we might be able to do.

I have also been able to speak with Hispanic healthcare leaders, who are instrumental in Texas's fight against this virus.

Over the summer, we saw a dramatic increase in positive cases and fatalities in the Rio Grande Valley, which is predominantly Hispanic. Last month I visited the valley for conversations with local officials and healthcare leaders about the impact of the Federal CARES Act funding that we passed in four separate pieces of legislation, as well as the hurdles they continue to have and are fighting to overcome.

During our discussion, I heard from Hispanic leaders in the healthcare industry, like Manny Vela, who is the CEO of Valley Baptist Health System, and Cris Rivera, who is CEO of the Rio Grande Regional Hospital.

Strong leadership at the local level has never been more important, and I am grateful for those who are continuing to help our communities through this crisis.

For nearly a century, our State has also benefited from the work of the League of United Latin American Citizens, otherwise known as LULAC, which is led by Domingo Garcia, and for years has benefited from the leadership of Laredo native Roger Rocha. LULAC fights to improve opportunities for Hispanic Americans, particularly when it comes to education, and it is an avid supporter of Hispanic-serving institutions.

Last week the Senate passed a resolution Senator MENENDEZ and I introduced to honor these institutions, which are helping Hispanic students achieve their dreams through a quality education. Despite the fact that these colleges and universities only represent 17 percent of nonprofits colleges and universities, they enroll two-thirds of all Latino students, totaling more than 2.5 million students nationwide.

Texas is home to 100 Hispanic-serving institutions, more or less, and these

colleagues and universities are helping to prepare the next generation of leaders for our future. This month is the perfect opportunity to celebrate their incredible work and acknowledge the important role these institutions play in my State and in our country, and I am glad this resolution passed with unanimous support.

I hope we can also pass legislation I introduced to honor the contributions of Hispanic Americans for generations to come.

When Americans of all ages visit Washington, they are able to learn the stories of great Americans through the Smithsonian museums, which welcomed more than 22 million visitors last year. These museums house priceless pieces of American history, from the Star-Spangled Banner, which inspired the national anthem, to the hat that President Lincoln wore on the night he was assassinated.

Unfortunately, these museums don't represent the diversity of the American story, but that is slowly changing. In recent decades, the Smithsonian Institution family has grown to include the National Museum of the American Indian and the National Museum of African American History and Culture.

But it is time for another addition. More than a decade ago, in 2008, President Bush signed into law the National Museum of the American Latino Commission Act to study how to establish a new museum. The results of that study found that the Latino representation within the Smithsonian Institution is far from what it should be and challenged us to provide their story and to make sure it is represented there.

I am thinking of the U.S. Latino community as a whole, which numbers some 60 million people, but I am also thinking of individual men and women—people like Juan Seguin, who, in some ways, was a predecessor of mine. He came from Mexican descent and helped lead the Texas Revolution. Then he was a Texas senator before Texas even joined the Union. So in many ways, he was one of the forefathers of my State, and his contributions, like so many others, are an important part of our multifaceted American story.

We need to ensure that every American has the opportunity to learn about people like Juan Seguin and the countless other Latinos who have played pivotal roles in our history. Last year, Senator MENENDEZ and I reintroduced a bill with a bipartisan group of Senators which would authorize the Smithsonian Institution to create a museum honoring American Latinos here in Washington. This has been a work in progress since 2003, and this legislation will finally put that into motion.

The bill passed the House unanimously this summer, and between the House and Senate, we have more than 340 bipartisan cosponsors.

The time has come to turn the dream of this museum into reality. There is

no better time than Hispanic Heritage Month for that to happen.

Texas and our entire Nation are stronger, smarter, and more inclusive because of the contributions of Hispanics over the generations.

I am glad to spend this month reflecting on our complex and ever-evolving American story, and celebrating the contributions of Hispanic Americans who have helped shape our Nation's history.

I hope the Senate will honor Hispanic Heritage Month by passing this important legislation to finally give Latino history a brick-and-mortar home here in Washington, DC.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to complete my remarks prior to the vote.

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

TRIBUTE TO AMY AMRHEIN

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, Senators come to this floor with greatly diverse life experiences and political theories and representing enormously different States. But we all share this in common: a vast appreciation of our team members, our staff, who enable us to do our work as U.S. Senators on behalf of our own States, but also on behalf of the Nation.

These team members are not just staff. They are family. We share in moments of joy—marriage, the birth of a child. We grieve with them in those life moments that are so difficult. And when the team members choose to move on, it is a bittersweet moment.

I come to the floor today to recognize and pay tribute to a beloved member of my team, Amy Amrhein, who in just a few short days will be leaving us to a well-deserved retirement. Even after knowing for months that this day was coming, it is still hard for me not to be saddened by her departure. She has been on my team from the very beginning of my time as a Senator, serving as my field representative in Southern Oregon and staffing our Medford office. That is now a dozen years.

She took on the task of learning complicated natural resource issues and learning them with determination and insight, working to internalize the issues and challenges of every community in the region, from the smallest port to the biggest county.

She mastered the art of putting on a townhall, as I do one in every county every year, and I think at last count that is about 80 townhalls she has conducted over the years.

She has worked to bring the community together to discuss visions for the future. One of those was the potential expansion of the Cascade-Siskiyou Monument. She organized a gathering that gave public testimony, which helped share insights from all the stakeholders. Local leaders and regional Tribes and all members of the public shared their insights and perspectives.

It is no exaggeration to say that there are few people in the world with a better grasp of the complicated water issues in the Klamath Basin. We have a saying in the West that “whiskey, that’s for drinking; water, that’s for fighting” because it is so essential to so many aspects of our economy and our natural system.

For 12 years, Amy engaged in shuttle diplomacy over long-term solutions to water shortages. She found ways to help farmers and ranchers save their livelihoods through shattering droughts, truly making herself an indispensable facilitator to stakeholders across the board and an indispensable facilitator as I tried to work out agreements. That really came in handy with the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement, developing that effort to have the stakeholders share a common vision for the future. It really came in handy when we worked to get funds to address the devastating droughts in 2010 and 2013—funds that would help the farmers who depended on irrigation but had no water to be able to temporarily, for a season, retire their water rights and therefore have some income for their ranch or their farm or be able to have money to pump groundwater to compensate for the lack of irrigation water during those drought years.

One of the issues has been the water quality in the Klamath Basin and the competing environmental rules regarding the river and the lake, and a piece of that is the survival of two endangered species. So she helped to put all the details together to hold the Sucker Science Summit, which brought together again the farmers, ranchers, Tribes, scientists, local government officials, and Federal officials to devise a plan for the long-term survival of the C’waam and Koptu suckerfish in the Klamath Basin.

There is no doubt that Southern Oregon could not have asked for a better advocate over these past 12 years. I have appreciated her diligence, her humor, her positive attitude, and her candor about our smart political tactics or policy tactics and our mistakes. I could share some of those stories, but perhaps they are better shared through the eyes of our fellow team members, so I will read some of their comments.

The first goes as follows:

Amy is the definition of dedication. No one can out work her. She is committed and she will keep asking questions and pushing buttons until she makes progress on an issue. She is fearless. She has been such a great leader and mentor for not only the field team, but the entire state staff. I’m so grateful for the opportunity to learn from her. Oregon is a better place to live because of her service and she will be dearly missed.

A second team member expressed this:

When I think of Amy I think about her fearlessness. A distant field rep’s job is really challenging—[the rep] is the face and the voice of the Senator and you are all alone, far from DC, even far from Portland. Despite all our communications breakthroughs you are still all by yourself, driving remote high-

ways, walking into rooms full of strangers, never knowing what is going to be thrown at you. They want a Senator, and instead they get you. Amy was open about her questions and concerns, but once she was out there and on her own, we always had confidence she would do and say the right thing.

A third team member said this:

No surprise that she is leaving behind big shoes. She makes covering some of the largest counties and most difficult issues in the state look easy. Her knowledge of the issues run deep and her contacts in counties is impressive. When you ask about a county, she’ll give you the breakdown of all her contacts: who would give me straight answers and who has the juicy county political/social gossip. She has also been a great mentor to those in the field. I am pretty sure she has walked every one of us through our first town halls, roundtables and site visits. She was someone you could rely on to give you feedback and let you know if you were on the right path.

The final comment from a team member:

I would just say that every time I have ever come into contact with a community leader or elected official that has worked with Amy, no matter the political party, they absolutely love her. She has done so much for the Southern Oregon communities. Just a beautiful human who has worked incredibly hard over the last decade-plus to help rural Oregonians. She is funny, kind, and blunt—always tells you like it is. I cannot reiterate enough how imperative her mentorship has been. She is a wealth of knowledge and experience that can’t be replaced.

I certainly could not have said it better, so I appreciate the team members who contributed those thoughts.

On behalf of myself and the entire team, thank you, Amy Amrhein, for all you have done for our team, for all you have done for the State, and for all you have done for so many constituents, working on so many complex and difficult issues. You are going to be deeply missed by the entire team but by me most of all. It is the wish of the entire team that you will have a joyous, healthy retirement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Young nomination?

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) would have voted yea.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 93, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 194 Ex.]

YEAS—93

Alexander	Gardner	Peters
Baldwin	Gillibrand	Portman
Barrasso	Graham	Reed
Bennet	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hassan	Roberts
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Booker	Heinrich	Rosen
Boozman	Hirono	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Burr	Inhofe	Schatz
Cantwell	Jones	Scott (FL)
Cardin	Kaine	Scott (SC)
Carper	Kennedy	Shaheen
Casey	King	Shelby
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Sinema
Collins	Lankford	Smith
Coons	Leahy	Stabenow
Cornyn	Lee	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Loeffler	Tester
Cotton	Manchin	Thune
Cramer	Markey	Tillis
Crapo	McConnell	Toomey
Cruz	McSally	Udall
Daines	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murkowski	Warren
Enzi	Murphy	Whitehouse
Ernst	Murray	Wicker
Feinstein	Paul	Wyden
Fischer	Perdue	Young

NAYS—2

Blumenthal Schumer

NOT VOTING—5

Capito	Johnson	Sanders
Harris	Moran	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021 AND OTHER EXTENSIONS ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 552, H.R. 8337.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 552, H.R. 8337, a bill making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

CORONAVIRUS

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, with the COVID-19 pandemic continuing to devastate our public health and our economy, it is far past time that we reach agreement on another relief package that is so desperately needed. It will require good-faith negotiations on both sides of the aisle, not just saying no and turning the tragedy of 200,000 COVID deaths into a partisan political issue.

For my part, I believe there should be nine elements in the bill. First,

there should be an extension of the Paycheck Protection Program, known as PPP. This is a program that I crafted with Senators MARCO RUBIO, JEANNE SHAHEEN, and BEN CARDIN to provide forgivable loans to our small businesses so that they could pay their employees.

I am pleased to report that, in my State, 28,000 small businesses—that is nearly three out of four of our small businesses—have taken advantage of \$2.3 billion in forgivable loans, sustaining 250,000 jobs. It has truly made a difference. Now we need to do a second round of PPP for the hardest hit businesses, those for whom the first PPP loan was the lifeline but they need additional help.

So we have set a revenue test such that, if your revenue is 35 percent below what it was in an equivalent quarter last year, you would qualify for another PPP loan. In addition, those who have never received a first PPP loan could apply under the initial rules. This would make a difference in keeping our small businesses afloat, particularly those in the tourism industry that have been so hard hit, and ensuring that their employees will still have jobs.

Second, we need to provide aid to our schools. I have talked to superintendents all over the State of Maine, and I have visited schools in Hollis and Houlton. I have seen firsthand the enormous investments they have had to make in order to reopen the schools safely or adapt to a hybrid model, depending on where the location is and the incidence of COVID-19.

In one school that I visited, they have replaced all of the round tables around which the elementary schoolchildren would usually be working with desks lined up. It reminds me of when I went to elementary school because that was the style of teaching back then.

They are sanitizing and deep-cleaning the schools. They are trying to figure out what to do with the little toys that are used to teach children how to count: How do they sanitize them? Or do they get each child his or her own set of toys to place in individual bins?

They are cutting new doors into the nurse's office so that no longer will ill children or staffers have to go through the front office. They are putting up plexiglass shields. They are adding additional bus routes in order to safely separate the children.

These changes cost a lot of money, and it is one reason why, in addition to providing direct aid to our schools, we need to provide assistance to our States, our counties, and our communities.

I have talked to city and town managers all over the State of Maine. They did not receive much from the initial allocation of funding that went to State governments, and they need help now.

Let me give you an example. The city of Auburn has had to freeze six vacant

positions because of expected revenue losses. That is two firefighters, a police officer, and three public works employees. These cuts come as the city of Auburn has spent \$200,000 in new expenses responding to the virus.

I have yet to talk to a city or a town manager who is not experiencing the need due to similar cuts and who experienced delayed or canceled public works projects, like paving local roads. That has a trickle-down effect. It affects the contractor and his or her employees, who will no longer have that work. It affects their suppliers from whom the concrete or the tar is no longer going to be purchased.

This is why I feel strongly that the bipartisan SMART Act, which I worked on with colleagues on both sides of the aisle, led by Senator CASSIDY and Senator MENENDEZ, needs to be passed. We can negotiate exactly how much money and exactly to whom it should go, but it is essential that aid go to the community level.

Fourth, we need to help our airlines. Otherwise, come October 1—just right around the corner—we are going to see massive layoffs. We are talking about between 80,000 and 100,000 layoffs of airline employees and also related jobs in airports, such as concessionaires. It will also lead to canceled service, if there are no longer crews for airplanes and ground crews. We are going to lose airline service to communities all over this country.

We need not to forget the motor coach industry, which few people are talking about. They have been hurt by the cancellation of everything from school sports to tours. We need to help them survive this period of economic struggle. Senator JACK REED and I have introduced a bill with more than 40 cosponsors on both sides of the aisle that would provide that assistance.

No. 6, we need to continue investing in testing. That is key to reopening our economy and safely housing people in nursing homes and other long-term care facilities.

I am excited by the new Abbott Labs test, which will cost only \$5 and give a result in 15 minutes. I take particular pride because Abbott Labs has a large facility in my State, and they are expanding from Scarborough to Westbrook in order to produce these tests more rapidly.

No. 7, we need to provide limited but important liability protections to our frontline hospital workers, to our small businesses, and to our schools and colleges.

One restaurant owner put it this way to me. He said: Susan, what if I get sued despite taking every precaution, following the CDC guidelines, but a customer comes in, later develops the coronavirus, and sues me, saying, I think I got it in that restaurant. Well, I am pretty sure that he didn't, but I still have to pay to defend that lawsuit?

Clearly we should not protect anyone who is guilty of gross negligence, but

that is not what we are talking about here.

No. 8, we need to provide a reasonable Federal unemployment insurance supplement to help struggling families during this difficult time when so many people have lost jobs through no fault of their own, but we need to make sure that we are not creating a disincentive to return to work when jobs reopen. That is why I like the approach of either having an 80-percent replacement of the pre-job-loss wage or figuring out a formula that would approach 80 percent. That is far higher than the normal wage replacement under our State systems, but these are extraordinary times.

No. 9, we need an emergency appropriation for the U.S. Postal Service. Otherwise, I am worried that the Postal Service will not be able to meet its payroll starting the second quarter of next year. Think of the costs the Postal Service has incurred. It has had to retrofit every post office, every processing center in this country, as well as provide protective gear to its postal employees who are both essential and frontline workers.

Those are the elements that I believe should be in the next coronavirus package. While there are disagreements on perhaps three of the nine elements that I have suggested, by and large, there is agreement on seven of the elements. There may be disputes about exactly how much money should be appropriated, but we can work those disputes out, just as we do in the appropriations process.

We simply cannot wait and do nothing and just hope for the best. Hope is not an effective strategy when it comes to dealing with this persistent pandemic. The American people have demonstrated resilience, courage, and compassion during this crisis, but they need our additional help.

I hope that next week we will put aside the partisan bickering, the “just say no” approach that we have seen, unfortunately, from the Democratic leader, and that we will come together for the good of the American people; that we will come together not as Democrats and Republicans and Independents but as Americans to do what our country needs done right now.

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 assistant senior legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

REMEMBERING JUSTICE RUTH BADER GINSBURG

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I rise today to remember a daughter of New York and an American giant. Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg was an icon, a legend, and a role model for so many people, myself included. We may never

see a jurist with her kind of courage again in our lifetimes.

The daughter of an immigrant furrier and Garment District bookkeeper, born and raised in Brooklyn, she pushed back against every expectation and limitation that society had for her and rose to the bench of the highest Court in the land. She was a brilliant legal mind, an unparalleled jurist, an opera fan, fearless dissenter, and the “Notorious RBG.”

Justice Ginsburg spent her whole life fighting against injustices, those she faced personally and those she could not abide in society.

When Ruth Bader Ginsburg went to law school, she was one of just 9 women in her class of 500. She graduated at the top of her class but was rejected by law firm after law firm because she was a woman and because she was a mother. Undaunted, she found a different path to success.

She educated generations of law students at Rutgers and Columbia and spent her time outside the classroom at the ACLU, becoming an architect of the plan to eradicate gender discrimination. One strategically chosen case at a time, she proved to a male-dominated legal system that discrimination on the basis of sex is real. She was a trailblazer. She took herself to places that few women had ever been, and she took the law to places it had never been.

She stood for all of us. She stood against discrimination in all its forms. She was someone who fundamentally understood the gifts that people have to give to this country regardless of one's sex, one's gender orientation, one's race, or one's background.

She knew that the words etched in stone above the entrance of the Supreme Court—“Equal Justice Under Law”—were still a goal, not a given, and she fought to make them a reality every day of her life.

As has been noted, in the Jewish tradition, only those of great righteousness die on Rosh Hashanah—because God determined that they were needed until the end. Justice Ginsburg was truly someone of great righteousness, and at the very end, she left us with one final message: “My most fervent wish is that I not be replaced until a new president is installed.”

She asked us to respect the right of the American people to be heard, but within just hours of her passing, that wish was denied by Members of this body.

The hypocrisy of my colleagues is breathtaking. The same Members rushing this process are the very same ones who denied Merrick Garland hearings because his nomination was supposedly too close to an election. He was nominated in March. It is nearly October. This election is not just close. It is already happening. People across the country are already casting their ballots. Yet this is about more than rank hypocrisy. Let's look at what is really at stake.

The first case that will be argued in November will decide if 129 million Americans with preexisting conditions will continue to have access to affordable healthcare. Think about that. My Republican colleagues are rushing through the confirmation of a judge in order to nearly guarantee that 129 million Americans with preexisting conditions will see their premiums go up or have their healthcare ripped away entirely. That would be inhumane at any time, but in the middle of a pandemic, it is truly unthinkable.

They are rushing to vote on a Justice who will decide the fate of more than 640,000 DACA recipients who have known no other home, no other country, but this one.

They seek to confirm a judge who will revoke the rights of 50 percent of the population to make decisions about their own bodies and their reproductive healthcare.

This new judge could very well overturn recently decided cases that have finally granted same-sex couples the fundamental right to marry the persons whom they love.

This new judge will likely decide on the Nation's ability to conduct a fair and accurate census and the right of every person in this country to have equal representation under the law.

It is clear to me why our colleagues are rushing this. They fear that the American people simply don't agree with their views. They fear that this is their last chance to impose an ultra-conservative view on our country, in which women's rights, LGBTQ rights, and immigrants' rights take a back seat to corporate interests and discrimination. That is not what the American people want. They should get the chance to have their say. Their ability to access healthcare, to marry, to live in this country, and to be represented fairly and fully by this government is on the line. Their rights hang in the balance.

The actions of my colleagues deny the people a voice. What does that say about this Chamber? What does it say about our democracy?

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. YOUNG). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

EXTENDING THE UNDERTAKING SPAM, SPYWARE, AND FRAUD ENFORCEMENT WITH ENFORCERS BEYOND BORDERS ACT OF 2006

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4779 and that

the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4779) to extend the Undertaking Spam, Spyware, And Fraud Enforcement With Enforcers beyond Borders Act of 2006, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, this bill, H.R. 4779, "To extend the Undertaking Spam, Spyware, And Fraud Enforcement With Enforcers beyond Borders Act of 2006," would reauthorize the U.S. SAFE WEB Act, which is an important tool for the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and take action against the scams, robocalls, and fraud that may span international borders. It would save consumers the hardship and heartbreak, financial pain, and emotional travail of fraud, scams, and robocalls that may have international implications and impacts.

The SAFE WEB Act has been reauthorized on a bipartisan basis over many years. I am pleased to cooperate and collaborate with Senator MORAN of Kansas, who is a great partner in consumer protection and this effort and is the chairman of the subcommittee on which I am the ranking member.

We all know that fraud spawned by foreign criminal organizations, as well as domestic ones, has caused significant harm to consumers here. Therefore, this measure will provide the tools that are essential to the FTC in protecting consumers and in enforcing the law.

I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 4779) was passed.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in a few moments we are going to vote on the

motion to proceed to H.R. 8337, the Continuing Appropriations Act of 2021 and Other Extensions Act of 2020.

I will speak a little bit about what is in there, but I will urge all Members to vote aye.

The bill provides funding for the government through December 11 at fiscal year 2020 funding levels. It will be under the same terms and conditions contained in the fiscal year 2020 appropriations laws. These were the laws that Chairman SHELBY and I brought to the floor and have been voted on.

It includes several authorization matters to extend programs that otherwise would expire, including some important health and veteran programs.

So as vice chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I support the bill, but I am disappointed that it is needed at all.

As I have said many times, we had ample—ample time in the Senate to complete our work on the 12 appropriations bills, but we didn't mark up a single one. In June, July, we could have passed all 12 of them, but the majority leader wouldn't even bring up a single one of them.

Apparently, he is more interested in confirming extreme rightwing judges than moving legislation to address the needs of the American people, including appropriations bills or critical legislation to combat the COVID virus and its impact on families and the economy.

I chuckle, too, in a way ruefully because, of course, my friends on the other side—especially if there is a Democratic administration—say they must follow the Thurman rule, named after their revered former President pro tempore from the Republican side, that you cannot have any confirmations after the first of July. But, of course, they have forgotten their own Republican rule when they have a Republican President. We all know the facts on that, but I think what the American people have to understand is that because of the time we spent on that, because of the refusal to even allow 1—even 1—of the 12 appropriations bills to come up for a vote and allow everybody to either vote for it or against it—and with Republicans having a majority, if they didn't like anything in it, they could vote it down. But saying that, no, we want to talk about it, but we are kind of afraid to actually have to vote on it—I don't know why we are afraid to vote. That is what we get elected to do.

I have cast over 16,000 votes in this body. Actually, I was told today that is more than all but 1 of the nearly 2,000 Senators who have served here.

But what we have done is we have conceded we can't do our most basic job of completing appropriations bills on time, and in doing that, we have failed to address an unprecedented health and economic crisis for months.

Last week more than 870,000 Americans filed for unemployment benefits for the first time. It is not 870,000

Americans who have filed in the past; this is 870,000 Americans filing for unemployment benefits for the first time. That is because of this pandemic.

Kitchen cabinets across the country are bare as families struggle without enough to eat. Schools do not have enough resources to teach our children at home or protect them inside the classroom.

This is infuriating. I think Senator SHELBY and I could have gotten those 12 bills. On some parts of them, some would vote for it; some would vote against it. But we were ready to vote back in June and July. In the meantime, we now have 200,000 Americans who have died, and we have yet to vote.

I am afraid that what the President wants to do—and my friends on the Republican side—is cast aside the desperate needs of the American people in favor of government on autopilot.

Apparently, right now, they are more concerned with securing a hyperpartisan Supreme Court than the health and safety of the American people and are doing the most basic job of Congress. It is that simple.

I will have more to say about the continuing resolution in the coming days as we move forward toward final passage. But the last thing our country needs is a government shutdown in the middle of a global pandemic and an unprecedented economic crisis.

I regret that leadership would not allow us to vote on these appropriations bills because I am convinced we would have had enough Republicans and Democrats who would have come together and passed all 12 of them if we had been allowed to vote, even though it means that some would have to cast difficult votes, but that is what we are here for.

For this one, while it is far from perfect, I will urge all Members to vote aye on the motion to proceed.

Mr. President, I see my distinguished colleague on the floor is ready to speak, so I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 3993

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, we are 40 days today from a general election—40 days—40 days until the American people make their choice, or at least that is the idea.

But there are a group of people who seem intent on influencing the people's choice, on manipulating it, on shaping it according to their own preferences. I am not talking about China or Russia or Iran; I am talking about a group of corporations—the most powerful corporations in the history of this Nation, the most powerful corporations in the history of the world. I am talking about being Big Tech.

We know who they are. They run the giant digital platforms, the places where Americans communicate and share their opinions. But those platforms are more than that. They are more than places to talk or buy things. Facebook and Google, Twitter and

Instagram and YouTube—these are the platforms that control more and more of our daily lives.

And, yes, I said “control.” These platforms control our social communication, the way that we talk to each other, when and how, where, and on what terms. They control what news we read or even what news we see.

They control more and more journalism in America, right down to what is in news articles and how the headlines are written.

They control how elected officials communicate with their constituents, when they can run advertisements, what their messages can say and can’t.

And they want to control us. Big Tech platforms relentlessly spy on their customers—you and me. They track us around the web. They monitor our every move online and even when we are offline.

They track our location and whether we are in a car or riding a bike or on the street. They track the websites that we visit and when. They track the things that we buy. They track the videos that we watch. They track what our children are doing. They track everything—all with the purpose of getting enough information on each one of us to influence us, to shape our preferences and opinions and viewpoints.

This is enormous power—unheard of power—and the Big Tech platforms are intent on using it. They are intent on using it in this election.

Let’s just cut to the chase: The Big Tech platforms are owned and operated by woke capitalists. They are leftists. They are liberals. They are not conservatives. They are no friend to conservatives. They fervently opposed the election of Donald Trump and other conservatives in 2016. They fervently oppose it this year.

Now they are trying to use their power to shape the outcome of an election. For months, the tech platforms have been engaging in escalating acts of censorship—political censorship—aimed at conservatives.

They have censored the President of the United States. They have banned pro-life groups from their sites. They have tried to silence independent conservative journalists like the Federalist.

Now, the censorship is never against liberals, notice. No, Joe Biden isn’t censored. Pro-choice groups aren’t discriminated against. Liberal news sites, they don’t get threatened and bullied and shut out.

No, Big Tech targets conservatives for censorship for a simple reason: They don’t like conservatives. They don’t agree with conservatives. They don’t want to see conservatives get elected.

Here is the thing: If they are allowed to use their power in this way, if they are permitted to leverage their control over news and information and data to silence the voices of conservatives, then we will be turning control of our government over to them.

Big Tech targets conservatives for censorship for a simple reason: They don’t like conservatives. They don’t agree with conservatives.

We will be turning control of our elections over to them, control of the Nation over to them. Let’s just be clear. No corporation should run America. No set of corporate overlords should substitute their judgment for the judgment of “we the people.” No woke capitalists should be able to shape the outcome of an election by silencing speech. That is why we have to act, and act today.

There is a simple, straightforward solution to the censorship power of these digital platforms: Let those who have been censored claim their rights. Let them sue. Let them go to court. Let them challenge the decisions of the tech platforms and have their day before the bar of the law. Right now, Federal law prohibits this. It prevents Americans from challenging the tech platforms and their censorship. It prevents Americans from challenging just about anything that the tech companies do.

That should change. That is why today I urge this body to adopt my legislation, which I have proudly introduced, along with Senators RUBIO, COTTON, BRAUN, and LOEFFLER, to give every American who is unfairly censored the right to have his or her day in court, the right to stand and be heard, the right to fairness and due process of law. This is a stand we must take in defense of free speech, in defense of our elections, but more importantly, above all, in defense of our democracy and the rule of “we the people.”

So I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce be discharged from further consideration of S. 3983 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WYDEN. Reserving the right to object.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I just want to say in the Senate, in my time in this body, this is one of the most stunning abuses of power I have seen in my time of public service.

I think my colleague knows that I was sitting until 5 minutes ago in the Ways and Means Committee, where I was invited to testify about Social Security, and I was given a message that the Senator from Missouri was going to stand up and basically try to throw in the garbage can a bipartisan law that I and a conservative Republican, former Congressman Chris Cox—well known to conservatives—wrote because as we thought about the formulation of technology policy, our big concern was for the little guy, for the person who

didn’t have power, the person who didn’t have clout.

We were picking up accounts that if they were just trying to come out with their invention—might be something they put up on a website or a blog—they could be held personally liable for something that was posted on their sites that they had no idea about.

So we said: We can’t do that to the little guy. We can’t strip them of their voice.

By the way, my concern about the little guy that led to the passage of this law is something I continue to focus on today.

This law is hugely important to movements like Me Too and Black Lives Matter because it gives Americans the opportunity to see the messages they want to get out. We all see the videos. Frankly, establishment media wouldn’t even run a lot of it because they would be sued.

So the original interest in this was making sure that the little guy had a chance to be heard. That is the interest today. That is what the Senator from Missouri wants to throw in the trash can. That is No. 1.

No. 2, the effect of what the Senator from Missouri wants to do—and for colleagues who have just come in, I just learned about this 5 minutes before the Senator from Missouri came to the floor. The net effect of this is that Donald Trump can force social media—and he is already working the refs—to print his lies.

The thing that concerned me right at the outset was the lies about vote-by-mail. He wanted to force Twitter to print his lies about vote-by-mail. That, too, is something that we sought to constrain in the bipartisan law. And many people think the 26 words really began a policy of empowering the little guy to be heard.

Now, I am going to wrap up with just one point. Colleagues, the Senator from Missouri talks about how he wants to take on Big Tech. That is his concern. Let’s take on Big Tech.

If you want to take on Big Tech, you can go on my privacy bill. It is called the Mind Your Own Business Act. It is the toughest bill on the table with respect to Big Tech. It says that if an executive, a CEO, of one of the big companies, lies and lies repeatedly, they could be held personally liable, including the prospect of prison time.

So if the Senator from Missouri is serious about taking on Big Tech, I have a bill to do it. That is not what the interest is here. This is all about Donald Trump wanting to force social media to carry his political water and to print his lies.

For that reason—and I would have more to say had I been given some semblance of a courtesy to be able to prepare remarks on this, I would speak in more detail, but for those reasons, at least those three, I object.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I will just say to my friend, the Democratic Senator describes a world that just doesn't exist. He says Section 230 protects the little guy? Section 230 protects the most powerful corporations in the history of the world. Google and Facebook aren't the little guy. Instagram and Twitter aren't the little guy.

Do you know who is left vulnerable by those mega corporations? The people who don't have a voice. The people who, when they get deplatformed, don't have an option. If you are silenced by Google or Facebook or Twitter, what is your option? None. Nothing. You can't be heard. You can't go to court. You can't do anything.

Every American should have the right, if they are unfairly discriminated against because of their political views, to at least be heard in court.

Section 230, as it exists today and as it is currently being applied, protects the most powerful corporations. It protects and has protected human traffickers. It protects some of the worst abuses of free speech in our society. That is why I will continue to fight to have it reformed and continue to fight to give the American people a voice.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I am told the Senator from Arkansas is up, and I will be very brief. I appreciate his courtesy.

