



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 166

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 27, 2020

No. 132

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,
July 27, 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 9:50 a.m.

COUNTERING CHINESE DOMINANCE IN TELECOM

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is facing a critical point as we discern whether we will lead or whether we will follow in 21st century innovation.

The Chinese Communist Party, following years of underhanded practices, including cheating and even outright theft, is poised to gain global domi-

nance in the technology and telecommunications sectors. Their ultimate goal is controlling critical market segments and even weaponizing the global supply chains for medical equipment, weapons, and other critical electronics.

Through pawns like Huawei and ZTE, this regime is seeking to dominate next-generation technology like artificial intelligence, semiconductor production, quantum computing, 5G, and beyond.

Funded directly by the Chinese Communist Party, these companies are free to operate however they please, distorting the global market and edging out free-market competitors in their mission to monopolize the industry.

If we do not intercede, Huawei and ZTE could stand to be the only companies left with the ability to innovate. This is a daunting threat as we look past 5G to 6G.

As I consider the innovation that I personally have witnessed in the span of my own medical career, I recognize that there is a world of opportunity to be discovered in the remaining days of the 21st century, from remote surgeries and autonomous vehicles to other inevitable additions to our ever-increasing virtual world.

If the United States does not act now to correct course, the Chinese Government will succeed in controlling the world's electronic network—our data, our research, and, ultimately, our security.

As a nation, we cannot allow this malicious regime to take hold of the world's network. America needs to lead the way and work with our allies to beat the Chinese Communist Party in deploying next-generation telecom networks.

On the China Task Force, we are developing pragmatic solutions to stand up to the Chinese Government. We are working on legislation to standardize and create interoperability to every

point in radio access networks. Open RAN, or O-RAN, are critical to driving competition in existing networks.

Additionally, we are working to lessen Huawei and ZTE's grip on the global market. For years, Americans have gone to great lengths to break up trusts and other monopolies by enforcing free-market principles. Now, the China Task Force is developing opportunities to do this on a global scale.

Throughout this process, we must be mindful of the supply chains that are used to manufacture every component of the devices that we rely on daily. I am working to end Chinese dominance in manufacturing and sourcing, from rare earth elements and mineral extraction all the way to their undercutting of the internet. By ending this stranglehold, we can ensure that China will not be able to control and dictate their terms for any nation to access future technologies.

All of us surely can agree that Americans must be set up once again to lead the world in research and innovation.

We want American jobs for American citizens. We want American innovation for the American people. And as President Trump said last week, we want the American Dream for American children.

Congress must counter the Chinese Communist Party's efforts to dominate the telecom sector, and we must ensure that Americans can step up to the challenge.

For centuries, Americans have been trailblazers. Once again, we are facing a new frontier. This is not the time to stop moving forward. This is our chance, and this is the time to make a difference.

CHILDCARE IS ESSENTIAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK) for 5 minutes.

□ 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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H3861

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of two pieces of legislation coming to the floor this week, the Child Care Is Essential Act, and the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act.

This pandemic has exposed fault lines that exist just beneath the surface of our society. Whether it is a broken healthcare system or the consequences of our Nation's history of racial injustice, this pandemic is exacerbating harms done by systems that fail our families. Our system of childcare is no exception.

Childcare is a powerful tool for educating our children and for fueling our economy. If we unite around its utility and take decisive action to save the childcare sector, we can help rebuild and revitalize our future.

Simply put, childcare is essential. But ignored, underappreciated, and neglected for so long, our system of early care and education is now at a breaking point.

Right now, 40 percent of our Nation's childcare centers and family childcare homes will be forced to close permanently without immediate financial support. Our children, moms, dads, doctors, nurses, teachers, small business owners, and over 23 million families will have nowhere to turn.

Think about that. Before this pandemic, it was difficult and sometimes nearly impossible for working families to find quality, affordable childcare. If the pandemic destroys 4 out of every 10 childcare spaces, how will parents return to work? How will businesses reopen? How many children will be pushed out of their classrooms?

Great outcomes for an entire generation of children are at stake and could be impacted for years if we don't invest now in early care and education. With proper investment, childcare can combat the economic and social inequities of our time, in addition to providing a foundation for our children. What is more, with an investment in childcare, we can stabilize and secure American families.

Before the pandemic, childcare costs often exceeded a family's rent or mortgage payment, driving parents out of the labor market entirely. Parents of color face even more hurdles and costs in finding affordable, high-quality care.

Economists are predicting that losing access to childcare is not just about losing 2 or 3 years of income. It is an entirely different trajectory for the rest of a parent's life. This also disproportionately impacts women in the workplace.

The rising costs of childcare are associated with a 13 percent decline in employment of mothers with children under 5. Investing in childcare is about ensuring moms can pay the bills and pursue their dreams. It is also an investment in opportunity and in equality for our Nation's mothers.

These bills will also honor our Nation's caregivers, who provide an essential service to our children, economy,

and community. In an industry where 96 percent of childcare professionals are women, and 40 percent of them are women of color, over 325,000 have lost their jobs since February. This workforce is already underpaid, many of them barely making minimum wage.

Our failure to value the work of caregivers is one of the many examples of how our society and how Congress fails to value women's work and, especially, the work of women of color.

Finally, it is not just our families who rely on childcare. Childcare is essential to our entire economy.

A survey from Northeastern University tells us that during the pandemic, working parents lose, on average, a full day of work productivity every week due to a lack of childcare. We know that has repercussions for our businesses.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce Foundation found that in one State alone, a lack of childcare is estimated to cost employers almost as much as \$3 billion annually in lost productivity, absences, and turnover rate.

The solution is not complicated. The problem we face is solvable. The two bills before us are a critical first step. Our Nation needs to seize this opportunity to provide equity in education, parity for women, and stability in our economy.

That is why I urge my colleagues to pass the Child Care Is Essential Act and the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act. It is time to invest in our children, our women, and our economy.

SUPPORTING ESSENTIAL WORKERS IN FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, a strong, reliable food supply chain is important 365 days a year. But COVID-19 has underscored just how much we rely on this essential industry in times of crisis.

The men and women who work to provide our Nation with the food, fiber, and energy that we depend on each and every day are among the unsung heroes in this crisis.

In April, I introduced the GROCER Act to establish a Federal tax holiday for our grocery store and convenience store employees from February 15, 2020, to June 15, 2020. The bill benefits individuals making less than \$75,000 a year and gives the Treasury Secretary the discretion to extend this benefit for an additional 3 months.

To build on the support for the GROCER Act, Congressman DWIGHT EVANS and I introduced the AG CHAIN Act.

The AG CHAIN Act extends the GROCER Act to the entire food supply chain defined by recent Department of Homeland Security guidance. That includes our farmers, ranchers, meatpackers, distributors, and more. It also builds on the GROCER Act to in-

clude a payroll tax exemption in addition to the Federal tax holiday.

Supporting our essential workers in the food supply chain is something that Republicans, Democrats, and everyone in-between can get behind.

A recent poll showed support from the public as well. According to the Morning Consult, 90 percent of voters consider agricultural and food production workers essential, and 93 percent consider grocery store workers and convenience store workers essential. When it comes to providing tax relief to the essential workers who keep our grocery stores and our farms operational, two-thirds of voters supported some kind of tax relief for these individuals.

□ 0930

Those numbers speak for themselves, Mr. Speaker.

We all depend on a strong food supply chain to feed our families. Even in times of crisis, the shelves and coolers in our grocery stores have remained stocked. Now, that would not be the case if we were not blessed with such a hardworking and resilient agriculture industry.

Food security is national security, and employees in the food supply chain are working overtime to ensure crops are harvested, shelves and coolers are stocked, and Americans have food on the table.

The AG CHAIN Act is a simple way to say thank you to the hardworking men and women across the full spectrum of the food supply chain. It is a commonsense way to support these workers, and it is a way to put more of their hard-earned money back into their own pockets.

Today and every day, I am grateful for the hard work of our food supply chain workers, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the AG CHAIN Act.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON THE PASSING OF MY FRIEND JOHN LEWIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. FUDGE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow writes in part:

Life is real!
Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art to dust returneth,
Was not spoken of the soul.

John still lives in most of us because his soul, his spirit, and his heart still live.

Mr. Speaker, like all Americans, I reacted with deep sadness to the passing of my friend, Congressman John Lewis. John and I served together for 12 years in Congress, and I was so proud to have known him as a colleague, a mentor, and a friend.

A lot has been said about the man that John Lewis was, but what strikes me the most is the man that he never became.

For a person who faced virulent hatred, he was never a man who hated.

For a person who stood as a focal point for an entire movement, he never focused the lens on himself.

For a person born to segregation, he never excluded others from the movement for equal rights.

For a person whose voice pierced the air like a foghorn, he never spoke empty words.

For a person to whom grace was too rarely extended in his life, he never allowed himself to withhold it from those around him.

For a person who was at the center of the Nation's gravest affairs, he never passed up an opportunity to laugh or to dance.

From his refusals, he became the man whom we admire so profoundly. John's death comes at a turbulent time for our country, and his loss is sharply felt by the many who still fight for equality in our country.

Young Black Americans struggling for equal treatment, women fighting for equal pay, LGBTQ advocates pushing for equal protection, marginalized people striving to protect their right to vote, and young leaders yearning for equity in a nation that has denied it for too long saw in John a model for perseverance, humility, courage, and leadership.

We could not be forgiven for despairing the loss of such a man as John Lewis in these times. But I think John would tell us to do otherwise. I think he might say that the movement for equality and equity in our Nation did not start with him and it shouldn't die with him.

He might look around at the newest generation of remarkable young Black and Brown leaders in technology, social justice, business, education, public service, and every other walk of American life and feel confident that, while the work remains, the fight is in good and capable hands.

He, undoubtedly, would look at the progress we have made and the struggles ahead and tell us not to dwell too long on the passing of one leader, however impactful, because there is just too much work to do.

But that is hard. It is hard for me, and I imagine it is hard for you. Congressman John Robert Lewis was more than an icon; he was a real person, perfect in his imperfections, and I will miss him dearly.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF THE LEFTIST MOB

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Pennsylvania responsibly and carefully sanitized the podium up here before I began my 5-minute remarks, but I will tell you that there is not enough disinfectant in all of the District of Columbia to sanitize this Chamber on account of my

Democrat colleagues who fail to condemn what has been going on in what once were great American cities throughout this Nation. It is shameful, Mr. Speaker.

Leaders are elected to this great body with its history and with the full confidence of the American people that we will call evil by its name. But they sit idly by and are complicit in their silence and do not condemn the chaos, the destruction, the violence, the crimes, and the terrorism that is ravaging our Nation.

As we speak and as we sit in this quiet and peaceful Chamber, there are citizens—our fellow Americans—who feel that their lives and their private property are threatened. They can't even bear arms with their constitutional right to protect themselves and their property without being prosecuted by some rogue city attorney.

We have got to stand up to this mob. We have to say: No more will you burn our cities; no more will you terrorize our communities and intimidate and use fear to squelch any attempt by our local leaders to stop this now.

But they are intimidated, Mr. Speaker. The local leaders have completely bowed the knee to these leftist extremist groups that have hijacked peaceful protest.

There are folks with righteous indignation who have taken to the streets to speak their truth to power, and I respect that. God bless them. That is the American way.

We just celebrated one of the greatest who demonstrated peacefully and, through love for his country and his fellow man, made more difference than 1 million mobs could have. His name is John Lewis, and I am honored to have served with him.

But what is happening right now is these local leaders are either unwilling or incapable of stopping it. This weekend was 2 months of persistence in this violence and in the crimes perpetrated against Federal officers and local law enforcement who have been hamstrung to even defend themselves, let alone the property that they have been asked by their "courageous leaders" to defend. They are getting fireworks shot off in their face.

Where are the city leaders?

Where is Mr. Biden? He is safe in his basement. That is courageous leadership? That is what America needs right now?

Criticize President Trump all you want. He is at least doing something to stand up to the mob and protect taxpayers' Federal property.

Our Federal law enforcement officers are doing their job faithfully and dutifully while our citizens' rights are being completely trampled. There is no pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness in these cities. They are burning.

Protesters in California set fire to a courthouse, damaged police stations, and assaulted officers, ABC says: "in peaceful demonstrations that have intensified."

Are you kidding me? In Texas, we call it bull with the end of that word with a T.

Mr. Speaker, you know it. You know that these things are happening, and they wouldn't happen in parts of Texas because the citizens would not allow it.

What do we do with fireworks, broken windows, spray paint, and lasers being shot at them?

Seattle experienced an antipolice riot where 59 police officers were injured by arson, vandalism, and assault. I have got the list of Federal crimes right here. These people ought to be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. They should be locked up away from the citizens who are just trying to live out their lives in this great Nation.

These are the Federal crimes: advocating to overthrow the government, aggravated assault and battery, arson, assault with a deadly weapon, attempting to kill an officer, conspiracy to impede or injure an officer, and demands against the U.S.

This is domestic terrorism as defined by the statutes that we stand on and that we have debated. They say that domestic terrorism is violent crimes.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to respect that you gavelled me out because I respect the rules of this Chamber, so I thank you for the indulgence.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 10 a.m. today.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 24 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1000

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) at 10 a.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: God of all creation, thank You for giving us another day.

Continue to bless the Members of this people's House as they move through the appropriations process here on the Hill.

This day will be one of preparation for the final return of the beloved John Lewis to the Capitol. We thank You once again for the example of humility, courage, and holiness he set for all Americans, and ask Your blessing that our Nation might move forward dedicated to the same struggle toward the beloved community, and a more perfect Union.

Bless the men and women who attend to those who are sick—and those men and women responsible for the safety and security of our communities throughout the country. May all Americans live and act wisely, being sensitive to the dangers of group dynamics

that can override personal good sense in times of high emotion and turmoil.

May all that is done 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 gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HURD of Texas 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. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN LATINO ACT

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2420) to establish within the Smithsonian Institution the National Museum of the American Latino, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2420

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 "National Museum of the American Latino Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States is a symbol of democracy, freedom, and economic opportunity around the world, and the legacy of Latinos is deeply rooted in the very fabric of the history, democracy, freedom, and economic opportunity of the United States.

(2) There exists no national museum within the Smithsonian Institution that is devoted to the documentation and explication of Latino life, art, history, and culture.

(3) The establishment of the National Museum of the American Latino will be consistent with the purposes of the Smithsonian Institution, created by Congress in 1846, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge".

(4) The National Museum of the American Latino—

(A) will be the keystone for people in the United States and other Smithsonian Institution visitors to learn about Latino contributions to life, art, history, and culture in the United States at its signature location on the National Mall; and

(B) will serve as a gateway for visitors to view other Latino exhibitions, collections, and programming at other Smithsonian Institution facilities and museums throughout the United States and the territories of the United States.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) BOARD OF REGENTS.—The term "Board of Regents" means the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

(2) BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—The term "Board of Trustees" means the Board of Trustees of the National Museum of the American Latino as established by section 5.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the National Museum of the American Latino.

(4) MUSEUM.—The term "Museum" means the National Museum of the American Latino established by section 4.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF MUSEUM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Smithsonian Institution a museum to be known as the "National Museum of the American Latino".

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Museum are—

(1) to illuminate the story of the United States for the benefit of all by featuring Latino contributions; and

(2) to provide for—

(A) the collection, study, research, publication, and establishment of exhibitions and programs relating to Latino life, art, history, and culture that encompass—

(i) Latino contributions to the early history of what now encompasses the United States of America and its territories;

(ii) Latino contributions in the armed services from the earliest days of the American Revolution to current military activities in defense of our freedoms;

(iii) Latino contributions to the freedom, well-being, and economic prosperity of all people in the United States through historical movements;

(iv) entrepreneurial and charitable activities of Latinos;

(v) contributions by Latinos to—

(I) the social, natural, and physical sciences; and

(II) art, history, and culture, including food, music, dance, film, theater, sports, and other forms of popular culture in the United States; and

(B) collaboration between the Museum, other museums and research centers of the Smithsonian Institution, and other museums and educational institutions throughout the United States and abroad, to promote the study and appreciation of Latino life, art, history, culture, and its impact on society in the United States, including collaboration concerning joint research projects, programs, exhibitions, collection management, and training of museum staff.

