

tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.”;

Whereas the 25th Amendment was drafted in the wake of the death of President John F. Kennedy and was intended to provide for a clear path of succession in the event of the President's death or inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and not as a political tool to remove a duly elected President in the absence of just cause;

Whereas the Speaker of the House of Representatives intends to introduce legislation creating a Commission on Presidential Capacity to Discharge the Powers and Duties of the Office for the purposes of removing President Donald J. Trump from office under section 4 of the 25th Amendment;

Whereas the Speaker of the House of Representatives has failed to put forward a just cause for invoking the 25th Amendment;

Whereas the proposed actions by the Speaker of the House of Representatives are an unprecedented attempt to remove a duly elected President;

Whereas the Speaker of the House Representatives and the Democratic Caucus of the House of Representatives have undertaken a multi-year campaign to delegitimize the duly elected President of the United States and overturn the results of the 2016 Presidential election, and in the course of this campaign have wasted taxpayer dollars and weaponized House resources, including committee and floor time, that could have otherwise been used to help the people of the United States;

Whereas the Speaker of the House of Representatives is politicizing the 25th Amendment and the health of the United States President during a global pandemic in order to influence the upcoming November elections;

Whereas the Speaker of the House of Representatives has failed to negotiate in good faith in regard to providing COVID-19 relief to the people of the United States;

Whereas the Speaker of the House of Representatives is politicizing the 25th Amendment and the health of the United States President in order to increase leverage on negotiations involving COVID-19 relief;

Whereas the Speaker of the House of Representatives is abusing the power of the House of Representatives, violating the intent of the 25th Amendment for political purposes, and misusing taxpayer dollars;

Whereas the Speaker of the House of Representatives is degrading the office she holds and conducting herself in a manner that does not reflect creditably on the House of Representatives; and

Whereas, if allowed to stand, this action by the Speaker of the House of Representatives would set a dangerous precedent for the constitutional system of Government in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate disapproves of the statements and actions of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Democratic Caucus of the House of Representatives for politicizing the 25th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2680. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. COLLINS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2652 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill S. 178, to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for

an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 2680.** Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. COLLINS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2652 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill S. 178, to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China; as follows:

On page 73, strike line 9 and all that follows through page 136, line 6, and insert the following:

#### TITLE IV—SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS

##### SEC. 4001. SMALL BUSINESS RECOVERY.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Continuing the Paycheck Protection Program Act”.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ADMINISTRATION; ADMINISTRATOR.**—The terms “Administration” and “Administrator” mean the Small Business Administration and the Administrator thereof, respectively.

(2) **SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.**—The term “small business concern” has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

(c) **EMERGENCY RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue regulations to carry out this section and the amendments made by this section without regard to the notice requirements under section 553(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(d) **ADDITIONAL ELIGIBLE EXPENSES.**—

(1) **ALLOWABLE USE OF PPP LOAN.**—Section 7(a)(36)(F)(i) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)(F)(i)) is amended—

(A) in subclause (VI), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subclause (VII), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(VIII) covered operations expenditures, as defined in section 1106(a) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9005(a));

“(IX) covered property damage costs, as defined in such section 1106(a);

“(X) covered supplier costs, as defined in such section 1106(a); and

“(XI) covered worker protection expenditures, as defined in such section 1106(a).”.

(2) **LOAN FORGIVENESS.**—Section 1106 of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9005) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), and (8) as paragraphs (10), (11), and (12), respectively;

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (8);

(iii) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (6);

(iv) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(v) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) the term ‘covered operations expenditure’ means a payment for any business software or cloud computing service that facilitates business operations, product or service delivery, the processing, payment, or tracking of payroll expenses, human resources, sales and billing functions, or accounting or tracking of supplies, inventory, records and expenses;”;

(vi) by inserting after paragraph (4), as so redesignated, the following:

“(5) the term ‘covered property damage cost’ means a cost related to property damage and vandalism or looting due to public disturbances that occurred during 2020 that was not covered by insurance or other compensation;”;

(vii) by inserting after paragraph (6), as so redesignated, the following:

“(5) the term ‘covered supplier cost’ means an expenditure made by an entity to a supplier of goods pursuant to a contract, order, or purchase order in effect before October 1, 2020 for the supply of goods that are essential to the operations of the entity at the time at which the expenditure is made;”;

(viii) by inserting after paragraph (8), as so redesignated, the following:

“(9) the term ‘covered worker protection expenditure’—

“(A) means an operating or a capital expenditure that is required to facilitate the adaptation of the business activities of an entity to comply with requirements established or guidance issued by the Department of Health and Human Services, the Centers for Disease Control, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration during the period beginning on March 1, 2020 and ending the date on which the national emergency declared by the President under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) expires related to the maintenance of standards for sanitation, social distancing, or any other worker or customer safety requirement related to COVID-19;

“(B) may include—

“(i) the purchase, maintenance, or renovation of assets that create or expand—

“(I) a drive-through window facility;

“(II) an indoor, outdoor, or combined air or air pressure ventilation or filtration system;

“(III) a physical barrier such as a sneeze guard;

“(IV) an indoor, outdoor, or combined commercial real property;

“(V) an onsite or offsite health screening capability; or

“(VI) other assets relating to the compliance with the requirements or guidance described in subparagraph (A), as determined by the Administrator in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Labor; and

“(ii) the purchase of—

“(I) covered materials described in section 328.103(a) of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation;

“(II) particulate filtering facepiece respirators approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, including those approved only for emergency use authorization; or

“(III) other kinds of personal protective equipment, as determined by the Administrator in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Labor; and

“(C) does not include residential real property or intangible property;”;

(ix) in paragraph (11), as so redesignated—

(I) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” at the end;

(II) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” at the end; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) covered operations expenditures;

“(F) covered property damage costs;

“(G) covered supplier costs; and

“(H) covered worker protection expenditures; and”;

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

“(5) Any covered operations expenditure.

“(6) Any covered property damage cost.

“(7) Any covered supplier cost.

“(8) Any covered worker protection expenditure.”;