Once again, the Senator from Missouri is getting it all wrong. He talks again about how this law—this bipartisan law—is basically not for the little guy, but he is taking on the big guys. Well, the reason that is factually wrong is that on this floor, a previous effort was made to deal with sex trafficking. It was called SESTA and FOSTA, and the desire was—we are all against this horrible smut online. We are all against it. The desire was to block it.

As the debate went forward, I and others said: You are not going to be able to block it. You are going to be able to block Backpage, like what eventually happened under existing law, which I supported—not under this new thing.

Well, guess who supported this SESTA-FOSTA deal that is pretty much like the Senator from Missouri—it was Facebook. Facebook supported the last effort. Last time I looked, they are a pretty big company. So the Senator from Missouri is just getting it all wrong here.

I come back to the proposition—I see my friend from Vermont, who has been really the tech expert here—that what we have always been about is the little guy, and you see it every day with Me Too, Black Lives Matter, and so many voices from the community that, because of this law, can be heard.

I do not—not just on this, because I have objected, so it can't go forward—I do not accept this idea that this

somehow is the path to solving problems in communications, because under SESTA-FOSTA, which is really the kind of model the Senator from Missouri is talking about, the only thing that happened was the horrendous people involved in sex trafficking went to the dark web, and so now we have an even bigger problem.

Mr. President, I don't expect this will be the last time we talk about it, but I would like to repeat to the Senator from Missouri that if the roles were reversed here and I had an idea that I wanted to advance, I would extend a courtesy to give him an opportunity to prepare remarks.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, mercifully, I know of no further debate on the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

Mr. COTTON. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote or change their vote?

The result was announced—yeas 93, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 195 Leg.]

YEAS—93

Alexander	Gillibrand	Reed
Baldwin	Graham	Risch
Barrasso	Grassley	Roberts
Bennet	Hassan	Romney
Blackburn	Hawley	Rosen
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Rounds
Blunt	Hirono	Rubio
Booker	Hoeven	Sanders
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Braun	Inhofe	Schatz
Brown	Jones	Schumer
Burr	Kaine	Scott (FL)
Cantwell	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Shelby
Casey	Lankford	Sinema
Collins	Leahy	Smith
Coons	Lee	Stabenow
Cornyn	Loeffler	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Tester
Cotton	Markey	Thune
Cramer	McConnell	Tillis
Crapo	McSally	Toomey
Daines	Menendez	Udall
Duckworth	Merkley	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murkowski	Warner
Enzi	Murphy	Warren
Ernst	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Perdue	Wicker
Fischer	Peters	Wyden
Gardner	Portman	Young

NAYS—2

Cruz

Paul

NOT VOTING—5

Capito
Cassidy

Harris
Johnson

Moran

The motion was agreed to.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021 AND OTHER EXTENSIONS ACT

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 8337) making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

AMENDMENT NO. 2663

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 2663.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. McCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 2663.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the bill)

At the end add the following.

“This Act shall take effect 1 day after the date of enactment.”

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 2664 TO AMENDMENT NO. 2663

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I have a second degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. McCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 2664 to amendment 2663.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the bill)

Strike “1 day” and insert “2 days”

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk for the underlying bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby

move to bring to a close debate on Calendar No. 552, H.R. 8337, a bill making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.

Mitch McConnell, Richard C. Shelby, Lindsey Graham, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Tom Cotton, Mike Rounds, Thom Tillis, Roy Blunt, Lamar Alexander, Richard Burr, Cory Gardner, John Barrasso, Joni Ernst, Mike Crapo, Rob Portman, James E. Risch, John Hoeven.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call be waived.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

(The remarks of Mr. ENZI, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. BARRASSO pertaining to the introduction of S. 4684 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. ENZI. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

REAFFIRMING THE SENATE'S COMMITMENT TO THE ORDERLY AND PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF POWER

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 718, submitted earlier today.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 718) reaffirming the Senate's commitment to the orderly and peaceful transfer of power called for in the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and 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. 718) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I would like to speak to the resolution.

It is a shame that we have to come and reaffirm our commitment to our country, to our Constitution, and who we are as a people and how we became the greatest country on Earth and the freedoms we all take for granted many, many times.

Sometimes we hear things that challenge that. We heard that yesterday, and we were very concerned about that.

As of today, my friend and colleague from Indiana, Senator BRAUN, basically

wanted to reaffirm our commitment to the Pledge of Allegiance, which is something we should do every day—our Pledge of Allegiance to our flag and to our great country.

What we are doing with this resolution is basically saying that the bedrock of democracy is the orderly and peaceful transfer of power when a President transitions out. This should not be a question. There should not ever be one iota of interruption whatsoever at that peaceful demonstration.

I remember 1960. At that time, it was the race between Senator John Kennedy and Vice President Richard Nixon. It was very, very close. Everyone was on pins and needles, but there was an orderly transfer. Richard Nixon conceded, and to take this out further, he did a peaceful and orderly transfer, and away he went.

Then you had Al Gore—Senator Al Gore at that time, former Vice President Al Gore—and George W. Bush in 2000. We know how that turned out with the chads and all the hanging chads and the consternation of not knowing for so long. Then, basically, for the sake of our country, he did the right thing. Again, we expect that to be done.

We are in the most difficult times right now, and for the President to even address the subject of maybe not knowing if he would accept or not is beyond all of our comprehension that could ever happen in America, that it could ever happen in the discourse and the will of the voters, the verification of the votes and being able to protect the ballot box. We have come too long in our country, and we continue to be challenged.

I believe that to have the leader of the free world talk as if we are an autocracy—authoritarian versus a democracy—is something that alarmed me, along with colleagues on both sides of the aisle. Even as quiet as some may be, I know they are alarmed with that.

What we did is affirm who we are in the Senate and what we believe in. The resolution is very clear. All it says is that we affirm as the Senate our "commitment to the orderly and peaceful transfer of power called for in the Constitution of the United States" and intend that there should be no disruptions by the President or any person in power to overturn the will of the people of the United States. It is really who we are.

Mr. President, it is what you defended, what you fought for, why you entered the service. I am so proud of all the people who have served. Thank you for your service, Mr. President.

Thank you to all the people in West Virginia, the most patriotic people in the world. I have said this many times. I am so proud of my State. We have more veterans per capita than most any State; shed more blood, lost more lives for the cause of freedom than most any State. We never failed to answer the call. We have done the heavy lifting. Our people worked hard, includ-

ing my grandfather and all my relatives. We mined the coal that made the steel that built the guns and ships and the factories and defended our country and our great Nation. We are very proud of all that.

This is not who we are. This is not who we are, and we must speak loudly. This is not politics. This is not Republican or Democrat—make no mistake. This is basically saying that if you believe—for the sake of the Good Lord and all we believe in and our country, this is about maintaining this democracy. That is all this is about—maintaining. We will defend that.

Today, we have just reaffirmed our commitment to the orderly transition of power by the President of the United States, whoever that should be, whenever that might happen; that they must have an orderly transfer that we all will defend and uphold. That is what we affirmed today.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity, and I thank all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. Thank you for standing true for who we are and what we believe in and what we have committed ourselves to.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

REMEMBERING JUSTICE RUTH BADER GINSBURG

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President, I want to rise just briefly to pay tribute to Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

I saw a statement about her in the aftermath of her passing that said she will probably go down in history as one of the greatest women lawyers in the history of the United States. I don't think that does her justice. I want to take the floor to say that Ruth Bader Ginsburg, in my view, will probably go down in history as one of the top three judges and lawyers ever in the history of the United States, male or female. I want to describe why. Before I do, I just want to notice the outpouring of support for her.

In the 4 days after she passed, from Friday night until Tuesday night, my office received 37,000 pieces of correspondence about Justice Ginsburg, praising her, lifting her up as a role model, expressing concern about what the Court would be without her. In my 8 years in the Senate, I have never seen an outpouring of support for an individual like that. That is just an example of how highly we hold her in regard.

Justice Ginsburg is well known and particularly well known in Virginia. One of the opinions she authored that is one of her real pivotal opinions was an opinion that ruled that a public university—the Virginia Military Institute—could not deny access to women

students. That was a very controversial case in Virginia. Justice Ginsburg's opinion was courteous and recognized the great virtue of VMI as an institution but held up its many virtues and values and said women students at this public university should be able to have the same access.

Justice Ginsburg as a Justice has left her mark on our society in such an amazing way.

I want to talk about Ruth Bader Ginsburg the lawyer because I assert that if Ruth Bader Ginsburg had never been on the Supreme Court, she still would have earned her way into one of the greatest American lawyers or jurists of all time. Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

It was a Virginian who wrote into the Declaration of Independence the words that are maybe among some of the most known words in the English language: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal." Those words are so powerful. They set out a powerful North Star for our country in equality and principle but had ambiguity wrapped up in them.

Jefferson, although he believed in equality, knew and was deeply troubled by the fact that slaves and other even freed African Americans at the time were not treated equally. Jefferson wasn't particularly troubled by the fact that women were not treated equally at that time. He had an ability to see what the principle should be but not necessarily to apply it to his own life, which is, frankly, a weakness that I think we all have suffered from during our life at times, but at least he set out the right principle and said that it applied to men.

I think you can look at the history of our country as a North Star was set for us in 1776, and over time, we sort of progressively realized, wow, that is what equality means. We have to orient closer to the star. A sailor can steer by a star without ever reaching it, and maybe, because we are imperfect people, we can orient by the star of equality and never get fully there because we are imperfect. When we orient by it, we do pretty well.

In the aftermath of the Civil War, the Constitution was dramatically rewritten with the addition of the 13th Amendment, banning slavery; the 14th Amendment, creating due process and equal protection of the laws; and the 15th Amendment, blocking limitations of voting based on race.

I want to talk for a minute the 14th Amendment. The 14th Amendment might be the longest amendment in the Constitution. It is power-packed.

Every citizen is entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizenship. No one can be "deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," but especially—that echoing of what Jefferson said—all persons are entitled to the "equal protection of the laws."

The 14th Amendment is interesting because in other parts of the amendment, it talks about what you get if you are a citizen, but on the equal pro-

tection side, you don't have to be a citizen. All persons are entitled to "equal protection of the laws."

When that was passed by Congress and ratified by States in 1870, the Constitution fundamentally changed. One of the fascinating things is, as soon as the Constitution had this 14th Amendment with this particular clause in it guaranteeing equal protection of the laws—let me tell you about one of the first cases that came to the Supreme Court.

A woman by the name of Myra Bradwell, living in Illinois, wanted to be licensed to practice law. She wanted to be a lawyer, just like Ruth Bader Ginsburg. Illinois would not allow her to practice law because she was a woman. She said: Wait a minute. We have a 14th Amendment, and it guarantees me the privileges and immunities of being a U.S. citizen, guarantees me equal protection of the laws.

She took her case all the way up to the U.S. Supreme Court after Illinois denied her a law license. In 1871, 1 year after the Constitution had been amended to guarantee the equality of every person, by an 8-to-1 decision, the Supreme Court ruled that Myra Bradwell could not practice law and Illinois could limit law practice to men if that is what they chose.

Let me read from that opinion. Justice Bradley wrote an opinion then on the Court. Here is what he said:

The natural and proper timidity and delicacy which belongs to the female sex evidently unfits it for many of the occupations of civil life. . . . The paramount destiny and mission of women are to fulfill the noble and benign offices of wife and mother. This is the law of the Creator.

By an 8-to-1 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court, on which Ruth Bader Ginsburg would later sit after a distinguished career as an attorney, said that Illinois could deprive women of the ability to practice the profession of lawyer.

When did the Supreme Court change that ruling? It is still kind of shocking to me that it was not until 1971—100 years later, in a case called *Reed v. Reed*, a case that came out of the State court system in Idaho—that Chief Justice Warren Burger, for a unanimous Court, said: Wait a minute. The 14th Amendment says all persons are entitled to the equal protection of the laws. Guess what. That applies to women.

How the Court in 1871 could have read those words and said it didn't apply to women is kind of hard to imagine, but it should make us humble because it should suggest that even educated, smart people could get things wrong.

Yet, 100 years later, in 1971, there was *Reed v. Reed*, which was a technical, quirky case about Idaho law that preferred men over women to be executors of estates so that, if there were two with equal claims in terms of being a relation of somebody who died intestate, they would prefer a man over a woman. That was a quirky, technical

case that came to the Supreme Court. After 101 years, following the passage of the 14th Amendment, the Supreme Court said: Wait a minute. Women are citizens. Women are people. Women are entitled to equality.

Who wrote the brief in that case?

The brief in that case was written by a talented, young lawyer who had been one of nine in her class at Harvard Law School, who had often been told she couldn't do this or she couldn't do that, and who hadn't often been offered jobs along the way. The brief in that case was written by Ruth Bader Ginsburg. In very, very characteristic humility, she was the brains behind the case, but she allowed the case to be argued in the Supreme Court by the Idaho attorney who was very close to Mrs. Reed, who was pursuing the appeal in the Supreme Court.

When *Reed v. Reed* was decided, it was an earthquake. After 100 years, to finally say that, of course, women are equal, and, of course, women can make claims under the 14th Amendment, it was an earthquake, and it affected all aspects of American law.

Immediately after *Reed v. Reed*, Congress went through the entire United States Code. There were dozens—possibly hundreds—of distinctions in the code that gave preference to men over women or made some distinction between men and women. Yet, after *Reed v. Reed*, Congress scrubbed the laws of this country to eliminate second-class status for women, at least in law. We haven't completely gotten there but maybe in practice.

The State legislatures of all 50 States also did the same. There were all kinds of quirky and archaic rules that held women back in property and in civil matters—laws that, for example, said that a married woman, because of being married, couldn't prosecute a rape charge against her husband or that it was a defense to rape if the man married the woman—that this could be a complete defense and could wipe out criminal offenses.

All of these weird distinctions in law that had been allowed since the beginning of our country, even with a Constitution that guaranteed women's equality, were suddenly under the microscope with a new way of looking at our society, and it changed because of this tiny giant, Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

That is the only point that I really want to make today on the floor. As a Justice, Ruth Bader Ginsburg changed our country and had a big impact in Virginia in the decision about the Virginia Military Institute. That decision was about one institution, but it became a decision that applied to all institutions—that public educational institutions cannot deprive women of equal access to the educational experience.

I will just conclude where I started.

If Ruth Bader Ginsburg had never been a Supreme Court Justice, the work that she had done as an architect of helping the American legal system

but also the American citizens understand that equal protection of the laws applies to women just like they apply to men would have entitled her to have been viewed as one of the most impactful lawyers of all time.

I would put her up with John Marshall, the first great Chief Justice of the Court, who really had to form so many of the doctrines that we now sort of take for granted about our American jurisprudence, and Thurgood Marshall, who, in many ways, carried the same fight for equality to make us realize that it applied to people regardless of the color of their skin and then served on the Supreme Court. They are the two lawyers of whom I think when I think of Ruth Bader Ginsburg, and I am not sure that anyone else is in the same class with her other than those two.

It is a sad time when someone of such magnitude passes, but I can tell from the 37,000 pieces of correspondence that my office received in the first 4 days after she left that, if you measure a life not by the day that it ends but by the influence that it has and the example that it sets, it is also a time in which we can just admire, be in awe of, and celebrate the accomplishments of a wonderful American.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRAUN). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. UDALL. 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. UDALL. Mr. President, last Friday, as the Jewish New Year began, Rosh Hashanah, our Nation lost a titan of justice and an unmatched force for good—Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

According to Jewish tradition, a person who dies on Rosh Hashanah is a *tzaddik*—a person of great righteousness. Justice Ginsburg, who was only the seventh Jewish Supreme Court Justice and the first female Jewish Justice, was, indeed, righteous.

I and Jill, my wife, were proud to call Ruth a friend, and like all Santa Feans, we are proud that Ruth graced our city at the Santa Fe Opera every summer. She loved New Mexico, and New Mexico loved her. Our hearts are with Justice Ginsburg's family.

You shared a great national treasure with all of us, and we are eternally grateful.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg was 1 of only 12 women who graduated from Columbia Law School in 1959. With a young child in tow, she tied for first in her class. Talk about a trailblazer. Indeed, RBG, as she is so affectionately called, blazed so many trails—too many to list. She was the first woman to serve on two major law reviews and one of the first female law professors in the Nation. She cofounded the first law journal on women's rights, and coau-

thored the first casebook on gender discrimination.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg had to push open those doors because no one opened them for her. She was no stranger to gender discrimination. She was demoted at work when she became pregnant with her first child. She was refused a U.S. Supreme Court clerkship because she was a woman. She was also paid less than her male counterparts as a law professor.

Always driven toward justice, RBG became the leading legal mind behind incrementally dismantling gender discrimination laws in the United States. She spearheaded the strategy to apply the 14th Amendment—requiring equal protection under the law—to women, and she won in the Supreme Court five times. Her victories helped to take down the mass of legal structures relegating women to second-class status. She accomplished what was nearly impossible and expanded who is included in “We the People,” and her quest for justice never ended.

As a jurist, she authored groundbreaking opinions—striking down strict requirements on abortion clinics that were designed to put them out of business, establishing the right of persons with mental illness to be treated in the community instead of in institutions, and opening up the Virginia Military Institute to female cadets, which, I think, Senator KAINE talked about a little bit earlier.

She was also as well known for her forceful dissents. “I dissent” has become a rallying cry against an activist conservative Court.

In 2013, when the Court struck down the preclearance provisions of the Voting Rights Act, Justice Ginsburg declared: “‘Hubris’ is a fit word for today’s demolition of the VRA.” She observed that striking down voting protections because they worked too well was like “throwing away your umbrella in a rainstorm because you are not getting wet.”

Justice Ginsburg was brilliant, determined, and courageous.

Now, as her long and well-lived life has come to an end and as the Nation mourns, it is only fitting that she continue making firsts—as the first woman to lie in state in the Capitol. All of us—women and men alike—owe a debt of gratitude to Justice Ginsburg and to her righteous and unwavering commitment to justice and equality under the law.

As you have now heard many times, Justice Ginsburg’s last words to the American public were “My most fervent wish is that I will not be replaced until a new president is installed.”

Yet, mere hours after the Supreme Court announced Justice Ginsburg’s passing, while the Nation was in mourning, Leader MCCONNELL announced he would replace her before the current Presidency ends.

Let me say this: While my heart is broken, my soul is on fire.

Not only are Senate Republicans dis-

quest, they are turning their back on the principle that they claimed was pure just 4 years ago.

In February 2016, Justice Scalia passed away a full 9 months before a Presidential election. At that time, the majority leader refused to hold hearings on President Obama’s highly qualified nominee, proclaiming:

The American people should have a voice in the selection of their next Supreme Court Justice. Therefore, this vacancy should not be filled until we have a new president.

Those words meant nothing. They were deceitful tricks in pursuit of raw power, and they have brought shame upon this body.

Election day is only 40 days away, but it is more accurate to say that the election ends in 40 days, because the election is actually underway today. Voters are already voting in 29 States. More than half of the States are voting. Tens of millions of Americans will cast their votes before election day. The leader’s vow to vote to replace Justice Ginsburg is a slap in the face to these voters and runs roughshod over the Constitution.

Senator MCCONNELL is moving at lightning speed to steal the second Supreme Court seat because he knows this President faces an uncertain electoral future. He is scared to let the American people, as he put it, “have a voice in the selection of their next Supreme Court Justice.”

This hypocrisy is only outmatched by the utter disdain for American voters—disdain for their intelligence, disdain for their will.

But the real scandal will be what this means to the American people. On November 10, 7 days after election day, the Supreme Court will hear argument on the legality of the Affordable Care Act, or what many call the ACA. After failing to repeal the ACA in Congress, now the Republicans are trying to destroy it in the courts, and they are rushing to fill this vacancy with a judge who will do that work for them.

The Trump administration is standing with 20 Republican Governors and attorneys general who are asking the Supreme Court to strike down the ACA. Republicans are trying to take away Americans’ healthcare in the middle of the worst pandemic in a century. It is unforgivable.

By overwhelming numbers, the American people support the ACA. Before the ACA, insurance companies could deny healthcare insurance to people with preexisting conditions. Up to 129 million Americans under age 65 have preexisting conditions. The millions of people who have been infected by COVID-19 now have a preexisting condition for the rest of their lives. In my home State of New Mexico, more than 840,000 people live with a preexisting condition. Because of the ACA, 23 million more Americans have healthcare insurance, and millions more have Medicaid expansion. This includes hundreds of thousands of New Mexicans.

When the ACA was challenged years ago, the Supreme Court upheld it by a 5-to-4 vote. We are one vote away from the decimation of our healthcare rights at a time when nearly 7 million Americans have contracted COVID-19.

The threat is not only to the ACA but also to women's reproductive healthcare, our environmental protections, and what is left of our campaign finance limits. So we know why they are moving at a record pace to fill this seat.

But while the President and the majority leader want to rush through a lifetime Justice in just a few weeks, COVID relief has languished on Senator MCCONNELL's desk for months. Millions of Americans are out of work. Small businesses are closing their doors. Schools can't reopen safely. Parents are burning the candle at both ends, working and caring for kids at home. State, local, and Tribal governments can't meet budgets for essential services.

The American people desperately need another relief package, but the Senate Republicans and the President don't think there is any urgency. Leader MCCONNELL said that himself.

According to the President, COVID-19 "affects virtually nobody." The President said that—"affects virtually nobody."

This virus that "affects virtually nobody" is the third leading cause of death in the United States, has taken more lives in 8 short months than the Vietnam and Middle East wars combined, and has sent our economy into a nosedive not seen since the Great Depression.

We talk a lot about priorities here in the Senate. Right now you are seeing Senate Republican priorities in stark relief. They will rush a lifetime Supreme Court pick in weeks—violating every principle they established themselves—to please their far-right donors. But they will neglect relief for you—for struggling families, for people out of work, for people sick and dying—for months.

Finally, we cannot ignore the fact that the President has explicitly said he wants to fill this vacancy to help decide the 2020 election in his favor. He has repeatedly lied that absentee ballots, votes from Democratic areas, or votes that are tabulated after election day are somehow fraudulent.

And like an authoritarian, he does not even try to correct himself when his lies are debunked. Instead, he openly admits he wants the Supreme Court to decide the election by disqualifying votes he does not like and even refuses to commit to a peaceful transfer of power.

The Senate should not become an accomplice to this corrupt scheme that threatens the future of our democracy, and every Senate Republican should condemn the President's refusal to commit to give up power peacefully.

I would note that several of my Republican friends have stood up and

have said that there should be a peaceful transition of power, and I applaud them for that.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—MOTIONS TO RECONSIDER

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that with respect to the nominations confirmed this week, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

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

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of proceedings be approved to date.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

RECOGNIZING GOLD SHAW FARM

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, agriculture has always been at the heart of Vermont's economy. For generations, families across Vermont have made a living through agriculture, tilling our rocky soil and raising livestock on our hillsides. Farming in Vermont has always been a challenging yet very rewarding way of life. Now more than ever, it is clear to see the obstacles faced by farmers. I would like to take a moment to recognize Gold Shaw Farm, a farm founded by a husband and wife team in northeastern Vermont. Morgan and Allison Gold, the owners of Gold Shaw Farm, have found a very interesting way to meet these challenges, supplement their agricultural income, adapt their practices, and share their work with the world.

Morgan and Allison Gold moved to Peacham, VT, and established their farm in 2016. On their 150-acre plot, the Golds raise chickens, geese, ducks, and sheep and cultivate a variety of vegetables and berries. Soon after they started farming, the Golds began filming their daily activities and posting them on YouTube. The farm may be small, but over the years, Gold Shaw Farm has amassed a very large and loyal fan base that tune in regularly to watch as Morgan and Allison collect eggs, chase ducks, and play with their dog, Toby.

Some of the farm's fans have even driven all the way to Peacham to buy eggs and visit the farm. With the help of their growing audience, the Golds hope to expand their farm into a larger sustainable operation. Starting and maintaining a farm is challenging work, but in the Golds' model, we see innovative and creative ways to not only document farming experiences, but share those experiences with the world and hopefully inspire a new generation of farmers. I look forward to tuning in to watch their progress.

Earlier this year, the Golds were profiled in *The New York Times*, and I ask unanimous consent that the article, "In a Wistful Age, Farmers Find a New Angle: Chores" be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the *New York Times*, Aug. 7, 2020]

IN A WISTFUL AGE, FARMERS FIND A NEW ANGLE: CHORES

(By Ellen Barry)

PEACHAM, VT.—The sweet smell of hay rose off the earth on a recent evening, as Morgan Gold strode across his farmyard in heavy boots. He crossed the paddock, scanning for new eggs, water levels, infected peck wounds, rips in the fence line.

But mainly—let's be honest—he was looking for content.

Though Mr. Gold sells poultry and eggs from his duck farm in Vermont's northeast corner, most of what he produces as a farmer is, well, entertainment.

Mr. Gold, who is short and stocky, with the good-natured ease of a standup comedian, does his chores while carrying a digital camera in one hand and murmuring into a microphone.

Then, twice a week, like clockwork, he posts a short video on YouTube about his exploits as a neophyte farmer, often highlighting failures or pratfalls. Keeping a close eye on analytics, he has boosted his YouTube audiences high enough to provide a steady advertising revenue of around \$2,500 to \$4,000 a month, about eight times what he earns from selling farm products.

This part of New England is rocky, hilly and isolated, and generations of small farmers have cast about for new ways to scrape out a living: the sleigh rides, the alpacas, the therapy ponies, the pick-your-own hemp. It is a new thing, though, to make farm life into reality TV.

Mr. Gold, 40, has learned the hard way—he tried to take a month off last winter—that any gap in his YouTube publication schedule results in a steep drop-off in audience. So he keeps a running list of themes that could be fodder for future videos. It reads, in part:

Should I Feed My Dog Eggs?

Don't Trust This Duck

My Homestead Is a Dumpster Fire

What Does My Guard Dog Do All Day?

He has learned, through trial and error, what works with an audience. The sheepdog-mounted GoPro didn't work. ("People were like, 10 seconds and I was puking," said his wife, Allison Ebrahimi Gold.) Slow, sumptuous drone footage of his sun-dappled 150 acres, land porn for wistful cubicle dwellers—that definitely works.

Character development works, as demonstrated by Mr. Gold's most popular video, "Our Freakishly Huge Duck (This Is Not NORMAL)," which, as he would put it, blew the doors off. Slow-motion footage of wagging goose butts, set to a bouncy, whimsical orchestral soundtrack, works.

But few things compel audiences, he came to realize, more than a real-life setback. He came to this realization last summer when a mink broke into his duck hutch, leaving its interior spattered with eggs and blood and feathers.

"It was one of the most depressing days of my life," he said, adding, "but at the same time, I'm thinking, 'How is the audience going to react to this sort of thing?'"

The next videos, which featured freaky night-vision footage of the offending mink, helped boost Mr. Gold's YouTube audience toward the 100,000-viewer threshold. And it helped him understand his own place in the universe of farmer-influencers, which tilts heavily toward the how-to genre.

"The storytelling part is what I'm good at," he said. "I'm not that good at the farming part." It is a paradox that the less financially viable small farming becomes, the more that Americans want to experience it firsthand.

This idea is as old as the dude ranch; video streaming of farm life is only the most recent iteration. Amy Fewell, the founder of Homesteaders of America, said the number of farmers who earn substantial income off YouTube channels is steadily climbing, and now stands at around 50. Some of them earn money through product endorsement deals, like Al Lumnah, who posts videos five days a week from his farm in Littleton, N.H.

It's a lot of work: Mr. Lumnah wakes up at 3:30 a.m. so he can edit the previous day's footage in time to post new video at 6 a.m., which his 210,000 regular viewers, who are scattered as far as Cambodia and India, have come to expect. "People will say, it's lunchtime here in Ukraine," Mr. Lumnah said.

Others, like Justin Rhodes, a farmer in North Carolina, have parlayed a giant YouTube audience into a dues-paying membership enterprise—he has 2,000 fans who pay annual fees of up to \$249 for private instruction and direct communication, via text message. "We don't sell a single farm product," Mr. Rhodes said. "Our farm product is education and entertainment."

Mr. Gold, who moved to Vermont and started his YouTube channel four years ago, has not reached that point. He still has a full-time job, as a marketing executive for an insurance company, and so far has refused the endorsement deals. He has built up his flocks of chicken, geese and ducks to 100, and is hoping to add cows next spring.

He's certainly captured the interest of the farmers who surround him in Peacham, said Tom Galinat, a neighbor whose family farms 550 acres.

Farmers here struggle to eke out a living from a rocky, uneven soil and hostile climate, and they are astounded—in some cases a little jealous—to discover that Mr. Gold is internet famous, he said.

"He's found a way to way to monetize farming with less physical labor," Mr. Galinat said. "Some guys are like, this is silly, since he's farming 20 ducks. But at the same time, he's making more than other farmers who have 500 acres of land."

But Mr. Galinat, who is also Peacham's town clerk, counts himself among a younger generation of farmers who are learning from Mr. Gold.

"He has taught me I am no longer selling hay, I am selling a lifestyle," he said. "He's really selling himself—his emotions, his opinions, his downfalls, his successes. Boom! That's it, that's the way forward."

As Mr. Gold's audience has grown, he has at times been taken aback by the enthusiasm.

Several dozen viewers have driven all the way to Peacham and knocked on his door, hoping to buy eggs or talk about ducks, something his wife described as "really distressing." "Morgan is so vulnerable on film," she said, "that people assume they know us as people."

Most of it is nice, though. Viewers send handcrafted accessories for his outbuildings, like a plaque that says, in elaborate lettering, "Ye Olde Quack House." When one of the Golds' barn cats was hit by a car recently, at least 50 viewers offered cash to cover her medical bills.

Samier Elrasoul, a nursing student in Howell, Mich., is so devoted to Mr. Gold's videos that he got a vanity license plate reading QUACKN, in honor of the catchphrase—"Release the Quacken!"—that Mr. Gold exclaims when he frees his ducks from their hutch in the morning.

Mr. Elrasoul, 34, says the videos inspire him because he, too, has a dead-end job—he works as a supervisor at Starbucks—and he, too, harbors a dream of changing his life.

"Seeing some guy just like me, just dropping everything and doing what he's passionate about, was very encouraging to see," he said. "I'm like, wow, he's living his dream."

For others, Mr. Gold's farm has provided a haven in a difficult time. Charlotte Schmoll, who is 6 and lives in Portland, Ore., spent days at the beginning of lockdown watching Mr. Gold's videos over and over. She announced last month that she, too, plans to raise ducks in Vermont.

"One of the questions that comes up when we watch shows is, 'Is this real? Did this happen?'" said her mother, Julie Schmoll. "That's one of the things she liked about Mr. Rogers, and maybe she likes about the duck farmer, that he is also quote-unquote true, or real."

Mr. Gold does wonder, sometimes, about what it means, in the long term, to make his life into a story. When the cat was hit by a car, he found himself reflexively converting the event into a script, and stopped to ask himself who he was becoming.