SEC. 5. BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Smithsonian Institution a Board of Trustees of the Museum with the duties, powers, and authority specified in this section.

(b) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board of Trustees—

(A) shall—

(i) make recommendations to the Board of Regents concerning the location, planning, design, and construction of the Museum;

(ii) recommend annual operating budgets for the Museum to the Board of Regents;

(iii) adopt bylaws for the Board of Trustees;

(iv) report annually to the Board of Regents on the acquisition, disposition, and

display of Latino collections, objects and artifacts, and on other appropriate matters; and

(v) advise and assist the Board of Regents on all matters relating to the administration, operation, maintenance, and preservation of the Museum, including long-term maintenance; and

(B) may delegate the duties described in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (A) to the Director.

(2) PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—Subject to the general policies of the Board of Regents, the Board of Trustees shall have the sole authority to—

(A) purchase, accept, borrow, or otherwise acquire artifacts and other objects for addition to the collections of the Museum;

(B) loan, exchange, sell, or otherwise dispose of any part of the collections of the Museum, with the proceeds of such transactions to be used for additions to the collections of the Museum; and

(C) specify criteria with respect to the use of the collections and resources of the Museum, including policies on programming, education, exhibitions, and research with respect to—

(i) the life, art, history, culture, and other aspects of Latinos in the United States and the territories of the United States;

(ii) the role of Latinos in the history of the United States from the arrival of the first explorers to the Americas to the present;

(iii) the contributions of Latinos to society and culture in the United States, and exploring what it means to be an American; and

(iv) sharing how values in the United States such as resiliency, optimism, and spirituality are reflected in Latino history and culture.

(3) OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES.—Subject to the general policies of the Board of Regents, the Board of Trustees shall have authority to—

(A) provide for preservation, restoration, and maintenance of the collections of the Museum; and

(B) solicit, accept, use, and dispose of gifts, bequests, and devises of personal and real property for the purpose of aiding and facilitating the work of the Museum.

(4) ENSURING DIVERSITY OF POLITICAL VIEWPOINTS IN EXHIBITS AND PROGRAMS.—In carrying out its duties, the Board of Trustees shall ensure that the exhibits and programs of the Museum reflect the diversity of the political viewpoints held by Latinos of the United States on the events and issues relating to the history of Latinos in the United States.

(c) COMPOSITION AND APPOINTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board of Trustees shall be composed of not more than 19 voting members as provided under paragraph (2).

(2) VOTING MEMBERS.—The Board of Trustees shall include the following voting members:

(A) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

(B) The Under Secretary of Museums and Research of the Smithsonian Institution.

(C) The chair of the Smithsonian National Latino Board.

(D) One member of the Board of Regents, appointed by the Board of Regents.

(E) Two Members of Congress, 1 from each political party, designated by the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and the Congressional Hispanic Conference.

(F) Thirteen individuals who shall be appointed by the Board of Regents after taking into consideration—

(i) efforts to have a politically and geographically diverse representation on the Board of Trustees reflecting States and territories with significant Latino populations;

(ii) individuals recommended by members of the Board of Trustees; and

(iii) individuals recommended by organizations and entities that are committed to the advancement of knowledge of Latino life, art, history, and culture.

(3) **INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—The Board of Regents shall make initial appointments to the Board of Trustees under paragraph (2) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) **TERMS OF SERVICE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in this subsection, each appointed member of the Board of Trustees shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(2) **INITIAL APPOINTEES.**—As designated by the Board of Regents at the time of appointment, of the voting members first appointed under subparagraph (F) of subsection (c)(2)—

(A) Five members shall be appointed for a term of 1 year;

(B) Four members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years; and

(C) Four members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(3) **REAPPOINTMENT.**—A member of the Board of Trustees may be reappointed, except that no individual may serve on the Board of Trustees for a total of more than 2 full terms. For purposes of this paragraph, the number of terms an individual serves on the Board of Trustees shall not include any portion of a term for which an individual is appointed to fill a vacancy under paragraph (4)(B).

(4) **VACANCIES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A vacancy on the Board of Trustees—

(i) shall not affect the powers of the Board of Trustees; and

(ii) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(B) **TERM.**—Any member of the Board of Trustees appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of that term.

(e) **COMPENSATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a member of the Board of Trustees shall serve without pay.

(2) **TRAVEL EXPENSES.**—A member of the Board of Trustees shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duties of the Board of Trustees.

(f) **CHAIRPERSON.**—By a majority vote of its voting members, the Board of Trustees shall elect a chairperson from its members.

(g) **MEETINGS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Board of Trustees shall meet at the call of the chairperson or on the written request of a majority of the voting members of the Board of Trustees, but not fewer than twice each year.

(2) **MEETING FORMAT.**—Regularly scheduled meetings and special meetings may be conducted in-person, telephonically, electronically, or by any means appropriate as determined by the chairperson.

(h) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the voting members of the Board of Trustees holding office shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting business, but a lesser number may receive information on behalf of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 6. DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF MUSEUM.

(a) **DIRECTOR.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Museum shall have a Director who shall be appointed by the Secretary in consultation with Board of Trustees.

The Secretary may appoint an interim Director to oversee the initial activity of establishing the Museum until a permanent Director is selected.

(2) **DUTIES.**—The Director shall manage the Museum subject to the policies of the Board of Regents and the Board of Trustees.

(b) **STAFF.**—The Secretary may appoint 2 additional employees to serve under the Director, except that such additional employees may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service.

(c) **PAY.**—The employees appointed by the Secretary under subsection (b) may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates.

SEC. 7. EDUCATIONAL AND LIAISON PROGRAMS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED.**—The Director of the Museum may carry out educational and liaison programs in support of the goals of the Museum.

(2) **SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES.**—In carrying out this section, the Director shall—

(A) carry out educational programs relating to Latino life, art, history, and culture, including—

(i) programs using digital, electronic, and interactive technologies; and

(ii) programs carried out in collaboration with elementary schools, secondary schools, and postsecondary schools; and

(B) consult with the Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services concerning the grant programs carried out under subsection (b).

(b) **GRANT PROGRAMS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services, in consultation with the Board of Trustees and the Director of the Museum, shall establish and carry out—

(A) a grant program with the purpose of improving operations, care of collections, culturally appropriate public outreach, and development of professional management at American Latino museums;

(B) a grant program with the purpose of providing internship and fellowship opportunities at American Latino museums;

(C) a scholarship program, in partnership with Hispanic-serving institutions, minority-serving institutions, historically black colleges and universities, and other institutions of higher education, with the purpose of assisting individuals who are pursuing careers or carrying out studies in the arts, humanities, and sciences in the study of American Latino life, art, history, and culture;

(D) in cooperation with other museums, historical societies, and educational institutions, a grant program with the purpose of promoting the understanding of the Latin American diaspora in the United States; and

(E) a grant program under which an American Latino museum (including a nonprofit education organization the primary mission of which is to promote the study of the Latin American diaspora in the United States) may use funds provided under the grant to increase an endowment fund established by the museum (or organization) as of October 1, 2020, for the purposes of enhancing educational programming, and maintaining and operating traveling educational exhibits.

(2) **CLARIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF MUSEUM.**—In this subsection, the term “American Latino museum” does not include the Museum.

(3) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Institute of Museum and Library Services to carry out this subsection—

(A) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2021; and

(B) such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2022 and each succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 8. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN LATINO BUILDING AND SUPPORT FACILITIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **LOCATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 24 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Board of Regents shall designate a site for the Museum.

(B) **SITES FOR CONSIDERATION.**—In designating a site under subparagraph (A), the Board of Regents shall select from among the following sites in the District of Columbia:

(i) The Arts and Industries Building of the Smithsonian Institution, located on the National Mall at 900 Jefferson Drive, Southwest, Washington, District of Columbia.

(ii) A vacant area bounded by Independence Avenue, Jefferson Drive, Raoul Wallenberg Place, and 14th Street Southwest, currently under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

(iii) The area bounded by 3rd Street and 1st Street, Northwest and Constitution Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, as measured from curb to curb, currently under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol.

(iv) The facility and grounds on the National Mall between 12th and 14th Streets, Southwest, and Jefferson Drive and Independence Avenue, Southwest, currently under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

(v) Any other appropriate location as identified by the Board of Trustees or Board of Regents.

(C) **TRANSFER TO SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.**—Except with respect to a site described in clause (i) of subparagraph (B), if the site designated for the Museum is in an area that is under the administrative jurisdiction of another Federal entity, as soon as practicable after the date on which the designation is made, the head of the Federal entity shall transfer to the Smithsonian Institution administrative jurisdiction over the area selected for the site of the Museum.

(D) **CONSULTATION.**—The Board of Regents shall carry out its duties under this paragraph in consultation with the following:

(i) The Chair of the National Capital Planning Commission.

(ii) The Chair of the Commission of Fine Arts.

(iii) The Chair and Vice Chair of the Commission referred to in section 9.

(iv) The Chair of the Building and Site Subcommittee of the Commission referred to in section 9.

(v) The Chair and ranking minority member of each of the following Committees:

(I) The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

(II) The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(III) The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(IV) The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(V) The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(vi) The Architect of the Capitol.

(2) **SIZE OF BUILDING.**—The building constructed or modified to serve as the Museum shall occupy no less than the recommended square footage set forth in the report submitted by the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of the American Latino established under section 333 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (110 Public Law 229; 122 Stat. 784).

(3) CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING.—The Board of Regents, in consultation with the Board of Trustees and other appropriate Federal and local agencies is authorized to prepare plans, design, and construct a building or modify an existing building for the Museum, which shall be located at the site selected by the Board of Regents under this subsection.

(4) NONAPPLICABILITY OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO MONUMENTS, COMMEMORATIVE, AND OTHER WORKS ON THE NATIONAL MALL.—Chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the Museum.

(b) COST SHARING.—The Board of Regents shall pay—

(1) 50 percent of the costs of carrying out this section from Federal funds; and

(2) 50 percent of the costs of carrying out this section from non-Federal sources.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 9. CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMISSION.

In carrying out their duties under this Act, the Board of Trustees and the Board of Regents shall take into consideration the reports and plans submitted by the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of the American Latino established under section 333 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (110 Public Law 229; 122 Stat. 784).

SEC. 10. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT COMPLIANCE.

Authority under this Act to enter into contracts or to make payments shall be effective in any fiscal year only to the extent provided in advance in an appropriations Act.

SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution to carry out this Act, other than sections 7(b) and 8—

(1) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2021; and

(2) such sums as are necessary for each fiscal year thereafter.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

(c) USE OF FUNDS FOR FUNDRAISING.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization under this section may be used to conduct fundraising in support of the Museum from private sources.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 2420.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this bill and the creation of the National Museum of the American Latino has traveled a long road, stretching back to 1994 and, legislatively, back to 2003, 17 years ago.

In 1994, the Smithsonian Institution Task Force on Latino Issues issued a report, titled, “Willful Neglect: The Smithsonian Institution and U.S. Latinos.” This report concluded that “because of both indigenous roots and Spanish heritage, Latinos predate the British in the Americas. They have contributed significantly to every phase and aspect of American history and culture. Yet the Smithsonian Institution almost entirely excludes and ignores Latinos in nearly every aspect of its operations.”

In 2003, our former colleague Representative Xavier Becerra introduced a bill to establish a Commission to Study the Potential Creation of the National Museum of the American Latino. Language establishing this Commission was finally enacted in 2008.

In 2011, the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of the National Museum of the American Latino issued its report. The Commission reported that “the time has come for the creation of the new museum on ‘The National Mall’ that ‘reflects the contributions of Latinos in every aspect of American history and culture.’”

Since then, our colleague, Representative JOSÉ SERRANO, has carried this legislation, and fought tirelessly to ensure American Latinos, our history, our culture, and our contributions to this Nation are recognized on The National Mall.

Representative SERRANO has spent a career championing the civil rights and civil liberties of all Americans; first, in the New York State Assembly, where he served for 16 years, and then in the House, where he served for 30 years. He has educated us on everything from Puerto Rico to New York, to the story of American Latinos, to, yes, a little bit of Sinatra, too.

I remember a committee hearing last year, shortly after Representative SERRANO announced his retirement, where he told the committee: “If you want to give me a going away present that I will cherish forever, give me a museum.”

It is true that there are plans to open the Molina Family Latino Gallery at the American History Museum, which is a step in the right direction. But to once again quote Representative SERRANO: “No matter how hard we try, hundreds of years of history, art, and culture cannot be contained in one 4,500-square-foot exhibit. We deserve a dedicated museum of our own in the heart of Washington, D.C. We need a Latino Museum.”

Mr. SERRANO is right: We need a Latino Museum.

H.R. 2420 follows the plan for the creation of the National Museum of African American History and Culture. It would establish the position of director, as well as board of trustees, and follows the successful cost-sharing framework of the National Museum of African American History and Culture by providing for a 50/50 split between

Federal and non-Federal funds in constructing the museum and support facilities.

Let me remind my colleagues of the history of the National Museum of African American History and Culture, which opened in 2016. This history stretches back to 1988, 28 long years. And it took 16 years since the legislation establishing the museum for the museum to open its doors.

Passage of this bill today is not the first step in realizing the creation of the National Museum of the American Latino, nor is it the final step, but it is an important milestone on a decades-long journey and the culmination of years of effort and advocacy by Representative SERRANO, my Hispanic Caucus colleagues, and countless outside advocates.

The Latino community represents one-sixth of the American population. Latinos are an integral part of our history and culture and have been at the center of American progress for generations. And yet, study after study has shown that the story of this community within the broader scope of American history has not been told.

Passage of H.R. 2420 brings us closer to being able to tell this story, a story intertwined with the very history of our country. This is a story that deserves to be honored and recognized.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this H.R. 2420, and for my colleagues in the Senate to pass it quickly and send it to the President for his signature so that we can begin the journey of realizing this important addition to the story of all Americans.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, June 22, 2020.

HON. ZOE LOFGREN,
Chair, Committee on House Administration,
House of Representatives, Washington DC.

DEAR CHAIR LOFGREN: In recognition of the goal of expediting consideration of H.R. 2420, the “National Museum of the American Latino Act,” the Committee on Natural Resources agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Natural Resources.

The Committee on Natural Resources takes this action with the mutual understanding that, in doing so, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. Our Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation.

Thank you for agreeing to include our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,
RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,
Chair,
House Natural Resources Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, June 22, 2020.
Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
*Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRIJALVA: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2420, the National Museum of the American Latino Act. This bill was referred primarily to the Committee on House Administration, with additional referrals to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

I recognize that this bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Natural Resources. I appreciate your Committee's willingness to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2420 and acknowledge that this discharge is not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims by the Committee on Natural Resources over this subject matter and will not prejudice your Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees if this were to be necessary.

I would be pleased to include your letter and this response in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 2420.

Sincerely,

ZOE LOFGREN,
Chairperson.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 23, 2020.

Hon. ZOE LOFGREN,
*Chairperson, Committee on House Administration,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRPERSON LOFGREN: I write concerning H.R. 2420, the National Museum of the American Latino Act. There are certain provisions in this legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

In order to expedite floor consideration of H.R. 2420, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure agrees to forgo action on the bill. However, this is conditional on our mutual understanding that forgoing consideration of the bill would not prejudice the Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees or to any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill or similar legislation that fall within the Committee's Rule X jurisdiction. I also request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this Committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place a copy of this letter and your response acknowledging our jurisdictional interest into the committee report on H.R. 2420 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFazio,
Chair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, June 24, 2020.

Hon. PETER A. DEFazio,
*Chairman, Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN DEFazio: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2420, the National Museum of the American Latino Act. This bill was referred primarily to the Committee on House Administration, with additional referrals to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

I recognize that this bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. I appreciate your Committee's willingness to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2420 and acknowledge that this discharge is not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure over this subject matter and will not prejudice your Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees if this were to be necessary.

I would be pleased to include your letter and this response in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 2420.

Sincerely,

ZOE LOFGREN,
Chairperson.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I, too, agree with my friend from California: Mr. SERRANO was right. This is something we need to do.

And I will probably catch some flack for it later from him, but I have to say Mr. AGUILAR is correct: We ought to do something to honor the Latino community that has made our country the greatest country in the history of the world.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to support the underlying legislation that would create the first Smithsonian museum honoring Latinos. Again, our country would not be what it is today without their contributions.

More than 18 percent of our population is Latino. Sixteen percent of the men and women serving in our military heroically are Latino. You don't have to look too far to see their contribution to the brave men and women in our police forces throughout this Nation. Also, every essential workforce that we see in America today is populated with hardworking American Latinos. I would also be remiss if I didn't mention, of course, a third of Major League Baseball players are Latino.

And, unfortunately, we are not going to get to see who would win the Congressional Baseball Game this year. I think it was our year; I truly do. And I do certainly miss being able to jaw with my good friends, Mr. AGUILAR and Mr. CÁRDENAS, while they came up to the plate while I was playing catcher in that game. And I will tell you, the Latino contribution to Congressional baseball has led to many more victories than I would have liked, because I would like to win again this year.

Earlier this year, the House Administration Committee had a hearing on the possibility of creating this museum to specifically honor Latinos. This was an important step that hasn't been done on other issues that we face in this Congress, because hearings give us an opportunity to ask important questions about the complexities of creating a world-class museum. And I am, again, glad Chairperson LOFGREN led the effort in getting this done.

At the hearing, we discussed the Smithsonian's current struggles in handling the maintenance of their nu-

merous facilities. In fact, Chairperson LOFGREN and I sent a letter last fall to appropriators asking for robust funding to address the Smithsonian's current maintenance and repair needs, which have now reached nearly \$1 billion.

The lack of upkeep has led to damaged collections and building closures. It is concerning to me to hear how much the Smithsonian is struggling to take care of their current facilities, not to mention the possibility of creating new ones.

This brings me to another concern: the cost of a new museum. And the most recent Smithsonian museum constructed, the National Museum of African American History and Culture, truly a work of art and history, cost \$555 million. That was nearly \$200 million more than the Commission estimated.

Given the current billion-dollar backlog, costs are always important to consider, particularly as we envision what museums will look like in a post-pandemic America. I bring these costs up, not to say this is an impossible task ahead of us; it is to make sure that we learn from the mistakes of the previous cultural giants like the last museum that was built. As we look at the contributions of Latinos, we need to be realistic about the current restraints of the Smithsonian.

Additionally, I am glad this legislation includes a provision requiring all political viewpoints to be represented, because I believe it is important we respect our diversity and all cultures throughout the Smithsonian. No Smithsonian, no museum in America, should put a political litmus test on what Americans get to learn from. This is what makes our country great.

Madam Speaker, I hope the Smithsonian Institute takes my concerns seriously as this great initiative moves forward, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS), a strong supporter of the legislation.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I also yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS).

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Madam Speaker, it is unusual, but look at this bipartisan effort together here. This is an amazing moment.

As mentioned, our colleague, José SERRANO, has been a champion on this cause for many years, and I miss him dearly, and I look forward to seeing him very, very soon.

There are more than 58 million reasons why we need a National Museum of the American Latino:

Since the founding of our great Nation, Latinos have been largely invisible and excluded from the history books.

Our community has been used as scapegoats for the problems America faces.

We are looked at as "others," and have been made to feel like outsiders in our own country.

□ 1015

The root of this problem stems from a lack of knowledge of and appreciation for Latino contributions to America's success.

Now, more than ever, when Latinos are being vilified and spoken of as "less than," the American people deserve to learn the truth of our history and our heritage. The American Latino Museum is essential to sharing the stories and the journey of Latinos in America. From America's original sin of Native American genocide, the American Civil War, and through the civil rights movement, to the horrors of the deadly El Paso shooting, where 23 people were killed at the hands of a murderer who drove hundreds of miles with the sole intent of killing as many Mexicans as possible; we must teach our entire history, the beautiful, the glorious, and the horrors and the injustices. Our story is the story of the United States of America.

If we truly want to build a country that works for everyone, we must start by including everyone. We owe it to ourselves and our children to learn about Latino history in America. That is exactly what museums are for: To teach and inspire. And for years, I, along with Congressmembers SERRANO, HURD, SÁNCHEZ, ROYBAL-ALLARD, AGUILAR and many others have worked tirelessly to gain bipartisan support in finally establishing a Latino Museum. We understand its symbolic and historical significance for our country.

Latinos make up 17 percent—more than 58 million people—of the United States population, and they are the largest and fastest growing ethnic group in America. Hispanic Americans contribute more than \$2.3 trillion to the United States economy every year. That GDP would make itself a country of the eighth largest economy in the world. People like my brother-in-law who was born in Mexico, served in the United States Army, and was shot and wounded while fighting for our country in Vietnam. His story deserves to be heard. Today, there are more than 200,000 Hispanic Active-Duty servicemembers serving in the United States Armed Forces. Sixty Hispanic Americans have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for valor in action against an enemy force that can be bestowed on an individual serving in the Armed Forces of the United States of America.

Our story is America's story, and Latino history is American history. Latino leaders were key players during the U.S. civil rights movement. Historical movements like the Chicano civil rights and labor movements, which included some of the largest student walkouts in American history, are not taught in our classrooms. Americans like Dolores Huerta, who was beaten within an inch of her life, and Navy veteran Cesar Chavez, have been instrumental in securing American workers' rights. In the face of relentless brutality and adversity, Huerta and

Chavez remained committed to non-violence while fighting for farmworkers' rights, workers who were maimed or died while working in the fields and cast aside like forgotten fruit by farmowners. Dolores and Cesar prevailed by establishing the first farmworkers union in the United States, forever changing the course of this Nation for the better.

There are countless stories of American Latinos; stories of perseverance, dedication, and beating the odds to achieve their dreams; like the story of my friend and astronaut Jose Hernandez. Jose grew up in a poor farmworker family. As a child, he would work in the fields before sunrise and look up at the stars, dreaming of going to space. Jose followed that dream through his college career as a scientist and engineer. His journey took him from the fields of California as a farmworker to the NASA space program. Jose applied to the NASA space program 13 times, to be rejected 12 times. After his thirteenth attempt, he was finally accepted into the program and fulfilled his childhood dream, becoming the first astronaut to communicate back to Earth in Spanish from space. Jose's story is a story of perseverance, dedication, and unshakeable will. Jose's inspiring story deserves to be heard and shared so that every child, regardless of race or personal circumstances, can achieve his or her dreams. Like little Joaquin, or Jimena, or little Sky, or little Sage; they deserve those inspirations to see somebody who looks like them achieve their dreams.

A National Latino Museum is a fitting and appropriate way for all Americans to celebrate and learn the truth about how Latinos have contributed to our great country; to honor Latinos who are on the frontlines and who, literally, gave their lives in service of our Nation. A Smithsonian museum dedicated to Latino history and culture would educate the American public on the stories of American Latinos that are excluded from our museums, schools, and history books.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Madam Speaker, it is time we establish a national museum devoted to American Latino history and culture. We are a great Nation, but this Nation is incomplete without giving the honor and respect that every single community deserves.

I thank my colleagues for this opportunity to share this beautiful moment with all of America so that we can make this museum real.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER), the Latino leader in the Republican Conference and the ranking member of the Sub-

committee on Legislative Branch Appropriations.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise today in support of the National Museum of the American Latino Act.

The National Mall is the most-visited national park, with over 25 million visitors each year. It is nicknamed "America's front yard." It is a testament to the accomplishments, history, and diversity of the people that make up these United States of America.

However, there are almost 60 million Americans whose stories, contributions, and traditions do not have a platform or a spotlight here. Millions of us, both Mexican Americans like me, and people of other heritages, value those contributions to our Union and want to see that platform become part of our country's message.

Let me say, I so believe this spotlight needs to happen, in part, because my generation of Hispanics, we didn't have the Spanish language passed on to us, in part, because it wasn't popular to tout that. Now, more than ever, most of us have had to learn it through things like wonderful products, or in college, or in high school, which is awesome; but I want to see that pride of passing that language down and preserving the culture, as it is an American culture; and what better opportunity would we have than to highlight it here in America's front yard.

The story of the American Latino is woven into the fabric of this Nation. Latinos have fought in every U.S. war since the American Revolution and settled in parts of the United States before the arrival of Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

Latinos are a crucial part of the American identity. There are those of us who have explored space, like astronaut Ellen Ochoa. We've brought innovation to the world, like inventor Elena Medo. We have done things that few other athletes in the world could do, like baseball legend Edgar Martinez of my home State in Washington, the Seattle Mariners. And I am proud to note personally that we have helped shape our Nation's laws by serving in Congress.

I have had the amazing opportunity to be the first and only Hispanic Member of Congress, House or Senate, to have served from Washington State. I would like to highlight that it was my predominantly White, smaller corner of what I will call the best part of the Pacific Northwest that bestowed upon me this amazing honor.

Hispanic Americans represent the heart of the American Dream: Strong family values, amazing work ethic, strong faith in community and in civics. My first or second term here I remember walking down the National Mall and seeing a protest, and it was a very peaceful protest, unlike some that I have seen. It was families, and they were walking side-by-side, and they

were wrapping themselves in the American flag. To me, they represent the best of us.

I look forward to visiting the National Museum of the American Latino and sharing these stories with my children, these American stories.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this legislation.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), a key advocate and champion of this legislation, and chairman of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to give me an opportunity to speak on behalf of H.R. 2420, legislation introduced by our esteemed friend and colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), a pioneer and a powerful advocate for Latino people in his time in this Congress. And the whole Nation, all Americans have benefited from his work, and we are all grateful for what he has done for many people in this country.

I have a brief story. You will hear a lot about the statistical importance and the history that needs to be told, but I have a brief story. You know, I am a first-generation American citizen. My parents migrated and immigrated into this country with the distinct goal of giving their kids a chance. And to that end, they did. But, see, my story is not unique, nor is it, for that matter, extraordinary. It is the story that binds all the diversity of Latinos together, a shared experience and a shared demand for respect, fairness, and to be treated as equals.

The Latino Museum, this vote, comes at a time of forced divisions in this country, attempts to demonize and marginalize Latinos by the highest voice in this land. Our American history and identity are also Latino history and identity and, through this history, the United States exists.

Latino history, like American history, is ongoing, it is evolving, but to tell the full stories, the scars, the current wounds, the changes, the unsung leaders in all arenas, with that story also comes hope. And today and tomorrow, as we honor our great friend and leader and beacon, John Lewis, here at the Capitol, for being the person that he was, and a great American—you know, my proudest moment and privilege was to be arrested with him in a civil disobedience protest on behalf of immigrants, DACA recipients, and their families.

So today, we are voting for 2420, and we are saying “yes” to the Latino Museum, but I think, more importantly, this “yes” vote by Congress is also a vote that extends respect, provides acknowledgment, provides equity, and begins to tell the story of all Americans in this country.

Madam Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on this legislation.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to

the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD), my good friend, a gentleman who has been leading on Latino issues in our Republican Conference, and someone who bravely served our country in the CIA, but also, will be greatly missed in this institution.

Mr. HURD of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Latinos became the largest ethnic group in the United States in 2008 and, well before 2060, will make up 25 percent of the American population. In spite of their essential relevance to our country's intellectual and cultural life, the task force that the gentleman from California spoke about that was commissioned in 1994 by the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution found that, “U.S. Latinos and Latinas are the only major contributor to American civilization still uncelebrated by any specific, systemic, permanent effort in this country's major cultural institution.” We are rectifying this situation today.

The National Mall is America's front yard, and it draws millions of visitors every year to some of the best museums and monuments that honor our most revered citizens. Half of all Americans will visit the National Mall in their lifetime, but there is nothing to the American Latino. To fully understand American history, we need a museum for the American Latino and Latina.

Historian Dr. Peter Stearns has said: “History helps us understand people and societies, helps us understand change and how the society we live in came to be. History contributes to moral understanding, provides identity, and studying it is essential for good citizenship.” At a time of intense public debate about whitewashing history, we should jump at the chance to collect, present, and protect in one place artifacts, stories, and collections that reflect our entire history.

The National Museum of African American History and Culture had one million visitors in its first 4 months. If this is any indication of the potential success for a museum of the American Latino, this investment will be well worth it.

Many incredible people have fought to bring to life the idea of a national museum for the American Latino.

Robert McCormick Adams, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, commissioned the 1994 task force.

Raul Yzaguirre chaired the task force, with his vice chair Mari Carmen, and they have been fighting for this museum for 25 years.

In 2004, my friend and former colleague, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, along with another former colleague, Xavier Becerra, first introduced legislation to establish the museum.

Henry Munoz, a fellow San Antonian, served faithfully as chairman for the National Museum of the American Latino Commission with his vice chair, Susan Gonzales from California. They authored a report on how to achieve this vision.

And another organization critical to the success of this initiative, Friends of the American Latino, whose chair, Danny Vargas, vice chair, Ivette Fernandez, and CEO, Estuardo Rodriguez, have toiled to make this a reality.

Today, Congress gets to fulfill the work of these folks and many more. If we want to understand this experiment we call America, then we must understand ourselves, and we can't do that unless we understand all of our Nation's history.

I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this landmark piece of legislation. I am proud to associate my name with Ranking Member DAVIS, who has been a champion of this, to see this go to fruition, and the distinguished gentlemen from California (Mr. AGUILAR), my good friend, and the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS), and, of course, the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO).

□ 1030

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the majority leader of our Caucus and an incredible advocate and supporter for years of this piece of legislation.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I join my colleague, Mr. AGUILAR, and I thank him and Mr. DAVIS for bringing this to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I echo but I will not repeat all the words of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD), who has been a real leader in this House. I thank him for his remarks and his acknowledgment of the importance of the Latina and Latino population to our country and the contributions they have made.

Madam Speaker, I want to rise and thank Representative SERRANO and the Congressional Hispanic Caucus for leading this effort.

As the Speaker knows, Mr. SERRANO is one of my closest friends. The dean of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus has been one of the most effective and hardworking Members of this House, and he will be missed next year when he retires after 30 years representing New Yorkers. He has been and will continue to be a dear, dear friend.

This is also a very meaningful day for all the members of the Hispanic Caucus, including our colleague and friend, Representative LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, whose father, Ed Roybal, was a dear friend of mine and on whose committee I served, and who was the founder of the caucus, with others. It started with five members in 1976. Today, it has 38 members.

I am proud to join Representative SERRANO and the Congressional Hispanic Caucus on this bill and bring it to the floor today.

For more than 500 years, half a millennium, Latinos have been a part of our American story. Through medicine, education, innovation, public service, the military, athletics, and the arts,

Latinos and Latinas have strengthened our economy, enriched our heritage, and have made America a safer and more prosperous Nation.

The story of America is incomplete without the story of the American Latino.

That is why a national museum of the American Latino is so critical and appropriate. I know that it will be a wonderful addition to the Smithsonian Institution and our National Mall.

At a time, Madam Speaker, when many people, including in our government at the highest levels, denigrate, discriminate, and target Latinos, we need this museum to recognize the service and the extraordinary assets that the Latino community has brought to America.

I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me in supporting this bill, as I believe they will.

I look forward to the day when we can walk through the doors of the Smithsonian's newest museum and experience the full richness and diversity of Latino cultures and how they have helped to make America great.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I would inquire how much time remains on each side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR) has 8½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. AGUILAR and Ranking Member DAVIS for their work in bringing this bill to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the National Museum of the American Latino Act, this bipartisan legislation that would establish a new museum at the Smithsonian to share the Latino American experience, not just with the Nation, but with the world, an experience that we know all too well in my district on the central coast of California, an experience that has not been told enough, but one this country is somewhat familiar with, sacrificing so much to come to this country to give their children better lives, living the American Dream, but by doing so, contributing so much, not just to their families, but to our culture, to our economy, and, of course, our communities.

By fighting for security abroad in all American wars, to fighting for dignity at home in the grape wars, to influencing our arts, our agriculture, our sciences, and sports, the contributions Latinos have made to American culture and history are innumerable and must always be told.