"It's like, how much is the experience and how much is the packaging of the experience, and how do you distinguish between the two," he said. "Because you almost go, 'I had a duck die, let me think about the first act here, and the second act.'"

And still, the show goes on. Late on a recent evening, Mr. Gold was putting finishing touches on a video about his dog, Toby, who has never quite grown into his intended role as a duck herder.

Early drafts of the video had focused on how much the dog had improved.

But there was something dishonest about that, Mr. Gold realized that evening, as he and Ms. Gold flung themselves around the paddock, trying to catch birds with string nets, while the dog looked on placidly, thumping his tail.

Now, in the gathering dark, Mr. Gold was rewriting the ending to one that emphasized his acceptance of the dog's true nature.

It's always difficult to bring closure to a video, Ms. Gold said. It was almost 9 o'clock, and she was hoping to go inside.

"You have to create an end," she said. "Because the truth is, we do this every day, so there's not really an end."

But Mr. Gold, for his part, was pleased. "I love it when a story has a good moral," he said.

BUDGET ENFORCEMENT LEVELS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, BBEDCA, establishes statutory limits on discretionary spending and allows for various adjustments to those limits. In addition, sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 allow the Chairman of the Budget Committee to establish and make revisions to allocations, aggregates, and levels consistent with those adjustments.

The Senate will soon consider H.R. 8337, the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act. This measure includes two provisions, found in sections 126 and 163, that are designated as being for emergency purposes pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of BBEDCA. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that these provisions will have no net effect on budget authority but would result in \$92 million in outlays in fiscal year 2021.

As a result of the emergency designations, I am revising the outlay allocation to the Committee on Appropriations by \$92 million in fiscal year 2021. Further, I am increasing the budgetary outlay aggregate for fiscal year 2021 by equivalent amounts.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables, which provide details about the adjustment, be printed in the RECORD.

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

REVISION TO BUDGETARY AGGREGATES

(Pursuant to Sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974—\$ Millions)

	2021
Current Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority	3,832,200
Outlays	4,008,705
Adjustments:	
Budget Authority	0
Outlays	92
Revised Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority	3,832,200
Outlays	4,008,797

REVISION TO SPENDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE
ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

(Pursuant to Sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974—\$ Millions)

	2021
Current Allocation:	
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	671,500
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	626,500
General Purpose Outlays	1,584,277
Adjustments:	
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	0
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	0
General Purpose Outlays	92
Revised Allocation:	
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	671,500
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	626,500
General Purpose Outlays	1,584,369

Memorandum: Detail of Adjustments Made Above

	OCO	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Wildfire Suppression	U.S. Census	Total
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Purpose Outlays	0	0	0	92	0	0	92

NATIONAL DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION ACT

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I rise to enter into a colloquy with the junior Senator from Nevada, regarding sections 2861 and 2862 of title XXVIII of the National Defense Authorization Act that was recently considered by the Senate. These two sections of the bill include complex, intertwined history of public lands, Nevada's cultures and economy, Native American Tribes, and the Silver State's proud role in hosting and training our men and women in uniform.

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, I thank the senior Senator from Nevada for joining me today for this colloquy. The Senator correctly notes that these two sections of the National Defense Authorization Act raise profound historical public policy questions about how to protect our public lands, recognize the voices and issues raised by Native American Tribes, local governments and concerned citizens, and maintain Nevada's proud role in support of our Nation's Armed Forces and our national security. These public policy questions are amongst the most consequential natural resource issues facing the Silver State and have prompted Nevadans from every corner of our State to engage on the best path forward.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I thank the junior Senator from Nevada for her partnership on these important questions. This year's annual defense authorization bill is more than 1,000 pages long, but sections 2861 and 2862 together take up less than one page. As the Senator knows, while the legislative text seems quite simple, significant and historical public policy questions underpin these two sections of the bill.

Section 2861 provides for a 20-year extension of the public land withdrawals specific to Fallon Range Training Complex which is utilized by the U.S. Navy. Section 2862 provides for a similar 20-year extension of the public land withdrawals specific to the Nevada Test and Training Range, otherwise known as NTTR, which is utilized by the U.S. Air Force. The reality of what this legislation means to our constituents in Nevada, our Nation's public lands, and its potential impact for current and future generations is far more complex. Given the importance of the public lands, Native American Tribes, Nevada's culture and economy, and our Nation's military, can the junior Senator from Nevada provide more detail on that history with respect to NTTR?

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, to best answer the Senator's question, it is important to start with the history of the Desert National Wildlife Refuge. The

establishment of the Desert National Wildlife Refuge predates the Nevada Test and Training Range and was created by President Franklin Roosevelt on May 20, 1936, via Executive Order 7373.

FDR created the Desert Game Range, as it was known then, to provide habitat and protection for desert bighorn sheep, Nevada's State animal. Originally the Range totaled more than 2.25 million acres, including lands both north and south of U.S. Highway 95.

We know even more today about the value of this area. The Desert National Wildlife Refuge contains six mountain ranges and seven distinct life zones, with elevations ranging from 2,200 feet to nearly 10,000 feet. The variations in elevation and rainfall have created diverse habitats, necessary for its hundreds of species of native flora and fauna to live and flourish. There are currently two species listed as endangered or threatened: notably the Pahrump Poolfish and the Desert Tortoise. This area was under the joint administration of the Bureau of Fisheries, the predecessor to the Fish and Wildlife Service—USFWS—which was not created until 1940, and the Bureau of Land Management—BLM.

Today, the Desert National Wildlife Refuge is the largest wildlife refuge outside Alaska. The Refuge has gone through various legislative boundary adjustments and currently encompasses 1.615 million acres of the Mojave Desert. Public Land Order 4079, issued on August 26, 1966, and corrected on September 23, 1966, revoked EO 7373. This PLO changed the name to the Desert National Wildlife Range, reduced its size to 1.588 million acres, and transferred sole administration to the USFWS. Lands withdrawn in PLO 4079 were set aside specifically for the protection, enhancement, and maintenance of wildlife resources, including bighorn sheep. Then, in 1974, as part of a Wilderness review required by the Wilderness Act of 1964, 1.3 million acres of the Desert National Wildlife Refuge were proposed as Wilderness by USFWS. This history is important, but these lands also remain central to Native American Tribes in Nevada.

Could the senior Senator from Nevada expand upon their importance?

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I thank the junior Senator for her question and would begin by noting that the mountains of southern Nevada are sacred lands, where Native Americans carved their stories onto its mountains and cliffs and left artifacts which detail how they lived and thrived. The bighorn sheep which are central to this area are sacred to Nevada's Native American Tribes, including the Moapa Band of Paiutes, who

are among the most acutely impacted by these public policy questions raised by Senator ROSEN. The creation story told by the Moapa Band of Paiutes include references to bighorn sheep, and the Las Vegas Paiutes also regard the Desert National Wildlife Refuge as culturally significant. With the history of the Refuge properly established, can my colleague, a former member of the House Armed Services Committee, help provide history on NTTR?

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, the history of NTTR begins in the 1940s when it was known as the Las Vegas Bombing and Gunnery Range, later changed to the Nellis Air Force Range in October 1987, and finally to NTTR in August 2003.

The NTTR is a military training area consisting of approximately 2.9 million acres of Federal land used by the U.S. Air Force Warfare Center at Nellis Air Force Base in southern Nevada. The NTTR includes a "simulated Integrated Air Defense System" and several individual ranges with 12,000 targets. The NTTR area has been used for aerial gunnery and bombing, nuclear tests, as a proving ground and flight test area, and for aircraft control and warning exercises.

These 2.9 million acres have been withdrawn from public use and reserved for military use, including the approximately 842,254 acres of the Desert National Wildlife Refuge land that overlaps with the NTTR. The legislative history surrounding this history begins in 1940, with Executive Order 8578 giving the military joint administration with USFWS of the western half of the Desert National Wildlife Refuge, for war purposes and restricting public access. The NTTR land withdrawals were extended in 1962, with the issuance of PLO 2613, and in 1986, the withdrawals were extended for another 15 years with P.L. 99-606. Most recently, the withdrawals, were again extended through 2021, with P.L. 106-65 signed in 1999.

This law in 1999, included as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000—P.L. 106-65—transferred primary jurisdiction of 110,000 acres of bombing impact areas on the Desert National Wildlife Refuge from the USFWS to the Department of Defense. These lands were reserved for use by the Secretary of the Air Force as an armament and high hazard testing area; for training for aerial gunnery, rocketry, electronic warfare, and tactical maneuvering and air support; and for equipment and tactics development and testing.

More recently, in 2014, the House of Representatives considered legislation, H.R. 4253, which proposed repealing the existing withdrawals found in section

3015 in P.L. 106-65. Furthermore, the legislation would have permanently transferred administrative jurisdiction of the withdrawn lands in Nevada and put them under control of the Air Force. This same provision was again included in the 2015 NDAA, H.R. 1735, which was ultimately vetoed by President Obama. In 2018, the House of Representatives included provisions which would have again attempted to repeal the existing withdrawals found in Section 3015 in P.L. 106-65 and permanently transferred administrative jurisdiction of the withdrawn lands to the Air Force.

With that history established, can Senator Cortez Masto provide the history behind the legislation that is still under consideration by the Congress?

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I appreciate that question, because the process by which we find ourselves considering this legislation began on August 25, 2016, when the Air Force published a notice in the Federal Register to notify the public that it would begin preparing a legislative environmental impact statement related to the NTTR. This process, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, kicked off public, Native American, and government agency engagement on any potential expansion of the NTTR.

The outreach and scoping process on the proposed update to the legislative environmental impact statement was flawed from the beginning. For instance, in a letter dated March 8, 2018, Nevada's former Governor Brian Sandoval, a Republican, wrote to the Air Force that "during the preparation of the legislative environmental impact statement, there was little interaction with our state agencies" and that "better coordination with the Nevada Department of Wildlife would have led to a more complete analysis and an opportunity to develop a compromise alternative that would both enhance training opportunities for the Air Force and continue to provide essential protections for Nevada's wildlife and outdoor recreational experiences." Unfortunately, the process for incorporating concerns expressed with the Air Force's plans for the NTTR have not improved over time. All told, more than 30,000 comments were submitted to the Air Force during their consideration of the legislative environmental impact statement, but these concerns were largely ignored by the Air Force and left unaddressed in the final documents released by the Air Force in October 2018.

The issue was considered by the 80th session of the Nevada Legislature which, on a nearly unanimous basis, passed Assembly Joint Resolution 2—AJR 2. AJR2 strongly urged Congress to "reject any proposal by the United States Air Force to expand its use of land or exercise of jurisdiction within the Desert National Wildlife Refuge beyond that which it currently possesses and to limit any proposal to extend the Air Force's authority over the Nevada

Test and Training Range to not more than 20 years." The legislature further urged Congress "to work collaboratively with all interested parties to develop a compromise alternative that would both enhance training opportunities for the United States Air Force and continue to provide essential protections for Nevada's wildlife and outdoor recreational experiences for Nevadans and visitors."

The inability for the legislative environmental impact statement to yield a consensus, compromise proposal was a major factor in my decision to begin developing my own legislation on this subject with my colleagues in the Nevada congressional delegation. My goal was to find a solution that would allow the Air Force to modernize its training while also respecting and preserving one of the country's largest wildlife refuges. This process included extensive discussions and engagement with Nevada stakeholders including Tribal communities, conservationists, sportsmen and hunters, private landowners, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the United States Air Force.

Among other items, our legislation, S. 3145, firmly establishes public access to the Desert National Wildlife Refuge, provides that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service maintain primary jurisdiction over the entirety of the Refuge, preserves Fish and Wildlife Service jurisdiction on Refuge lands east of the historic Alamo/Old Corn Creek Road, creates several Wilderness areas, and establishes an interagency committee for resolving management conflicts between the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It also allows for the Air Force, in consultation with the Department of the Interior, to place up to 15 threat emitters to maximize and enhance realistic pilot training, provides a buffer zone west of the historic Alamo/Old Corn Creek Road, and provides a modest expansion of the NTTR to facilitate increased training activity on an additional 86,000 acres.

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, I thank the senior Senator for her comprehensive answer. As I have previously stated, I am hopeful this bipartisan compromise legislation will help resolve land management conflicts, preserve public access to the Desert National Wildlife Refuge, and serve to strengthen our national security. I have met with environmental advocates, Tribal leaders, and Air Force senior leadership on this issue. I will continue working with our local stakeholders—including military leaders, environmental and wildlife advocates, and members of Nevada's Tribal communities—to make sure all voices are heard.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I appreciate the Senator's partnership on this matter and share the Senator's commitment to ensuring an effective answer to the previously noted public policy questions. While the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 that was approved by the

Senate on July 23, 2020, does not address the breadth of issues covered in our legislation, I hope it will provide an impetus for continued engagement so that we can build momentum within Congress, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Interior, and in Nevada for our bill. I will, and I am sure I speak for my colleagues in the Nevada delegation on this matter, commit to work with any and all reasonable parties on this matter. I hope that we can solve this matter with an eye towards its history in Nevada, our commitment to Native American Tribes, our precious public lands, our men and women in uniform, and our national security.

In addition, I would like to recognize Congressman HORSFORD and the other members of the Nevada congressional delegation for their efforts in the House to ensure that impacted Nevadan stakeholders will be properly engaged and have a voice in the management and of the Federal lands on which the Air Force operates in southern Nevada. His efforts will help guarantee improved decision making and collaboration amongst the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Air Force as it pertains to the joint use of the Nevada Test and Training Range and Desert National Wildlife Refuge. I welcome his contributions in a final product approved by the full Congress.

Would the junior Senator also care to comment on section 2861?

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. As previously noted, section 2861 provides for a 20-year extension of the public land withdrawals specific to the Fallon Range Training Complex which is utilized by the U.S. Navy. Just like with section 2862, while this provision of the bill before us seems relatively simple, the underlying issues presented by the Fallon Range Training Complex present a range of complicated issues centered upon public lands, sovereign Tribal governments in Nevada and environmental justice, public access and recreation, energy and transportation infrastructure, and the ability for future economic development.

Could the senior Senator from Nevada provide more detail on some of this underlying history which helps make section 2861 so important to our constituents?

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I thank the junior Senator for the question. To begin, as before, it is important to understand the larger history in this area of Nevada before one can reasonably understand the magnitude of historical issues at play.

The military's history in Fallon dates back to 1942 when the Civil Aviation Administration and Army Corps of Aviation began construction of an airfield as part of the Western Defense Program. The Navy assumed control in 1943, and the following year, Naval Auxiliary Air Station Fallon was commissioned. In the early 1950s, additional training ranges were established

under Public Land Order 898 which withdrew 56,011 acres of public land for military use. In 1986—P.L. 99-606—and 1999—P.L. 106-65—Congress enacted legislation on this general subject by withdrawing additional public lands for military activities. The law passed in 1999 was especially noteworthy. This law represented a major change to the local customs, culture, and economy because it withdrew approximately 201,933 acres of land for military use for 20 years. The Fallon Range Training Complex now encompasses more than 230,000 acres of public land because of numerous map revisions and land surveys by the BLM since 1999. These land withdrawals, which took effect on November 6, 2001, expire on November 5, 2021, absent congressional reauthorization.

While this history is important, it is also important to understand that the history in this area did not begin when the military became an integral part of the community. One such example is the Walker River Paiute Tribe, a federally recognized sovereign nation. One range, Bravo 19, of the larger Fallon Range Training Complex, is located directly adjacent to WRPT reservation land and the Navy, as far back as 1942, has conducted military testing and training on lands adjacent to the WRPT reservation. The National Congress of American Indians—NCAI—go into more detail on the close physical proximity between these entities in Resolution No. ECWS-19004. The NCAI notes that the Walker River Paiute reservation land is “south and adjacent to Bravo 19, which is one of the training areas for Naval Air Station (NAS) Fallon” and that the “Navy has encumbered tribal land (est. 6,000 acres), which has been contaminated with live ordnance, caused historical damage to range wells and facilities and has left such land useless as this land cannot be totally cleaned up of ordnance and bombs.”

The Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe has an equally important mark on the history of this unique area in northern Nevada. As detailed by the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada in Resolution 06-ITCN-19, the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe is federally recognized and have lived, hunted, and prayed on their ancestral lands which encompass many significant areas in this region of the Silver State. This has resulted in a range of issues for the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, including, but not limited to, access to traditional lands, including spiritual and cultural sites. These impacts are not trivial to the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, but it should be noted that the current Chairman of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, Len George, published a piece in their March 2020 Tribal newsletter expressing his support for reauthorization of the existing withdrawn lands, but not for the expansion as proposed by the Navy.

The broader community in and around NAS Fallon also has a long his-

tory with this military base. Churchill County and the city of Fallon are the proud home of NAS Fallon, and both want to remain the proud home of NAS Fallon. That being said, this military base and training range is only one part of a larger community which each have to work together to balance its activities on public land against a range of other interrelated activities such as agriculture, clean energy development, hunting, outdoor recreation, and mining.

Given these factors, it is easy to understand the amount of attention the Department of Navy received in August of 2016 when it published its notice in the Federal Register that it was initiating its process under the National Environmental Policy Act to “assess the potential environmental consequences of maintaining and modernizing the Fallon Range Training Complex (FRTC) in Nevada, which would include land range expansion through additional land withdrawal and land acquisition, airspace modifications, and public land withdrawal renewal.” Scoping meetings drew hundreds of attendees, and the Navy’s Draft Environmental Impact Statement resulted in the submission of nearly 1,500 unique comments. Unfortunately, the robust scoping meetings and good-faith efforts to work together ultimately has not fully resolved some of the fundamental issues with the Navy’s proposal. The shortcomings of this process have been apparent and was captured in 2018 by our former and our current Governor in letters sent to the Navy in December 2018 and November 2019. Since then, the Navy has undertaken a serious effort to understand local concerns through a series of ongoing discussions and pledged commitments.

The National Environmental Policy Act process was subsequently completed in March of 2020 with a signed Record of Decision from the Navy. The Navy’s ROD proposes an expansion that includes approximately 600,000 acres of public land and approximately 66,000 acres of private land located primarily in Churchill County, but affecting a total of five counties. When considering associated airspace modifications, the Navy’s proposal will affect over half of all Nevada counties. While affected counties, Tribes, and State agencies worked with the Navy to identify key assurances in the ROD, which reflected the Navy’s serious engagement, the ROD could not and did not alleviate all concerns.

Shortly before the Navy made their decision in March of 2020, Senator ROSEN, Congressman HORSFORD, and I wrote a letter to the Senate and House Armed Services Committees where we noted that the lack of consensus left us with “no choice other than to initiate our own process to gather input from as many of our constituents as possible.”

With regards to both sections of the National Defense Authorization Act, we continue to seek that consensus,

and I would note in particular that Governor Sisolak and his administration have been helpful with this effort, especially in working with affected counties and the Nevada Association of Counties to bring State agencies, local governments, and Tribes together. I would also like to acknowledge the efforts of Churchill County which also worked with the State and the aforementioned stakeholders to collaboratively compile a list of outstanding concerns and suggested means of addressing those concerns with the Navy’s proposal. The combined efforts from stakeholders in our State has been an invaluable resource.

In the meantime, I appreciate that this bill does not attempt to force a solution upon the Silver State which has virtually no support from my constituents. Rather, by authorizing new 20-year extensions of the public land withdrawals, it removes uncertainty by reinforcing the critical mission of the U.S. military in Nevada and its efforts to modernize while enabling Federal, State, local, and Tribal stakeholders to continue their dialogue to find the right way forward.

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for her leadership on this matter and share her commitment to working together with our constituents in Nevada to reach a consensus proposal. While critical concerns remain, Nevada’s congressional delegation has a long history of finding pragmatic solutions to public land challenges, and I look forward to working with Senator CORTEZ MASTO, Congressman AMODEI, and the rest of the delegation to continue this tradition.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for her partnership.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 451. An act to repeal the requirement to reallocate and auction the T-Band spectrum, to amend the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 to clarify acceptable 9-1-1 obligations or expenditures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 3798. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for limitations on co-payments for contraception furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 4983. An act to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Gilbert, Arizona, as the "Staff Sergeant Alexander W. Conrad Veterans Affairs Health Care Clinic"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7105. An act to provide flexibility for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in caring for homeless veterans during a covered public health emergency, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a retraining assistance program for unemployed veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7347. An act to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Ann Arbor, Michigan, as the "Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Kettles Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PRIVILEGED NOMINATION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE FROM WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2020

On request by Senator DUCKWORTH, under the authority of S. Res. 116, 112th Congress, the following nomination was referred to the Committee on Commerce: Gregory Autry, of California, to be Chief Financial Officer, vice Jeffrey DeWitt.

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-5561. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Brucellosis and Bovine Tuberculosis: Importation of Cattle and Bison" (RIN0579-AD65) (Docket No. APHIS-2011-0044) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 23, 2020; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-5562. A communication from the Deputy Administrator for Policy Support, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Taking Administration Actions Pending Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Processing" (RIN0584-AE63) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 23, 2020; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-5563. A communication from the Deputy Administrator for Policy Support, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: 2008 Farm Bill Provisions on Clarification of Split Issuance; Accrual of Benefits and Definition Changes" (RIN0584-AE02) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 23, 2020; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-5564. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule en-

titled "Final Rule; Designation of Isle of Shoals North as an Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Site for the Southern Maine, New Hampshire, and Northern Massachusetts Coastal Region" (FRL No. 10014-99-Region 1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 23, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5565. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Implementation of the Revoked 1997 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Updates to 40 CFR Part 52 for Areas that Attained by the Attainment Date" (FRL No. 10013-72-OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 23, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5566. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (20-1.5e)" (FRL No. 10013-34-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 23, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5567. A communication from the Branch Chief, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Migratory Bird Subsistence Harvest in Alaska; Harvest Regulations for Migratory Birds in Alaska during the 2020 Season" (RIN1018-BE24) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 23, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5568. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Maine; Midcoast Area and Portland Second 10-Year Limited Maintenance Plans for 1997 Ozone NAAQS" (FRL No. 10014-81-Region 1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 23, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5569. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; West Virginia; 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standard Second Maintenance Plan for the West Virginia Portion of the Parkersburg-Marietta, West Virginia-Ohio Area Comprising Wood County" (FRL No. 10014-80-Region 3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 23, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5570. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Environmental Protection Agency Acquisition Regulation (EPAAR)" (FRL No. 10012-65-OMS) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 23, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5571. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, three (3) reports relative to vacancies in the Department of Justice, received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 21, 2020; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WICKER, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 4462. A bill to establish a national integrated flood information system within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-269).

By Mr. HOEVEN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:

S. 2912. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take certain land located in Pinal County, Arizona, into trust for the benefit of the Gila River Indian Community, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-270).

S. 3948. A bill to amend the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children Act to extend the deadline for a report by the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-271).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. UDALL:

S. 4681. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to promulgate certain limitations with respect to pre-production plastic pellet pollution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KING, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. CARPER, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 4682. A bill to provide grants for local care corps programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 4683. A bill to designate the Battleship IOWA Museum, located in Los Angeles, California, as the National Museum of the Surface Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. BARASSO):

S. 4684. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 440 Arapahoe Street in Thermopolis, Wyoming, as the "Robert L. Brown Post Office"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 4685. A bill to prohibit assistance to foreign governments that violate human rights with respect to religious freedom; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. BALDWIN:

S. 4686. A bill to recognize the refugee and immigrant communities from Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam including the Hmong, Cham, Cambodian, Iu-Mien, Khmu, Lao, Montagnard, and Vietnamese Americans who supported and defended the Armed Forces during the conflict in Southeast Asia, authorize assistance to support activities relating to clearance of unexploded ordnance and other explosive remnants of war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. BALDWIN:

S. 4687. A bill to expand domestic content requirements for certain shipboard components, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 4688. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to provide funding to sustain and increase the supply, quality, and affordability of child care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 4689. A bill to provide disaster assistance to cannabis businesses; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 4690. A bill to increase vaccination rates among pregnant women enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 4691. A bill to limit donations made pursuant to settlement agreements to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 4692. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to provide procedures for guidance issued by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

S. 4693. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide requirements for agency decision making based on science; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. RISCH, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 4694. A bill to extend and expand limitations on the importation of uranium from the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 4695. A bill to amend section 5542 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that any hours worked by Federal firefighters under a qualified trade-of-time arrangement shall be excluded for purposes of determinations relating to overtime pay; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 4696. A bill to provide for the continuation of higher education through the conveyance to the University of Alaska of certain public land in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 4697. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide additional transparency and consumer protections relating to medical debt collection practices; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. ROUNDS:

S. 4698. A bill to amend the Act of August 10, 1956, to provide for the payment of pay and allowances for certain officers of the Army who are assigned to the Corps of Engineers; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. ERNST, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 4699. A bill to reauthorize and limit the pre-disaster mitigation program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. GARDNER:

S. 4700. A bill to establish a Center for Artificial Intelligence of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 4701. 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 Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 4702. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to encourage appropriate prescribing under Medicaid for victims of opioid overdose; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 4703. A bill to amend the West Los Angeles Leasing Act of 2016 to authorize the use of certain funds received pursuant to leases entered into under such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 4704. A bill to require reforms to programs of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 4705. A bill to amend title XIX requiring coverage under Medicaid of vaccines for pregnant women; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. McCONNELL:

S. 4706. A bill to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 with respect to the Louie B. Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway, to amend title 23, United States Code, to modify a provision relating to the operation of vehicles on that highway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 4707. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to provide Federal standards for mail-in ballots and reporting of election results with respect to elections for Federal office; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 4708. A bill to establish a commission to review certain regulatory obstacles to preparedness for, response to, and recovery from the Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and other pandemics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. COTTON, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 4709. A bill to permit Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-recognized virtual diabetes prevention program suppliers to be included in the Medicare Diabetes Prevention Program Expanded Model conducted by the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation under section 1115A of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1315a); to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KAINE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. UDALL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. STABENOW,

Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. REED, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CARPER, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 4710. A bill to obtain and direct the placement in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds of a monument to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 4711. A bill to provide for judicial security and privacy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 4712. A bill to enhance the consideration of human rights in arms exports; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. REED, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 4713. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt a portion of unemployment compensation received during 2020 from income taxes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. REED, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 4714. A bill to preserve health benefits for workers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 4715. A bill to grant Federal charter to the National American Indian Veterans, Incorporated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TILLIS:

S. 4716. A bill to establish a cause of action for those harmed by exposure to water at Camp Lejeune, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 4717. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to streamline enrollment of certain Medicaid providers across State lines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 4718. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to make fraudulent dealings in firearms and ammunition unlawful, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. COONS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. KAINE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 4719. A bill to provide, temporarily, authority for the Secretary of Commerce to waive cost sharing requirements for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. FISCHER:

S. 4720. A bill to amend the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 to modify certain agricultural exemptions for hours of service requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. LOEFFLER:

S. 4721. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to increase the criminal penalties under such Act; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mrs. FISCHER:

S. 4722. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to establish a standard of care

for the selection by certain entities of motor carries; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 4723. A bill to establish a regulatory system for sustainable offshore aquaculture in the United States exclusive economic zone, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 4724. A bill to improve and expand the Solid Start program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 4725. A bill to establish programs to facilitate the commercial application of clean energy and related technologies in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 4726. A bill to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to require the Secretary of Transportation to develop and carry out a program to improve energy efficiency in transportation; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE:

S. 4727. A bill to require the establishment of an advanced energy technology research initiative and an advanced energy technology and modeling grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. ROMNEY):

S. 4728. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to officials of the Government of the Russian Federation complicit in the poisoning of its citizens for political motives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 4729. A bill to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 4730. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue quarter dollars in commemoration of the Nineteenth Amendment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 4731. A bill to require the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish cybersecurity guidance for small organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. REED):

S. 4732. A bill to conduct a study on the spread of COVID-19-related disinformation and misinformation on the internet and social media platforms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 4733. A bill to designate the National Service Animals Monument to recognize the heroic deeds and sacrifices of service animals and handlers of service animals in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 4734. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the appli-

cation of Medicare secondary payer rules to certain workers' compensation settlement agreements and qualified Medicare set-aside provisions; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. PAUL):

S. 4735. A bill to address recommendations made to Congress by the Government Accountability Office as detailed in its annual report on duplication, fragmentation, and overlap, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. STABENOW, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 4736. A bill to prepare the United States for the impacts of climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. SMITH:

S. 4737. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to covered health departments to increase the rate of recommended immunizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. BROWN):

S. 4738. A bill to provide a right to flexibility and to broaden and increase employee protections at work, to protect small businesses through shared responsibility for workers' rights, to provide public transparency on workers' rights violations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. LOEFFLER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. COTTON):

S. Res. 715. A resolution expressing support for the Pledge of Allegiance; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. SMITH, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. KING, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. ROBERTS, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. Res. 716. A resolution designating the week of October 5 through October 9, 2020, as "Malnutrition Awareness Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. Res. 717. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 25, 2020, as "National Ataxia Awareness Day", and raising awareness of ataxia, ataxia research, and the search for a cure; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. COONS):

S. Res. 718. A resolution reaffirming the Senate's commitment to the orderly and

peaceful transfer of power called for in the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. JONES, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. REED):

S. Res. 719. A resolution recognizing September 22, 2020, as "National Voter Registration Day"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. COONS):

S. Res. 720. A resolution designating October 8, 2020, as "National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Day"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ENZI, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. Res. 721. A resolution designating the week beginning October 18, 2020, as "National Character Counts Week"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. Res. 722. A resolution recognizing and supporting the goals and ideals of National Forensic Science Week; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. CARPER):

S. Res. 723. A resolution designating September 2020 as "Campus Fire Safety Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. KAINE):

S. Res. 724. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the practice of politically motivated imprisonment of women around the world and calling on governments for the immediate release of women who are political prisoners; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. JONES, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. Res. 725. A resolution establishing the Senate Human Rights Commission; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 428

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 428, a bill to lift the trade embargo on Cuba.

S. 1626

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1626, a bill to require the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to estimate the value of electromagnetic spectrum assigned or otherwise allocated to Federal entities.

S. 1737

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1737, a bill to strengthen parity in mental health and substance use disorder benefits.

S. 2001

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2001, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Willie O'Ree, in recognition of his extraordinary contributions and commitment to hockey, inclusion, and recreational opportunity.

S. 2561

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2561, a bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to clarify provisions enacted by the Captive Wildlife Safety Act, to further the conservation of certain wildlife species, and for other purposes.

S. 3072

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3072, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the approval of new abortion drugs, to prohibit investigational use exemptions for abortion drugs, and to impose additional regulatory requirements with respect to previously approved abortion drugs, and for other purposes.

S. 3144

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3144, a bill to establish a competitive grant program to support out-of-school-time youth workforce readiness programs, providing employability skills development, career exploration, employment readiness training, mentoring, work-based learning, and workforce opportunities for eligible youth.

S. 3263

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3263, a bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to reduce the production and use of certain single-use plastic products and packaging, to improve the responsibility of producers in the design, collection, reuse, recycling, and disposal of their consumer products and packaging, to prevent pollution from consumer products and packaging from entering into animal and human food chains and waterways, and for other purposes.

S. 3513

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3513, a bill to provide Americans with paid sick time and paid leave so that they can address their own health needs and the health needs of their families.

S. 3517

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) and the Sen-

ator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3517, a bill to increase the ability of nursing facilities to access to telehealth services and obtain technologies to allow virtual visits during the public health emergency relating to an outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), and for other purposes.

S. 3748

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3748, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the United States Army Dust Off crews of the Vietnam War, collectively, in recognition of their extraordinary heroism and life-saving actions in Vietnam.

S. 3998

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3998, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to simplify payments for telehealth services furnished by Federally qualified health centers or rural health clinics under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 3999

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3999, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure access to mental health and behavioral health services furnished through telehealth under the Medicare program.

S. 4063

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4063, a bill to provide that, due to the disruptions caused by COVID-19, applications for impact aid funding for fiscal year 2022 may use certain data submitted in the fiscal year 2021 application.

S. 4112

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4112, a bill to support education and child care during the COVID-19 public health emergency, and for other purposes.

S. 4150

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4150, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to provide assistance to certain providers of transportation services affected by the novel coronavirus.

S. 4357

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4357, a bill to amend the Forest and Rangeland Re-

newable Resources Planning Act of 1974 to promote reforestation following unplanned events on Federal land, and for other purposes.

S. 4375

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4375, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make permanent certain telehealth flexibilities under the Medicare program related to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

S. 4384

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4384, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to address exposure by members of the Armed Forces to toxic substances at Karshi-Khanabad Air Base, Uzbekistan, and for other purposes.

S. 4421

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4421, a bill to provide temporary licensing reciprocity for telehealth and interstate health care treatment.

S. 4487

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4487, a bill to extend limits on discretionary spending through fiscal year 2024.

S. 4547

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4547, a bill to improve the integrity and safety of horseracing by requiring uniform safety and performance standards, including a horseracing anti-doping and medication control program and a racetrack safety program to be developed and enforced by an independent Horseracing Integrity and Safety Authority, and for other purposes.

S. 4564

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) were added as cosponsors of S. 4564, a bill to authorize the location of a memorial on the National Mall to commemorate and honor the members of the Armed Forces that served on active duty in support of the Global War on Terrorism, and for other purposes.

S. 4600

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4600, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the responses of the Department of Defense to sex-related offenses, and for other purposes.

S. 4634

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr.

ROMNEY), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4634, a bill to provide support for air carrier workers, and for other purposes.

S. 4662

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4662, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to criminalize blocking law enforcement officers who have been injured by a criminal act or in the line of duty from accessing emergency medical services.

S.J. RES. 14

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 14, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of not more than 9 justices.

S. RES. 679

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 679, a resolution expressing appreciation and support for essential employees with disabilities or who are blind during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond.

S. RES. 689

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 689, a resolution condemning the crackdown on peaceful protestors in Belarus and calling for the imposition of sanctions on responsible officials.

S. RES. 701

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 701, a resolution urging the Government of Burma to hold free, fair, inclusive, transparent, participatory, and credible elections on November 8, 2020.

S. RES. 709

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) and the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 709, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the August 13, 2020, and September 11, 2020, announcements of the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the State of Israel and the United Arab Emirates and the State of Israel and the Kingdom of Bahrain are historic achievements.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 4683. A bill to designate the Battleship IOWA Museum, located in Los Angeles, California, as the National Mu-

seum of the Surface Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Ms. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the "Battleship Iowa National Museum of the Surface Navy Act of 2020," which I introduced today.

This simple bill would designate the Battleship USS Iowa Museum located in Los Angeles, California as the "National Museum of the Surface Navy."

The Battleship USS Iowa Museum would be the official museum to honor the millions of Americans who have proudly served and continue to serve in the United States Surface Navy since the founding of the Navy on October 13, 1775.

The Battleship USS *Iowa* is an iconic ship that served as a home to hundreds of thousands of sailors from all 50 States. Commissioned in 1943, the Battleship *Iowa* has received accolades as the "World's Greatest Navy Ship" and had several namesakes including the "Mighty I" and the "Big Stick," which referred to President Teddy Roosevelt's famous adage: "Speak softly and carry a big stick."

The USS *Iowa* was also known as the "Battleship of Presidents." In 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt used the ship for meetings with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin. President George H.W. Bush re-commissioned the USS *Iowa* in 1984 while serving as Vice President of the United States. Prior to the USS *Iowa*'s decommissioning in 1990, President Ronald Reagan used the ship for our Nation's Celebration of Liberty in New York City on July 4, 1986.

The USS *Iowa* earned nine battle stars for service in World War II and two for service during the Korean War. The ship was also awarded the Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Navy Occupation Service Medal, the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, and the Navy "E" Ribbon—four times.

In 2012, the Navy donated the Battleship *Iowa* to the Pacific Battleship Center, which established the Battleship USS Iowa Museum at the Port of Los Angeles. Since its opening, the Museum has welcomed millions of visitors.

The Museum also hosts numerous military activities including enlistments, re-enlistments, commissionings, promotions, and community service days. The museum also provides on-site training for Federal, State, and local law enforcement personnel.

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, the museum has closed all of its indoor exhibits and has struggled to attract visitors. As a non-profit organization the museum is supported solely by admissions, donations, event space rentals, and the gift shops.

How the bill would help: Our bill would designate the USS Battleship Iowa Museum as the "National Museum of the Surface Navy" to raise

awareness and educate the public on the important role of the United States Surface Navy.

The "National Museum of the Surface Navy" would build on the success of the Battleship USS Iowa Museum by introducing new exhibits and programs with a focus on education, veterans, and community.

Conclusion: It is imperative that we preserve the legacy of those who have served on the Battleship USS *Iowa* and all Surface Navy ships. I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this bill. Thank you Mr. President. I yield the floor.

By Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 4684. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 440 Arapahoe Street in Thermopolis, Wyoming, as the "Robert L. Brown Post Office"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to introduce a bill to honor the late Robert L. Brown of Thermopolis, WY.

Robert Brown was a lifelong resident of Thermopolis, WY, and he exemplified Wyoming's values and a commitment to public service.

After graduating from Thermopolis High School, Bob was inducted into the Army in 1944, and he served in both the Europe and Pacific theaters. Later, in 1950, when he was part of the National Guard, Bob deployed to Korea, where he was a member of the 300th Armored Field Artillery Battalion.

He served in World War II, in both theaters, and then in Korea. The United States was poorly prepared for Korea, downsizing the military after the Second World War. The National Guard responded with little or no training or equipment.

Bob Brown went to another war. He earned a Unit Citation. He received the Combat Infantry Badge and the Purple Heart.

Upon returning to Thermopolis, Bob began a career with the U.S. Postal Service. That career spanned 44 years, including many years as postmaster. I hope John will tell more of the postal love affair and how Bob Brown met and courted the person who picked up the mail. That lady later became my first Sunday school teacher.

Bob passed away earlier this month. At 94 years of age, he did have some health issues, but he had a devoted daughter, Bobbi Brown Barrasso, wife of Senator BARRASSO, who had been Senator Thomas' State director. She was her dad's caregiver. She took care of him in Casper as well as Thermopolis. She drove him back and forth wherever he wanted or needed to go, which meant especially back and forth to needed clinics with doctors in Thermopolis and in Casper. When COVID happened, she stayed with him and protected him.

Bob Brown will be sorely missed in his community, and I can think of no

better way to honor someone with such a long and storied career with the U.S. Postal Service, as well as with the people of Thermopolis, than to introduce this bill to name the Thermopolis post office after him.

That historic building holds the memories of a veteran who came home to work and spent his entire career in that building, winding up as postmaster.

The lead Democratic cosponsor of this bipartisan bill is Senator TOM CARPER, who is the strongest advocate I know of for the U.S. Postal Service.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I want to thank my colleague Senator ENZI for allowing me to be his wingman on this particular postal naming bill.

I never met Robert Brown. I certainly know his daughter Bobbi, and I certainly know his son-in-law, JOHN BARRASSO, my colleague.

Just listening to what Senator ENZI has said—service in World War II, service in the Korean war, service in the U.S. Postal Service—that is a lifetime of service. That is a lifetime of service.

In my own family, my dad and my uncles all served in World War II, a number in Korea as well, and a cousin in the U.S. Postal Service for many years. I like to say—I know this isn't original to me—that service to others is the rent we pay for the space we take up on this Earth. Think about that. Service to others is the rent we pay for the space we take up on this Earth.

I would say to Robert L. Brown, if you are listening—I think you probably are—thank you for your extraordinary service, and thank you for Bobbi. And we ought to thank Bobbi, your daughter, Mr. BROWN, for sharing your husband with us. He is a good man. It is a good package, and we are grateful for that.

None of us can live forever. Senator BARRASSO was telling me—gosh—not even a month ago about driving his father-in-law I think it was 400 miles or something from Wyoming up to maybe Montana for medical care, medical attention. I thought: What an extraordinary act of love and kindness. I don't think his death was imminent at the time, but it was a great opportunity, I bet, for the two of them to just renew and bond one more time.

It is sad to say good-bye. None of us can live forever, though, and for those who lived lives of service like Bobbi's dad, we just say this, especially in Navy talk—I am a retired Navy captain, Vietnam veteran. In the Navy, we like to say of folks in the Army: Different uniform, same team.

When folks do extraordinary things in service to our country, whether it is in uniform of the Army or whether it is in uniform of the Navy or the Postal Service, we say Bravo Zulu. Bravo Zulu.

Thank you for allowing me to join you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. First, Mr. President, I would like to express my deep appreciation, admiration, and respect to both Senator ENZI and Senator CARPER for introducing this legislation to honor Bob Brown. There he is. This is actually a picture of us. I am next to him.

When you look at that smile, that is a smile that is as beautiful as the sunrise, as welcoming as a rainbow. What a wonderful man.

He was known by many in Thermopolis as Bob Brown, the nicest guy in town. It was his hometown, and it stayed with him from high school—1943.

This Greatest Generation, Mike and Tom, as veterans—having worn the uniform, borne the battle—know that we are losing the Greatest Generation so rapidly. What a generation—World War II, the European theater, the Pacific theater, returning home, working in the post office.

As Senator ENZI said, he was a postal clerk. There was a young lady, Jeralyn, who worked at the local bank, and she would come every day to pick up the mail. She caught his eye, he caught her eye, and they lived and married and were together for 70 years—70 years. They had two wonderful children—Mike Brown and my wife, Bobbi—and a granddaughter, who really was the apple of their eye, Hadley.

But this group—World War II and Korea, as the Senators both mentioned—in the Korean war, Bob was part of the 300th, the Cowboy Cannoners, an incredible unit—Unit Bravery Citation. He was awarded the Purple Heart. He never talked about it. He was very humble.

He returned to Thermopolis, just took care of people in the community, to the point of serving as postmaster for many of his 44 years at the post office. People knew him, loved him, and admired him.

I know that Mike had a chance to talk to the postmaster in Thermopolis yesterday about what we were going to do. She had actually known Bob, as anyone in town had, and was very grateful for having known him.

Last year Bob and Jerry celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary. We lost Jerry this spring, and on 9/11 we lost Bob. He passed away at the age of 94. He was surrounded by his loving family. And his daughter Bobbi truly is, as Senator ENZI said, the caregiver. I say she is a saint. People who know her know that to be true.

As we talk about this Greatest Generation, of which Bob was a very significant part, we can think back to the history of this country.

Mr. President, in the Chair, you are a marine, and you know this. It reminds me of the speech that Abraham Lincoln gave during his first year as President in the White House. On the Fourth of July, there was a flag-raising ceremony, and he gave a very short speech. The speech that Lincoln gave that day was: It is my job to raise the flag. And

then to everyone else there, he said: And it is your job to keep it up.

Like you, Mr. President; you, Senator ENZI; you, Senator CARPER—Bob Brown was one to keep it up.

Since we have bipartisan cosponsors and sponsors of this legislation, let me then talk about JOHN KENNEDY, who at his inaugural talked about this Nation being willing to pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, and oppose any foe. That is Bob Brown, all-American.

Ronald Reagan talked about the fact that freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. It is not something that we inherited in the bloodstream. It is something that has to be fought for, protected, defended, and then handed down to the next generation to do the same. And that is Bob Brown.

This year is Wyoming's 130th birthday, turned 130 this summer. So, 30 years ago, we celebrated the 100th anniversary of Wyoming, and George Herbert Walker Bush, then-President of the United States, came to Wyoming to talk about Wyoming and its history. He said: Wyoming is a very special and sacred place. And he said: The values and divisions of Wyoming continue to inspire America.

Bob Brown's values and his vision continue to inspire everyone who was ever privileged to know him. May he rest in peace.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I want to add one thought. I was about to run and jump in my minivan and head to Delaware. The thought occurred to me, your father-in-law served all those years in uniform with the Army and then many more years in uniform with the Postal Service.

I want to say to the men and women who serve in the Postal Service today, around the country and, literally, around the world—to the men and women who are serving in uniform, the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard—I just want to say to the Postal Service, thank you for enabling our men and women in service, in uniform, who are serving around the world, to actually vote this year.

When I was a naval flight officer in Southeast Asia during my first and third tour, I was in a P-3 squadron, and we did service surveillance for engineer aircraft—land base, South China Sea, the Gulf of Thailand, and off the coast of Vietnam. I was asked by my commanding officer to be the voting officer—and not once but in 1970 and again in 1972. We had 300 men. We had no women in our squadron then. But my job was to get 300 men signed up, registered to vote in their States—and they are from all over the country—and I did the same thing again in 1972.

It was a source of great joy to me to know that we were able to exercise our right to vote on the other side of the world and made possible by the Postal Service.

That thought occurred because your dad has been both on the sending and receiving side as a member of the Army and at the Postal Service.

May he rest in peace. God bless.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 4703. A bill to amend the West Los Angeles Leasing Act of 2016 to authorize the use of certain funds received pursuant to leases entered into under such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the "West Los Angeles VA Campus Improvement Act," which I introduced today. Representative TED LIEU (D-CA) has introduced similar legislation in the House.

In 1888, the 388-acre parcel that is now home to the West Los Angeles VA Medical Center was deeded to the Federal government by Arcadia Bandini de Stearns Baker and Senator John P. Jones, to establish a home for disabled Veterans (civil war Veterans, at the time).

For nearly a century, the land served primarily to house Veterans, and the campus long represented the largest Veteran housing development in the nation. In the early 1970s, 2,800 Veterans living on the West LA VA campus were displaced when the Sylmar Earthquake caused major damage on campus. Rather than repair the housing units, the VA eventually leased portions of the property to non-VA tenants.

In 2011, homeless Veterans and advocates sued the VA for illegally leasing facilities on campus and failing to use the property to support Veterans, as required by the original deed.

A U.S. District Court subsequently ruled that many leases on campus were illegal under the terms of the original deed, and in 2015, the VA agreed to facilitate the development of 1,200 housing units for homeless Veterans on campus.

In 2016, Congress enacted the "West Los Angeles Leasing Act of 2016" to set up an oversight framework for the housing development and to ensure that lease revenues from ongoing leases stayed on campus.

In 2018, the VA selected a "Principal Developer" to complete housing renovation and construction projects on campus, allowing for a more streamlined and efficient building process.

However, the VA has determined that current law restricts it from contributing to housing construction, maintenance, or services. The VA has determined that clarifying language is needed to ensure that funds generated on campus can be used for these purposes.

Giving VA the flexibility to use locally-generated revenue in this way could significantly reduce the time it takes to get homeless Veterans into housing.

The West LA VA Campus Improvement Act authorizes the VA to use any funds collected pursuant to leases, easements or other use-agreements at

the West LA VA for the development of supportive housing and services on campus.

The bill would also increase the time period for enhanced use leases on the campus from 75 to 99 years. Increasing the length of the leases would align with other leasing terms the VA has, and help reduce the financing costs for new housing.

This year, the regional homelessness count reported that more than 3,900 Veterans are experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles. It is long past time for this land to be returned to its intended purpose: to serve as a home where Veterans can receive the care and treatment they deserve. This bill will help move us closer to that reality.

I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this bill. Thank you, Mr. President, and I yield the floor.

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. 4706. A bill to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 with respect to the Louie B. Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway, to amend title 23, United States Code, to modify a provision relating to the operation of vehicles on that highway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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:

S. 4706

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

SECTION 1. LOUIE B. NUNN (CUMBERLAND) PARKWAY.

(a) DESIGNATION AS HIGH PRIORITY CORRIDOR.—Section 1105(c) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-240; 105 Stat. 2032; 133 Stat. 3018) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(92) The Louie B. Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway from the interchange with Interstate 65 in Barren County, Kentucky, east to the interchange with U.S. Highway 27 in Somerset, Kentucky."

(b) DESIGNATION AS FUTURE INTERSTATE.—Section 1105(e)(5)(A) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-240; 109 Stat. 597; 133 Stat. 3018) is amended in the first sentence by striking "and subsection (c)(91)" and inserting "subsection (c)(91), and subsection (c)(92)".

(c) NUMBERING OF PARKWAY.—Section 1105(e)(5)(C)(i) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-240; 109 Stat. 598; 133 Stat. 3018) is amended by adding at the end the following: "The route referred to in subsection (c)(92) is designated as Interstate Route I-365."

(d) OPERATION OF VEHICLES.—Section 127(1)(3)(A) of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i), in the first sentence, by striking "clauses (i) through (iv) of this subparagraph" and inserting "clauses (i) through (v)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(v) The Louie B. Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway (to be designated as a spur of Inter-

state Route 65) from the interchange with Interstate 65 in Barren County, Kentucky, east to the interchange with U.S. Highway 27 in Somerset, Kentucky."

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. REED, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 4713. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt a portion of unemployment compensation received during 2020 from income taxes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DURBIN. 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:

S. 4713

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 "Coronavirus Unemployment Benefits Tax Relief Act".

SEC. 2. SUSPENSION OF TAX ON PORTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 85 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) SPECIAL RULE FOR 2020.—In the case of any taxable year beginning in 2020, gross income shall not include so much of the unemployment compensation received by an individual as does not exceed \$10,200."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. REED, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 4714. A bill to preserve health benefits for workers; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DURBIN. 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:

S. 4714

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 "Worker Health Coverage Protection Act".

SEC. 2. PRESERVING HEALTH BENEFITS FOR WORKERS.

(a) PREMIUM ASSISTANCE FOR COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE AND FURLOUGHED CONTINUATION COVERAGE FOR INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR FAMILIES.—

(1) PROVISION OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS PAYABLE.—

(i) COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE.—In the case of any premium for a period of coverage during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on January 31, 2021 for COBRA continuation coverage with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A), such individual shall be treated for purposes of any COBRA continuation provision as having paid the amount of such premium if such individual pays (and

any person other than such individual's employer pays on behalf of such individual) 0 percent of the amount of such premium owed by such individual (as determined without regard to this subsection).

(i) **FURLOUGHED CONTINUATION COVERAGE.**—In the case of any premium for a period of coverage during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on January 31, 2021, for coverage under a group health plan with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(B), such individual shall be treated for purposes of coverage under the plan offered by the plan sponsor in which the individual is enrolled as having paid the amount of such premium if such individual pays (and any person other than such individual's employer pays on behalf of such individual) 0 percent of the amount of such premium owed by such individual (as determined without regard to this subsection).

(B) **PLAN ENROLLMENT OPTION.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding the COBRA continuation provisions, any assistance eligible individual who is enrolled in a group health plan offered by a plan sponsor, not later than 90 days after the date of notice of the plan enrollment option described in this subparagraph, may elect to enroll in coverage under a plan offered by such plan sponsor that is different than coverage under the plan in which such individual was enrolled at the time—

(I) in the case of any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A), the qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1163(2)), section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-3(2)), or section 8905a of title 5, United States Code (except for the voluntary termination of such individual's employment by such individual), occurred, and such coverage shall be treated as COBRA continuation coverage for purposes of the applicable COBRA continuation coverage provision; or

(II) in the case of any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(B), the furlough period began with respect to such individual.

(ii) **REQUIREMENTS.**—Any assistance eligible individual may elect to enroll in different coverage as described in clause (i) only if—

(I) the employer involved has made a determination that such employer will permit such assistance eligible individual to enroll in different coverage as provided under this subparagraph;

(II) the premium for such different coverage does not exceed the premium for coverage in which such individual was enrolled at the time such qualifying event occurred or immediately before such furlough began;

(III) the different coverage in which the individual elects to enroll is coverage that is also offered to the active employees of the employer, who are not in a furlough period, at the time at which such election is made; and

(IV) the different coverage in which the individual elects to enroll is not—

(aa) coverage that provides only dental, vision, counseling, or referral services (or a combination of such services);

(bb) a qualified small employer health reimbursement arrangement (as defined in section 9831(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986);

(cc) a flexible spending arrangement (as defined in section 106(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986); or

(dd) benefits that provide coverage for services or treatments furnished in an on-site medical facility maintained by the em-

ployer and that consists primarily of first-aid services, prevention and wellness care, or similar care (or a combination of such care).

(C) **PREMIUM REIMBURSEMENT.**—For provisions providing the payment of such premium, see section 6432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by paragraph (14).

(2) **LIMITATION OF PERIOD OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.**—

(A) **ELIGIBILITY FOR ADDITIONAL COVERAGE.**—Paragraph (1)(A) shall not apply with respect to—

(i) any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A) for months of coverage beginning on or after the earlier of—

(I) the first date that such individual is eligible for coverage under any other group health plan (other than coverage consisting of only dental, vision, counseling, or referral services (or a combination thereof), coverage under a flexible spending arrangement (as defined in section 106(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), coverage of treatment that is furnished in an on-site medical facility maintained by the employer and that consists primarily of first-aid services, prevention and wellness care, or similar care (or a combination thereof)), or eligible for benefits under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.); or

(II) the earlier of—

(aa) the date following the expiration of the maximum period of continuation coverage required under the applicable COBRA continuation coverage provision; or

(bb) the date following the expiration of the period of continuation coverage allowed under paragraph (4)(B)(ii); or

(ii) any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(B) for months of coverage beginning on or after the earlier of—

(I) the first date that such individual is eligible for coverage under any other group health plan (other than coverage consisting of only dental, vision, counseling, or referral services (or a combination thereof), coverage under a flexible spending arrangement (as defined in section 106(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), coverage of treatment that is furnished in an on-site medical facility maintained by the employer and that consists primarily of first-aid services, prevention and wellness care, or similar care (or a combination thereof)), or eligible for benefits under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.); or

(II) the first date that such individual is no longer in the furlough period.

(B) **NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.**—Any assistance eligible individual shall notify the group health plan with respect to which paragraph (1)(A) applies if such paragraph ceases to apply by reason of clause (i)(I) or (ii)(I) of subparagraph (A) (as applicable). Such notice shall be provided to the group health plan in such time and manner as may be specified by the Secretary of Labor.

(C) **SPECIAL ENROLLMENT PERIOD FOLLOWING EXPIRATION OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.**—Notwithstanding section 1311 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18031), the expiration of premium assistance pursuant to a limitation specified under subparagraph (A) shall be treated as a qualifying event for which any assistance eligible individual is eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan offered through an Exchange under title I of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18001 et seq.) during a special enrollment period.

(3) **ASSISTANCE ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.**—For purposes of this section, the term "assistance eligible individual" means, with respect to a period of coverage during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on January 31, 2021—

(A) any individual that is a qualified beneficiary that—

(i) is eligible for COBRA continuation coverage by reason of a qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1163(2)), section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-3(2)), or section 8905a of title 5, United States Code (except for the voluntary termination of such individual's employment by such individual); and

(ii) elects such coverage; or

(B) any covered employee that is in a furlough period that remains eligible for coverage under a group health plan offered by the employer of such covered employee.

(4) **EXTENSION OF ELECTION PERIOD AND EFFECT ON COVERAGE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of applying section 605(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1165(a)), section 4980B(f)(5)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2205(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-5(a)), and section 8905a(c)(2) of title 5, United States Code, in the case of—

(i) an individual who does not have an election of COBRA continuation coverage in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act but who would be an assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A) if such election were so in effect; or

(ii) an individual who elected COBRA continuation coverage on or after March 1, 2020, and discontinued from such coverage before the date of the enactment of this Act,

such individual may elect the COBRA continuation coverage under the COBRA continuation coverage provisions containing such provisions during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending 60 days after the date on which the notification required under paragraph (7)(C) is provided to such individual.

(B) **COMMENCEMENT OF COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE.**—Any COBRA continuation coverage elected by a qualified beneficiary during an extended election period under subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall apply as if such qualified beneficiary had been covered as of the date of a qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1163(2)), section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-3(2)), or section 8905a of title 5, United States Code, except for the voluntary termination of such beneficiary's employment by such beneficiary, that occurs no earlier than March 1, 2020 (including the treatment of premium payments under paragraph (1)(A) and any cost-sharing requirements for items and services under a group health plan); and

(ii) shall not extend beyond the period of COBRA continuation coverage that would have been required under the applicable COBRA continuation coverage provision if the coverage had been elected as required under such provision.

(5) **EXPEDITED REVIEW OF DENIALS OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.**—In any case in which an individual requests treatment as an assistance eligible individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (3) and is denied such treatment by the group health plan, the Secretary of Labor (or the Secretary of Health and Human Services in connection with COBRA continuation coverage which is provided other than pursuant to part 6 of subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1161 et seq.)), in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide for

expedited review of such denial. An individual shall be entitled to such review upon application to such Secretary in such form and manner as shall be provided by such Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Treasury. Such Secretary shall make a determination regarding such individual's eligibility within 15 business days after receipt of such individual's application for review under this paragraph. Either Secretary's determination upon review of the denial shall be *de novo* and shall be the final determination of such Secretary. A reviewing court shall grant deference to such Secretary's determination. The provisions of this paragraph, paragraphs (1) through (4), and paragraphs (7) through (9) shall be treated as provisions of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) for purposes of part 5 of subtitle B of such title.

(6) **DISREGARD OF SUBSIDIES FOR PURPOSES OF FEDERAL AND STATE PROGRAMS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any premium assistance with respect to an assistance eligible individual under this subsection shall not be considered income, in-kind support, or resources for purposes of determining the eligibility of the recipient (or the recipient's spouse or family) for benefits or assistance, or the amount or extent of benefits or assistance, or any other benefit provided under any Federal program or any program of a State or political subdivision thereof financed in whole or in part with Federal funds.

(7) **COBRA-SPECIFIC NOTICE.**—

(A) **GENERAL NOTICE.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of notices provided under section 606(a)(4) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1166(4)), section 4980B(f)(6)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2206(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-6(4)), or section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, with respect to individuals who, during the period described in paragraph (3), become entitled to elect COBRA continuation coverage, the requirements of such provisions shall not be treated as met unless such notices include an additional notification to the recipient a written notice in clear and understandable language of—

(I) the availability of premium assistance with respect to such coverage under this subsection; and

(II) the option to enroll in different coverage if the employer permits assistance eligible individuals described in paragraph (3)(A) to elect enrollment in different coverage (as described in paragraph (1)(B)).

(ii) **ALTERNATIVE NOTICE.**—In the case of COBRA continuation coverage to which the notice provision under such sections does not apply, the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall, in consultation with administrators of the group health plans (or other entities) that provide or administer the COBRA continuation coverage involved, provide rules requiring the provision of such notice.

(iii) **FORM.**—The requirement of the additional notification under this subparagraph may be met by amendment of existing notice forms or by inclusion of a separate document with the notice otherwise required.

(B) **SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.**—Each additional notification under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) the forms necessary for establishing eligibility for premium assistance under this subsection;

(ii) the name, address, and telephone number necessary to contact the plan administrator and any other person maintaining rel-

evant information in connection with such premium assistance;

(iii) a description of the extended election period provided for in paragraph (4)(A);

(iv) a description of the obligation of the qualified beneficiary under paragraph (2)(B) and the penalty provided under section 6720C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for failure to carry out the obligation;

(v) a description, displayed in a prominent manner, of the qualified beneficiary's right to a reduced premium and any conditions on entitlement to the reduced premium;

(vi) a description of the option of the qualified beneficiary to enroll in different coverage if the employer permits such beneficiary to elect to enroll in such different coverage under paragraph (1)(B); and

(vii) information regarding any Exchange established under title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18001 et seq.) through which a qualified beneficiary may be eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan, including—

(I) the publicly accessible internet website address for such Exchange;

(II) the publicly accessible internet website address for the Find Local Help directory maintained by the Department of Health and Human Services on the healthcare.gov internet website (or a successor website);

(III) a clear explanation that—

(aa) an individual who is eligible for continuation coverage may also be eligible to enroll, with financial assistance, in a qualified health plan offered through such Exchange, but, in the case that such individual elects to enroll in such continuation coverage and subsequently elects to terminate such continuation coverage before the period of such continuation coverage expires, such termination does not initiate a special enrollment period (absent a qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1163(2)), section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-3(2)), or section 8905a of title 5, United States Code, with respect to such individual); and

(bb) an individual who elects to enroll in continuation coverage will remain eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan offered through such Exchange during an open enrollment period and may be eligible for financial assistance with respect to enrolling in such a qualified health plan;

(IV) information on consumer protections with respect to enrolling in a qualified health plan offered through such Exchange, including the requirement for such a qualified health plan to provide coverage for essential health benefits (as defined in section 1302(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18022(b))) and the requirements applicable to such a qualified health plan under part A of title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg et seq.);

(V) information on the availability of financial assistance with respect to enrolling in a qualified health plan, including the maximum income limit for eligibility for the premium tax credit under section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(VI) information on any special enrollment periods during which any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A)(i) may be eligible to enroll, with financial assistance, in a qualified health plan offered through such Exchange (including a special enrollment period for which an individual may be eligible due to the expiration of premium assistance pursuant to a limitation specified under paragraph (2)(A)).

(C) **NOTICE IN CONNECTION WITH EXTENDED ELECTION PERIODS.**—In the case of any assistance eligible individual described in para-

graph (3)(A) (or any individual described in paragraph (4)(A)) who became entitled to elect COBRA continuation coverage before the date of the enactment of this Act, the administrator of the applicable group health plan (or other entity) shall provide (within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act) for the additional notification required to be provided under subparagraph (A) and failure to provide such notice shall be treated as a failure to meet the notice requirements under the applicable COBRA continuation provision.

(D) **MODEL NOTICES.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A)—

(i) the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe models for the additional notification required under this paragraph (other than the additional notification described in clause (ii)); and

(ii) in the case of any additional notification provided pursuant to subparagraph (A) under section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe a model for such additional notification.

(8) **FURLOUGH-SPECIFIC NOTICE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—With respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(B) who, during the period described in such paragraph, becomes eligible for assistance pursuant to paragraph (1)(A)(ii), the requirements of section 606(a)(4) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1166(4)), section 4980B(f)(6)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2206(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-6(4)), or section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, shall not be treated as met unless the group health plan administrator, in accordance with the timing requirement specified under subparagraph (B), provides to the individual a written notice in clear and understandable language of—

(i) the availability of premium assistance with respect to such coverage under this subsection;

(ii) the option of the qualified beneficiary to enroll in different coverage if the employer permits such beneficiary to elect to enroll in such different coverage under paragraph (1)(B); and

(iii) the information specified under paragraph (7)(B) (as applicable).