I say this not just because it is deserved; I say this because Latino history is our history. That is why the Latino experience should be captured,

portrayed, and highlighted in our Nation's museum at the Smithsonian.

I look forward to voting on this bipartisan bill and watching this pass on a bipartisan basis.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA).

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, first, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR), and all those founding mothers and fathers who, many years ago, thought about this museum and how important it would be to add to the fabric of our country in our own backyard, an American Latino museum.

I stand here today, proudly, because I still remember in 2014 hosting a reception for the museum to try to raise money, to try to raise awareness, to make sure that people understood why it was so needed.

So, I stand proudly today to support this bill, because, as Latinos, 60 million strong and growing, we have a place to be, and that is in the museum.

Latinos contribute billions to our economy and are starting more small businesses than any group, and during this pandemic, we have worked essential jobs that have kept our country moving forward.

It is time for Latinos to see our contributions, our culture, and our history reflected in all institutions, including the Smithsonian museums.

More importantly, it is time for our children to come to a museum and see the stories of their own heritage, their own culture, and their own language.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues, Democrats and Republicans, to support this very important bill.

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

Latino history is American history. Nuestra historia es historia Americana.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a member of the Judiciary Committee and a key advocate for civil rights.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlemen for allowing me the privilege of joining my brothers and sisters in the Hispanic Caucus for really a moment of history in this historic legislation authored by our dear friend, Congressman SERRANO from New York, the National Museum of the American Latino Act.

Madam Speaker, I have watched Congressman SERRANO for all the years that he has served, and I do want to take this moment to say what an honor to have been able to serve with him.

He walked among giants as a civil rights activist in this Congress. You could always count on his voice for upholding civil rights and justice, and his leadership on the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee is well evident. I thank him again for his leadership.

In the opening findings of this legislation, it says: "The United States is a symbol of democracy, freedom, and economic opportunity around the world, and the legacy of Latinos is deeply rooted in the very fabric of the history, democracy, freedom, and economic opportunity of the United States."

It is long overdue for our memory to be able to reflect that that is true across this Nation.

I have had the privilege in Texas to count as some very dear friends the entire Hispanic-Latin community, and it is in their name so many heroes and sheroes in our community walked alongside so many of us for justice of any kind.

I have had the privilege of going with members of the Hispanic Caucus to fight against the devastation and dastardly acts of children in cages and human beings in cages and disrespecting those who would want to be equal in this Nation.

In addition, I have seen the soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan who wore the uniform whose family members were yet not citizens of the United States.

I fight along with my brothers and sisters against the dastardly act of this administration to not count undocumented persons.

We know that this Nation was formed in the Constitution by the words to "form a more perfect Union."

How do you have a perfect Union without the historic recognition of the Latino community and how they built the pillars of this Nation?

Let me say how exciting it will be for children and others to be able to come there.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for this legislation having scholarship opportunities for African Americans, Hispanics, and others to do their work in the arts.

I want to conclude my remarks by highlighting the respect and friendship of Caesar Chavez and Dr. Martin Luther King. I do that in the recognition of my good friend Dolores Huerta, as well, who was mentioned previously. What a fighter for justice. What a traditional mother, if you will, in her fight and embracing the fight. She never gave up and never gave in.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the additional time.

These words are from Dr. Martin Luther King: "I am deeply moved by your

courage in fasting as your personal sacrifice for justice through nonviolence. Your past and present commitment is eloquent testimony to the constructive power of nonviolent action and the destructive impotence of violent reprisal. You stand today as a living example of the Gandhian tradition with its great force for social progress."

They never met, but I honor both of them, and I honor this museum.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlemen for giving me the opportunity to speak, and I ask for support of the legislation.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CISNEROS).

Mr. CISNEROS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the National Museum of the American Latino Act.

The Latino community has and continues to play a pivotal role in the growth and success of the United States. For hundreds of years, Latinos have been at the forefront of the fight for justice, equality, and opportunity, breaking barriers and advancing rights for all Americans.

In Orange County, in the 1940s, five Mexican-American families challenged school segregation. In the landmark case of *Mendez v. Westminster*, they paved the way for desegregating schools in California. It influenced the historic *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling 7 years later.

People should know this story. From education to science and politics to art, Latinos and Latinas have been pioneers, leaders, innovators, and game changers. Latino history is American history.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Representative SERRANO for championing this cause. It deserves a place on The National Mall.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in support of the National Museum of the American Latino Act.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR), another strong advocate of the legislation.

Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I also rise in support of H.R. 2420 for several reasons.

If you look at the impact of the Hispanic culture here in the United States, all you have to do is go back. The first language that was ever spoken in the United States, a European language, was Spanish.

The first settlement in the United States was St. Augustine, Florida.

And if you look at the impact that the Spanish culture has had on the U.S., all you have to do is look at the State symbols like the State coats of

arms, seals, and flags, and you will see that the coats of arms and the flags of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Montana, New Mexico, Texas, Puerto Rico, Los Angeles, Santa Fe, St. Louis, San Diego, Baton Rouge, Riverside, Pensacola, Cupertino, and St. Augustine all have the symbol.

Finally, let me just say this as I close. Even the U.S. dollar has had an impact. When the Spanish explorers developed settlements in the United States, they brought along the trading coins, or Spanish dollars, that were used regularly by the people in that region.

□ 1045

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Texas an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, in 1775, the Spanish dollar was announced as the first currency with legal use in the United States, and this was approved by the Continental Congress, suggested by Thomas Jefferson.

The design of the American dollar in 1792 was based off its Spanish counterpart. All you have to do is look at the dollar sign, and you will see the Spanish influence.

Again, the Spanish culture has had an influence, and I certainly ask all Members to support this legislation.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to support this legislation—long overdue.

I want to say to Congressman SERRANO how I have witnessed his persistence and his commitment, and I want to thank the gentleman so much for finally getting this bill to the floor and making it a bipartisan bill.

I was born and raised, of course, in El Paso, Texas, and the wonderful history of our Latino community finally now, as a result of this bill, will be brought forth for the American public and really for the public and for the world to see and recognize and lift up.

Madam Speaker, I just want to say to Congressman SERRANO, and to all of those who are supporting this, that the beauty of diversity in this country is what makes America America. This is another step toward achieving that perfect Union. All of our young people, everyone throughout the world, need to understand the history and the heritage of the Latino community.

To think that it is going to be now part of the Smithsonian on The Mall is just really exciting, and I hope we pass this today in a bipartisan way.

I want to thank all of you and thank Congressman SERRANO for giving us the privilege to support such a historic effort.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to begin by thanking Congressman SERRANO for his persistent leadership on this issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation in a very strong bipartisan vote.

It is important we celebrate and understand the history of the Latino community in this country and the contributions they have made since the very beginning of this country and continue to make today.

I come from a State, the State of Rhode Island, where a very diverse and vibrant Latino community has made an extraordinary difference in the State of Rhode Island. We have leaders from the Latino community in business, in the arts, in politics, and in education. We have been blessed in so many ways by the extraordinary contributions of Latinos in Rhode Island and all throughout our country.

This is a wonderful way to celebrate that history and honor this great community. I urge everyone to support the bill.

Muchisimas gracias a todos.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, it is an honor to be here to support this project; it is an honor to be able to stand here with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle; and it is an honor to give as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD), my good friend, so that he can close out this debate on our side.

Mr. HURD of Texas. Madam Speaker, at a time with incredibly divisive politics, we are showing that we can actually come together for the betterment of our society as a whole.

The fact that there have been folks from well over a quarter of a century fighting and toiling to make this a reality is an example for all of us. And the fact that everybody here today in this Chamber has an opportunity to play a small part in that is quite exciting.

I think, 10 years from now, when there is a 6-year-old kid walking in the new Smithsonian museum for the American Latino, and they see something about PETE AGUILAR, it is going to be an exciting opportunity for me in the future, and I am glad to play a small part.

Again, I urge my colleagues to vote "aye" on this landmark piece of legislation.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I certainly hope that that exhibit honoring PETE AGUILAR is not because of winning the Congressional Baseball Game, but I would be glad to see any exhibit honoring many of our colleagues who have served, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the ranking member for his support of this legislation, and the gentleman from Texas, who never misses an opportunity to give shout-outs to San Antonio and the individuals associated with this who are from San Antonio.

I should also thank Chairwoman ZOE LOFGREN from the House Administration Committee, who worked with Mr. DAVIS and who guided this legislation through the committee so we can have an opportunity to vote on it.

This is truly a bipartisan piece of legislation, and I tip my hat to Mr. HURD and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER for whipping votes and getting some colleagues to be supportive as well and, as Mr. HURD mentioned, the Friends of the American Latino Museum, an outside group that has been supportive of this legislation in a key way and stands ready to work with us to accomplish this mission.

As my colleagues have said, the time is now. It is important to pass this piece of legislation. It is important to start this process and to recognize the rich contributions that Latinos have made to American history.

Madam Speaker, once again, I would just like to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2420, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2420, as amended.

H.R. 2420 would establish the National Museum of the American Latino in the Smithsonian Institution and begin the process of bringing bricks and mortar reality to the dream of having a museum dedicated to telling another part of the American story.

The genesis of this museum dates to 1994 and a Smithsonian task force report titled "Willful Neglect: The Smithsonian Institution and U.S. Latinos." This report found a serious underrepresentation of Latinos and their contributions to our history at the Smithsonian.

In 2008 a commission was established to study the need for a museum. In 2011, the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of the National Museum of the American Latino issued its report. The Commission reported that "the time has come for the creation of a new museum on the National Mall" that "reflects the contributions of Latinos to every aspect of American History and Culture."

In February, I was pleased to chair a hearing examining this and other opportunities for growth at the Smithsonian. At that hearing, our colleague and sponsor of this legislation, Representative JOSE SERRANO testified that "Latinos have left an indelible mark on our nation's history and helped shape it in ways that most Americans, and even many in our own community, are unaware. We have served in every war since the American Revolution, fighting bravely and paying a heavy price on behalf of our Nation. We write award-winning Broadway plays and films. We are sports heroes and legends. We have been on the frontlines of the fights for civil rights. We have shaped the music we all dance to, the food we eat, and countless other staples of American life."

But Latino art and history is noticeably absent from recognition in many cultural institutions across the Nation, including the Smithsonian. To deny the telling of these stories not only does a disservice to our contributions and sacrifices, but also renders American history incomplete. There is no doubt that without the significant contributions of Latinos, the country we know today would be much different."

Passage of the measure before us is just the next step in this journey. But it is a critical

one. I will remind my colleagues that these projects, even once authorized, take many years to complete. The legislation authorizing the National Museum of African American History and Culture was enacted in 2003, and that wonderful museum opened its doors in 2016.

At the hearing in February I noted that I represent San Jose and Santa Clara county. San Jose is home to northern California's largest Mexican American community. For years, I have seen firsthand how this community, and all of the communities in my district embody the American experience, and the stories that each tell make the story of America richer and more complete.

Later today we will say honor the life of our colleague, the late Representative John Lewis. At the 50th anniversary of the March on Washington, John said "We are one people; we are only family. We are all living in the same house—not just the American house but the world house. And when we finally accept these truths, then we will be able to fulfill Dr. King's dream to build a beloved community, a nation, and a world at peace with itself."

Telling the stories of Latino Americans is necessary part of building a beloved community.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2420 and take the next step in this important journey.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2420, the National Museum of the American Latino Act, a bipartisan piece of legislation that will help elevate and promote the stories of the Latino community in the United States.

The Latino community represents over one-sixth of the American population. Their contributions to the history of the United States throughout the centuries has been both significant and fundamental. Whether it be through their advancements to American innovation, to serving faithfully and heroically in every American war, the Latino and Latina population has always been steadfast in their commitment to the United States and its values.

Since my appointment to the Smithsonian Board of Regents in 2019, I have continued to voice my strong support for this legislation, and I am proud the Latino community is one step closer to finally having their legacy forever enshrined on the National Mall.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Congressman SERRANO and Congressman HURD on their tireless work advancing this legislation, and I urge all my colleagues to vote yes on H.R. 2420.

Mr. SERRANO. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2420, the National Museum of the American Latino Act. This legislation would establish a National Museum of the American Latino within the Smithsonian Institution on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. dedicated to celebrating the significant historical, cultural, and artistic contributions of Latinos in the United States.

With a population of more than 60 million, Latinos are the largest minority ethnic group in the United States and the territories. They have accounted for nearly half of the Nation's population growth since 2010. However, Latinos continue facing systemic underrepresentation in the halls of Congress, Hollywood, academia, corporate America, and nearly every aspect of American life. This disparity also exists within our nation's cultural institutions, including the Smithsonian.

We must not forget that Latinos were here before the founding of our country. They have fought in every American war since the Revolution. They have also been at the forefront of every historical moment that has helped shape our way of life, from the fight for labor rights to the fight for gay rights. These stories are nearly absent from our textbooks and classrooms, but they are essential to learning who we are as a Nation. Simply put, Latino history is American history.

It has been 26 years since the Smithsonian acknowledged its own lack of Latino representation with their 1994 report, *Willful Neglect*.

It has been 17 years since former Representatives Xavier Becerra of California and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen of Florida introduced the first bill to create a commission to study the potential creation of a Latino Museum and 12 years since it became law.

It has been more than eight years since the 23-member National Museum of the American Latino Commission presented a detailed plan to President Barack Obama and the U.S. Congress laying out the blueprint to get us there.

We cannot wait any longer. It is time for Congress to act.

Latinos deserve a dedicated space in the heart of Washington, D.C. where our experiences can be shared with the world. Today, we finally begin the process of setting that plan into motion.

I am proud to have led this effort in the House of Representatives during the 116th Congress and my final term in office, along with my colleague WILL HURD of Texas. This was a true team effort.

I also want to thank my colleagues from California, TONY CÁRDENAS and PETE AGUILAR, for their tremendous efforts. From building record support with 295 bipartisan cosponsors to leading today's debate on the House floor.

I want to thank Congressional Hispanic Caucus Chairman JOAQUIN CASTRO and all my colleagues with the CHC for their steadfast support of this project from the very beginning.

I want to thank Natural Resources Committee Chairman RAÚL GRIJALVA, Ranking Member DON YOUNG, and Subcommittee Chair DEB HAALAND for their leadership in holding the first legislative hearing on the bill last October.

I want to thank House Administration Chairperson ZOE LOFGREN and Ranking Member RODNEY DAVIS for favorably reporting the bill out of committee.

Finally, I would especially like to thank Speaker NANCY PELOSI and Majority Leader STENY HOYER for their commitment in bringing this bill before the full House of Representatives for a vote today.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2420 and help get us one step closer to turning this dream into a reality.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2420, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMISSION ON THE SOCIAL STATUS OF BLACK MEN AND BOYS ACT

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2163) to establish the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys, to study and make recommendations to address social problems affecting Black men and boys, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2163

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 “Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act”.

SEC. 2. COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys (hereinafter in this Act referred to as “the Commission”) is established within the United States Commission on Civil Rights Office of the Staff Director.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Commission shall consist of 19 members appointed as follows:

(1) The Senate majority leader shall appoint one member who is not employed by the Federal Government and is an expert on issues affecting Black men and boys in America.

(2) The Senate minority leader shall appoint one member who is not employed by the Federal Government and is an expert on issues affecting Black men and boys in America.

(3) The House of Representatives majority leader shall appoint one member who is not employed by the Federal Government and is an expert on issues affecting Black men and boys in America.

(4) The House of Representatives minority leader shall appoint one member who is not employed by the Federal Government and is an expert on issues affecting Black men and boys in America.

(5) The Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus shall be a member of the Commission, as well as 5 additional Members of the Congressional Black Caucus who shall be individuals that either sit on the following committees of relevant jurisdiction or are experts on issues affecting Black men and boys in the United States, including—

- (A) education;
- (B) justice and Civil Rights;
- (C) healthcare;
- (D) labor and employment; and
- (E) housing.

(6) The Staff Director of the United States Commission on Civil Rights shall appoint one member from within the staff of the United States Commission on Civil Rights who is an expert in issues relating to Black men and boys.

(7) The Chair of the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shall appoint one member from within the staff of the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission who is an expert in equal employment issues impacting Black men.

(8) The Secretary of Education shall appoint one member from within the Department of Education who is an expert in urban education.

(9) The Attorney General shall appoint one member from within the Department of Justice who is an expert in racial disparities within the criminal justice system.

(10) The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall appoint one member from

within the Department of Health and Human Services who is an expert in health issues facing Black men.

(11) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall appoint one member from within the Department of Housing and Urban Development who is an expert in housing and development in urban communities.

(12) The Secretary of Labor shall appoint one member from within the Department of Labor who is an expert in labor issues impacting Black men.

(13) The President of the United States shall appoint 2 members who are not employed by the Federal Government and are experts on issues affecting Black men and boys in America.

(c) **MEMBERSHIP BY POLITICAL PARTY.**—If after the Commission is appointed there is a partisan imbalance of Commission members, the congressional leaders of the political party with fewer members on the Commission shall jointly name additional members to create partisan parity on the Commission.

SEC. 3. OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENT; REMOVAL.

(a) **TIMING OF INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—Each initial appointment to the Commission shall be made no later than 90 days after the Commission is established. If any appointing authorities fail to appoint a member to the Commission, their appointment shall be made by the Staff Director of the Commission on Civil Rights.

(b) **TERMS.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the term of a member of the Commission shall be 4 years. For the purpose of providing staggered terms, the first term of those members initially appointed under paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 2 shall be appointed to 2-year terms with all other terms lasting 4 years. Members are eligible for consecutive reappointment.

(c) **REMOVAL.**—A member of the Commission may be removed from the Commission at any time by the appointing authority should the member fail to meet Commission responsibilities. Once the seat becomes vacant, the appointing authority is responsible for filling the vacancy in the Commission before the next meeting.

(d) **VACANCIES.**—The appointing authority of a member of the Commission shall either reappoint that member at the end of that member's term or appoint another person meeting the qualifications for that appointment. In the event of a vacancy arising during a term, the appointing authority shall, before the next meeting of the Commission, appoint a replacement to finish that term.

SEC. 4. LEADERSHIP ELECTION.

At the first meeting of the Commission each year, the members shall elect a Chair and a Secretary. A vacancy in the Chair or Secretary shall be filled by vote of the remaining members. The Chair and Secretary are eligible for consecutive reappointment.

SEC. 5. COMMISSION DUTIES AND POWERS.

(a) **STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall conduct a systematic study of the conditions affecting Black men and boys, including homicide rates, arrest and incarceration rates, poverty, violence, fatherhood, mentorship, drug abuse, death rates, disparate income and wealth levels, school performance in all grade levels including post-secondary education and college, and health issues.

(2) **TRENDS.**—The Commission shall document trends regarding the topics described in paragraph (1) and report on the community impacts of relevant government programs within the scope of such topics.

(b) **PROPOSAL OF MEASURES.**—The Commission shall propose measures to alleviate and remedy the underlying causes of the condi-

tions described in subsection (a), which may include recommendations of changes to the law, recommendations for how to implement related policies, and recommendations for how to create, develop, or improve upon government programs.

(c) **SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS.**—The Commission shall accept suggestions or comments pertinent to the applicable issues from members of Congress, governmental agencies, public and private organizations, and private citizens.

(d) **STAFF AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.**—The Office of the Staff Director of the United States Commission on Civil Rights shall provide staff and administrative support to the Commission. All entities of the United States Government shall provide information that is otherwise a public record at the request of the Commission.

SEC. 6. COMMISSION MEETING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **FIRST MEETING.**—The first meeting of the Commission shall take place no later than 30 days after the initial members are all appointed. Meetings shall be focused on significant issues impacting Black men and boys, for the purpose of initiating research ideas and delegating research tasks to Commission members to initiate the first annual report described in section 7.

(b) **QUARTERLY MEETINGS.**—The Commission shall meet quarterly. In addition to all quarterly meetings, the Commission shall meet at other times at the call of the Chair or as determined by a majority of Commission members.

(c) **QUORUM; RULE FOR VOTING ON FINAL ACTIONS.**—A majority of the members of the Commission constitute a quorum, and an affirmative vote of a majority of the members present is required for final action.

(d) **EXPECTATIONS FOR ATTENDANCE BY MEMBERS.**—Members are expected to attend all Commission meetings. In the case of an absence, members are expected to report to the Chair prior to the meeting and allowance may be made for an absent member to participate remotely. Members will still be responsible for fulfilling prior commitments, regardless of attendance status. If a member is absent twice in a given year, he or she will be reviewed by the Chair and appointing authority and further action will be considered, including removal and replacement on the Commission.

(e) **MINUTES.**—Minutes shall be taken at each meeting by the Secretary, or in that individual's absence, the Chair shall select another Commission member to take minutes during that absence. The Commission shall make its minutes publicly available and accessible not later than one week after each meeting.

SEC. 7. ANNUAL REPORT GUIDELINES.

The Commission shall make an annual report, beginning the year of the first Commission meeting. The report shall address the current conditions affecting Black men and boys and make recommendations to address these issues. The report shall be submitted to the President, the Congress, members of the President's Cabinet, and the chairs of the appropriate committees of jurisdiction. The Commission shall make the report publicly available online on a centralized Federal website.

SEC. 8. COMMISSION COMPENSATION.

Members of the Commission shall serve on the Commission without compensation.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore** (Mr. BROWN of Maryland). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH) and the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. ARMSTRONG) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today, we remember the life and legacy of Congressman John Lewis. We mourn his passing, but we celebrate his incalculable contributions to our country. The world is truly a better place because John dedicated his life to make it so.

I rise in front of this Chamber as we vote to create the commission on the social status of Black men and boys. This commission is only possible because of the barriers broken by Black men like John Lewis. It is only possible because of the tireless efforts of Black women like Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON, who has led the introduction of this bill.

The world has changed for Black men and boys in this country since John Lewis was beaten and bloodied on a bridge in Selma, Alabama. We have come a long way, but it is no secret that Black men and boys continue to face unjust hurdles in America. The commission will search for ways to address these inequities, from education to unemployment, housing to healthcare, justice to civil rights.

As John once said: We have a moral obligation, a mission, and a mandate to do what we can to make our country and our world a better place and to help usher in a loving community where no one is left out or left behind.

I believe this commission will help us do just that. I believe that it will help us create a better future for our children and for our grandchildren because while we have come so far, we still have a long way to go.

I know that you can do everything right as a parent and still see your child, a young Black man, taken away from you for reasons that are far out of your control.

When I got pregnant with my son, Jordan, he was a miracle for me. I wasn't sure I was ever going to be able to have children. I dreamed of who Jordan would become. I dreamed of watching him walk across the stage at his high school graduation, full of love and full of hope for the future.

But almost 8 years ago, Jordan was sitting in the back seat of a car with his friends at a gas station. A man pulled up, parked next to them, and complained about the loud music that they were playing. He pulled out a gun, and he fired 10 shots into the car, hitting Jordan three times, killing my only son. And then, he simply drove away.

I believed I had done everything right, but at the end of the day, Jordan

was a young Black man. And I felt that injustice.

So while I look back at the life and legacy of John Lewis, and I remark how far we truly have come, I must also look toward a future without my son, and I see how far we still have to go.

As we vote today to create the commission on the social status of Black men and boys, I hope we can go forward in strength and in hope because there is always hope. It is what brings us together.

We can work toward a future that we all believe in, and I am proud to take the next step on that journey today. I urge my colleagues to stand with me in supporting this bipartisan bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1100

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2163, the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act.

I want to thank Senator RUBIO for his leadership on this bill in the Senate and Representative WILSON for her leadership in the House. I want to say a special thanks to my friend, Congresswoman MCBATH, for utilizing such a personal and tragic story toward a positive outcome. It is great to be here with the gentlewoman this morning.

This bill establishes a commission within the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights dedicated to studying conditions and disparities that both Black men and boys face. The commission will study issues such as arrest and incarceration rates, poverty, homicide, school performance, disparate income levels, and health issues.

Congressional leadership, the President, and the executive agencies will appoint at least 19 members to serve on this bipartisan commission. Those members are charged with developing policy recommendations, documenting trends, and issuing an annual report aimed at reducing the adversity confronting Black men and boys across this Nation. These reports and recommendations will assist Congress and the rest of the Federal Government in creating policies to address these issues. The bill mandates political parity among the members of the commission in an effort to reduce the potential for political partisanship and bias.

Our founding document, the Declaration of Independence, declares that all men are created equal, and the eastern facade of the Supreme Court pronounces equal justice under the law. However, we all know inequality still exists. As a defense attorney, I saw how sentencing disparities on drug crimes, minimum mandatory sentencing, school zone sentencing enhancements, and pretrial release policies often had disparate racial impacts.

By creating a bipartisan commission to study inequality in government pro-

grams, we take the necessary steps to identify and address disparities for Black American men and boys. This bill will help ensure that we make meaningful progress in creating a more free and equal country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague, Mr. ARMSTRONG, for such passionate and committed words toward truly making sure that we have a just and fair society for everyone.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), who is my good friend.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership, and I particularly rise today to thank all of my colleagues who joined in this historic moment with Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON. Let it be known how hard and consistently she worked and with much perseverance and determination. We give her tribute today. We thank Senator RUBIO for joining and helping with the Senate, because it is a bipartisan bill. We, likewise, acknowledge the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys. We acknowledge these words that she said to me this morning: It will help save lives.

That is why we stand on the floor today, because we recognize that systemic racism exists and the encounters of our young boys with people who determine that they are not human or equal wind up in the great loss of life or their encounter with each other. So I am delighted that members of the Judiciary Committee, members of the Education and Labor Committee, and other committees focus on how we can do well.

This Scripture reminds me of where we are today: "... this is the kind of fasting I want: Free those who are wrongly imprisoned; lighten the burden of those who work for you. Let the oppressed go free, and remove the chains that bind people. Share your food with the hungry, and give shelter to the homeless."

This is a time where we are doing what we need to do for Black boys and men. This is a time when we stand up and be counted to end systemic racism as it impacts them and this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask support for this outstanding and historic legislation.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES).

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this legislation which will create a long-overdue Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys.

We have come a long way in America, but we still have a long way to go. Slavery was not a necessary evil. It was a crime against humanity anchored in kidnap, rape, torture, lynching, and the systemic oppression and

enslavement of people of African descent century after century after century. We are still living with its legacy today.

Frederick Douglass once said: "It is easier to build strong children than it is to repair broken men." So it is my hope that this commission can begin the real process of repairing broken boys, broken men, broken families, and broken communities as a result of the systemic racism that has been in the soil of America for 401 years.

I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida, FREDERICA WILSON, for her tremendous leadership.

Vote "yes."

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the House Judiciary Committee and a cosponsor of the House companion to this bill, I rise in strong support of S. 2163 "The Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act of 2019", which establishes a bipartisan commission that will examine the social disparities that disproportionately affect black men and boys in America.

I want to thank my friend and colleague, FREDERICA WILSON, for introducing this crucial piece of legislation.

As we have seen time and time again, the reality of being Black in America today is characterized by facing insurmountable and unjust challenges in every aspect of day-to-day life as well as living in constant fear for your life.

From Trayvon Martin to Tamir Rice to Ahmaud Arbery to George Floyd, our Black brothers are targeted and murdered for the color of their skin.

We are all too familiar with the overwhelming hardships and significant societal disparities that face Black men every day in education, criminal justice, health, employment, and so many other areas.

The low rate of high school retention among black male students is directly related to the high rates of joblessness and incarceration in the African-American population.

It's no secret that mass incarceration has unfairly and disproportionately affected the lives of Black men in the United States.

African Americans are incarcerated at more than 5 times the rate of their white counterparts.

And 1 out of every 3 Black boys born today can expect to be sentenced to prison, compared 1 out of 6 Latino boys; one out of 17 white boys.

These barriers to quality employment further exacerbate the cycles of poverty that in turn lead to severe inequities in the areas of health and quality health care.

We must find ways to disrupt and end this cycle and instead empower and uplift the Black community.

With this in mind, this bill enables our nation to better understand and eventually eliminate the educational and social chasms that have made it extraordinarily difficult for black males to become upwardly mobile.

This bipartisan commission will recommend actionable policies and practices to improve upon or augment current government programs to alleviate and remedy the underlying causes of the adverse social conditions that are a reality for too many black men and boys.

I ask all members to join me in voting for S. 2163, "The Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act of 2019."

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by acknowledging the extraordinary leadership of FREDERICA WILSON, who has spent her entire life dedicated to the well-being of young Black men and boys and has decades and decades of incredible support of young people in her community. This commission is a reflection of that commitment.

Merely because of the color of their skin, Black men and boys are criminalized, separated from their families and communities, and targeted for police violence at alarmingly high rates. Black men are 250 percent more likely to be killed by police than White men. That fact is a stain on the soul of this country.

But America's sins extend far beyond the deadly disparities in policing. Racism touches nearly every aspect of our lives, oftentimes in the most insidious and subtle of ways, yet still in plain view in the areas of healthcare, education, and economic opportunities.

We must address the sins of America's past that have revealed themselves in the inequalities of America's present. The Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys moves us one step closer to building a more perfect Union where all Americans, regardless of race, have an equal opportunity, not just to get by, but to get ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his courtesy, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support this excellent bill.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who is our great fighter for justice.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, first, let me thank the gentlewoman for yielding and for sharing her story about her beautiful son, Jordan, and using her tragedy to ensure not only the survival, but the thriving, for African-American boys and men.

Also, to Congresswoman WILSON, I have to thank FREDERICA for her extraordinary leadership and determination to ensure that the disparities affecting our Black men and boys are finally being heard and addressed within our Federal Government.

While serving in the California Legislature, I initiated and chaired the California Commission on the Status of African-American Males. Those findings sparked a difficult but necessary discussion in our State, which is still relevant today, and were implemented as legislation and funding priorities.

This commission at the national level is long overdue. All too often, Black men and boys face structural challenges that threaten their chance at a good education, harm their health, and limit their employment potential. Additionally, the low rate of high school retention among Black male

students is directly related to the high rates of joblessness and incarceration in the African-American population.

In this moment, the horrors of systemic racism are front and center, and the manifestations are before us each and every day.

This commission brings hope. It will transform the lives of young Black men from infancy to adulthood and will begin to remove so many of the barriers that have led to shattered lives and hopelessness. It is about hope.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY), who is an extraordinary warrior for justice in America.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise on behalf of every Black man and Black boy who has been dehumanized, surveilled, and targeted by the policies drafted and debated within the walls of this very institution and institutions of power throughout our Nation.

I rise today to offer my unwavering support and to thank Congresswoman WILSON for laboring in love to see the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act become a reality. It is long-overdue legislation that will push our Nation one step closer to grappling with the systemic racism and structural barriers that have robbed us of the lives of our Black husbands, our Black brothers, and our Black sons.

Passage of this bill today is a testament to the longstanding calls and efforts in communities, including in my own Boston. When I was on the Boston City Council in 2014, we attempted to establish a commission like this, and that effort was vetoed. So it feels so good to see this happening on the Federal level.

The passage of this bill today is a testament to the longstanding calls and efforts throughout our Nation to examine and combat the systemic inequities and disparities impacting Black boys and men from education and employment to health and to housing and to incarceration.

With this bill's passage today, we declare on the floor of the House of Representatives, the people's House, that we are our brother's keeper, that Black lives matter, that Black men matter, and that our Black boys matter.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), who is my good friend and comrade.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman's courtesy and her courage, and I welcome this commission's coming forward. It is part of a dynamic that is playing out across American cities. In my community, the cries for racial justice and the recognition of the challenges that have been faced by Black men and boys in this commission is a step in that direction.

But I would say this Congress can take another step. We have the MORE Act which would legalize cannabis. The selective enforcement of the prohibition of marijuana against Black men and boys has been a tragedy. It has ruined hundreds of thousands of lives.

This Congress can take action. The bill has already passed out of our Judiciary Committee with a bipartisan majority. We ought to include that in our next package and start to right the wrongs and pry away the cold hand of Richard Nixon's misguided war on drugs that has had such a vicious impact on Black men and women.