(B) **TIMING SPECIFIED.**—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the timing requirement specified in this subparagraph is—

(i) with respect to such an individual who is within a furlough period during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act, 30 days after the date of such enactment; and

(ii) with respect to such an individual who is within a furlough period during the period beginning on the first day after the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on January 31, 2021, 30 days after the date of the beginning of such furlough period.

(C) **MODEL NOTICES.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(B)—

(i) the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe models for the notification required under this paragraph (other than the notification described in clause (ii)); and

(ii) in the case of any notification provided pursuant to subparagraph (A) under section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe a model for such notification.

(9) NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF PERIOD OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to any assistance eligible individual, subject to subparagraph (B), the requirements of section 606(a)(4) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1166(4)), section 4980B(f)(6)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2206(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-6(4)), or section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, shall not be treated as met unless the employer of the individual, during the period specified under subparagraph (C), provides to such individual a written notice in clear and understandable language—

(i) that the premium assistance for such individual will expire soon and the prominent identification of the date of such expiration;

(ii) that such individual may be eligible for coverage without any premium assistance through—

(I) COBRA continuation coverage; or

(II) coverage under a group health plan;

(iii) that the expiration of premium assistance is treated as a qualifying event for which any assistance eligible individual is eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan offered through an Exchange under title I of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18001 et seq.) during a special enrollment period; and

(iv) the information specified in paragraph (7)(B)(vii).

(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirement for the group health plan administrator to provide the written notice under subparagraph (A) shall be waived in the case the premium assistance for such individual expires pursuant to clause (i)(I) or (ii)(I) of paragraph (2)(A).

(C) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the period specified in this subparagraph is, with respect to the date of expiration of premium assistance for any assistance eligible individual pursuant to a limitation requiring a notice under this paragraph, the period beginning on the day that is 45 days before the date of such expiration and ending on the day that is 15 days before the date of such expiration.

(D) MODEL NOTICES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to any assistance eligible individual—

(i) the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe models for the notification required under this paragraph (other than the notification described in clause (ii)); and

(ii) in the case of any notification provided pursuant to subparagraph (A) under section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe a model for such notification.

(10) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor may jointly prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this subsection, including the prevention of fraud and abuse under this subsection, except that the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health and Human Services may prescribe such regulations (including interim final regulations) or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of paragraphs (5), (7), (8), (9), and (11).

(11) OUTREACH.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall provide outreach consisting of public education and enrollment assistance relating to premium assistance provided under this subsection. Such outreach shall target employers, group health

plan administrators, public assistance programs, States, insurers, and other entities as determined appropriate by such Secretaries. Such outreach shall include an initial focus on those individuals electing continuation coverage who are referred to in paragraph (7)(C). Information on such premium assistance, including enrollment, shall also be made available on websites of the Departments of Labor, Treasury, and Health and Human Services.

(B) ENROLLMENT UNDER MEDICARE.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide outreach consisting of public education. Such outreach shall target individuals who lose health insurance coverage. Such outreach shall include information regarding enrollment for benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) for purposes of preventing mistaken delays of such enrollment by such individuals, including lifetime penalties for failure of timely enrollment.

(12) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(A) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “administrator” has the meaning given such term in section 3(16)(A) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(B) COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE.—The term “COBRA continuation coverage” means continuation coverage provided pursuant to part 6 of subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (other than under section 609), title XXII of the Public Health Service Act, section 4980B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (other than subsection (f)(1) of such section insofar as it relates to pediatric vaccines), or section 8905a of title 5, United States Code, or under a State program that provides comparable continuation coverage. Such term does not include coverage under a health flexible spending arrangement under a cafeteria plan within the meaning of section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(C) COBRA CONTINUATION PROVISION.—The term “COBRA continuation provision” means the provisions of law described in subparagraph (B).

(D) COVERED EMPLOYEE.—The term “covered employee” has the meaning given such term in section 607(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(E) QUALIFIED BENEFICIARY.—The term “qualified beneficiary” has the meaning given such term in section 607(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(F) GROUP HEALTH PLAN.—The term “group health plan” has the meaning given such term in section 607(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(G) STATE.—The term “State” includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(H) PERIOD OF COVERAGE.—Any reference in this subsection to a period of coverage shall be treated as a reference to a monthly or shorter period of coverage with respect to which premiums are charged with respect to such coverage.

(I) PLAN SPONSOR.—The term “plan sponsor” has the meaning given such term in section 3(16)(B) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(J) FURLOUGH PERIOD.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term “furlough period” means, with respect to an individual and an employer of such individual, a period—

(I) beginning with the first month beginning on or after March 1, 2020 and before January 31, 2021, during which such individual’s employer reduces such individual’s work hours (due to a lack of work, funds, or other

nondisciplinary reason) to an amount that is less than 70 percent of the base month amount; and

(II) ending with the earlier of—

(aa) the first month beginning after January 31, 2021; or

(bb) the month following the first month during which work hours of such employee are greater than 80 percent of work hours of the base month amount.

(ii) BASE MONTH AMOUNT.—For purposes of clause (i), the term “base month amount” means, with respect to an individual and an employer of such individual, the greater of—

(I) such individual’s work hours in the month prior (or in the case such individual had no work hours in the month prior and had work hours in the 3 months prior, the last month with work hours within the prior 3 months); and

(II) such individual’s work hours during the period beginning January 1, 2020 and ending January 31, 2020.

(13) REPORTS.—

(A) INTERIM REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor shall jointly submit an interim report to the Committee on Education and Labor, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Finance of the Senate regarding the premium assistance provided under this subsection that includes—

(i) the number of individuals provided such assistance as of the date of the report; and

(ii) the total amount of expenditures incurred (with administrative expenditures noted separately) in connection with such assistance as of the date of the report.

(B) FINAL REPORT.—As soon as practicable after the last period of COBRA continuation coverage for which premium assistance is provided under this section, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor shall jointly submit a final report to each Committee referred to in subparagraph (A) that includes—

(i) the number of individuals provided premium assistance under this section;

(ii) the average dollar amount (monthly and annually) of premium assistance provided to such individuals; and

(iii) the total amount of expenditures incurred (with administrative expenditures noted separately) in connection with premium assistance under this section.

(14) COBRA PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter B of chapter 65 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 6432. CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The person to whom premiums are payable for continuation coverage under section 2(a)(1) of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by section 311(a), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 311(a), for each calendar quarter an amount equal to the premiums not paid by assistance eligible individuals for such coverage by reason of such section 2(a)(1) with respect to such calendar quarter.

“(b) PERSON TO WHOM PREMIUMS ARE PAYABLE.—For purposes of subsection (a), except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, the person to whom premiums are payable under such continuation coverage shall be treated as being—

“(1) in the case of any group health plan which is a multiemployer plan (as defined in section 3(37) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974), the plan,

“(2) in the case of any group health plan not described in paragraph (1)—

“(A) which provides furlough continuation coverage described in section 2(a)(1)(A)(ii) of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act or subject to the COBRA continuation provisions contained in—

“(i) this title,

“(ii) the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974,

“(iii) the Public Health Service Act, or

“(iv) title 5, United States Code, or

“(B) under which some or all of the coverage is not provided by insurance, the employer maintaining the plan, and

“(3) in the case of any group health plan not described in paragraph (1) or (2), the insurer providing the coverage under the group health plan.

“(C) LIMITATIONS AND REFUNDABILITY.—

“(1) CREDIT LIMITED TO CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT TAXES.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the tax imposed by section 3111(a), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(a), for such calendar quarter (reduced by any credits allowed under subsections (e) and (f) of section 3111, sections 7001 and 7003 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, section 2301 of the CARES Act, and sections 20204 and 20212 of the COVID-19 Tax Relief Act of 2020 for such quarter) on the wages paid with respect to the employment of all employees of the employer.

“(2) REFUNDABILITY OF EXCESS CREDIT.—

“(A) CREDIT IS REFUNDABLE.—If the amount of the credit under subsection (a) exceeds the limitation of paragraph (1) for any calendar quarter, such excess shall be treated as an overpayment that shall be refunded under sections 6402(a) and 6413(b).

“(B) CREDIT MAY BE ADVANCED.—In anticipation of the credit, including the refundable portion under subparagraph (A), the credit may be advanced, according to forms and instructions provided by the Secretary, up to an amount calculated under subsection (a) through the end of the most recent payroll period in the quarter.

“(C) TREATMENT OF DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall waive any penalty under section 6656 for any failure to make a deposit of the tax imposed by section 3111(a), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(a), if the Secretary determines that such failure was due to the anticipation of the credit allowed under this section.

“(D) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, any amounts due to an employer under this paragraph shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

“(3) LIMITATION ON REIMBURSEMENT FOR FURLOUGHED EMPLOYEES.—In the case of an individual who for any month is an assistance eligible individual described in section 2(a)(3)(B) of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act with respect to any coverage, the credit determined with respect to such individual under subsection (a) for any such month ending during a calendar quarter shall not exceed the amount of premium the individual would have paid for a full month of such coverage for the month preceding the first month for which an individual is such an assistance eligible individual.

“(d) GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘person’ includes any governmental entity or Indian tribal government (as defined in section 139E(c)(1)).

“(e) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—For purposes of chapter 1, the gross income of any

person allowed a credit under this section shall be increased for the taxable year which includes the last day of any calendar quarter with respect to which such credit is allowed by the amount of such credit. No amount for which a credit is allowed under this section shall be taken into account as qualified wages under section 2301 of the CARES Act or as qualified health plan expenses under section 7001(d) or 7003(d) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act.

“(f) REPORTING.—Each person entitled to reimbursement under subsection (a) for any period shall submit such reports (at such time and in such manner) as the Secretary may require, including—

“(1) an attestation of involuntary termination of employment, reduction of hours, or furloughing, for each assistance eligible individual on the basis of whose termination, reduction of hours, or furloughing entitlement to reimbursement is claimed under subsection (a),

“(2) a report of the amount of payroll taxes offset under subsection (a) for the reporting period, and

“(3) a report containing the TINs of all covered employees, the amount of subsidy reimbursed with respect to each employee, and a designation with respect to each employee as to whether the subsidy reimbursement is for coverage of 1 individual or 2 or more individuals.

“(g) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out this section, including—

“(1) the requirement to report information or the establishment of other methods for verifying the correct amounts of reimbursements under this section,

“(2) the application of this section to group health plans that are multiemployer plans (as defined in section 3(37) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974),

“(3) to allow the advance payment of the credit determined under subsection (a), subject to the limitations provided in this section, based on such information as the Secretary shall require,

“(4) to provide for the reconciliation of such advance payment with the amount of the credit at the time of filing the return of tax for the applicable quarter or taxable year, and

“(5) with respect to the application of the credit to third party payors (including professional employer organizations, certified professional employer organizations, or agents under section 3504).”.

(B) SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS HELD HARMLESS.—There are hereby appropriated to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund established under section 201 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401) and the Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account established under section 15A(a) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 (45 U.S.C. 231n-1(a)) amounts equal to the reduction in revenues to the Treasury by reason of this section (without regard to this subparagraph). Amounts appropriated by the preceding sentence shall be transferred from the general fund at such times and in such manner as to replicate to the extent possible the transfers which would have occurred to such Trust Fund or Account had this section not been enacted.

(C) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter B of chapter 65 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 6432. Continuation coverage premium assistance.”.

(D) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this paragraph shall apply to premiums to which paragraph (1)(A) applies.

(E) SPECIAL RULE IN CASE OF EMPLOYEE PAYMENT THAT IS NOT REQUIRED UNDER THIS SECTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an assistance eligible individual who pays, with respect any period of coverage to which paragraph (1)(A) applies, the amount of the premium for such coverage that the individual would have (but for this Act) been required to pay, the person to whom such payment is payable shall reimburse such individual for the amount of such premium paid.

(ii) CREDIT OF REIMBURSEMENT.—A person to which clause (i) applies shall be allowed a credit in the manner provided under section 6432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for any payment made to the employee under such clause.

(iii) PAYMENT OF CREDITS.—Any person to which clause (i) applies shall make the payment required under such clause to the individual not later than 60 days after the date on which such individual elects continuation coverage under paragraph (1).

(15) PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO NOTIFY HEALTH PLAN OF CESSATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 6720C. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO NOTIFY HEALTH PLAN OF CESSATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except in the case of failure described in subsection (b) or (c), any person required to notify a group health plan under section 2(a)(2)(B) of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act who fails to make such a notification at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of Labor may require shall pay a penalty of \$250.

“(b) INTENTIONAL FAILURE.—In the case of any such failure that is fraudulent, such person shall pay a penalty equal to the greater of—

“(1) \$250, or

“(2) 110 percent of the premium assistance provided under section 2(a)(1)(A) of such Act after termination of eligibility under such section.

“(c) REASONABLE CAUSE EXCEPTION.—No penalty shall be imposed under this section with respect to any failure if it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.”.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 6720C. Penalty for failure to notify health plan of cessation of eligibility for continuation coverage premium assistance.”.

(16) COORDINATION WITH HCTC.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 35(g)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(9) CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—In the case of an assistance eligible individual who receives premium assistance for continuation coverage under section 2(a)(1) of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act for any month during the taxable year, such individual shall not be treated as an eligible individual, a certified individual, or a qualifying family member for purposes of this section or section 7527 with respect to such month.”.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(17) EXCLUSION OF CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE FROM GROSS INCOME.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of

1986 is amended by inserting after section 139H the following new section:

“SEC. 139I. CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.

“In the case of an assistance eligible individual (as defined in subsection (a)(3) of section 2 of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act), gross income does not include any premium assistance provided under subsection (a)(1) of such section.”.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 139H the following new item:

“Sec. 139I. Continuation coverage premium assistance.”.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this paragraph shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(18) DEADLINES WITH RESPECT TO NOTICES.—Notwithstanding section 518 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1148) and section 7508A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of the Treasury, respectively, may not waive or extend any deadline with respect to the provision of notices described in paragraphs (7), (8), and (9).

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—In all matters of interpretation, rules, and operational procedures, the language of this section shall be interpreted broadly for the benefit of workers and their families.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 4718. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to make fraudulent dealings in firearms and ammunition unlawful, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to stop the fraudulent sales of guns online. While some technology companies have banned selling of firearms and ammunition on their websites, the problem persists.

For example, Facebook banned selling firearms. Nonetheless, between last April and June, it reportedly still had to remove 1.3 million pieces of content from its website that violated Facebook's terms of service related to gun sales.

In order to circumvent the terms of service, sellers are using new tactics, like misrepresenting guns as “stickers,” to get around these restrictions.

An August 24, Wall Street Journal article explored how gun sellers are specifically using this new tactic on Facebook's Marketplace.

According to the article, sellers are using “a new tactic [that] involves posts purporting to sell stickers, alongside images of gun makers' logos.”

However, when contacted, these sellers admitted that they're actually selling guns.

Even more troubling, the article said the recent “boom” in Americans buying guns “has been attributed to the new coronavirus pandemic, civil unrest related to the killing of George Floyd and efforts in some cities to defund the police.”

As a result, there has been a recent spike in failed background checks.

Politico reported in July that: “The number of people trying to buy guns

who can't legally own them has skyrocketed.”

For example, in February, the background check system blocked 9,700 sales.

In March, the system blocked 23,692 gun sales—more than double the previous month and the previous March.

The bill I'm introducing today addresses this problem by making it illegal for gun sellers to circumvent websites' terms of service as yet another way to avoid a background check.

It would make it a Federal crime to sell guns on websites like Facebook “by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations of promises.” Doing so would be a felony with a maximum of five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

I also want to thank Senator MENENDEZ for joining with me to introduce this legislation.

His efforts to keep technology companies accountable for the proliferation of firearms on their platforms has been vital in addressing the problem.

Our bill today is part of a larger effort that needs to be taken to stop the plague of gun violence hurting this country.

But I hope others will join us in this commonsense effort.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. REED):

S. 4732. A bill to conduct a study on the spread of COVID-19-related disinformation and misinformation on the internet and social media platforms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the COVID-19 Disinformation Research and Reporting Act. I thank Representative JENNIFER WEXTON for working with me on this important piece of legislation, which will help shine a light on the ways social media and other online platforms amplify and spread misinformation and disinformation about the coronavirus pandemic to the detriment of public health.

Representative WEXTON was able to get the substance of this bill included in the HEROES Act, a bill passed four months ago by the House of Representatives to provide much needed relief to those suffering from the coronavirus pandemic and accompanying economic downturn. Because the Senate failed in its duty to pass the HEROES Act, I am introducing the COVID-19 Disinformation Research and Reporting Act with my colleagues—Senators BOOKER, BLUMENTHAL, KLOBUCHAR, WARREN, and REED.

As I stand here today nearly 7 million Americans have been diagnosed with COVID-19 and over 200,000 have died from the virus.

The numbers alone are staggering. But when you hear and read the personal stories of individuals and families who are suffering, it is truly tragic. It makes you mournful that for many of the individuals who died, they died alone in the absence of their loved ones.

While many things contributed to this massive loss of life, I am here to talk about one in particular: the insidious spread of coronavirus-related misinformation and disinformation online. This “infodemic” has undercut the efforts of public health officials at every turn, and threatens to prolong the virus's impact on the health of our people and economy long after a safe and effective vaccine is available.

The online spread of misinformation about public health is nothing new. Claims that the 2014 Ebola epidemic was a form of population control spread across social media. Anti-vaccination groups have long used Facebook and YouTube to share junk science and recruit new members.

However, social media platforms' response to coronavirus was supposed to be different. Early in the pandemic, the major social media platforms announced new measures to combat misinformation while making sure users had access to accurate, authoritative information about the virus. Facebook added a COVID-19 Information Center to the tops of users' News Feeds and announced it would remove misinformation that could contribute to imminent physical harm. Twitter verified accounts that provided credible updates on the pandemic and committed to removing false or misleading content that contradicted information from health authorities. YouTube began directing users who searched for COVID-related information to the WHO or other health authorities and banned false information contradicting health authorities on treatment, prevention, diagnosis, or transmission of COVID-19.

Unfortunately, these measures proved lacking and insufficient. The conspiracy film *Plandemic* was viewed more than 8 million times across social media platforms, and the sequel was viewed over 100,000 times on YouTube during its first week alone. A study by advocacy group Avaaz found that misinformation about vaccines and other health topics had been viewed an estimated 3.8 billion times on Facebook in the past year—four times more than factual, authoritative content from institutions like the WHO and CDC. The study also found that only 16% of previously fact-checked health misinformation on Facebook carried a warning label.

Spend even a small amount of time on the internet or social media and you will find rampant misinformation and conspiracy theories about COVID-19. Some examples of these falsehoods include: Bill Gates created the virus to use a vaccine as cover to implant microchips into Americans. No, actually, Dr. Fauci created the coronavirus

to seize political power. You shouldn't wear a mask to protect against the coronavirus, because wearing a mask actually weakens your immune system. And do not worry if you catch the corona virus—you can treat it by drinking bleach.

These claims might seem ridiculous, but they have real word consequences. A study published in the American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene found that 5,800 people had been hospitalized and at least 800 people died in the first three months of this year alone as a direct result of coronavirus-related misinformation. As recently as August, the Georgia Department of Health and the Texas Poison Control Center had to warn people not to drink bleach to treat COVID. While more Americans regularly wear masks in public, a recent poll found that 15% still do not. And, perhaps most troubling, polls suggest that between 35% and 50% of the U.S. population will not get a COVID vaccine when it is approved.

If we hope to get past the coronavirus and avoid similar public health crises in the future, we must understand where misinformation originates, how it spreads, and strategies to stop it.

This is exactly what the COVID-19 Disinformation Research and Reporting Act will do. It directs the National Science Foundation to partner with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study on the spread of COVID-19-related disinformation and misinformation on the internet and social media platforms. This study will provide critical information on the roles disinformation and misinformation have played in the public response to COVID-19; the sources of COVID-19-related disinformation and misinformation and the ways it has influenced the public debate; the role social media plays in the disseminating and promoting this disinformation and misinformation; and potential strategies for combatting misinformation and disinformation in the future.

This information will not stop the next pandemic from coming. And, it will not force the next Administration to take it seriously and follow the advice of doctors and scientists. But it can give us the knowledge and tools necessary to avoid another infodemic and ensure the American public receives accurate and authoritative information when it is most needed.

I therefore encourage my colleagues to support the COVID-19 Disinformation Research and Reporting Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 715—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. SCOTT of Florida,

Mr. MORAN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CASIDY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. LOEFFLER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. COTTON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 715

Whereas the United States was founded on principles of religious freedom by the Founders, many of whom were deeply religious;

Whereas the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States embodies principles intended to guarantee freedom of religion both through the free exercise thereof and by prohibiting the Government from establishing a religion;

Whereas the Pledge of Allegiance was written by Francis Bellamy, a Baptist Minister, and first published in the September 8, 1892, issue of the *Youth's Companion*;

Whereas, in 1954, Congress added the words "under God" to the Pledge of Allegiance;

Whereas, for over 60 years, the Pledge of Allegiance has included references to the United States flag, to the country having been established as a union "under God", and to the country being dedicated to securing "liberty and justice for all";

Whereas, in 1954, Congress believed it was acting constitutionally when it revised the Pledge of Allegiance;

Whereas the Senate of the 116th Congress believes that the Pledge of Allegiance is a constitutional expression of patriotism;

Whereas patriotic songs, engravings on United States legal tender, and engravings on Federal buildings also contain general references to "God";

Whereas the Supreme Court overturned *Newdow v. United States Congress*, 328 F.3d 466 (9th Cir. 2003), a case in which the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance by a student's public school teacher violated the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit later concluded that its previous opinion in *Newdow* was no longer binding precedent, that case law from the Supreme Court of the United States concerning the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States had subsequently changed, and that Congress, when passing the new version of the Pledge of Allegiance, established a secular purpose for the use of the terms "under God" and, thus, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit upheld the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance by public school teachers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Pledge of Allegiance has been a valuable part of life for the people of the United States for generations; and

(2) the Senate strongly defends the constitutionality of the Pledge of Allegiance.

SENATE RESOLUTION 716—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 5 THROUGH OCTOBER 9, 2020, AS "MALNUTRITION AWARENESS WEEK"

Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. SMITH, Ms.

SINEMA, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. KING, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. ROBERTS, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 716

Whereas malnutrition is the condition that occurs when a person does not get enough protein, calories, or nutrients;

Whereas the 2020 Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic (referred to in this preamble as the "2020 coronavirus pandemic")—

(1) has resulted in a significant increase in food insecurity, which is linked to malnutrition; and

(2) has nearly doubled food insufficiency rates since 2019;

Whereas the 2020 coronavirus pandemic has had a disproportionate impact on children, as 13,900,000 children live in a household characterized by child food insufficiency, and the rate of households with food insufficient children in 2020 was more than 5 times the rate of households with food insufficient children in 2019;

Whereas the impact of the 2020 coronavirus pandemic on the chronically ill has forced the examination of chronic disease prevention, especially through nutrient consumption and absorption, which is examined in the 2020-2030 Strategic Plan for NIH Nutrition Research published by the National Institutes of Health;

Whereas malnutrition is a significant problem in the United States and around the world, crossing all age, racial, class, gender, and geographic lines;

Whereas infants, older adults, people with chronic diseases, and other vulnerable populations are particularly at risk for malnutrition;

Whereas the American Academy of Pediatrics has found that failure to provide key nutrients during early childhood may result in lifelong deficits in brain function;

Whereas disease-associated malnutrition affects between 30 and 50 percent of patients admitted to hospitals, and the medical costs of hospitalized patients with malnutrition can be 300 percent more than the medical costs of properly nourished patients;

Whereas, according to the National Blueprint: Achieving Quality Malnutrition Care for Older Adults, 2020 Update, as many as 1/2 of older adults living in the community are malnourished or at risk for malnutrition;

Whereas disease-associated malnutrition in older adults alone costs the United States more than \$51,300,000,000 each year; and

Whereas the American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition established Malnutrition Awareness Week to raise awareness and promote prevention of malnutrition across the lifespan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of October 5 through October 9, 2020, as "Malnutrition Awareness Week";

(2) recognizes registered dietitian nutritionists and other nutrition professionals, health care providers, social workers, advocates, caregivers, and other professionals and agencies for their efforts to advance awareness, treatment, and prevention of malnutrition;

(3)(A) recognizes the importance of existing Federal nutrition programs for their role in combating malnutrition; and

(B) supports emergency funding for those critical Federal nutrition programs for the duration of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic;

(4) recognizes—

(A) the importance of medical nutrition therapy under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.); and

(B) the need for vulnerable populations to have access to nutrition counseling;

(5) recognizes the importance of the innovative research conducted by the National Institutes of Health on—

(A) nutrition, dietary patterns, and the human gastrointestinal microbiome; and

(B) how those factors influence the prevention or development of chronic disease throughout the lifespan; and

(6)(A) supports access to a malnutrition screening and assessment; and

(B) encourages the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to evaluate—

(i) the provision of a malnutrition screening and assessment through telehealth during the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) public health emergency; and

(ii) the adoption of malnutrition electronic clinical quality measures.

SENATE RESOLUTION 717—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 25, 2020, AS “NATIONAL ATAXIA AWARENESS DAY”, AND RAISING AWARENESS OF ATAXIA, ATAXIA RESEARCH, AND THE SEARCH FOR A CURE

Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 717

Whereas ataxia is a clinical manifestation indicating degeneration or dysfunction of the brain that negatively affects the coordination, precision, and accurate timing of physical movements;

Whereas ataxia can strike individuals of all ages, including children;

Whereas the term “ataxia” is used to classify a group of rare, inherited neurodegenerative diseases including—

- (1) ataxia telangiectasia;
- (2) episodic ataxia;
- (3) Friedreich’s ataxia; and
- (4) spinocerebellar ataxia;

Whereas there are many known types of genetic ataxia, but the genetic basis for ataxia in some patients is still unknown;

Whereas all inherited ataxias affect fewer than 200,000 individuals and, therefore, are recognized as rare diseases under the Orphan Drug Act (Public Law 97-414; 96 Stat. 2049);

Whereas some genetic ataxias are inherited in an autosomal dominant manner, while others are inherited in an autosomal recessive manner;

Whereas ataxia symptoms can also be caused by noninherited health conditions and other factors, including stroke, tumor, cerebral palsy, head trauma, multiple sclerosis, alcohol abuse, and certain medications;

Whereas ataxia can present physical, psychological, and financial challenges for patients and their families;

Whereas symptoms and outcomes of ataxia progress at different rates and include—

- (1) lack of coordination;
- (2) slurred speech;
- (3) cardiomyopathy;
- (4) scoliosis;
- (5) eye movement abnormalities;
- (6) difficulty walking;
- (7) tremors;
- (8) trouble eating and swallowing;
- (9) difficulties with other activities that require fine motor skills; and

(10) death;

Whereas most patients with ataxia require the use of assistive devices, such as wheelchairs and walkers, to aid in their mobility, and many individuals may need physical and occupational therapy;

Whereas there is no treatment or cure approved by the Food and Drug Administration for ataxia; and

Whereas clinical research to develop safe and effective treatments for ataxia is ongoing: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the need for greater public awareness of ataxia;

(2) expresses support for the designation of September 25, 2020, as “National Ataxia Awareness Day”;;

(3) supports the goals of National Ataxia Awareness Day, which are—

(A) to raise awareness of the causes and symptoms of ataxia among the general public and health care professionals;

(B) to improve diagnosis of ataxia and access to care for patients affected by ataxia; and

(C) to accelerate ataxia research, including on safe and effective treatment options and, ultimately, a cure;

(4) acknowledges the challenges facing individuals in the United States who have ataxia and the families of those individuals; and

(5) encourages States, territories, and localities to support the goals of National Ataxia Awareness Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 718—REAFFIRMING THE SENATE’S COMMITMENT TO THE ORDERLY AND PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF POWER CALLED FOR IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 718

Whereas the United States is founded on the principle that our Government derives its power from the consent of the governed and that the people have the right to change their elected leaders through elections;

Whereas our domestic tranquility, national security, general welfare, and civil liberties depend upon the peaceful and orderly transfer of power; and

Whereas any disruption occasioned by the transfer of the executive power could produce results detrimental to the safety and well-being of the United States and its people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms its commitment to the orderly and peaceful transfer of power called for in the Constitution of the United States; and

(2) intends that there should be no disruptions by the President or any person in power to overturn the will of the people of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 719—RECOGNIZING SEPTEMBER 22, 2020, AS “NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION DAY”

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ

MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. JONES, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. REED) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 719

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes September 22, 2020, as “National Voter Registration Day”; and

(2) encourages each voting-eligible citizen of the United States—

(A) to register to vote;

(B) to verify with the appropriate State or local election official that the name, address, and other personal information on record is current; and

(C) to cast a ballot in the election if the voting-eligible citizen would like to do so.