We ought to start with that now.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We also have the STATES Act, which enjoys a huge bipartisan cosponsorship among members of the Judiciary Committee.

I think it is unfortunate that sometimes we choose partisanship and gamesmanship over passing what I think is one of the most criminal justice reform-minded and drug reform-minded Congresses that has ever set foot in Washington, D.C., and there is a bill that actually would have the potential to possibly become law.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), who is a good friend and a committed Member from the Sunshine State of Florida.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this important legislation authored by my friend and colleague, Congresswoman WILSON.

Since serving on Miami-Dade's School Board and seeing too many young Black men drop out of school with lifelong repercussions, Congresswoman WILSON has worked tirelessly to intervene. She single-handedly began the 5000 Role Models of Excellence Project, a highly successful mentorship and leadership program that continues to transform countless young Black men's lives.

In the wake of George Floyd's murder, millions of voices have demanded justice and a dismantling of the oppressive systems that harmed Black men for generations.

In America, Black children are three times more likely to be born in poverty than White children. School districts where the majority of those enrolled are students of color receive billions less than mostly White districts, while disciplinary policies in classes disproportionately impact Black students.

After school, Black male unemployment is consistently almost double that of their White counterparts. Black men represent 12 percent of the population but approximately 33 percent of the prison population.

This legislation makes righting these wrongs a priority by creating this national commission to recommend

major changes to policy to dramatically improve the lives of Black men and boys.

Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON has made this her life's work. She has literally carried thousands of young men on her shoulders to success.

As we honor the legacy of John Lewis, there is no more appropriate tribute than to pass this bill and continue the long march toward racial equality.

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Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), a stalwart for justice and hope.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I first thank Congresswoman WILSON, and, of course, Congresswoman MCBATH.

Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to speak on the creation of a Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys at the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. Racial inequality in this country remains stark and stubborn. Black men are 40 percent more likely to be unemployed today than White men; twice as likely not to own the home they live in; 2½ times as likely to be killed by police officers; and 5 times as likely to be locked behind bars.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot ignore these problems. We can't waive away what is right before our eyes. Racial inequality in this country must be confronted. The time has come to address this most painful of issues. Indeed, the time has long past, but justice delayed is better than no justice at all.

"To those who have said, 'Be patient and wait,' we have long said that we cannot be patient. We do not want our freedom gradually; but we want to be free now. We are tired. We are tired of being beaten by policemen. We are tired of seeing our people locked up in jail over and over again. And then you holler, 'Be patient.' How long can we be patient? We want our freedom, and we want it now."

These are the words of John Robert Lewis at the March on Washington in 1963, and we need to heed them today.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JUDY CHU), who is a good friend and colleague fighting on behalf of communities of color.

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of Senate 2163, a bill to address the root causes of inequality for Black men and boys in America.

Mr. Speaker, today, as the civil rights icon, John Lewis, is laying in state just a few feet in the Capitol rotunda, I am so moved to know that the banner of equality, which he waved his whole life is being picked up by the next generation.

As chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, I have seen Americans of all backgrounds and ethnicities united in filling the streets to demand reforms to a criminal jus-

tice system that does not value Black lives and to an economy that does not give Black boys an equal chance of success.

The people have had enough with the systemic inequalities that have persisted since our founding. But we cannot fix them unless we understand them. That is what this commission will do by looking at the obstacles and policy and culture that keep Black youth from having the same opportunities that Whites do. We must listen to the demands of a country that is saying "no" to racial inequality.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), the gentleman from my original home State.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Georgia for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important bill.

As a matter of fact, Representative FREDERICA WILSON has made this her life's work. As a matter of fact, I am wearing her 5000 Role Model tie, where for many years she established one of the most effective programs in public education with the Dade Miami school board, where 5,000 young males are taught and trained.

Mr. Speaker, we have had many efforts. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON and I created the Caucus on Black Men and Boys. We have been all over the country with conferences. And I remind us that what we say is one thing, but what we do is something else.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that we take into consideration all of the things that we know that has caused the disparities among African American males and do something that is going to really make a difference. Put them into action.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Georgia has 6½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from North Dakota has 16½ minutes remaining.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WILSON), I read into the RECORD a statement.

Mr. Speaker, the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys is a bill that is long overdue. The Commission will review police brutality, gun violence, fatherhood, recruiting and training Black male teachers, and even speakers, which play an important role in the lives of Black boys. Welfare reform and the 1994 crime bill—which includes the controversial "Three Strikes" provision and harsh sentencing guidelines—will also be revisited. These Federal policies left a devastating impact on Black men and boys in America.

The underlying goal of the commission is to interrupt the school-to-prison pipeline and to better understand and, eventually, eliminate the educational and social chasms that have made it extraordinarily difficult for Black males to become upwardly mobile.

Perhaps, the most dangerous issue facing Black boys in our country is racism itself. Too often, they are perceived as criminals by

the time they reach the age of 5. They are labeled delinquent, not rowdy. They are hardened criminals, not misguided youth. Their very existence is often seen as a threat. It is a tragic reality that Black males in America are treated as their own class of citizens.

We see this treatment reflected in social outcomes in such areas as education, criminal justice, healthcare, and employment. The numbers are staggering. More than 1 out of every 6 Black men, who, today, should be between the ages of 20 and 54 years old have disappeared from our daily lives. Low rates of high school retention among Black male students directly relates to the high rates of joblessness and incarceration.

More than two-thirds of Black male dropouts end up serving time in State or Federal prison, and while Black males overall make up roughly 13 percent of the United States population, they represent nearly 40 percent of all men serving time in State and Federal prisons.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys will change the world for so many people and create the paths to success that they have been denied for generations, and, ultimately, close societal, economic, and cultural divides.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I am not an expert on all of these issues, but I do know quite a bit about criminal justice. It is important to recognize that a lot of things we are talking about in these bills are delivered at the local level, whether it is criminal justice, whether it is education, whether it is any of those types of things.

This isn't about percentages and data points. This is about communities, and this is about people. But at no time in history have we been better able to collect information in a more usable way. When I served in the State senate in North Dakota, I was the chair of what we call our Justice Reinvestment Committee. And what we found out very shortly was that our data was all over the place. In order to make smart, effectuating change and provide localities and States and communities with the proper information so they can target where they can really do the most good—oftentimes on strained budgets and just different areas—it is important that studies like this come out because there are things we can do in Congress.

To be quite frank, we are behind the game. Conservative and liberal States all across the country have started on this, and they started before us—States like North Dakota, States like Colorado, States like Mississippi. It is our job to get in the game. It is our job to provide them with the information we can. And, yes, we will make reforms here, but we will also give them the tools and the data so they can really take a deep dive into their own communities and figure out where they can best serve their constituents and where they can start getting rid of these in-

stitutional racial disparities that exist, whether it be in the criminal justice system, whether it be in education, whether it be in healthcare.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for supporting our need to really make systemic change in the country.

I also thank Congresswoman WILSON. If it had not been for her legislation, I wouldn't be standing before you today.

Congressman RICHMOND and also Congressman JEFFRIES, Senator RUBIO, Senator HARRIS, and Senator BOOKER; it has been an honor to work with each of them in bringing this bipartisan legislation to a vote.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their support for this very, very critical bill, and I look forward to the important work that this commission will accomplish on behalf of all Black men and boys and on behalf of my son, Jordan. I am so grateful to this body for finding this so critically important, so that no one will ever have to feel the pain of losing their Black child, their Black male son to the disparities and inequities that face communities of color each and every single day. I thank every one of my colleagues. I thank the thousands and thousands of parents that I have spoken to over the years, and all of the survivors of the families who have lost their loved ones. I thank them for finding this important. I thank them for standing up and finding this timely in a world that doesn't always see young Black males as human.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2163.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. MCBATH. 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 368, nays 1, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 167]

YEAS—368

Adams	Balderson	Bonamici	Burgess	Grijalva	Moore
Aderholt	Banks	Bost	Butterfield	Grothman	Morelle
Aguilar	Barragán	Boyle, Brendan	Calvert	Guest	Moulton
Allen	Bass	F.	Carbajal	Guthrie	Mucarsel-Powell
Allred	Beatty	Brindisi	Cárdenas	Haaland	Murphy (FL)
Amash	Bera	Brooks (IN)	Carter (GA)	Harder (CA)	Nadler
Amodei	Beyer	Brown (MD)	Carter (TX)	Harris	Napolitano
Armstrong	Biggs	Brownley (CA)	Cartwright	Hartzler	Neal
Arrington	Billirakis	Buchanan	Case	Hastings	Norcross
Axne	Bishop (GA)	Buck	Casten (IL)	Hayes	Norman
Bacon	Blumenauer	Budd	Castor (FL)	Heck	Nunes
Baird	Blunt Rochester	Burchett	Castro (TX)	Hern, Kevin	O'Halleran
			Chabot	Herrera Beutler	Ocasio-Cortez
			Cheney	Hice (GA)	Omar
			Chu, Judy	Higgins (NY)	Pallone
			Cicilline	Hill (AR)	Palmer
			Cisneros	Himes	Panetta
			Clark (MA)	Holding	Pappas
			Clarke (NY)	Horn, Kendra S.	Pascarell
			Clay	Horsford	Payne
			Cleaver	Houlihan	Pence
			Cline	Hoyer	Perlmutter
			Cloud	Huffman	Perry
			Clyburn	Hurd (TX)	Peters
			Cohen	Jackson Lee	Peterson
			Cole	Jacobs	Phillips
			Comer	Jayapal	Pingree
			Conaway	Jeffries	Pocan
			Connolly	Johnson (GA)	Porter
			Cook	Johnson (LA)	Posey
			Cooper	Johnson (TX)	Pressley
			Correa	Jordan	Price (NC)
			Costa	Joyce (OH)	Quigley
			Courtney	Joyce (PA)	Raskin
			Cox (CA)	Kaptur	Reed
			Craig	Katko	Reschenthaler
			Crawford	Keating	Rice (NY)
			Crenshaw	Keller	Rice (SC)
			Crist	Kelly (IL)	Richmond
			Crow	Kelly (MS)	Riggleman
			Cuellar	Kelly (PA)	Roby
			Cunningham	Kennedy	Rodgers (WA)
			Davids (KS)	Khanna	Rogers (AL)
			Davidson (OH)	Kildee	Rose (NY)
			Davis (CA)	Kilmer	Rose, John W.
			Davis, Danny K.	Kim	Rouda
			Davis, Rodney	Kind	Roy
			Dean	Kirkpatrick	Roybal-Allard
			DeFazio	Krishnamoorthi	Ruiz
			DeGette	Kuster (NH)	Ruppersberger
			DeLauro	Kustoff (TN)	Rush
			DelBene	LaMalfa	Rutherford
			Delgado	Lamb	Ryan
			Demings	Lamborn	Sánchez
			DeSaulnier	Langevin	Sarbanes
			Deutch	Larsen (WA)	Scalise
			Dingell	Larson (CT)	Scanlon
			Doggett	Latta	Schakowsky
			Doyle, Michael	Lawrence	Schiff
			F.	Lawson (FL)	Schneider
			Duncan	Lee (CA)	Schrader
			Dunn	Lee (NV)	Schrier
			Emmer	Lesko	Schweikert
			Engel	Levin (CA)	Scott (VA)
			Escobar	Levin (MI)	Scott, Austin
			Eshoo	Lieu, Ted	Scott, David
			Espallat	Lipinski	Sensenbrenner
			Estes	Loeback	Serrano
			Evans	Loifgren	Sewell (AL)
			Ferguson	Long	Shalala
			Finkenauer	Lowenthal	Sherman
			Fitzpatrick	Lowe	Sherrill
			Fleischmann	Lucas	Simpson
			Fletcher	Luján	Sires
			Foster	Luria	Slotkin
			Fox (NC)	Lynch	Smith (NE)
			Frankel	Malinowski	Smith (NJ)
			Fudge	Maloney,	Smith (WA)
			Gabbard	Carolyn B.	Smucker
			Gaetz	Maloney, Sean	Soto
			Gallagher	Marshall	Spanberger
			Gallego	Mast	Spano
			Garamendi	Matsui	Speier
			Garcia (CA)	McAdams	Stanton
			Garcia (IL)	McBath	Stefanik
			Garcia (TX)	McCarthy	Steil
			Gianforte	McCaul	Stevens
			Gibbs	McCollum	Stivers
			Gohmert	McEachin	Suozyi
			Golden	McGovern	Swalwell (CA)
			Gomez	McHenry	Takano
			Gonzalez (OH)	McKinley	Taylor
			Gonzalez (TX)	McNerney	Thompson (CA)
			Gooden	Meeks	Thompson (MS)
			Gottheimer	Meng	Thompson (PA)
			Granger	Meuser	Thornberry
			Graves (LA)	Mfume	Tipton
			Green (TN)	Miller	Titus
			Green, Al (TX)	Moolenaar	Tlaib

Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez

Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman

Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

Kuster (NH)
(Brownley
(CA))
Langevin
(Lynch)
Lawson (FL)
(Evans)
Lieu, Ted (Beyer)
Lipinski (Cooper)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Lowenthal
(Beyer)
Lowey (Meng)

McEachin
(Wexton)
Moore (Beyer)
Moulton (Rose
(NY))
Nadler (Jeffries)
Napolitano
(Correa)
Pascarell (Sires)
Payne
(Wasserman
Schultz)

Pingree
(Cicilline)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Wexton)
Serrano
(Jeffries)
Watson Coleman
(Pallone)
Welch
(McGovern)
Wilson (FL)
(Hayes)

morning-hour debate and 10 a.m. for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Wednesday, July 29, 2020, at 9 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4791. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Major General David G. Bassett, United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4792. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Major General Roger L. Cloutier, Jr., United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4793. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Captain Cynthia A. Kuehner, United States Navy, to wear the insignia of the grade of rear admiral (lower half), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4794. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Brigadier General Scott F. Benedict, USMC, to wear the insignia of the grade of major general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4795. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Brigadier General Douglas A. Sims II and Colonel Richard L. Zellmann to wear the insignia of the grade of major general or brigadier general, respectively, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4796. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Colonel Keith C. Phillips to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4797. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Mark A. Holler, United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4798. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of the five officers whose names appear on the enclosed list to wear the insignia of the grade of rear admiral or rear admiral (lower half), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4799. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of the

NAYS—1

Brooks (AL)

NOT VOTING—61

Abraham
Babin
Barr
Bergman
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Bucshon
Bustos
Byrne
Carson (IN)
Collins (GA)
Curtis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Flores
Fortenberry
Fulcher
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)

Griffith
Hagedorn
Higgins (LA)
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
LaHood
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Massie
McClintock
Mitchell
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)

Neguse
Newhouse
Olson
Palazzo
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rouzer
Shimkus
Smith (MO)
Stauber
Steube
Stewart
Tiffany
Timmons
Wagner
Walker
Webster (FL)
Wilson (SC)

□ 1230

Messrs. CUELLAR and YOHO changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Vote No. 167, I am not recorded because I was not present in the House. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 167.

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Vote No. 167, I was unavoidably detained and unable to cast my vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall Vote No. 167.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 167, I am not recorded. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 167.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I am unable to attend today's vote series due to events in my district. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 167.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for a recorded vote on S. 2163, the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 167.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Boyle, Brendan
F. (Lamb)
Castro (TX)
(Escobar)
Cleaver (Davids
(KS))
DeSaulnier
(Matsui)
Deutch (Rice
(NY))

Doyle, Michael
F. (Cartwright)
Frankel (Clark
(MA))
Garamendi
(Sherman)
Hastings
(Wasserman
Schultz)
Higgins (NY)
(Sánchez)

Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Kelly (IL)
(Raskin)
Khanna
(Sherman)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick
(Gallego)

DIRECTING THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE TO MAKE A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 4

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 107

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 4, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following correction: In the short title, strike "Voting Rights Advancement Act of 2019" and insert the following: "John R. Lewis Voting Rights Act of 2020".

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GRIFFITH (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today on account of a medical appointment.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 886. An act to direct the Attorney General to establish and carry out a Veteran Treatment Court Program.

H.R. 3504. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for improvements to the specially adapted housing program and educational assistance programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4920. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for an exception to certain small business contracting requirements applicable to the Department of Veterans Affairs procurement of certain goods and services covered under the Ability One program, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(b) of House Resolution 967, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. on Wednesday, July 29, 2020, for

three officers whose names appear on the enclosed list to wear the insignia of the grade of rear admiral (lower half), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4800. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of the six officers whose names appear on the enclosed list to wear the insignia of the grade of major general or brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4801. A letter from the Congressional Assistant II, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's Major interim final rule — Margin and Capital Requirements for Covered Swap Entities [Docket No.: R-1721] (RIN: 7100-AF92) received July 21, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4802. A letter from the Congressional Assistant II, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's Major final rule — Margin and Capital Requirements for Covered Swap Entities [Docket No.: R-1682] (RIN: 7100-AF62) received July 21, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4803. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's Major final rule — Assessments, Mitigating the Deposit Insurance Assessment Effect of Participation in the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), the PPP Liquidity Facility, and the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (RIN: 3064-AF53) received July 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 Financial Services.

4804. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Revising the Beryllium Standard for General Industry [Docket No.: OSHA-2018-0003] (RIN: 1218-AD20) received July 21, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

4805. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; New Hampshire; Approval of Single Source Order [EPA-R01-OAR-2020-0029; FRL-10007-63-Region 1] Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule received July 6, 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.

4806. A letter from the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas, transmitting the Bank's 2019 Management Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2854); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

4807. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's Major final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation: Prohibition on Contracting with Entities Using Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment [FAC 2020-08; FAR Case 2019-009; Docket No.: FAR-2019-0009, Sequence No. 1] (RIN: 9000-AN92) received July 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.

4808. A letter from the transmitting Agency's final rule — Texas: Final Authorization of State-Initiated Changes and Incorporation by Reference of State Hazardous Waste Management Program [EPA-R06-RCRA-2016-0549; FRL-10004-22-Region 6] received July 6, 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.

4809. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Indiana; Revisions to Nox SIP Call and CAIR Rules [EPA-R05-OAR-20180634; FRL-10007-66-Region 5] Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule received July 6, 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.

4810. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Autographa californica Multiple Nucleopolyhedrovirus strain R3; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance received July 6, 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.

4811. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Chemical Data Reporting; Extension of the 2020 Submission Period [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0321; FRL-10006-39] (RIN 2070-AK33) received July 6, 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.

4812. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Cellulose Products Manufacturing Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0415] (RIN 2060-AU23) received July 6, 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.

4813. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Hydrochloric Acid Production Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0417] (RIN 2060-AT74) received July 6, 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.

4814. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Engine Test Cells/Standards Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0753] (RIN 2060-AT01) received July 6, 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.

4815. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards Residual Risk and Technology Review for Ethylene Production [EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0357] (RIN2060-AT02) received July 6, 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.

4816. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline) Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0074] (RIN 2060-AT86) received July 6, 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.

4817. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Paper and Other Web Coatings Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0416] (RIN 2060-AU22) received July 6, 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.

4818. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Site Remediation Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0833; FRL-10006-94-OAR] (RIN 2060-AU19) received July 6, 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.

4819. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks, Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products, Plastic Parts and Products, Large Appliances, and Metal Furniture; Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0314, EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0312, EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0313, EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0670 EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0668, EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0669] (RIN 2060-AT49 and RIN 2060-AT72) received July 6, 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.

4820. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Light-duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Program Technical Amendments [EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0755; FRL-10007-54-OAR] (RIN 2060-AT75) received July 6, 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.

4821. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final regulations — Qualified Business Income Deduction [TD 9899] (RIN: 1545-BP12) received July 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 Ways and Means.

4822. A letter from the Associate Director for Legislative and Regulatory Affairs, Council on Environmental Quality, transmitting the Council's Major final rule — Update to the Regulations Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act [CEQ-2019-0003] (RIN: 0331-AA03) received July 21, 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 Natural Resources and Energy and Commerce.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

(Omitted from the Record of July 24, 2020)

The Committee on the Budget discharged from further consideration. H.R. 7575 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 Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. GRIF-FITH, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ADER-HOLT, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. BUDD, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. HICE of Georgia):

H.R. 7792. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to prohibit abortion providers from receiving a covered loan under the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 7793. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to provide for whistleblower incentives and protection; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. ADAMS, and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 7794. A bill to extend existing supplemental nutrition assistance program flexibilities for States during the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BARR (for himself, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee):

H.R. 7795. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the ability of veterans to access and submit disability benefit questionnaire forms of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

By Mrs. BEATTY (for herself and Ms. WATERS):

H.R. 7796. A bill to amend the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to restrict collections of consumer debt during a national disaster or emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CASE (for himself, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. BERA, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BACON, and Mr. SABLAN):

H.R. 7797. A bill to establish a comprehensive, long-term United States strategy and policy for the Pacific Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Natural Resources, 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. CASTRO of Texas (for himself and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 7798. A bill to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1980 relating to selection boards regarding performance evaluations of Foreign Service officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. PALMER, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CAR-

SON of Indiana, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COX of California, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. KAP-TUR, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. WOODALL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. VELA, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CASE, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma):

H.R. 7799. A bill to designate a portion of United States Route 80 in Alabama as the "John R. Lewis Voting Rights Highway", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SIRE, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 7800. A bill to provide certainty for airport funding; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 7801. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to State, local, and Tribal public health departments to train and equip Federal public health reserve corps personnel to assist with testing, contact tracing, and treatment of COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, Armed Services, and Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. LESKO (for herself, Mr. FLORES, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BANKS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ROY, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. BUDD, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. SPANO, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. CLINE, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. LATTA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GUEST, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. FULCHER, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, and Mr. FORTENBERRY):

H.R. 7802. A bill to require the Planned Parenthood Federation of America and any affiliates to return amounts received under the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 7803. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, and the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to provide for enhanced penalties for the fraudulent transmission of ballots by mail in elections for Federal office, to direct the Attorney General to establish a system for receiving reports of incidents of the fraudulent transmission of such ballots by mail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for con-

sideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. WALORSKI, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. KELLER):

H.R. 7804. A bill to provide for grants to support the provision of child care by reopening and maintaining the operation of child care programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RESCHENTHALER (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 7805. A bill to combat trafficking in persons for the removal of their organs, and for other purposes; 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.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H.R. 7806. A bill to establish a grant program for small live venue operators and talent representatives; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H. Con. Res. 107. Concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 4; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CONAWAY:

H. Con. Res. 108. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Hong Kong's loss of judicial and political autonomy would expose individuals residing in the United States to a judicial system subservient to the Chinese Communist Party, and that the United States should suspend its extradition treaty with Hong Kong until it can be certified that Hong Kong's judicial independence has been reestablished; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. YOUNG introduced a bill (H.R. 7807) for the relief of Rebecca Trimble; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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 Mr. MARSHALL:

H.R. 7792.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 allows Congress to make all laws "which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any of Congress's enumerated powers, including Congress's powers over appropriations.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 7793.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause: Article 1, Section 8, clause 18—allows Congress the power to make all laws that are necessary and proper for executing its enumerated powers and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the U.S. Government.

Taxing and Spending Clause: Article 1, Section 8, clause 1—provides Congress authority to, *inter alia*, enact spending legislation.

Commerce Clause: Article 1, Section 8, clause 3—provides Congress with the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states, including the use of the channels of interstate commerce, the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, or persons or things in interstate commerce.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 7794.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power * * * To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and wit the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 7795.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 7796.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CASE:

H.R. 7797.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 7798.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 7799.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 7800.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 7801.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 7802.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill is based is Congress's power under the Spending Clause in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 7803.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 7804.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power 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. RESCENTHALER:

H.R. 7805.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One Section Eight

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 7806.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power 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. YOUNG:

H.R. 7807.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 4 of the Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to "establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization".

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 906: Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. DELBENE, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 1636: Ms. FINKENAUER and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 1643: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 2442: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 2453: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 2526: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 2633: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 2693: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 3079: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 3772: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 4022: Mr. SARBANES and Mr. VIS-CLOSKY.

H.R. 4052: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 4101: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 4457: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 4549: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 4602: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.

H.R. 4686: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 4764: Ms. CRAIG, Mr. SUOZZI, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 5434: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 5586: Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 5610: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 5689: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 5887: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 6023: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 6082: Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 6142: Mr. TONKO and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 6389: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 6539: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 6556: Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 6563: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 6591: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 6612: Mr. HURD of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 6697: Mr. MAST.

H.R. 6789: Mr. CLAY, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 6821: Mr. RESCENTHALER.

H.R. 6874: Mrs. FLETCHER and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 6902: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 6906: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 6933: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 6943: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 7027: Mr. NEAL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. LOFGREN, and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 7065: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.

H.R. 7072: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 7143: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 7153: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 7178: Mr. STEUBE and Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 7197: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CRIST, Ms. TITUS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 7216: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 7230: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 7255: Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. SHIMKUS.

H.R. 7276: Mr. PHILLIPS and Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 7327: Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 7389: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 7393: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.

H.R. 7414: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 7478: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 7486: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. COLE.

H.R. 7499: Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 7521: Ms. ADAMS and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 7524: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 7529: Ms. NORTON, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. TURNER, Mrs. LURIA, and Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 7557: Mr. LUJÁN and Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 7574: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 7640: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 7643: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.

H.R. 7646: Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. KELLER, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 7700: Mr. BACON, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 7703: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 7708: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 7719: Mr. KHANNA, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. HECK.

H.R. 7734: Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 7776: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 7790: Mr. BROWN of Maryland and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H. Con. Res. 100: Mr. KILMER and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H. Res. 823: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H. Res. 931: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H. Res. 986: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H. Res. 990: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. LYNCH.

H. Res. 1013: Mr. BERGMAN.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 166

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 27, 2020

No. 132

Senate

The Senate met at 4 p.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.

Eternal Lord God, we again thank You for the life and legacy of Representative John Robert Lewis.

Lord, accept our gratitude for his ethical congruence that motivated him to find a moral way to get in the way. We are grateful that his passion for freedom summoned our Nation to embrace our best hopes and not our worst fears. Inspired by his exemplary pilgrimage, may our lawmakers strive to live with such integrity that they will stand on the right side of history.

Lord, help our Senators to strive to see You more clearly, to love You more dearly, and to follow You more nearly day by day.

We pray in Your sovereign 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 (Ms. ERNST). The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FILIBUSTER

Mr. GRASSLEY. Former Vice President Biden and Minority Leader SCHUMER have indicated a willingness to end the so-called filibuster if Democrats gain a majority in the U.S. Senate after this year's election.

Meanwhile, Democrats used the same rule to prevent even taking up Senator SCOTT's very thoughtful police reform legislation. The rule in question is the cloture rule, which brings debate and amendments to a close so we can get to the finality of a bill. What Democrats blocked was ending debate on proceeding to police reform and starting to consider any amendments that wanted to be offered, but it would have taken yet another cloture vote to get to final passage.

The cloture rule ensures that no police reform bill could be passed by the U.S. Senate unless at least 60 Senators were satisfied with the outcome of the amendment process. In other words, it guarantees that the concerns of the minority party—whether that be Republican or Democrat—would have to be addressed. There was no excuse for preventing the Senate from even beginning the legislative process on this extremely important and timely issue of police reform.

There is also no excuse for Democrats who claimed to oppose the 60-vote requirement to cut off debate on principle when they were last in the majority, who then immediately began using cloture to block bills that had majority support when they lost their majority, and who still continue to use cloture to block progress on important issues today, but who now fully admit that they will change the Senate institution—the protection for the minority—if it suits their partisan purpose in the future.

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.

REMEMBERING JOHN LEWIS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Today, as we speak, the U.S. Congress confers a rare and high honor on a national hero who richly deserves it. Our distinguished late colleague, Congressman John Lewis, is lying in state in the Rotunda.

I had the honor to speak at this afternoon's ceremony—how amazing to reflect on John's incredible American life. It began deep in the segregated South, ran through lunch counters in Nashville, jail cells in Mississippi, across the Edmund Pettus Bridge, up the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, and brought him to the halls of Congress.

He made heroic contributions to our Nation's march toward racial justice. He also brought an unforgettable example of moral urgency, respect, and love to Washington that left an impact on everyone he met. His example will be missed here in the Capitol. He will be remembered forever by a grateful Nation because, as far as I am concerned, it is not really the rest of us in Congress who are conveying an honor upon John Lewis today, not this time. Rather, it is John who is bringing greater honor to us, to this Capitol, with his presence, one final time.

HEALS ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, COVID-19 has killed nearly 150,000 Americans. It has caused massive layoffs on a historic scale and left 17 million people out of work. It has thrown the lives and the trajectories of our Nation's children and young adults into uncertainty.

Our Nation stands now at an important crossroads in this battle. American families' historic sacrifices brought our medical system through

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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the springtime intact. The very early stages of our economic recovery have been promising and our Nation needs to continue to proceed with a smart and safe reopening.

At the same time, the virus is still with us. It is still spreading, and it does not care about our fragile economic progress or our frustration with restrictions, or anything else, besides infecting as many people as possible.

So we have one foot in the pandemic and one foot in the recovery. The American people need more help. They need it to be comprehensive, and they need it to be carefully tailored to these crossroads.

That is what this Senate majority has assembled, and that is what Chairmen ALEXANDER, BLUNT, COLLINS, GRAHAM, GRASSLEY, RUBIO, and SHELBY, and Senators CORNYN and ROMNEY are introducing today. They will be coming to the floor shortly to introduce their components.

Together, their bills make up the HEALS Act—health, economic assistance, liability protection, and schools—health, economic assistance, liability protection, and schools.

Just like in March, with the CARES Act, Senate Republicans have authored another bold framework to help our Nation. Now we need our Democratic colleagues to reprise their part as well. They need to put aside the partisan stonewalling we saw on police reform and rediscover the spirit of urgency that got the CARES Act across the finish line, and quickly join us around the negotiating table.

It will take bipartisan cooperation to make the HEALS Act into law for the American people. The Senate will not waste time with pointless partisanship. There is a reason why even Speaker PELOSI and Leader SCHUMER themselves have publicly downplayed the multitrillion-dollar socialist manifesto they published a few weeks back and have suggested the real, serious discussion would begin when Republicans released our outline.

We have produced a tailored and targeted draft that will cut right to the heart of three distinct crises facing our country—getting kids back in school, getting workers back to work, and winning the healthcare fight against the virus—kids, jobs, and healthcare.

First, our Nation's kids. Chairmen ALEXANDER, BLUNT, and SHELBY will be introducing a sweeping package to help schools and universities reopen safely. We are talking about more than \$100 billion—more for an education fund than House Democrats put aside in a bill that spent multiple trillions. There are policies to help childcare providers and schools have the flexibility they need to function.

Second, jobs. Since our Nation has one foot in the pandemic and one foot in the recovery, our economic policies have to acknowledge both sides of that coin. Chairman GRASSLEY will introduce another round of direct checks for households at the same amount as be-

fore, with even more support for families who care for vulnerable adult dependents.

Chairmen COLLINS and RUBIO have designed a sequel to their historic PPP to help prevent more layoffs of American workers.

Republicans want to continue a Federal supplement to State unemployment insurance. In fact, we will propose a weekly dollar amount that is eight times what Democrats put in place when they controlled the White House and Congress during the great recession. But we have to do it in a way that does not slow down reopening.

We are also going to help this country pivot into recovery. The American people don't just want relief; they want opportunity so long as the reopenings can be safe. So Chairman GRASSLEY will walk through strong economic incentives to boost worker retention, get Americans rehired, and help small businesses buy the PPE, testing, and supplies that will protect employees and customers alike.

Senator ROMNEY has legislation to help a future Congress ensure our critical national trust funds remain strong.

In looking to our long-term jobs future, there is no question this pandemic has America and our allies reexamining our degree of dependence on China. Chairman GRAHAM is introducing a package of legislation that will incentivize PPE manufacturing right here at home. It will ensure that our efforts to rebuild our national stockpile of protective gear actually benefit American workers instead of just stimulating China, and it will bring a heightened focus to other key concerns, such as high-tech semiconductor manufacturing, critical minerals, and intellectual property theft so that the lessons of this pandemic do not go unlearned.