SENATE RESOLUTION 720—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 8, 2020, AS “NATIONAL HYDROGEN AND FUEL CELL DAY”

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 720

Whereas hydrogen, which has an atomic mass of 1.008, is the most abundant element in the universe;

Whereas the United States is a world leader in the development and deployment of fuel cell and hydrogen technologies;

Whereas hydrogen fuel cells played an instrumental role in the United States space program, helping the United States achieve the mission of landing a man on the Moon;

Whereas private industry, Federal and State governments, national laboratories, and institutions of higher education continue to improve fuel cell and hydrogen technologies to address the most pressing energy, environmental, and economic issues of the United States;

Whereas fuel cells utilizing hydrogen and hydrogen-rich fuels to generate electricity are clean, efficient, safe, and resilient technologies being used for—

(1) stationary and backup power generation; and

(2) zero-emission transportation for light-duty vehicles, industrial vehicles, delivery vans, buses, trucks, trains, military vehicles, marine applications, and aerial vehicles;

Whereas stationary fuel cells are being placed in service for continuous and backup power to provide business and energy consumers with reliable power in the event of grid outages;

Whereas stationary fuel cells can help reduce water use, as compared to traditional power generation technologies;

Whereas fuel cell electric vehicles that utilize hydrogen can completely replicate the experience of internal combustion vehicles, including comparable range and refueling times;

Whereas hydrogen fuel cell industrial vehicles are being deployed at logistical hubs and warehouses across the United States and exported to facilities in Europe and Asia;

Whereas hydrogen is a nontoxic gas that can be derived from a variety of domestically available traditional and renewable resources, including solar, wind, biogas, and the abundant supply of natural gas in the United States;

Whereas hydrogen and fuel cells can store energy to help enhance the grid and maximize opportunities to deploy renewable energy;

Whereas the United States produces and uses approximately 10,000,000 metric tons of hydrogen per year;

Whereas engineers and safety code and standard professionals have developed consensus-based protocols for safe delivery, handling, and use of hydrogen; and

Whereas the ingenuity of the people of the United States is essential to paving the way for the future use of hydrogen technologies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates October 8, 2020, as “National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Day”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 721—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING OCTOBER 18, 2020, AS “NATIONAL CHARACTER COUNTS WEEK”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ENZI, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 721

Whereas the well-being of the United States requires that the young people of the United States become an involved, caring citizenry of good character;

Whereas the character education of children has become more urgent, as violence by and against youth increasingly threatens the physical and psychological well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas, more than ever, children need strong and constructive guidance from their families and their communities, including from schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, and civic groups;

Whereas the character of a nation is only as strong as the character of its individual citizens;

Whereas the public good is advanced when young individuals are taught the importance of good character and the positive effects that good character can have in personal relationships, in school, and in the workplace;

Whereas scholars and educators agree that individuals do not automatically develop good character and that, therefore, institutions and individuals that influence youth must make conscientious efforts to help young individuals develop the essential traits and characteristics that comprise good character;

Whereas, although character development is, first and foremost, an obligation of families, the efforts of faith communities, schools, and youth, civic, and human service organizations also play an important role in fostering and promoting good character;

Whereas Congress encourages students, teachers, parents, youth, and community leaders to recognize the importance of character education in preparing young individuals to play a role in determining the future of the United States;

Whereas effective character education is based on core ethical values, which form the foundation of a democratic society;

Whereas examples of character are trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, citizenship, and honesty;

Whereas elements of character transcend cultural, religious, and socioeconomic differences;

Whereas the character and conduct of youth reflect the character and conduct of society, and, therefore, every adult has the

responsibility to teach and model ethical values and every social institution has the responsibility to promote the development of good character;

Whereas Congress encourages individuals and organizations, especially those that have an interest in the education and training of the young individuals in the United States, to adopt the elements of character as intrinsic to the well-being of individuals, communities, and society;

Whereas many schools in the United States recognize the need, and have taken steps, to integrate the values of their communities into teaching activities; and

Whereas the establishment of “National Character Counts Week”, during which individuals, families, schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, civic groups, and other organizations focus on character education, is of great benefit to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning October 18, 2020, as “National Character Counts Week”; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States and interested groups—

(A) to embrace the elements of character identified by local schools and communities, such as trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and citizenship; and

(B) to observe National Character Counts Week with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 722—RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE WEEK

Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 722

Whereas the Senate is committed to the use of forensic science in the investigation of crimes, the prosecution and conviction of the correct perpetrators of crimes, and the exoneration of innocent individuals falsely accused of crimes in the United States;

Whereas forensic science service providers address critical questions in civil and criminal investigations and trials in the United States, including by providing scientific conclusions relating to forensic evidence;

Whereas forensic science service providers partner with—

(1) Federal agencies to build and maintain criminal databases relating to latent prints, DNA, and other information relevant to criminal cases; and

(2) Federal, State, and local agencies to ensure public safety;

Whereas forensic science service providers serve a vital role in the criminal justice system by providing scientific information to investigators and officers of the court; and

Whereas the fourth week in September 2020 is recognized as “National Forensic Science Week”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Forensic Science Week; and

(2) recognizes that National Forensic Science Week provides a special opportunity for—

(A) forensic science service providers to—

(i) acknowledge the contributions of forensic scientists in the laboratories in which those individuals work;

(ii) organize community events to encourage a better understanding of forensic science;

(iii) provide tours to Federal, State, and local policymakers to assist those individuals in gaining better insight into the current capabilities of forensic science service providers and the future demands that forensic science service providers will face; and

(iv) contact local media outlets and invite those groups to cover events hosted during National Forensic Science Week;

(B) local policymakers to—

(i) recognize, through formal commendation or resolution, the contributions of local forensic science laboratories to the communities of those policymakers;

(ii) formally declare the fourth week of September 2020 to be “National Forensic Science Week” by proclamation;

(iii) visit local forensic science laboratories to gain an understanding of the capabilities and needs of those laboratories; and

(iv) discuss the operational needs of State and local forensic science laboratories;

(C) individuals in the United States, including members of the media, to—

(i) attend community events sponsored by local forensic science laboratories;

(ii) take tours of local forensic science laboratories; and

(iii) ask local forensic science laboratories about the operational and legislative needs of those laboratories;

(D) members of the media to highlight local news stories that focus on the work of local forensic science laboratories in the communities that those laboratories serve; and

(E) public safety officers, law enforcement officers, and officers of the court to—

(i) attend community events sponsored by local forensic science laboratories;

(ii) take tours of local forensic science laboratories;

(iii) discuss the operational needs of State and local forensic science laboratories; and

(iv) engage with local forensic science laboratories about working together more effectively.

SENATE RESOLUTION 723—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2020 AS “CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY MONTH”

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

S. RES. 723

Whereas campus-related housing fires at colleges in Texas, Oregon, Illinois, Pennsylvania, other States, and Washington, D.C. have tragically cut the lives of several young individuals short;

Whereas, since January 2000, at least 175 individuals, including students, parents, and children, have died in campus-related fires;

Whereas approximately 87 percent of those campus-related fire deaths occurred in off-campus housing;

Whereas a majority of college students in the United States live in off-campus housing;

Whereas a number of fatal fires have occurred in buildings in which the occupants had compromised or deactivated fire safety systems;

Whereas automatic fire alarm systems and smoke alarms provide early warning of a fire that is necessary for occupants of a building and the fire department to take appropriate action;

Whereas an automatic fire sprinkler system is a highly effective method of controlling or extinguishing a fire in its early stages, protecting the lives of building occupants;

Whereas many college students live in off-campus housing, a fraternity or sorority

house, or a residence hall that is not adequately protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system, an automatic fire alarm system, or an adequate smoke alarm;

Whereas, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, college students are taking more courses online and spending more time indoors, thus increasing the need for fire safety and prevention education;

Whereas fire safety education is an effective method of reducing the occurrence of fires and the resulting loss of life and property damage;

Whereas college students do not routinely receive effective fire safety education while in college;

Whereas educating young individuals in the United States about the importance of fire safety is vital to help ensure that young individuals engage in fire-safe behavior during college and after college; and

Whereas developing a generation of adults who practice fire safety may significantly reduce future loss of life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2020 as “Campus Fire Safety Month”; and

(2) encourages administrators of institutions of higher education and municipalities across the United States—

(A) to provide educational programs about fire safety to all students of institutions of higher education in September and throughout the school year;

(B) to evaluate the level of fire safety provided in both on-campus and off-campus student housing; and

(C) to ensure fire-safe living environments through—

(i) fire safety education;

(ii) the installation of fire suppression and detection systems and smoke alarms; and

(iii) the development and enforcement of applicable codes relating to fire safety.

SENATE RESOLUTION 724—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE PRACTICE OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED IMPRISONMENT OF WOMEN AROUND THE WORLD AND CALLING ON GOVERNMENTS FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF WOMEN WHO ARE POLITICAL PRISONERS

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. KAINE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 724

Whereas Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees the right to liberty and security of person, Article 9 protects against arbitrary arrest or detention, and Article 18 guarantees the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion;

Whereas women across the world face enormous risks to advance human rights and pursue progress for their communities, including—

(1) discriminatory policies and attitudes;

(2) repressive governments;

(3) abusive authorities; and

(4) critical threats to their health, especially amid the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas women activists across the world are being unjustly detained in order to silence their voices and end their activism;

Whereas women journalists are being unjustly detained for speaking truth to power and exposing corruption and abuses by governments and other authorities;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic presents a severe threat to women who are detained unjustly and who are often housed in overcrowded prisons with limited access to medical care, which can convert unjust prison sentences into death sentences for vulnerable detained women;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has waged a brutal campaign to suppress political dissent and vibrant ethnic minority communities;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has suppressed and detained human rights legal professionals, including Li Yuhuan, who has been severely mistreated in detention and who went on a hunger strike in 2018;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has subjected Uyghurs in Xinjiang to mass surveillance, forced labor, forced birth control, forced sterilization, and extrajudicial internment, including—

(1) Rahile Dawut, a professor of traditional Uyghur culture;

(2) Gulmira Imin, a former website administrator and government employee; and

(3) Nigare Abdushukur, who was sentenced to 19 years imprisonment after inquiring about her mother's detention;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has targeted Tibetans for celebrating their heritage, including—

(1) Bonkho Kyi, who was detained for organizing a picnic celebration for His Holiness the Dalai Lama's 80th birthday; and

(2) Yeshe Choedron, who was sentenced in 2008 to 15 years imprisonment after participating in protests;

Whereas in Iran, human rights defenders have been steadfast in their advocacy despite repeated abuse and arrest by authorities, including currently detained human rights activists—

(1) Nasrin Sotoudeh, who spoke out against the death penalty and laws forcing women to wear hijabs and who is currently on a hunger strike and is in critical condition;

(2) Atena Daemi, a human rights activist who is serving an additional 2 years in prison and facing 74 lashes for participating in a peaceful sit-in protest in Evin prison; and

(3) Narges Mohammadi, vice president of the Centre for Human Rights Defenders, who has experienced severe health conditions and lung disease while in prison and has suffered from worsening COVID-19 symptoms since June 29, 2020;

Whereas Iranian authorities have also recently arrested and imprisoned environmentalists working for the Persian Wildlife Heritage Foundation, including Sepideh Kashami and McGill University graduate Niloufar Bayani, who previously worked for the United Nations Environment Programme;

Whereas Turkey is the world's second worst jailer of journalists, with 47 journalists imprisoned in 2019, including—

(1) Hatice Duman, owner and editor at Atilim, which published editorials condemning President Erdogan's policies; and

(2) Aysenur Parildak and Hanim Büsra Erdal, journalists for Zaman, which authorities claim has ties to Fethullah Gülen;

Whereas in Egypt, President Sisi has attempted to quash dissent by jailing and abusing human rights defenders, including—

(1) Mahienour el-Masry, a human rights lawyer accused of spreading “false news”;

(2) Esraa Abdel Fattah, a human rights activist and reporter who was reportedly beaten, hung from handcuffs, and choked with her clothes by authorities; and

(3) Sanaa Seif, who was detained while filing a complaint at the Public Prosecutor's office regarding her assault outside Cairo's Tora prison, which houses her brother, who is a political activist;

Whereas Burundian authorities arrested and convicted 4 journalists at Iwacu, Burun-

di's last remaining independent newspaper, including Christine Kamikazi and Agnès Ndirubusa, after a flawed trial, for allegedly attempting to undermine state security;

Whereas Saudi Arabian women's rights and human rights activists Loujain al-Hathloul, Nassima al-Sada, Samar Badawi, Nouf Abdulaziz, and Maya'a al-Zahrani all remain wrongfully imprisoned;

Whereas in the Philippines, Senator Leila de Lima remains unjustly imprisoned for her vocal criticism of extrajudicial killings carried out during President Duterte's “war on drugs”;

Whereas in Eritrea, political dissident Aster Fissehatsion has been held incommunicado without charge or trial since 2001: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports women who are being unjustly detained around the world;

(2) affirms that a government should never detain its citizens for exercising the rights of freedom of assembly, association, and speech;

(3) calls on governments that are unjustly detaining women for exercising their fundamental rights to immediately and unconditionally release these political prisoners; and

(4) urges the United States Government, in all its interactions with foreign governments—

(A) to raise individual cases of women political prisoners; and

(B) press for their immediate release.

SENATE RESOLUTION 725—ESTABLISHING THE SENATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. JONES, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 725

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SENATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION.

(a) COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Senate the Senate Human Rights Commission (in this section referred to as the “Commission”).

(2) DUTIES.—The Commission shall—

(A) serve as a forum for bipartisan discussion of international human rights issues and promotion of internationally recognized human rights as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(B) raise awareness of international human rights violations through regular briefings and hearings; and

(C) collaborate with congressional committees and other congressional entities, the executive branch, human rights entities, and nongovernmental organizations to promote human rights initiatives within the Senate.

(3) LIMITATIONS.—The Commission shall not—

(A) have legislative jurisdiction;

(B) have authority to take legislative action on any bill or resolution; or

(C) encroach upon the jurisdiction of any standing, select, or special committee of the Senate.

(4) MEMBERSHIP.—Any Senator may become a member of the Commission by submitting a written statement to that effect to the Commission.

(5) CO-CHAIRPERSONS OF THE COMMISSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Two members of the Commission shall be appointed to serve as co-chairpersons of the Commission, as follows:

(i) One co-chairperson shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the majority leader of the Senate.

(ii) One co-chairperson shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the minority leader of the Senate.

(B) TERM.—The term of a member as a co-chairperson of the Commission shall end on the last day of the Congress during which the member is appointed as a co-chairperson, unless the member ceases being a member of the Senate, leaves the Commission, resigns from the position of co-chairperson, or is removed.

(C) PUBLICATION.—Appointments under this paragraph shall be printed in the Congressional Record.

(D) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the position of co-chairperson of the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(b) COMMISSION STAFF.—

(1) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission is authorized, from funds made available under subsection (c), to—

(i) employ such staff in the manner and at a rate not to exceed that allowed for employees of a committee of the Senate under section 105(e)(3) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968 (2 U.S.C. 4575(e)(3)); and

(ii) incur such expenses as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out its duties and functions.

(B) EXPENSES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Payments made under this subsection for receptions, meals, and food-related expenses shall be authorized only for actual expenses incurred by the Commission in the course of conducting its official duties and functions.

(ii) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—Amounts received as reimbursement for expenses described in clause (i) shall not be reported as income, and the expenses so reimbursed shall not be allowed as a deduction under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(2) DESIGNATION OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each co-chairperson of the Commission may designate 1 professional staff member.

(B) COMPENSATION OF SENATE EMPLOYEES.—In the case of the compensation of any professional staff member designated under subparagraph (A) who is an employee of a Member of the Senate or of a committee of the Senate and who has been designated to perform services for the Commission, the professional staff member shall continue to be paid by the Member or committee, as the case may be, but the account from which the professional staff member is paid shall be reimbursed for the services of the professional staff member (including agency contributions when appropriate) out of funds made available under subsection (c).

(C) DUTIES.—Each professional staff member designated under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) serve all members of the Commission; and

(ii) carry out such other functions as the co-chairperson designating the professional staff member may specify.

(c) PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The expenses of the Commission shall be paid from the Contingent Fund of the Senate, out of the account of Miscellaneous Items, upon vouchers approved jointly by the co-chairpersons (except that vouchers shall not be required for the disbursement of salaries of employees who are paid at an annual rate of pay).

(2) AMOUNTS AVAILABLE.—For any fiscal year, not more than \$200,000 shall be expended for employees and expenses.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2660. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8337, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2661. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8337, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2662. Mr. HAWLEY (for himself and Mrs. LOEFFLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8337, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2663. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 8337, supra.

SA 2664. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2663 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 8337, supra.

SA 2665. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8337, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2666. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8337, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2667. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8337, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2668. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8337, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2669. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. SCHATZ) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2693, to improve oversight by the Federal Communications Commission of the wireless and broadcast emergency alert systems.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2660. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8337, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in Division A, insert the following:

SEC. 1. In addition to amounts provided in section 101, for "Department of Homeland Security—Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery—Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund" there is appropriated \$86,600,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount provided herein is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)(i)).

SA 2661. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8337, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

(c) TEMPORARY PROHIBITION ON REDUCTIONS IN AMTRAK OPERATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (commonly known as "Amtrak") may not institute any service cuts or furlough or terminate the employment of any employee (without cause) during the period beginning on October 1,

2020, and ending on the date specified in section 106.

SA 2662. Mr. HAWLEY (for himself and Mrs. LOEFFLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8337, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. No recipient, direct or indirect, of funds appropriated under this Act may use the funds to conduct, or enter into a contract for, a management or employee training program or other initiative that—

(1) segregates participants on the basis of race, sex, religion, or any other class enumerated under section 703 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-2);

(2) does not permit or encourage participants to challenge particular claims made in the course of such initiative; or

(3) advocates or promotes any or all of the following claims that are sometimes considered a part of "Critical Race Theory":

(A) One race or sex is inherently superior to another race or sex.

(B) The United States is fundamentally racist or sexist.

(C) An individual, by virtue of the individual's race or sex, is inherently racist, sexist, or oppressive, whether consciously or unconsciously.

(D) An individual should be discriminated against or receive adverse treatment solely or partly because of the individual's race or sex.

(E) Members of one race or sex cannot and should not attempt to treat others without respect to race or sex.

(F) An individual's moral character is necessarily determined by the individual's race or sex.

(G) An individual, by virtue of the individual's race or sex, bears responsibility for actions committed in the past by other members of the same race or sex.

(H) Any individual should feel discomfort, guilt, anguish, or any other form of psychological distress on account of the individual's race or sex.

(I) Meritocracy or traits such as a hard work ethic are racist or sexist, or were created by a particular race to oppress another race.

(J) Character traits, values, moral and ethical codes, privileges, status, or beliefs may be ascribed to a race or sex, or to an individual because of the individual's race or sex.

(K) Fault, blame, or bias may be attributed to a race or sex, or to members of a race or sex because of their race or sex.

(L) Consciously or unconsciously, and by virtue of their race or sex, members of any race are inherently racist or are inherently inclined to oppress others, or members of any sex are inherently sexist or are inherently inclined to oppress others.

SA 2663. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 8337, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following.

"This Act shall take effect 1 day after the date of enactment."

SA 2664. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2663 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 8337, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike “1 day” and insert “2 days”

SA 2665. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8337, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end add the following.

“This Act shall take effect 3 days after the date of enactment.”

SA 2666. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8337, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike “3 days” and insert “4 days”

SA 2667. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8337, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end add the following.

“This Act shall take effect the day after the date of enactment.”

SA 2668. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8337, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike “the day” and insert “two days”

SA 2669. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. SCHATZ) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2693, to improve oversight by the Federal Communications Commission of the wireless and broadcast emergency alert systems; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Reliable Emergency Alert Distribution Improvement Act of 2020” or “READI Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

(2) the term “Commission” means the Federal Communications Commission;

(3) the term “Emergency Alert System” means the national public warning system, the rules for which are set forth in part 11 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation); and

(4) the term “Wireless Emergency Alerts System” means the wireless national public warning system established under the Warning, Alert, and Response Network Act (47 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.), the rules for which are set forth in part 10 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

SEC. 3. WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS SYSTEM OFFERINGS.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 602(b)(2)(E) of the Warning, Alert, and Response Network Act (47 U.S.C. 1201(b)(2)(E)) is amended—

(1) by striking the second and third sentences; and

(2) by striking “other than an alert issued by the President.” and inserting the following: “other than an alert issued by—

“(i) the President; or

“(ii) the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.”.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, in consultation with the Administrator, shall adopt regulations to implement the amendment made by subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 4. STATE EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM PLANS AND EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “SECC” means a State Emergency Communications Committee;

(2) the term “State” means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States; and

(3) the term “State EAS Plan” means a State Emergency Alert System Plan, the rules for which are set forth in part 11 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

(b) STATE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall adopt regulations that—

(1) encourage the chief executive of each State—

(A) to establish an SECC if the State does not have an SECC; or

(B) if the State has an SECC, to review the composition and governance of the SECC;

(2) provide that—

(A) each SECC, not less frequently than annually, shall—

(i) meet to review and update its State EAS Plan;

(ii) certify to the Commission that the SECC has met as required under clause (i); and

(iii) submit to the Commission an updated State EAS Plan; and

(B) not later than 60 days after the date on which the Commission receives an updated State EAS Plan under subparagraph (A)(iii), the Commission shall—

(i) approve or disapprove the updated State EAS Plan; and

(ii) notify the chief executive of the State of the Commission’s findings; and

(3) establish a State EAS Plan content checklist for SECCs to use when reviewing and updating a State EAS Plan for submission to the Commission under paragraph (2)(A).

(c) CONSULTATION.—The Commission shall consult with the Administrator regarding the adoption of regulations under subsection (b)(3).

SEC. 5. FALSE ALERT REPORTING.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, in consultation with the Administrator, shall complete a rulemaking proceeding to establish a system to receive from the Administrator or State, Tribal, or local governments reports of false alerts under the Emergency Alert System or the Wireless Emergency Alerts System for the purpose of recording such false alerts and examining their causes.

SEC. 6. REPEATING EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGES FOR NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, in consultation with the Administrator, shall complete a rulemaking proceeding to modify the Emergency Alert System to provide for repeating Emergency Alert System messages while an alert remains pending that is issued by—

(1) the President;

(2) the Administrator; or

(3) any other entity under specified circumstances as determined by the Commis-

sion, in consultation with the Administrator.

(b) SCOPE OF RULEMAKING.—Subsection (a)—

(1) shall apply to warnings of national security events, meaning emergencies of national significance, such as a missile threat, terror attack, or other act of war; and

(2) shall not apply to more typical warnings, such as a weather alert, AMBER Alert, or disaster alert.

SEC. 7. INTERNET AND ONLINE STREAMING SERVICES EMERGENCY ALERT EXAMINATION.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and after providing public notice and opportunity for comment, the Commission shall complete an inquiry to examine the feasibility of updating the Emergency Alert System to enable or improve alerts to consumers provided through the internet, including through streaming services.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after completing the inquiry under subsection (a), the Commission shall submit a report on the findings and conclusions of the inquiry to—

(1) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. President, I have 7 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 BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 24, 2020, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 24, 2020, at 9 a.m. to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 24, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 24, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 24, 2020, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

The Special Committee on Aging is authorized to meet during the session

of the Senate on Thursday, September 24, 2020, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATION, TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION, AND THE INTERNET

The Subcommittee on Communication, Technology, Innovation, and The Internet of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 24, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 719, S. Res. 720, S. Res. 721, S. Res. 722, and S. Res. 723.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the resolutions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on adoption of the resolutions, en bloc?

The resolution (S. Res. 719) was agreed to.

(The resolution is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

The resolutions (S. Res. 720, S. Res. 721, S. Res. 722, and S. Res. 723) were agreed to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the preambles, where applicable, be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The preambles were agreed to.
(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

VET CENTER ELIGIBILITY EXPANSION ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1812, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1812) to amend title 38, United States Code, to furnish Vet Center readjustment counseling and related mental health services to certain individuals.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 1812) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

VETERANS' CARE QUALITY TRANSPARENCY ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 2372, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill the title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2372) to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of all memoranda of understanding and memoranda of agreement between Under Secretary of Health and non-Department of Veterans Affairs entities relating to suicide prevention and mental health services.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 2372) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

RELIABLE EMERGENCY ALERT DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2019

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 492, S. 2693.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2693) to improve oversight by the Federal Communications Commission of the wireless and broadcast emergency alert systems.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I further ask that the Schatz substitute amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, and the motion 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 amendment (No. 2669) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Reliable Emergency Alert Distribution Improvement Act of 2020" or "READI Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

(2) the term "Commission" means the Federal Communications Commission;

(3) the term "Emergency Alert System" means the national public warning system,

the rules for which are set forth in part 11 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation); and

(4) the term "Wireless Emergency Alerts System" means the wireless national public warning system established under the Warning, Alert, and Response Network Act (47 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.), the rules for which are set forth in part 10 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

SEC. 3. WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS SYSTEM OFFERINGS.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 602(b)(2)(E) of the Warning, Alert, and Response Network Act (47 U.S.C. 1201(b)(2)(E)) is amended—

(1) by striking the second and third sentences; and

(2) by striking "other than an alert issued by the President." and inserting the following: "other than an alert issued by—

"(i) the President; or

"(ii) the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.".

(b) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, in consultation with the Administrator, shall adopt regulations to implement the amendment made by subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 4. STATE EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM PLANS AND EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term "SECC" means a State Emergency Communications Committee;

(2) the term "State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States; and

(3) the term "State EAS Plan" means a State Emergency Alert System Plan, the rules for which are set forth in part 11 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

(b) STATE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall adopt regulations that—

(1) encourage the chief executive of each State—

(A) to establish an SECC if the State does not have an SECC; or

(B) if the State has an SECC, to review the composition and governance of the SECC;

(2) provide that—

(A) each SECC, not less frequently than annually, shall—

(i) meet to review and update its State EAS Plan;

(ii) certify to the Commission that the SECC has met as required under clause (i); and

(iii) submit to the Commission an updated State EAS Plan; and

(B) not later than 60 days after the date on which the Commission receives an updated State EAS Plan under subparagraph (A)(iii), the Commission shall—

(i) approve or disapprove the updated State EAS Plan; and

(ii) notify the chief executive of the State of the Commission's findings; and

(3) establish a State EAS Plan content checklist for SECCs to use when reviewing and updating a State EAS Plan for submission to the Commission under paragraph (2)(A).

(c) CONSULTATION.—The Commission shall consult with the Administrator regarding the adoption of regulations under subsection (b)(3).

SEC. 5. FALSE ALERT REPORTING.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, in consultation with the Administrator, shall complete a rulemaking proceeding to establish a system to receive from the Administrator or State, Tribal, or local governments reports of false alerts under the Emergency Alert System or the Wireless Emergency Alerts System for the purpose of recording such false alerts and examining their causes.

SEC. 6. REPEATING EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGES FOR NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, in consultation with the Administrator, shall complete a rulemaking proceeding to modify the Emergency Alert System to provide for repeating Emergency Alert System messages while an alert remains pending that is issued by—

- (1) the President;
- (2) the Administrator; or
- (3) any other entity under specified circumstances as determined by the Commission, in consultation with the Administrator.

(b) SCOPE OF RULEMAKING.—Subsection (a)—

(1) shall apply to warnings of national security events, meaning emergencies of national significance, such as a missile threat, terror attack, or other act of war; and

(2) shall not apply to more typical warnings, such as a weather alert, AMBER Alert, or disaster alert.

SEC. 7. INTERNET AND ONLINE STREAMING SERVICES EMERGENCY ALERT EXAMINATION.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and after providing public notice and opportunity for comment, the Commission shall complete an inquiry to examine the feasibility of updating the Emergency Alert System to enable or improve alerts to consumers provided through the internet, including through streaming services.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after completing the inquiry under subsection (a), the Commission shall submit a report on the findings and conclusions of the inquiry to—

- (1) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and
- (2) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

The bill (S. 2693), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

VETERANS' COMPENSATION COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2020

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be dis-

charged from further consideration of H.R. 6168 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 6168) to increase, effective as of December 1, 2020, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 6168) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 4675

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I understand that there is a bill at the desk due a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4675) to amend the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.

Mr. McCONNELL. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to further proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2020, THROUGH TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2020

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn to then convene for pro forma session only, with no business being conducted on Monday, September 28, at 2:45 p.m. I further ask that when the Senate adjourns on Monday, September 28, it next convene at 3 p.m., Tuesday, September 29; that following the pray-

er 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 being closed; further, that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 8337; further, that with respect to the cloture motion filed during today's session of the Senate, the filing deadline for all first-degree amendments be 4 p.m.; finally, that notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXII, the cloture motion filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2020, AT 2:45 P.M.

Mr. McCONNELL. 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 4:22 p.m., adjourned until Monday, September 28, 2020, at 2:45 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. SEAN K. TYLER

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. PAUL S. LYMAN

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. GUY M. JONES
COL. CHARLES R. PARKER

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate September 24, 2020:

THE JUDICIARY

RODERICK C. YOUNG, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN MEMORY OF ROSLYN (LYNNE)
HOTLZMAN NIERENBERG

HON. JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Speaker, Roslyn (Lynne) Holtzman Nierenberg died on August 25, 2020 after a long decline. She and her identical twin sister Sara (Sue) were born at home 2 months early on November 18, 1928. Dr. Richardson, who delivered them, visited daily for months until he was sure they would survive. Their father, Aaron Holtzman, came to America from Belarus in 1920. Their mother, Gertrude Lemonik Holtzman, was born on the lower East side. Her parents were from Ukraine. Lynne and Sue's parents initially had a general store in Norwood, NJ. They later had a men's shop in Bergenfield, NJ. Lynne and Sue went to the public schools in Bergenfield, NJ. They have two surviving younger sisters, Myra (Mikey) and Carol Ann (Candy), and one sister Cynthia, who died in infancy. Lynne and Sue graduated from New Jersey College for Women (NJC) at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, NJ in 1950. (NJC later became Douglass College.)

Lynne met Theodore (Ted) Nierenberg in the summer of 1947 when they were counselors at Lakeside Pines, a girls' sleep away camp. This was after he served as an officer in the Navy in the South Pacific in World War II. They married in 1950 after Lynne graduated from college. They lived in Queens, NY initially, while Lynne did editorial work and Ted worked in the insurance industry. They bought their first house in Teaneck, NJ shortly before their first child, David, was born in 1953. They moved to a second house in Teaneck in 1960 before their fourth child was born. Lynne spent many busy years raising four children, being a member of Temple Emeth, being an active member of many PTA's, and doing volunteer work at Englewood Hospital. She was a wonderful mother. She encouraged her children to read, study music, get involved in extracurricular activities, and do volunteer work.

Lynne had always wanted to be a nurse. In 1968, the first year that Englewood Hospital admitted older students, Lynne started nursing school. She graduated two years later, first in her class. Lynne initially worked as a psychiatric nurse in the inpatient psychiatric unit at Englewood Hospital. She then worked at an outpatient mental health center in Dumont, now called Vantage Mental Health Care. She then taught psychiatric nursing at Holy Name School of Nursing. While at Holy Name, she earned a masters degree in counseling. She then became the psychiatric nursing supervisor at Englewood Hospital. (The job also entailed doing psychiatric continuing education for the nursing staff and serving as a liaison when patients with psychiatric problems needed to be hospitalized on the medical or sur-

gical floors.) Lynne briefly worked in psychiatric medication research at Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx, NY. Lynne then worked at the outpatient mental health center at Miseracordia Hospital (now Our Lady of Mercy), in the Bronx, NY. She functioned there like a psychiatric nurse-practitioner. This was her most challenging and satisfying job because it pulled together all of her skills. She retired in 1993.

Lynne also did volunteer work. For about 13 years, she ran a support group through the American Cancer Society's Cancer Adjustment Program. She later ran the Survivors after Suicide support group for about 13 years at Vantage Mental Health Care. She also ran a support group for women who had premature babies.

She was the devoted mother of David Nierenberg (married to Patricia) of Camas, Washington; Susan Nierenberg (married to Peter Goldman) of Teaneck; Amy Knitzer (married to Jonathan Perlstein) of Montclair, NJ; and Ellen Nierenberg, currently living in Tromsø, Norway. She LOVED being a grandmother to: David and Patricia's children: Elodie, Jacob, and Albanie; Susan and Peter's daughter Emily; Amy and Jonathan's sons Dan and Zack; and Ellen and Jens' children: Johanne, Solveig, and Daniel.

Unfortunately, Lynne developed Alzheimer's Disease. After Ted had a stroke in 2009, Lynne and Ted moved in 2010 into Van Dyk Park Place, an assisted living facility in Hawthorne, NJ. Ted died in 2011.

Lynne is survived and missed by: her sisters Mikey and Candy, her children David, Susan, Amy, and Ellen, her 9 grandchildren, and 14 nieces and nephews.

HONORING THE LIFE OF PATRICK
BEAUREGARD

HON. JAMIE RASKIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life of Patrick Beauregard, who passed away on September 6, 2020 at the age of 29 after battling stage IV young-onset colorectal cancer. Patrick will be remembered as a compassionate, loyal and thoughtful man, and I had the good fortune of spending time with him during his grueling battle against the disease.

Patrick was raised in Massachusetts and went to college in Rhode Island. Following his college graduation, he fulfilled his lifelong dream of serving in the military. He enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in April 2013 and served as an Intelligence Analyst until he was honorably discharged in July 2019. Throughout his service, Patrick received commendations for his exceptional leadership, initiative, loyalty and dedication to duty.

During his grueling 40 rounds of treatment—something his Marine training helped him endure—I had the honor of meeting with Patrick to discuss how Congress can contribute to the fight against colorectal cancer. He was passionate about advocating for greater research funds and generating national awareness about young-onset colorectal cancer. Although Patrick eventually lost his years long struggle with the disease, his advocacy work will continue to benefit and give hope to countless colorectal cancer patients and their families for years to come.

Throughout his 3-year battle, Patrick remained remarkably positive. Prior to his passing, Patrick was able to accomplish his final goal of meeting his son, Noah Patrick, born on July 10, 2020. Patrick is survived by his wife, Amanda, and by Noah. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the precious and irreplaceable life of Patrick Beauregard. He will be missed dearly.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE
CENTENNIAL OF PITNEY BOWES

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Centennial of Pitney Bowes. In 1920, Arthur Pitney and Walter Bowes put their ideas together to create a business, Pitney Bowes.

Arthur being the inventor and Walter being the promoter, together they created the Pitney Bowes Postage Meter and it was officially approved on September 1st by Congress to be used by the United States Postal Service. Twenty years later during World War II, a Pitney Bowes plant in Connecticut was almost entirely ran by women.

Following the war, nearly half of the men employed were World War II veterans. As the years passed, the company went on to further create inventions, boost productivity, drive precision, and decrease cost of mailing. Pitney Bowes is a living legacy of always innovating, adapting, and striving together to do better.

Since day one, they founded Pitney Bowes on innovation and powering commerce, seeking to do the right thing, the right way for customers, their people, and the world around us. Today, one hundred years later, they still abide by the same values that they began on. Technology is ever changing and evolving, it is remarkable to see the Pitney Bowes company flourish within this industry.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, I ask you to rise with me in celebration of the Centennial of Pitney Bowes. One hundred years is a monumental milestone. I want to thank Pitney Bowes for their dedication, commitment, and services to the people of Virginia's First District and to Americans across the nation.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

HONORING CAPTAIN SCOTT T. FARR'S TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF SERVICE TO HIS COUNTRY IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Navy Captain Scott "Topper" Farr for his twenty-eight years of faithful service to our country.

In May of 1992, CAPT Farr was commissioned as an Ensign and proceeded to Pensacola, FL for flight training. After earning his gold wings, he flew both the EA-6B Prowler and EA-18G Growler jets operationally, practicing his specialty of electronic warfare. His responsibility was protecting U.S. and coalition aircraft from the threat of surface to air missiles, as well as soldiers, Sailors, airmen and Marines on the ground from improvised explosive devices. His dedicated service through eight deployments, 3,409 flight hours and 669 carrier landings on eight different aircraft carriers was responsible for countless American and Allies' lives saved during Operations Southern Watch, Allied Force, Enduring Freedom, Iraqi Freedom and Unified Protector.

In addition to commanding Electronic Attack Squadron 140 and the Electronic Attack Wing, U.S. Pacific Fleet, his ultimate assignment was as the Director of the Navy's House Liaison Office. In this job, he both represented the Navy to most House members and oversaw the numerous congressional and staff delegation trips that we annually execute across the globe. These crucial trips are beneficial for members and staff to achieve a deeper understanding of the issues facing our Navy and its Sailors, as well as strategic issues facing our nation. It was on these CODELs that I came to know Topper for the good-natured and stalwart professional that he is.

Two events that highlight Topper's work ethic and professionalism immediately come to my mind. The first was an extremely successful bi-partisan CODEL across Australia from Perth to Alice Springs to Sydney. Topper handled all of the logistical and diplomatic tasks flawlessly in what the Australian embassy noted was the largest group of House and Senate members to visit Australia since World War II. Second was an anti-submarine focused CODEL of NATO countries. During both of these CODELs, it wasn't CAPT Farr's superb planning or execution skills that most impressed me and my colleagues. It was his ability to substantively answer questions from members on a wide range of military issues. This knowledge was no doubt based on his impressive record of service and simply stated, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Navy are better off due to his service.

As CAPT Farr embarks on a new chapter in life, it is my hope that he may recall, with a deep sense of pride and accomplishment, the outstanding contributions he has made to the United States Navy while attached to the Office of Legislative Affairs. I would like to send him, his wife Melanie, daughter Kathleen and one of a kind dog Gracie, my very best wishes for continued success in his future.

ONGOING TRANSATLANTIC ENGAGEMENT THROUGH THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight my recent efforts to engage with our allies across Europe to address the current political turmoil in Belarus and seek a way forward.

On September 23, I joined a video call of the leadership of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE PA), where I serve as Chairman of the Committee on Political Affairs and Security. Joining us for the discussion were the Head of the Belarusian delegation to the OSCE PA, Mr. Andrei Savinykh, and the leader of the Belarusian opposition and former presidential candidate, Ms. Svetlana Tikhonovskaya.

Ms. Tikhonovskaya shared with us the long struggle of the people of Belarus for their rights under President Alexander Lukashenko's 26-year authoritarian rule. The fraudulent presidential election on August 9, in which Lukashenko claimed he "won" with over 80 percent of the vote, led thousands of Belarusians across the country to come out into the streets. They risk physical harm and imprisonment to demand free and fair elections and the release of political prisoners. Unfortunately, these individuals have been met with brute force from the authoritarian regime. They continue to injure and detain protestors, journalists, and even bystanders on a massive scale. Instances of torture in detention have been reported, and some have been killed. Lukashenko is clearly afraid for his political future. In another desperate move, he recently held an illegal, early "inauguration" in an attempt to consolidate his illegitimate power.

I strongly condemned Lukashenko's violent repression of Belarusians and express solidarity for their desire to choose their own leadership in a democratic and transparent manner and to exercise their fundamental freedoms without fear of violent repercussions or harassment. During our meeting, I noted two particular cases that we in the United States are watching closely. U.S. citizen Vitali Shkliarov, who was in Belarus visiting family, was unjustly detained in July and languishes in a Belarusian prison since the end of July. We are concerned for his welfare and I called for his release.

I also mentioned that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Minsk-Mogilev, Tadeusz Kondrusiewicz, has been denied re-entry to Belarus after a visit abroad, even though he is a citizen. He has openly criticized the government's use of violence against peaceful people, including the detention of priests and clergy, and we fear that this too is a political act on the part of Lukashenko and an infringement on religious freedom.

The future of Belarus belongs to its people, and, as Secretary of State Mike Pompeo has emphasized, this path should be "free from external intervention." Indeed, my colleagues in the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly understand that it is not our place to choose the leadership of Belarus, but to use the unique role of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly as

a representative body to foster authentic dialogue, prevent and resolve conflict, and hold each other accountable. As an OSCE participating State, Belarus has an obligation to abide by the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, including those on human rights and fundamental freedoms. I am pleased that 17 participating States of the OSCE, including the United States, have invoked the Moscow Mechanism, which will establish a mission of independent experts to look into the particularly serious threats to the fulfillment of human rights commitments in Belarus. The report that the mission issues will hopefully offer us greater insight into the situation in Belarus and recommendations for future actions.

It is a privilege, through the U.S. Helsinki Commission, to represent the United States Congress in the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE. The Parliamentary Assembly provides Members of Congress with a unique, bipartisan opportunity to work with our friends and allies to help resolve pressing global issues while promoting our shared values. Because the Parliamentary Assembly includes representatives of Belarus and our European allies, it is uniquely suited to address the human rights and security implications of the moment in Belarus.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in calling for an end to violence and mass detentions in Belarus and recognizing the importance of continued Congressional engagement with the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE.

RECOGNIZING THE RETIREMENT OF BILL VERNER

HON. AUSTIN SCOTT

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, today I rise in recognition of Bill Verner, Executive Vice President of the Georgia EMC. After decades of dedicated service, Bill is retiring from his position at the Georgia EMC on the 40th anniversary of beginning his career in the electric cooperative industry.

Bill began his career with Carroll EMC while working his way through college. He joined the Georgia EMC in 1984, began working in government relations in 1986, and was appointed to lead Georgia EMC's efforts in the state legislature and regulatory arena in 1996.

His strong beliefs in the cooperative's principles are evident in his years of dedicated service representing EMC's interests in the Georgia General Assembly, Congress, and state and federal agencies. Having worked with Bill personally, I have seen firsthand the level of expertise and commitment that has made him an invaluable asset to the cooperative. His hard work, leadership, and deep understanding of America's most successful public-private partnership, the electric cooperative business model, has benefitted EMC members throughout Georgia.

Bill's career is marked by his many contributions to Georgia EMC and the 41 EMCs across the state. His tenure over the past four decades with Georgia EMC makes him one of the longest-serving employees in the association's eighty-year history. In today's age, it is a rarity to find the combination of character, ability, and commitment that Bill exemplifies.

On behalf of the Eighth Congressional District of Georgia, I would like to thank Bill for his service to our state's electric cooperatives and wish him the best of luck in his future endeavors.

HONORING THE CAREER OF CAROL BRICK-TURIN

HON. DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize the remarkable career of Carol Brick-Turin. After 12 years, Ms. Brick-Turin is retiring as the Executive Director of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation's Jewish Community Relations Council.

Carol originally moved to Washington, D.C. to join the U.S. Department of Agriculture, where she worked on public policy issues for more than a decade. A graduate of Cornell University with a Bachelor of Science degree in agricultural economics, she was recruited to join the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), and served as a diplomat in Brussels, Belgium in the U.S. Mission to the European Community. She was the first married female to serve as an Agricultural Attaché in the history of FAS.

Carol attended the Foreign Service Institute, completed a study program taught by faculty of the Jewish Theological Seminary and attended the University of Tel-Aviv in 1973—both before and after the Yom Kippur War. Having raised her children as Zionists, she now has three grandchildren who were born in Jerusalem, in addition to her two granddaughters in Miami.

As the JCRC's Executive Director Carol has adroitly mobilized and engaged Miami's Jewish community on many levels. She has led our citizen activists in building relationships with Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle, key to the success of the pro-Israel movement and the national agenda supported by the Jewish Council for Public Affairs. We have worked together to address a multitude of issues facing our community—from the scourge of anti-Semitism and senseless gun violence plaguing our schools and places of worship to ensuring we maintain our strong U.S.-Israel relationship.

Carol's commitment to Miami's Jewish community and the state of Israel is exemplary, and I am proud to call her my very good friend. I will miss her guidance and wisdom, but our loss is her husband Alan and her family's gain. I wish her a hearty Mazel Tov on her retirement and am grateful for her invaluable work.

HONORING THE CITY OF FALLS CHURCH VIRGINIA

HON. DONALD S. BEYER, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the City of Falls Church, Virginia. The City of Falls Church has recently been ranked

the 3rd healthiest community in the United States in 2020 according to the U.S. News Healthiest Communities Report.

Falls Church received nearly a perfect score for measurements including population health, education, and a perfect score for local economy—the highest score for economic health in the nation.

Settled more than 300 years ago and situated less than 10 miles from the Capitol, Falls Church has had a front row seat to many of the nation's most historic moments. Tradition holds that a copy of the Declaration of Independence was read from the steps of The Falls Church, the city's namesake, in 1776.

Please join me in honoring the City of Falls Church for achieving such a monumental accomplishment.

MR. NAT O'DAY BIRTHDAY RECOGNITION

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Nat O'Day, a North Texan and military veteran, as he celebrates his 90th birthday on September 27, 2020.

Nat spent 20 years of his life serving in the U.S. Army achieving the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He served overseas in South Vietnam, Korea, Japan, and Germany. Nat played a pivotal role in the modernization of our nation's military as he operated a communications system at over 52 sites across the world and tested flight equipment that is now used as today's standard. During his military service, Nat married the love of his life, Lynn, and they enjoyed over 60 years of marriage together. They raised three wonderful children, Robin O'Day Dettmer, Steve Ray O'Day, and Tim James O'Day.

Nat has dedicated his life to our nation and his community in Fort Worth, Texas. Following his retirement from the Army, Nat worked for the City of Fort Worth for over 25 years. He was a devoted volunteer, spending over 20 years and thousands of hours volunteering at the Fort Worth Symphony, the Van Cliburn Foundation, and Bass Performance Hall, where he and Lynn shared their love of music. He also volunteered every Tuesday for 20 years at the Dallas Fort Worth International Airport helping travelers navigate the airport. Nat also dedicated his time to the Cook Children's Hospital, where he was rightfully named Volunteer of the Year. Nat is committed to helping the people of 12th District of Texas, and his business cards that read "Volunteer Extraordinaire" sum up his dedication and devotion to North Texas.

I had the great honor and pleasure of having Nat as an advisor on military affairs and as the Chairman of my military academy nomination board. I could not have done it without Nat's commitment and enthusiasm. I am grateful to know and celebrate Nat O'Day. Our Nation and my district wouldn't be the same without his decades of selflessness and dedication.

On behalf of the 12th District of Texas, I offer my congratulations and best wishes to Nat on his very special birthday.

HONORING BARBARA TURK

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of Barbara Duncan Turk of Radford, Virginia, who passed away on September 16, 2020 at the age of 87. She was a faithful servant of her community who worked to improve it in a variety of volunteer roles.

Barbara was a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Southern Seminary in Buena Vista, Virginia. She was married to her late husband, James Turk, a Virginia state senator and U.S. District Court Judge, for 59 years until his death in 2014.

Improving Radford and helping the people who lived there was her life's work. Among the organizations she devoted her time and attention to were the Radford Women's Club, Radford Community Hospital/Carilion New River Valley (NRV) Medical Center Volunteer Program, Radford Rotary Club, and the NRV Community Chorus. Radford University benefited from her activity on the Board of Visitors, Foundation Board of Directors, Arts Society, and Athletic Association, just a few of the numerous ways she supported the university's mission. As a devout member of First Baptist Church, she sang in the choir and frequented Sunday services and Wednesday dinners. Barbara also served on her alma mater's Board of Directors and on the Board of Directors for Saint Alban's Foundation and Carilion Hospital.

Barbara's activities did not detract from her commitment to her family, including her children Ramona Gravley, James Turk, Jr. and wife Allison, Judge Robert "Bobby" Turk and wife Laura, Mary T. Prince, and D. Michael "Mick" Turk and wife Barbara; fifteen grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren. I would like to extend them my condolences on the loss of this generous and service-minded woman.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF THE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS (DAV)

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Centennial of Disabled American Veterans (DAV) on September 25, 2020. I want to celebrate and commend DAV for reaching a momentous milestone: 100 years of virtuous and important work.

The honorable undertakings of DAV do not go unrecognized. DAV Founder Robert Marx saw a gaping hole in society that veterans continued to fall through: underfunded medical care and services. This led him to create the non-profit, empowering veterans to live with respect, dignity, and with access to the support they deserve.

Now, with over 1,000 chapters, DAV continues to make strides for veterans and their families. DAV has supported numerous veterans from giving them rides to medical appointments to assisting with benefit claims to

connecting veterans with meaningful employment by hosting job fairs. On behalf of myself and the veterans in our region, I thank you for your continued support and efforts to ensure our veterans get to experience the American dream they fought to protect.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in recognizing the centennial of Disabled American Veterans. I thank DAV, for an outstanding first 100 years, and let us look forward to another prosperous 100 years.

HONORING DR. PATRICK WELCH

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Patrick Welch, a Vietnam War veteran who made it his mission in life to ensure that veterans receive the benefits they deserve.

Dr. Welch enlisted into the United States Marine Corps at the young age of 17 and served in combat as an Infantry Squad Leader with the 3rd Division during the Vietnam War. He was severely injured on the battlefield and immobilized for two years. For his service, Dr. Welch was awarded the Purple Heart, the Combat Action Ribbon, the Good Conduct Medal, the National Service Defense Medal, the Vietnam Campaign Medal, Vietnam Service Medals, and the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross.

Like many veterans, when Dr. Welch returned to Buffalo, New York from the war he was struggling with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). He quickly realized that many of his fellow comrades were facing the same challenges he was. It was at that point that he decided to dedicate his life to raising awareness about veterans' mental health and he worked to provide avenues in which they could seek treatment. In doing so he substantially altered the conversation about the mental health of veterans in Western New York. He promoted the idea that mental health isn't a taboo subject but rather a reality for a number of veterans returning home. He often says "War doesn't break us, war changes us."

Those who know Dr. Welch can attest to the fact that he is a great leader, educator, and a speaker who uses his skills to advocate for veterans. Dr. Welch is an active member of the Vietnam Veterans of America, was the Director of Erie County Veterans Services, and the Director of the Center for Veterans and Veteran Family Services at Daemen College. His most treasured role was helping individual veterans as a Senior Mentor in the Buffalo Veterans Treatment Court. Dr. Welch currently serves as the Chair of the Community Veterans Engagement Board of Western New York. He always works closely with our office to advocate for policies and services that benefit veterans. Dr. Welch recently joined our Service Academy Advisory Committee to assist those following in his footsteps to serve our nation. He has built relationships with many veterans in Western New York behind the scenes. In doing so he has set a solid precedent for how each one of us should treat veterans returning home after defending our freedom.

Dr. Welch's extensive work has laid solid groundwork for the next generation of leaders

and advocates. His openness about his personal struggles has fostered an atmosphere within our community where veterans feel like they have a safe place to be supported and heal. I have closely worked with Dr. Patrick Welch for many years so it is my privilege today to personally thank him for his service and friendship.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SCOTT PERRY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained.

Had I been present, I would have voted: YEA on Roll Call No. 196; YEA on Roll Call No. 197; and NAY on Roll Call No. 198.

IN HONOR OF REP. EDWARD BUTLER

HON. CHRIS PAPPAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor State Representative Ed Butler, who is retiring after twelve years of service to the citizens of New Hampshire. Rep. Butler served Carroll County District 7 for six terms in the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

Rep. Butler, a fierce leader, has dedicated his career to championing progressive and inclusive legislation including defending LG BTQ+ rights, advocating for accessible health coverage, and supporting local small businesses. After years of faithful service and an unyielding commitment to furthering the cause of equality and justice for all Granite Staters, Rep. Butler made the difficult decision to forego re-election in order to dedicate his time to helping his husband with the operation of their small business, the Notchland Inn, which has been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Rep. Butler is known amongst colleagues as a hard worker who goes the extra mile to advocate for the betterment of his district. He has served as an example to many of what it means to be an effective and compassionate lawmaker. He approaches his work with goodwill, grace, and fervor. His embodiment of these values serves as a model to other representatives and will continue to be a guiding principle in the General Court for decades to come.

On behalf of my constituents in New Hampshire's First Congressional District, I want to thank Rep. Butler and his family for their years of dedication to our state. I congratulate him on his accomplished law-making career, and I wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GIANA HUTTON

HON. JAMIE RASKIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of my constituent from Silver

Spring, Giana Hutton, who passed away unexpectedly on September 15, 2020. Originally from the south suburbs of Chicago, Giana graduated from Williams College with a Bachelor of Arts in History. She will be sharply missed.

Giana was deeply committed to empowering young people and fighting for the rights of students. While in her junior and senior years at Williams, Giana interned with Senator Ronald Burris as an Education & Judiciary Intern. Following graduation, she was selected as a Junior Associate Fellow in the Urban Education Leadership Program, where she worked with the District of Columbia Public Schools in the Office of Special Education to find potential community stakeholders to support independent work habits for students with emotional and learning disabilities.

Giana later returned to school to receive her Master of Science in Public Policy and Management. During her second year, Giana interned with Reading is Fundamental Pittsburgh, serving as its Outreach and Development Intern. During her time with RIF Pittsburgh, Giana was able to further work on her goal of reducing the achievement gap across socio-economic classes by raising money for literacy programs which provided students with greater access to books, activity-based projects to focus on the joys of reading and materials aimed at developing reading and comprehension skills.

In 2013, Giana was selected as a recipient of the Public Service Career Opportunities Program Award. Through this prestigious award, Giana got a job as a Program Analyst working on federal grants to support low-income students in the local charter and D.C. Public Schools. Through her job, Giana supported schools in providing students with supplemental learning opportunities.

Giana was a beloved sister of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., an organization she joined because of its commitment to education. Through her involvement in Alpha Kappa Alpha, Giana was proud to be a part of a community in which she felt empowered and could inspire others.

Giana will be remembered for her commitment to empowering others and her dedication to providing educational opportunities for young people. I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring the remarkable life of my constituent, Giana Hutton.

COMMEMORATING THE SMITH CREEK WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP

HON. BEN CLINE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss a unique public-private partnership that has yielded big conservation dividends for my home state of Virginia.

Ten years ago, a dedicated group of landowners and partners gathered in a small Shenandoah Valley community to launch a unique initiative designed to improve local water quality through the power of Conservation, Collaboration and Community. Smith Creek was one of three "showcase watersheds" established by USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service as part of a

new strategy to address bacteria, nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment contamination in Smith Creek.

These “showcases” were established to demonstrate what can be accomplished when communities come together to solve natural resource problems in a targeted area. Smith Creek joined Maryland’s Upper Chester River and Conewago Creek in Pennsylvania to test this focused approach to stewardship on a watershed level.

The Smith Creek Watershed presents some unique conservation challenges. Karst topography dominates the Shenandoah Valley with hundreds of known sinkholes and over 35 caves that complicate the conservation effort. It is also home to 75 percent of Virginia’s poultry operations and approximately 46 percent of its dairies.

Local groups and organizations partnered to conduct extensive outreach over the past 10 years, personally contacting area producers and landowners to increase awareness of assistance available to implement water quality practices on local farms. As dedicated stewards of the land, local farmers and landowners worked diligently to improve water quality while continuing to ensure our agricultural economy in the Shenandoah Valley thrived. Smith Creek agricultural producers have now treated more than 8,115 acres through Farm Bill programs like CSP, EQIP and the associated National Water Quality Initiative—over 640 total acres in the last two years alone.

Today, we recognize and salute the dedicated conservationists and stewards of the land who have so successfully collaborated to preserve the farming heritage, water quality and scenic beauty of Virginia’s Shenandoah Valley and the Chesapeake Bay.

MOUNTAIN NEWS CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL COOK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. COOK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Mountain News, a local newspaper in Lake Arrowhead, California.

The Mountain News will celebrate its anniversary in October of 2020, having been founded in October 1920. Over the last century, it has served as a voice for mountain residents in Lake Arrowhead and across the San Bernardino Mountains. From public interest stories, to local crime and public safety news, to emergency preparedness tips during wildfire season, the Mountain News has been committed to providing quality news for its readers. The hard work and unrivaled dedication of its staff are the bedrock for the success the Mountain News has enjoyed. Its mission of providing quality journalism to the local community has been incredibly successful, and I am confident that we will see that success continue for another century.

I offer my sincere congratulations to the staff, both past and present, of the Mountain News. This is a momentous occasion, and their hard work has informed and improved the lives of their fellow Lake Arrowhead residents. I hope that the next century is just as successful for the Mountain News as the previous one.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY WEEK

HON. DINA TITUS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I rise today during National Child Passenger Safety Week (September 20–26, 2020) to recognize the great strides we have made protecting our most vulnerable passengers: our children. We have moved from a high in the 1970’s of over 6,000 deaths annually of children under 14 to fewer than 1,300 such deaths in 2018. While one death is too many, this is a monumental shift. Much of our progress is the result of child passenger safety (CPS) efforts to secure children correctly in car seats that meet federal motor vehicle safety standards (FMVSS) and are installed correctly in vehicles during every ride.

Today, motor vehicle crashes remain a leading cause of childhood injuries and fatalities and there is more we can do to protect children. The more than 43,000 nationally certified child passenger safety technicians (CPSTs) are a great resource for new parents and caregivers who need help with the proper installation and use of car seats. Their expertise in choosing and installing car seats has saved lives, and there is a new platform to help them do this important job even better.

Over the past several years, the National Digital Car Seat Check Form (NDCF) was created through a partnership of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), AAA Northern California, Nevada, and Utah, the National Child Passenger Safety Board (NCPBSB), Tennessee Tech University’s iCube, and Westat. The NDCF, managed by the National Safety Council, is the first national electronic car seat check data collection tool that is available to all nationally certified child passenger safety technicians in the United States.

In addition to streamlining the collection of national data, this information can assist state child passenger safety coordinators in considering where services may need to be expanded to meet the needs of all families, including those in rural and underserved communities. In fact, this data can help support the provisions I authored in H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act, to support expansion of CPST training for underserved populations.

Highway Safety Offices can tailor state marketing campaigns that address child passenger safety and include information about the highest forms of car seat misuse in their state. Further, available data will lend insight into trends and patterns regarding misuse of car seats and vehicle compatibility. This information has the potential to influence engineering and design of car seats and vehicles and subsequently increase safety for vehicle occupants.

The NDCF has been in development for almost four years through an iterative process involving diverse representation from the field of child passenger safety. As of September 20, 2020, 2,743 CPSTs have created NDCF user accounts and more than 31,000 car seat check forms have been submitted to the system. Every state in the United States has registered CPSTs and has submitted data to this NDCF. The NDCF is also in use in the terri-

tories and regions covered by the Indian Health Services.

The hope is to have the opportunity for the NDCF to improve the safety of our children. Data that can identify areas of need, recurring fault mechanisms, lack of understanding on installation, and other problems lead to reforms for everyone using car seats. These improvements will save children’s lives.

It is fitting that during Child Passenger Safety week I recognize this major step forward in improving national CPS. I encourage my colleagues to recognize the hard work of CPSTs in their communities who give their time and talent for their labor of love—keeping children safe.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRYAN STEIL

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. STEIL. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 194 and YEA on Roll Call No. 195.

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA BAILEY

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Barbara Bailey, Kentucky’s longest-serving television news anchor and a member of the Kentucky Journalism Hall of Fame, as she retires from WKYT-TV after more than four decades of dedication to broadcast journalism.

As a native of Harlan, Kentucky, Barbara has been an inspiration to women and men from the mountains of southern and eastern Kentucky for many years. She has always worn her Appalachian heritage with great pride, first as a reporter for the Harlan Daily Enterprise, and continuing to display her passion for people in the mountains throughout her broadcast career at WKYT. Barbara gave a voice to individuals who may have never been heard otherwise, and shared stories that we, as Kentuckians, needed to be informed about. Thanks to her insight on issues in Kentucky’s Appalachian region, WKYT has been a news source for families and individuals beyond the Lexington metro area, extending into the living rooms of families across southern and eastern Kentucky. It is Barbara’s southeastern Kentucky charm that won over the hearts of countless viewers, and likewise, her mountain moxie that influenced her journalistic integrity and earned the respect and trust of the people of this Commonwealth.

Given a platform that few others are ever granted, Barbara has always been a generous steward of her talents and her personal time, volunteering for charity fundraisers throughout the state and serving on the board of various civic groups and organizations. Most recently, we joined together for the benefit of the Cawood Ledford Boys and Girls Club in Harlan County to expand their reach to more students and expand their facilities.

I was elected to my first term in office the same year that Barbara anchored her first

newscast in 1980. Our paths have crossed many times over the years, sharing information about the challenges and triumphs in Kentucky's Appalachian region. Though small in stature, it is clear that Barbara carries tremendous love and compassion for the people of Kentucky, with a special place in her heart for southern and eastern Kentuckians.

As she begins a new chapter of life, I wish Barbara many wonderful years of retirement with her family and grandchildren. The people of southern and eastern Kentucky are proud to call Barbara Bailey one of our most distinguished daughters of the mountains.

HONORING THE 2020 GEORGE MEANY AWARD TO CLINT DRURY OF WEST CENTRAL ILLINOIS BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL

HON. DARIN LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I would like to honor and congratulate Clint Drury, Executive Director, West Central Illinois Building and Construction Trades Council on being awarded the 2020 George Meany Award.

This prestigious award recognizes Clint for his significant contribution to the youth of their communities by volunteering in the programs of the Boy Scouts of America, The George Meany Award was named after the AFL-CIO's first president, who gave strong support to Scouting over the years. In recognition of their contributions to America's future, the AFL-CIO Executive Council then established the George Meany Award. Clint's community involvement this year ranges from the Children's Hospital of Illinois Annual Telethon, Heart of Illinois United Way, Illinois Prevailing Wage Council, Better Build, Labor Day Parade, and too many more examples to count Clint has dedicated his time and energy to his community, leading by example to strive and improve the lives of those around him.

Clint is a 22-year member of the Laborers' Local 231 in Pekin, Illinois. As the spokesman for the construction professionals of central Illinois, Clint's role could be best described as business development. Business development successes are what is best for the folks he represents, but more importantly, what makes our community a better place to work and raise a family. Clint and his wife, Sarah, are advocates of children with hearing loss, fundraising, and creating policy changes for healthcare plans to include hearing aids and speech therapy. Clint's competitive spirit positions him to secure projects for local, union contractors, in turn putting more union workers on the job with higher wages, benefits, and safe working conditions. The men and women of Central Illinois in the construction industry have benefited because of Clint's relentless efforts to put them to work and keep them working.

I am grateful for Clint's time and commitment to his community and the promotion of American youth. His work has had a profound

impact on our community. Congratulations Clint, the honor is well deserved!

SPRINGFIELD RACE RIOT STUDY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. RODNEY DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 2020

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill H.R. 139, the Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument Act, to designate the site of the 1908 Springfield Race Riots as a National Historic Monument to preserve and recognize it as an important part of our nation's history. I am proud of the support this bill has received, and that the House Natural Resources Committee came together in a bipartisan way to amend this bill to pass it as the Springfield Race Riot Study Act, the next step in designating it as part of the National Park System (NPS).

This site represents one of the three worst race riots in our nation's history, where terrible and appalling events of racially motivated mass violence were committed against African Americans for merely existing in their own community, destroying an entire neighborhood as a result. The site and artifacts were unearthed during construction of the Carpenter Street segment of the Springfield Rail Improvements Project and consists of the remains of five homes that were burned during the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. This event, and others like it in Illinois demonstrated that racial injustice was not an isolated issue only in the South, but one that must be addressed across the country.

Ultimately the riots that occurred at the site played an integral role in the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) when Ida B. Wells-Barnett, a key leader in the African American civil rights movement, launched an anti-lynching campaign to end violence against African Americans as a result of the horrific events that occurred in Springfield. In 1909, just a year later, the NAACP was established, working tirelessly to improve race relations and to ensure that the events that happened just over a hundred years ago would never happen again.

Just last month, we were successful in adding the Springfield Race Riot site to the African American Civil Rights Network in order to give it proper recognition immediately while we continue our work to designate the site as part of the NPS. The Site is now among several other important places that serve to commemorate and interpret the history of the African American Civil Rights movement. Also included in the Network is the Pullman National Monument in Chicago, which recognizes the first major labor agreement between a company and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the first African American led labor union; the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, which traces the route of the 1965

Voting Rights March in Alabama; and the A.P. Tureaud House in Louisiana, which was the home of the prominent civil rights attorney and legal counsel for the NAACP for more than three decades; along with many others.

I thank the bipartisan group of my colleagues who supported this bill, Rep. DARIN LAHOOD, Rep. ALBIO SIRES, Rep. JOHN H. RUTHERFORD, Rep. ROBIN L. KELLY, Rep. BOB GIBBS, Rep. ANDRÉ CARSON, Rep. DON BACON, Rep. BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Rep. MIKE BOST, Rep. MIKE QUIGLEY, Rep. VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Rep. SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Rep. ALMA S. ADAMS, Rep. RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHY, Rep. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, Rep. MARCIA L. FUDGE, Rep. STEVE COHEN, and Rep. SEAN CASTEN.

I also thank Rep. WM. LACY CLAY, who co-sponsored my bill and led the African American Civil Rights Network Act of 2017, which was signed into law in January 2018. This Act established this important Network that I am proud the Springfield Race Riot Site is now part of. Thank you to House Natural Resources Chairman RAÚL GRIJALVA and Ranking Member ROB BISHOP for their support and moving this bill through their Committee.

Thank you to the Springfield Branch of the NAACP, the Illinois NAACP, the Central Illinois African American Museum, and the Library of Congress, for their efforts to preserve the artifacts, and raise awareness regarding the importance of this site.

We must continue this work to preserve and protect this site for present and future generations. It is imperative that we never forget the work that's been done or the innocent lives that were lost, and the work we must continue to do.

OPPOSITION TO H.R. 4447

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2020

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today disappointed in the Majority for pushing forward H.R. 4447, the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act. Despite the bill's stated objectives, this legislation would hurt our economy and hamper technological progress.

This legislation authorizes over \$135 billion in new taxpayer spending, and creates new mandates and prohibitions, all of which would only hurt Americans' finances and consumer choice. The Majority failed to include the most important policies that would enable the rapid investment and development of new energy technologies: regulatory and permitting reforms.

While I was pleased that five of my amendments were considered and that three passed, I cannot in good faith support this partisan legislation that will hurt our Nation's economic recovery and reduce the speed of innovation in the marketplace.

Due to the partisan nature of H.R. 4447, I would have not only voted no, but strongly encouraged my fellow members to do so.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S5843–S5882

Measures Introduced: Fifty-eight bills and eleven resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4681–4738, and S. Res. 715–725. **Pages S5863–65**

Measures Reported:

S. 4462, to establish a national integrated flood information system within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 116–269)

S. 2912, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take certain land located in Pinal County, Arizona, into trust for the benefit of the Gila River Indian Community. (S. Rept. No. 116–270)

S. 3948, to amend the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children Act to extend the deadline for a report by the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children. (S. Rept. No. 116–271) **Page S5863**

Measures Passed:

Pledge of Allegiance: Senate agreed to S. Res. 715, expressing support for the Pledge of Allegiance. **Pages S5846–47**

U.S. SAFE WEB Act Extension: Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4779, to extend the Undertaking Spam, Spyware, And Fraud Enforcement With Enforcers beyond Borders Act of 2006, and the bill was then passed. **Pages S5851–52**

Peaceful Transfer of Power: Senate agreed to S. Res. 718, reaffirming the Senate's commitment to the orderly and peaceful transfer of power called for in the Constitution of the United States. **Pages S5855–58**

National Voter Registration Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 719, recognizing September 22, 2020, as "National Voter Registration Day". **Page S5881**

National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 720, designating October 8, 2020, as "National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Day". **Page S5881**

National Character Counts Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 721, designating the week beginning October 18, 2020, as "National Character Counts Week". **Page S5881**

National Forensic Science Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 722, recognizing and supporting the goals and ideals of National Forensic Science Week. **Page S5881**

Campus Fire Safety Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 723, designating September 2020 as "Campus Fire Safety Month". **Page S5881**

Vet Center Eligibility Expansion Act: Senate passed H.R. 1812, to amend title 38, United States Code, to furnish Vet Center readjustment counseling and related mental health services to certain individuals. **Page S5881**

Veterans' Care Quality Transparency Act: Senate passed H.R. 2372, to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of all memoranda of understanding and memoranda of agreement between Under Secretary of Health and non-Department of Veterans Affairs entities relating to suicide prevention and mental health services. **Page S5881**

READI Act: Senate passed S. 2693, to improve oversight by the Federal Communications Commission of the wireless and broadcast emergency alert systems, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S5881–82**

McConnell (for Schatz) Amendment No. 2669, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S5881**

Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act: Committee on Veterans' Affairs was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 6168, to increase, effective as of December 1, 2020, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and the bill was then passed. **Page S5882**

Measures Considered:

Continuing Appropriations Act and Other Extensions Act—Agreement: Senate began consideration of H.R. 8337, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, after agreeing to the motion to proceed, and taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S5850–55**

Pending:

McConnell Amendment No. 2663, to change the enactment date. **Page S5854**

McConnell Amendment No. 2664, of a perfecting nature. **Page S5854**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, September 24, 2020, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m., on Tuesday, September 29, 2020. **Pages S5854–55**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S5850**

By 93 yeas to 2 nays (Vote No. 195), Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. **Pages S5850–54**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 3 p.m., on Tuesday, September 29, 2020, Senate resume consideration of the bill; that with respect to the cloture motion filed on Thursday, September 24, 2020, the filing deadline for all first-degree amendments be 4 p.m., on Tuesday, September 29, 2020; and that notwithstanding the provisions of Rule XXII, the cloture motion filed on Thursday, September 24, 2020, ripen at 5:30 p.m., on Tuesday, September 29, 2020. **Page S5852**

Nomination Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

By 93 yeas to 2 nays (Vote No. EX. 194), Roderrick C. Young, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia. **Pages S5844–50**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

- 2 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.
- 2 Army nominations in the rank of general.

Page S5882

Messages from the House:

Measures Referred: **Pages S5862–63**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S5882**

Executive Communications: **Page S5863**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S5865–67**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Pages S5867–79

Additional Statements:

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S5879–80**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Pages S5880–81**

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—195) **Pages S5849–50, S5854**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 4:22 p.m., until 2:45 p.m. on Monday, September 28, 2020. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S5882.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

QUARTERLY CARES ACT REPORT

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the quarterly CARES Act report to Congress, after receiving testimony from Steven T. Mnuchin, Secretary of the Treasury; and Jerome H. Powell, Chair, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

FIRSTNET

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, Innovation, and the Internet concluded a hearing to examine an evaluation of FirstNet's progress, after receiving testimony from Edward Parkinson, Executive Director, First Responder Network Authority, Department of Commerce; Karima Holmes, Office of Unified Communications, Washington, D.C.; Jason Porter, AT&T Inc., Dallas, Texas; and Captain Tony Harrison, Pennington County Sheriff's Office, Rapid City, South Dakota.

U.S. POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine United States policy in a changing Middle East, after receiving testimony from David Hale, Under Secretary, and Elliott Abrams, Special Representative, both of the Department of State.

THREATS TO THE HOMELAND

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine threats to the homeland, after receiving testimony from Christopher A. Wray, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice; Christopher Miller, Director, National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence; and

Ken Cuccinelli, Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Deputy Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community.

Committee recessed subject to the call.

WOMEN AND RETIREMENT

Special Committee on Aging: Committee concluded a hearing to examine women and retirement, focusing on unique challenges and opportunities to pave a brighter future, after receiving testimony from Gene L. Dodaro, Comptroller General of the United States, Government Accountability Office.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 33 public bills, H.R. 8366–8398; and 5 resolutions, H.J. Res. 95; and H. Res. 1148–1151 were introduced.

Pages H4957–58

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages H4959–60

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 5126, to require individuals fishing for Gulf reef fish to use certain descending devices, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 116–531);

H.R. 2075, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize school-based health centers, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–532);

H.R. 8225, to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain types of fraud in the provision of immigration services, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–533);

H.R. 8124, to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for transportation and subsistence for criminal justice defendants, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–534);

H.R. 6813, to amend the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act to improve the prevention of elder abuse and exploitation of individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias (H. Rept. 116–535);

H.R. 7718, to address the health needs of incarcerated women related to pregnancy and childbirth, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–536); and

H.R. 8134, to support the Consumer Product Safety Commission's capability to protect consumers from unsafe consumer products, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–537).

Pages H4956–57

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cuellar to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H4887

Recess: The House recessed at 10:28 a.m. and reconvened at 11 a.m.

Page H4896

Expanding Access to Sustainable Energy Act: The House passed H.R. 4447, to establish an energy storage and microgrid grant and technical assistance program, by a yeas-and-nays vote of 220 yeas to 185 nays, Roll No. 206. Consideration began yesterday, September 23rd.

Pages H4898–H4949

Rejected the Lucas motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Energy and Commerce with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a yeas-and-nays vote of 193 yeas to 214 nays, Roll No. 205.

Pages H4947–49

Agreed to:

DeGette en bloc amendment No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–528: Barragán (No. 2) that establishes a \$1 billion dollar a year Climate Smart Ports program at EPA to provide grants for ports and port users to invest in zero emissions technology for cargo handling equipment, drayage trucks, and harbor craft; program also supports the development of shore power and clean energy microgrids at ports; Barragán (No. 3) that increases the authorized appropriation by \$40,000,000 for FY 2021–2030 for the EPA's Environmental Justice Small Grants Program, Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program, and Community Action for a Renewed Environment grant programs I and II; Barragán (No. 4) that increases authorized appropriation levels by \$100,000,000 for the Weatherization Assistance Program for Fiscal Year 2021–2025; Barragán (No. 5) that establishes a climate justice grants program, administered by EPA, to provide local government and community non-profit grants to environmental justice communities for climate mitigation and climate adaptation projects; authorized appropriation is \$1 billion a year for FY 2021–2025; Barragán (No. 6) that increases

the authorized appropriation by \$50 million a year for FY 2021–2025 for the low-income solar grant program in Subtitle D; Blunt Rochester (No. 7) that funds clean energy and energy efficiency upgrades to critical infrastructure, like schools and hospitals; Brown (No. 8) that prohibits the use of certain hazardous substances linked to respiratory sensitization and asthma in thermal insulating materials for low income housing weatherization; Burgess (No. 9) that requires the Secretary of Energy to certify that this legislation will not reduce the United States' energy security or energy independence; Burgess (No. 10) that requires the Secretary of Energy to certify that this legislation will not increase electric rates or gasoline prices; Burgess (No. 11) that requires the Secretary of Interior to report to Congress on the use of forced labor practices to extract critical minerals from foreign sources for export to the United States; Clarke (NY) (No. 16) that establishes a pilot program within the Environmental Protection Agency to award funds in the form of grants, rebates and low-cost revolving loans to projects that either (1) replace an existing diesel-powered transport refrigeration unit in a heavy-duty vehicle with an electric unit; or (2) purchase and install shore power infrastructure or related equipment that enables electric transport refrigeration units to operate on grid electricity at places where refrigerated heavy-duty vehicles congregate, such as distribution centers; Cleaver (No. 17) that directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a grant program for tree planting to reduce residential energy consumption; the Secretary should award sufficient grants each year to plant not less than 300,000 trees a year until 2025; DeGette (No. 19) that requires EPA to identify 100 environmental justice communities overburdened by pollution violations and implement strategies for ending the violations; Delgado (No. 20) that requires the Department of Labor and the Department of Energy to project the current and future workforce needs and shortages within the clean energy technology industry; DeSaulnier (No. 21) that establishes a Department of Energy, in coordination with the Department of Labor, grant program for local communities to develop transition plans for their fossil fuel workforce to more sustainable jobs or sectors; Dingell (No. 22) that amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to modify and make technical changes to the definition of water heater under energy conservation standards; Finkenauer (No. 25) that provides labor standards for clean energy projects being funded in whole or in part by provisions of this bill; Golden (No. 27) that incorporates biomass systems into the Distributed Renewable Energy section of the bill, as well as the energy workforce development and grant program sections; Haaland (No. 31) that

ensures that the HA–LEU program created in the bill will not negatively impact the natural or cultural resources of Tribal communities or Native Nations or degrade ground or surface water quality as a result of uranium mining; Hayes (No. 35) that amends Section 6201, the Reauthorization of the Clean School Bus Program; reserves \$100 million of \$130 million per fiscal year between 2021–2025 for awards to eligible recipients proposing to replace school buses with zero-emission school buses; Hayes (No. 36) that ensures nothing in this bill would affect the safety and well being of children in carrying out the projects, programs, and other applicable items in this Act or affect the enforcement of child labor and forced labor laws; Huffman (No. 37) that ensures that harmed Indian Tribes have an opportunity to address the Klamath Hydroelectric Project's historic and ongoing damages to tribal and fishery resources, and that any annual license includes comprehensive studies of the facility's impacts; Kuster (NH) (No. 38) that doubles funding to \$40,000,000 for the Energy Workforce Development program, which will help schools and workforce programs train the next generation of energy workers; Lee (NV) (No. 43) that amends subtitle C of Title II to facilitate a streamlined process for the local permitting of distributed energy systems; Levin (MI) (No. 44) that amends various programs under subtitle E–EV Infrastructure by expanding on the definition of “underserved or disadvantaged community used under this subtitle; ensuring EV supply equipment listed as eligible for the rebate program is ADA compliant; requiring identification of nearby existing publicly available EV supply equipment in the EV infrastructure rebate program application; requiring the Secretary of Energy in developing standards for an electric vehicle charging network to provide considerations for addressing range anxiety and the need for a nationwide network of EV charging infrastructure; and ensuring State Energy Transportation Plans include considerations for statewide networks of EV charging infrastructure and modernization to electric grids to be powered by renewable energy sources; Levin (MI) (No. 45) that directs the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, and acting through the Bureau of Labor statistics to collect and analyze labor market data to track workforce trends resulting from renewable energy and energy efficiency technology initiatives; authorizes appropriations of \$10,000,000 for each fiscal years 2021 through 2025 to carry out this section; Loeb sack (No. 48) that establishes a grant program within DOE for the purpose of making energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements at public school facilities; Lujan (No. 52) that supports the growth of local solar energy by making community

solar more accessible to all consumers and ratepayers, including lower-income consumers, by requiring states to consider enacting policies to allow community solar projects; Norcross (No. 55) that creates a rebate program for energy efficient electrotechnologies upgrades; Norcross (No. 56) that allows grant funds for Building efficiency and resiliency to be used to make an addition or alteration to, or to install, replace, or provide maintenance to, an air filtration and purification system of an HVAC system to help prevent the spread of COVID-19; all laborers and mechanics employed in the process of the project must be paid prevailing wages; O'Halleran (No. 58) that reauthorizes and increases funding for Section 609 "Rural and Remote Communities Electrification Grants" under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) to assist the economic transition of rural and distressed communities impacted by the downturn of coal-fired power generation; grants available under this section may be used to increase energy efficiency, upgrade transmission or distribution lines, or modernize electric generation facilities in rural and distressed communities, with an emphasis on renewable energy; O'Halleran (No. 59) that directs the Department of Energy to establish a "Coal Community Resource Clearinghouse" for the purpose of increasing awareness of Federal and State programs, grants, loans, and technical assistance resources DOE determines could assist economic development and transition activities in communities impacted by the downturn of coal-fired power generation; Omar (No. 60) that requires the Administrator to establish and carry out a program to award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities for projects that are consistent with zero-waste practices; Omar (No. 61) that states that the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to Congress a report that contains—(1) an identification of any existing fossil fuel production subsidies not eliminated by this Act, or the amendments made by this Act; and (2) a quantification of the economic costs of such subsidies; Peters (No. 65) that establishes an interagency task force to create an action plan to reduce super pollutants based on policy recommendations provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, U.S. Climate Alliance, and other relevant agencies; Peters (No. 66) that directs EPA, DOE and other relevant agencies to develop a comprehensive plan to reduce black carbon emissions from the international shipping industry through its membership in the International Maritime Organization (IMO), including binding limits on black carbon as part of the Polar Code; Peters (No. 67) that requires the DOE to release the Interconnections Seams Study, which may support efforts to increase renewable energy transmission, and has

reportedly been held and/or altered for political reasons; Plaskett (No. 70) that establishes a Department of Energy grant program for investments in renewable energy systems, energy efficiency activities, energy storage, smart grids, or microgrids in territories of the United States, as well as for training local residents; grants would be awarded to non-profit organizations and the Department of Energy's National Laboratories may provide technical assistance; Pocan (No. 71) that reauthorizes the EPA State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) Program; Quigley (No. 73) that establishes an Advanced Energy Technology Research Initiative at FERC to reform power system modeling and update grid services and grid operator software, and authorizes studies on advanced energy and electric grid efficiency; Rouda (No. 74) that suspends preemption for federal appliance and equipment efficiency standards when DOE misses deadlines to update such standards; Rush (No. 75) that requires the Secretary of Energy to establish an energy jobs council; the council shall conduct a survey of energy employers and produce annually an energy and employment report; Thompson (CA) (No. 83) that clarifies that energy use avoided through the use of geothermal pump technology is considered renewable energy produced for the purposes of this bill; Tlaib (No. 84) that requires the EPA to conduct a study to evaluate the disparate health impacts of emissions from fossil fuel facilities on minority and low and moderate income communities; requires EPA to report to congress a summary of the study conducted; Tonko (No. 85) that requires the EPA Administrator to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to assess methods for life cycle greenhouse gas emissions analyses for low-carbon transportation fuels; Waters (No. 86) that requires the Secretary of Transportation's report on electric vehicle (EV) charging station infrastructure in underserved communities to identify the potential for, and obstacles to, recruiting and entering into contracts with locally-owned small and disadvantaged businesses, including women- and minority-owned businesses, to deploy EV charging infrastructure in these communities; Waters (No. 87) that encourages institutions of higher education that receive grants for the construction of training and assessment centers to identify and consider qualified diverse candidates during the procurement process; Waters (No. 88) that requires the Secretary of Energy to evaluate, on state applications for "State Leadership Grants," which support the implementation of smart manufacturing technology, whether proposed projects will benefit diverse communities; Waters (No. 89) that expands the Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program to include multifamily housing; Wild (No. 90) that requires the Secretary

of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, to establish a program to provide competitive grants to eligible entities to pay for pre-apprenticeship training for individuals or on-the-job training of a new or existing employee; Blumenauer (No. 93) that requires the Secretary of Energy to file a report to the committees of jurisdiction documenting funds spent under the LightWater Reactor Sustainability program, and creates an advisory committee to submit an annual report to the relevant committees outlining the progress of the this program; Krishnamoorthi (No. 95) that requires the public awareness campaign to include projected environmental impact, and information on how to find more information on the grant; Clark (MA) (No. 96) that creates a task force led by the Secretary of Energy, which would be tasked with creating a report identifying tools that the Federal Government can use to advance the deployment of carbon dioxide removal projects; and Blunt Rochester (No. 97) that creates a competitive grant program at EPA to incentivize ports to create and implement climate action plans;

Pages H4912–33

Stevens en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–528: Axne (No. 1) that adds biofuels facilities as eligible for funding under the Carbon Capture Program; Castor (FL) (No. 14) that adds emissions reduction and climate change mitigation to DOE's R&D mission; Castor (FL) (No. 15) that directs the Secretary of Energy to engage the National Academies for a study to identify barriers to equitable distribution of the benefits of clean energy to frontline communities; Cox (CA) (No. 18) that adds agricultural applications, such as solar powered smart agricultural monitoring and irrigation systems, as an eligible solar energy research subject area; Doggett (No. 23) that directs the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study to evaluate the efficacy of carbon capture technology and to identify industries where energy efficiency is most enhanced by the addition of carbon capture technology; Escobar (No. 24) that requires the Department of Energy to give special consideration to minority-serving institutions, or a multi-institutional consortium which includes a minority-serving institution, when awarding grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements for solar energy research and development programs; Garamendi (No. 26) that clarifies that offshore wind projects on the Outer Continental Shelf are indeed subject to jurisdiction of the U.S. Constitution and applicable federal laws, as offshore oil/gas rigs are currently; Graves (LA) (No. 29) that requires actions under emissions reduction roadmap to be cost-competitive in developing countries as well; Lamb (No. 39) that authorizes fusion research program; Lamb (No. 40)

that authorizes milestone-based nuclear demonstration projects; Lamb (No. 41) that authorizes produced water research, development, and demonstration program; Larsen (WA) (No. 42) that directs the U.S. Department of Transportation to catalog climate change mitigation efforts in U.S. aviation and aerospace, identify barriers to adoption and serve as a roadmap for U.S. aviation to meet emission reduction goals; Lipinski (No. 47) that requires the Secretary of Energy to carry out a research program on effects of exposure to low-dose radiation; Lowenthal (No. 49) that requires the Department of Interior to create an online database to annually report the type of energy and emissions produced on federal public lands; Lucas (No. 50) that expresses the sense of Congress that in order to reduce emissions and meet 100 percent of the power demand in the United States through clean, renewable, or zero emission energy sources while maintaining U.S. leadership in science and technology, the Secretary of Energy must prioritize funding for fundamental research, and research and development infrastructure; Mucarsel-Powell (No. 54) that directs the Secretary to support research and development of underground transmission and distribution lines to lower costs and improve reliability and safety; Perlmutter (No. 64) that modifies the definition of energy storage to broaden its scope; Pingree (No. 69) that includes research and development that reduces impacts on existing ocean uses and increases coordination between offshore wind and existing users, including the commercial fishing industry, as purposes of the Department of Energy's wind energy research and development grant program; Quigley (No. 72) that directs GSA to incorporate, to the extent practicable features, practices, and strategies to reduce bird fatality resulting from collisions with public buildings; Schweikert (No. 77) that requires the Secretary of Energy to conduct a study on the benefits of blue hydrogen technology and how that can further enhance the deployment and adoption of carbon capture and storage; Scott (VA) (No. 78) that supports the use of modeling and simulation tools to more efficiently design, site, permit, manufacture, construct, operate, maintain, and decommission wind energy systems; Scott (VA) (No. 79) that supports research on the recovery of critical materials used in wind energy systems; Sherrill (No. 80) that provides explicit direction for DOE to conduct RD&D on ways to reduce siting and permitting issues associated with potential impacts of wind power systems on air traffic control, air defense, and weather radar systems; Stevens (No. 81) that directs the Secretary to establish

a program of research, development, and demonstration activities on more efficient and sustainable materials, technologies, and processes for the manufacture, development, and use of the passenger and commercial vehicles; Bera (No. 94) that updates the methane waste prevention rules of the Bureau of Land Management; and Luján (No. 98) that creates a congressionally-authorized Department of Energy foundation to support the Department's energy missions and to increase collaboration to accelerate the commercialization of energy technologies (by a yealand-nay vote of 235 yeas to 172 nays, Roll No. 202);

Pages H4898–H4912, H4945

Haaland amendment (No. 32 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–528) that increases authorizations for renewable energy R&D accounts by 50% and adds an authorization for total funding for research, development, demonstration and commercialization activities for EERE (by a yealand-nay vote of 235 yeas to 173 nays, Roll No. 203); and

Pages H4938–39, H4945–46

Levin (CA) en bloc amendment No. 4 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–528: Harder (No. 33) that directs the Secretary of Energy to generate a map that maps wildfire risk around utilities to allow for better planning for grid hardening, vegetation management, and emergency access points, among other things; Harder (No. 34) that requires the Centers of Excellence to consider the public health effects of wildfire smoke on outdoor workers, strengthens research and outreach, requires collaboration between centers and grantees, and sets a standard for determining Centers; Levin (CA) (No. 46) that establishes a program to improve wildfire smoke emissions modeling and to develop smoke forecasts; directs the Environmental Protection Agency to collect data and coordinate research on the impacts of acute air pollution exposure from wildfires; McNerney (No. 53) that directs the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to collect data following wildfires in the wildland-urban interface related to the influence of building materials on structural fires and how wind, terrain, and moisture affect wildland fires; NIST would also be required to conduct research on and develop metrics for economic outcomes associated with wildland-urban interface fire mitigation; Panetta (No. 62) that directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a critical infrastructure and microgrid research program; Panetta (No. 63) that expands financial assistance for weatherization enhancement and innovation to cover the use of materials that are resistant to high heat and fire in dwellings occupied by low-income persons in areas at risk from drought and wildfires; Pingree (No. 68) that includes agricultural and grazing practices and forest management

and afforestation as priorities in the Department of Energy's carbon removal program; Schrader (No. 76) that establishes the Home Wildfire Risk Reduction Rebate program, to provide rebates to homeowners to defray the costs of retrofitting an existing home to be wildfire-resistant; Thompson (CA) (No. 82) that establishes a reliability standard, within the Federal Power Act, regarding extreme weather events; directs the Department of Energy (DOE) to create a program and publish a report for states and local utilities on ways to improve the resiliency of their electrical grids; and Bera (No. 92) that directs the Secretary of Energy to support R&D on tools and technologies for improving electric grid and energy sector safety and resilience during concurrent or co-located severe weather events (by a yealand-nay vote of 273 yeas to 132 nays, Roll No. 204).

Pages H4939–45, H4946–47

Rejected:

Pallone en bloc amendment No. 3 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–528: Burgess (No. 12) that sought to require the Secretary of Energy to report to Congress on the effect of variable and distributed energy resources on the reliability of the electric grid, specifically pertaining to natural disasters and physical or cyber attacks on the grid infrastructure; Burgess (No. 13) that sought to requires the Secretary of Energy to report to Congress on the potential duplication of research efforts in the Department of Energy's applied energy programs, evaluate the opportunity costs associated with such efforts, and examine the impact of combining duplicated projects; Graves (LA) (No. 28) that sought to require the Secretary of Energy to identify the ability to source necessary critical minerals necessary for solar energy production; Graves (LA) (No. 30) that sought to require a report on the increase or decrease in net imports of critical minerals as a result of actions taken in section 5302; Lucas (No. 51) that sought to express the sense of Congress that in order to reduce emissions and meet 100 percent of the power demand in the United States through clean, renewable, or zero emission energy sources while maintaining U.S. competitiveness in science and technology, the U.S. must prioritize investment in domestic energy sources and supply chains, as well as investment in the research and development of exportable next-generation energy technologies; and Wilson (SC) (No. 91) that sought to evaluate potential demonstration sites across the Department of Energy complex under Advanced Nuclear Reactor Research, Development, Demonstration, and Commercial Application Program.

Pages H4933–38

Agreed that the Clerk be authorized in the engrossment to correct section numbers, punctuation,

spelling, and cross-references and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House. **Page H4949**

H. Res. 1129, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 4447), (H.R. 6270), and (H.R. 8319) was agreed to yesterday, September 23rd.

Providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the crypt beneath the Rotunda of the Capitol in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the Supreme Court Building and the Capitol for the late honorable Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court: The House agreed to take from the Speaker's table and agree to S. Con. Res. 45, providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the crypt beneath the Rotunda of the Capitol in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the Supreme Court Building and the Capitol for the late honorable Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. **Pages H4949–50**

Privileged Resolution—Intent to Offer: Representative Gohmert announced his intent to offer a privileged resolution. **Pages H4951–52**

Senate Referrals: S. Con. Res. 46 was held at the desk. S. 914 was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Committee on Financial Services. **Page H4956**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H4898.

Quorum Calls Votes: Five yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4945, H4945–46, H4946–47, H4948–49, and H4949.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 6:46 p.m.

Committee Meetings

THE 2020 WILDFIRE YEAR: RESPONSE AND RECOVERY EFFORTS

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry held a hearing entitled “The 2020 Wildfire Year: Response and Recovery Efforts”. Testimony was heard from John Phipps, Deputy Chief for State and Private Forestry, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Education and Labor: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 8294, the “National Apprenticeship Act of 2020”. H.R. 8294 was ordered reported, as amended.

MAINSTREAMING EXTREMISM: SOCIAL MEDIA'S ROLE IN RADICALIZING AMERICA

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce held a hearing entitled “Mainstreaming Extremism: Social Media's Role in Radicalizing America”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA AND U.S. INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING EFFORTS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Oversight of the United States Agency for Global Media and U.S. International Broadcasting Efforts”. Testimony was heard from Grant Turner, Chief Financial Officer, U.S. Agency for Global Media; and public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties held a hearing entitled “Oversight of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice”. Testimony was heard from Catherine E. Lhamon, Chair, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; and public witnesses.

DIVERSITY IN AMERICA: THE REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR IN THE MEDIA

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Diversity in America: The Representation of People of Color in the Media”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

FEDERAL AND STATE EFFORTS TO RESTORE THE SALTON SEA

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife held a hearing entitled “Federal and State Efforts to Restore the Salton Sea”. Testimony was heard from Wade Crowfoot, Secretary, California Natural Resources Agency; E. Joaquin Esquivel, Chair, California State Water Resources Control Board; and a public witness.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States held a hearing on H.R. 7565, to authorize the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease or transfer certain land, and for other purposes; and H.R. 8255, to clarify the status of gaming conducted by the Catawba Indian Nation, and for other purposes. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

CLIMATE CHANGE, PART IV: MOVING TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing entitled “Climate Change, Part IV: Moving Towards a Sustainable Future”. Testimony was heard from Christopher Castro, Director of Sustainability and Resilience, Orlando, Florida; Reed Schuler, Senior Policy Advisor, Office of the Governor, Governor Jay Inslee, Washington; and public witnesses.

PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM: AN EXAMINATION OF LOAN FORGIVENESS, SBA LEGACY SYSTEMS, AND INACCURATE DATA

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Innovation and Workforce Development held a hearing entitled “Paycheck Protection Program: An Examination of Loan Forgiveness, SBA Legacy Systems, and Inaccurate Data”. Testimony was heard from William Manger, Associate Administrator, Office of Capital Access, Small Business Administration.

THE COMPREHENSIVE EVERGLADES RESTORATION PLAN AND WATER MANAGEMENT IN FLORIDA

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment held a hearing entitled “The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan and Water Management in Florida”. Testimony was heard from Noah Valenstein, Secretary, Florida Department of Environmental Protection; Chauncey P. Goss II, Chairman, South Florida Water Management District Governing Board, Florida; and public witnesses.

SAVE OUR SOCIAL SECURITY NOW

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Social Security held a hearing entitled “Save Our Social

Security Now”. Testimony was heard from Senator Wyden, Representatives Danny K. Davis of Illinois, Sánchez, Judy Chu of California, and Beyer; and public witnesses.

BUSINESS MEETING

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress: Full Committee held a business meeting on recommendations to improve the congressional schedule and calendar, boost congressional capacity, reclaim Article One responsibilities, reform the budget and appropriations process, identify administrative inefficiencies, and improve technology and continuity in Congress; and to consider the Committee’s Final Report. Recommendations and the Committee’s Final Report were approved, without amendment.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY,
SEPTEMBER 25, 2020**

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax, and Capital Access, hearing entitled “A Review of PPP Forgiveness”, 9:30 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures, hearing entitled “Restaurants in America During the COVID-19 Pandemic”, 9 a.m., Webex.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

2:45 p.m., Monday, September 28

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, September 25

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will meet in a pro forma session.

House Chamber

Program for Friday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 9 a.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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