Finally, healthcare. Chairmen ALEXANDER, GRASSLEY, and others I have already named have legislation to keep America on offense against this virus for diagnostics, treatments, vaccines, hospitals and healthcare workers, and protecting seniors who rely on Medicare from premium spikes. Our legislation supports all of it at continued historic levels.

In tying kids, jobs, and healthcare all together, Senator CORNYN has authored strong legal liability protections so that nurses, doctors, charities, school districts, colleges, and employers can spend their next months actually reopening rather than fighting for their lives against frivolous lawsuits. We will preserve accountability in the event of gross negligence or intentional misconduct, but we are not going to let trial lawyers throw a party on the backs of the frontline workers and institutions that have fought this new enemy on the frontlines.

Health, economic assistance, liability, and schools—another historic package for the next phase of this historic national fight.

To make a law, bipartisan talks need to come next. So there is one big question facing the country right now: Which version of our distinguished Democratic colleagues are the American people about to get? Are we going to get the Democratic Party we got in March, when our colleagues met us in good-faith negotiations and worked with us to turn our framework into a bipartisan product—the Democrats who helped us pass the largest rescue package in American history without one dissenting vote—or will the country get the Democratic Party we saw in June, when our colleagues refused to suggest amendments or improvements to Senator TIM SCOTT's police reform bill and chose to block the issue altogether?

Their actions last month left some observers wondering whether the Democrats had made this cynical choice to give up on bipartisan legislation altogether right through November, whether the Democrats had determined that strengthening our Nation with bipartisan action might hurt their political odds and, therefore, it might suit their fortunes better if pain and chaos simply continued. I hope that is completely off base. I know our Democratic colleagues know this crisis is still urgent. I know they know American families need more help.

I hope this strong proposal will occasion a real response, not partisan cheap shots, not the predictable, tired, old rhetoric as though these were ordinary times and the Nation could afford ordinary politics. We cannot have a Senate minority decide in June it is done legislating until November. The pandemic is not finished. The economic pain is not finished, so Congress cannot be finished either.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of William Scott Hardy, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

REMEMBERING JOHN LEWIS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, a short time ago, a ceremony honoring the life of the great Representative John Lewis was held in the Capitol Rotunda—the first time in our Nation's history that an African-American lawmaker had laid in state.

Last week, I shared my reflections on the life and legacy of John Lewis here on the floor. In the story of America, John was one of those special heroes whose moral clarity shown out like a beacon for others to follow, a North Star who inspired his fellow Americans to join him in the glorious work of perfecting our Union.

Today, as we honor his extraordinary life here in the Capitol, many of us—his friends, his colleagues—are filled with a deep sense of loss, but I want to share a short message of hope. It seems easy to forget that John Lewis was just a teenager when he started the work of “redeeming the soul of America,” as he put it. He was 18 years old when he first met Dr. King, 21 when he was arrested as a freedom fighter, 25 when he was beaten bloody on a Sunday in Selma.

The fight for civil rights has always been driven by the righteous indignation of our young people, and our time is no different. Once again, young people across the country are rising in a mighty movement for justice and equality, supported by the vast majority of Americans. The memory and legacy of John Lewis's life lives on in each and every one of them, and that fills me with hope.

CORONAVIRUS

Madam President, on a very different subject, over the past several months, Senate Democrats have been appalled that our Republican colleagues have refused to work with us in any significant way to help defeat COVID-19 or provide relief to Americans during these unprecedented times.

We do not understand how, faced with the greatest economic threat in 75 years and the greatest public health threat in a century, the Senate Republican majority was content to do almost nothing for 3 long months, as more people died, more were thrown out of work, more small businesses went under.

Last week, finally, our Republican colleagues said they were coming out with a plan, but even after all the delay, even after Leader MCCONNELL put the Senate on pause for 3 months, Senate Republicans and the White House were so unprepared and so divided, they couldn't even agree on a

proposal among themselves. Ten weeks—ten weeks after Democrats passed a comprehensive bill through the House, Senate Republicans couldn't even agree on what to throw on the wall.

Last week was a slow-motion train wreck on the Republican side. It couldn't have come at a worse time, and it will cause immense and, potentially, irrevocable damage to our country.

Protections against evictions expired last week, at a time when over 12 million persons lived in households that missed the rent payment last month. Enhanced unemployment benefits for 20 to 30 million Americans out of work expire this week, without a proper solution.

No matter what we do, States will not be able to quickly restart any enhanced unemployment benefits because Senate Republicans dithered for what seems like an eternity.

We are on the precipice of several cliffs—destructive cliffs—for one reason and one reason only: The White House and Senate Republicans couldn't get their act together and wasted precious time.

These issues could have been solved months ago, but the lack of any urgency and understanding and empathy for people who need help from Senate Republicans has led us to a very precarious moment.

Today, it seems, we may finally see the Republican proposal on the next phase of COVID relief. Who knows if we will see legislative text or just an outline. It also appears the Republican proposal will not be an actual, coherent bill but rather a series of small, piecemeal ideas. That is a metaphor for their first 100 days: lack of unity. They can't even put one bill together—they are so divided—so a few Senators put in this one, a few Senators put in that one, a few Senators put in another one.

Not only do we not know if the President supports any of these proposals, we don't even know if Senate Republicans fully support them.

Yesterday, the Republican chairman of the Judiciary Committee said half of the Republican caucus will vote no on any additional stimulus.

The greatest crisis America has faced in close to a century on health, 75 years on the economy, and our Republican colleagues can't even agree among themselves about what to do and have put out a few piecemeal pieces that don't come close to doing the job.

We have waited months—months for the Republican COVID relief bill, and it turns out we will not even get a bill, and Republicans probably will not support it.

Worse still, based on reports and Leader MCCONNELL's speech just now, the Republican legislative response to COVID-19 is totally inadequate. It will not include food assistance for hungry kids—kids, whose parents can't feed them. They say no relief. How hard-

hearted. How cruel. Is it that those wealthy, rightwing people who don't want to pay any taxes say kids shouldn't eat? Because the private sector ain't doing it. You need the government.

Hazard pay for essential workers, risking their lives for us—what about funding for State and local and Tribal governments? Their budgets are in the tank. We are approaching a new month. Many, many, many essential workers will be laid off—busdrivers and sanitation workers and firefighters. The Republican proposal will ignore not one or two or three but scores of major crises in America right now.

In addition, based on what the leader has said, the Republican proposal will not go nearly far enough, even in the pieces they try to do something with—the small number, the disparate number, the unaggregated number—since each piece seems to be separate because they can't seem to get agreement among themselves.

When it comes to our schools, the Republican proposal does not provide enough resources for them to reopen safely.

Major League Baseball, an organization with vastly more resources than the average school district, has taken great pains to restart its season safely, and yet we learned today that 13 players and staff on 1 team alone have contracted the coronavirus.

How can Republicans ask our schools to protect the safety of our children without the necessary resources or guidance, when multibillion-dollar industries like baseball are having trouble doing it? And are they just afraid of President Trump, who wants the schools to open without any help, for whatever is in his own head, which isn't about the safety of America? The plan is totally inadequate.

It appears that Senate Republicans have finally come around to the fact that the Democratic position on extending the moratorium on evictions or it may be just the moratorium on foreclosures—we will see what is in the proposal. They have come around to that, but they don't support helping Americans actually afford the rent or their next mortgage payment. That makes no sense.

We can prevent landlords or banks from kicking Americans out of their homes for another 6 months, but what then? Those same Americans may be 6 months behind on their rent or mortgage. They will have no hope of making up the difference.

And what will the landlords do? Not all landlords are big companies. Some of them, just like in my neighborhood, are landlords of a two- or three-family house. If no one can pay the rent, that hurts them too. How are they going to pay for heat or electricity?

It is essential that we do what is in the Democratic Heroes Act and provide money to pay the rent or the mortgages for those thrown out of work, through no fault of their own, with no income.

The Heroes Act provides \$100 billion to help renters pay the rent; \$75 billion to help homeowners pay the mortgage. The Heroes Act would prevent another housing crisis in America. The Republican proposal, assuming they even address housing issues, would only delay a catastrophe a few months.

The greatest deficiency in the Republican proposal may be their plan for unemployment insurance. According to reports, the White House and Senate want to extend the enhanced unemployment benefits the Democrats secured in the CARES Act but only provide a percentage of a worker's former wage.

There are four reasons this is a terrible policy.

First, it would hurt the unemployed. If you lost your job through no fault of your own, Republicans want you to take a 30-percent pay cut. Can you believe that? You have lost your job; you can't get to work; the administration has bungled this crisis; and now they want to take \$1,600 out of your pocket every single month, blaming the victim—blaming the victim.

Maybe, again, some of those Republican, hard-right money people who don't want to pay taxes to help anybody, don't want the Federal Government to help anybody. Let me tell you, my Republican friends, you can't do this without the Federal Government and the Federal Government's resources. The private sector can't take care of this on their own. That is one reason.

Second, it would exacerbate poverty. A recent study showed the enhanced benefits have prevented 12 million Americans from slipping into poverty. It has probably been the greatest anti-poverty program that we have had in a very, very long time. Why on Earth would we slash and burn benefits keeping American families out of poverty?

Third, it will devastate our economy. One of the few things that has this economy not getting worse is that people have money in their pockets to buy goods. Consumer spending is going up. Do you know why, my Republican friends? In large part because of the generous benefit in the pandemic unemployment insurance. Mark Zandi and other great economists have said just that—just that.

Consumer purchases are helping the economy from getting worse. There is money in the pockets of consumers to help them pay the bills and shop in stores and more. What do our Republican friends want to do? Cut the benefits to Americans who are spending the money as soon as they get it, taking one of the few policies stimulating the economy off the table.

That is why an analysis from respected economic forecasters at Moody's—hardly a political organization—say that reducing these benefits or letting them expire could cost over a million jobs—a million more jobs this year.

And fourth and finally, the ideologues here get together and come

up with a plan, and it doesn't work. It is going to be impossible to implement.

Republicans, at the last minute, while they waited and waited and waited—3 weeks ago Speaker PELOSI and I wrote to Leader MCCONNELL and said: Sit down and talk to us now. We heard nothing.

So they waited and waited and waited until they are up to the cliff, and now they come up with an entirely new system, where States would have to calculate a different benefit for each individual worker. Well, the implementations will be a nightmare.

Let me read you—my office called some State unemployment offices about this Republican proposal.

A medium-size State on the west coast: It would take months. We don't even have a way of calculating the wages of individuals. We are not equipped to do anything but a flat amount. Need a serious transition period. Even changing the dollar amount would take 2 to 4 weeks—2 to 4 weeks where people have no money.

Another Southeastern State, medium size again: Very difficult. This State said: We need public statements from the Feds that people will not be able to get benefits for many weeks or months. Need to be realistic so our offices aren't overwhelmed. Even if you do a clean \$600, you have to reapply in our State.

From a small State in the Northeast—these are workers, people in the Governor's offices or the unemployment offices:

Even clean extensions of FPUC [that is pandemic unemployment insurance] will take weeks to implement. Can't even speculate how long it would take to do wage replacement. Will not have to reapply for a clean \$600, but it will take weeks to do retroactive payments.

From three States—a very big State in the West, a big State in the Midwest, and a smaller State in the West: It would take many months. This would cause chaos with our constituents.

From a Great Plains State: 2 months minimum to implement.

From a big State in the Northeast, smaller State in the West: 8 weeks or more to implement.

From a small State in the West:

We have turned off the \$600 FPUC effective benefit week ending July 25, per law. Any claims not decided prior to that date will still have benefit of [the] FPUC if found eligible. Any claims filed yesterday forward would not. As for options, another flat amount is best.

From a large State in the East:

Extension of \$600, could be seamless. Lower flat, will take time. Percentage of wages is impossible.

Chaos. Chaos. If you change the unemployment benefit, it is going to take weeks if not months for most people to get it. The economy crashes. People are hurt. They get kicked out of their homes, and they can't feed their kids. What are you doing?

The Republican proposal on unemployment benefits, simply put, is un-

workable. It will delay benefits for weeks, if not months, as we slide into a greater degree of recession.

By the way, the idea that we need to drastically reduce these benefits because workers will stay home otherwise is greatly exaggerated. Most Americans are not going to quit their jobs, forgo benefits and a steady salary in order to receive temporary unemployment benefits. That is what leading economists have said. These benefits are a lifeline to tens of millions who want to work, are ready to work, but can't find work because there aren't jobs for them. The vast majority of these people don't have a job to go to.

Let's face it, folks. Our country is in the middle of multiple crises. Tens of millions of Americans are jobless. American families are struggling to keep food on the table and a roof over their heads. Nearly 150,000 Americans have died—a stunning and heart-breaking loss of life—and, in response, Senate Republicans have presented us with a half-hearted, half-baked legislative proposal.

In short, the Republican plan is too little, too late. The Republican plan is weak tea when our problems need a much stronger brew.

I heard Leader MCCONNELL's "Alice in Wonderland" interpretation of what happened in the last 3 months. The first bill, he says, was the way we should go. Well, let's remember what happened. Republicans put their own bill on the floor; Democrats said no. Then, finally, you folks came to the table, negotiated with us, and the bill is far more a Democratic bill than a Republican bill. You know that, and we know that.

On the other hand, the other alternative, which the leader referred to as the Justice in Policing Act, was totally partisan.

Sometimes I am amazed at the words the Republican leader can use. He says that he wants to be nonpartisan, and our bill is a socialist manifesto. Well, which one is it? Which one is it?

Here is what we should do. Republicans should scrap their approach. We don't even know how many are for—and what pieces. They should use the Heroes Act—comprehensive, strong, and bold for negotiations—and start talking with Democrats in a serious way about the real problems our country is facing.

Again, this is a serious, serious crisis. It is the biggest health crisis in 100 years, the biggest economic crisis in 75. The Republican mantra to let the private sector do it is just not going to work. You have to understand that the times are different. The crisis is real. We need an active, bold series of government programs—not just cutting and cutting and eliminating and eliminating—to solve our health problems and get the economy out of the morass.

We Democrats have been waiting to negotiate with our Republican colleagues for more than 2 months. I am

bitterly disappointed and frustrated by their delay and now by the inadequacy of their product. We need to immediately enter into bipartisan, bicameral negotiations to develop a bill that actually matches the scale of the crisis and the needs of the American people.

Speaker PELOSI this morning called on Leader MCCONNELL and Leader MCCARTHY and representatives of the President to join me and her in the Speaker's office half an hour after the Republican bill is released. Republicans in the House and Senate must join us. We are running out of time. The Senate Republicans just ran down the clock and tossed an air ball.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. About half an hour ago, Leader MCCONNELL gave an outline of the bill that will be before the Senate in regard to carrying on where the CARES Act left off. Those of us who are chairmen of various committees or have input into this process would like to go into some detail—but not in-depth detail—of our parts of the bill. I am chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and within our jurisdiction, our proposals take on several issues facing Americans during the crisis.

For unemployment insurance, we boost the Federal Government's reimbursement to local governments and nonprofits to 75 percent, up from 50 percent in the first CARES Act. We do that to prevent further layoffs from local governments and nonprofit organizations.

In the same legislation we maintain some of the current boosted benefits, but we must also responsibly hone those programs to target help where it is really needed.

Our bill transitions from a flat rate to a replacement of 70 percent of lost wages for people who have become unemployed. This is a much more responsible approach that we didn't have time to work out in the first CARES Act. Regardless, the boosted unemployment benefit is significantly more than Democratic Senate and Democratic Presidents approved in the 2009 economic crisis, which, by the way, was only an additional \$25 a month when we had the worst recession in this country since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

So I heard people cry just a few minutes ago about our not doing enough. It doesn't make sense to do what we knew we were doing wrong, but we had to do it to get help out to the people who were unemployed. For the last 4 months, we were paying out of the Federal Treasury \$600 a week, in addition to what each State would pay for those unemployed. In other words, we have learned what we knew at the time—that when you pay people more not to work than they would get working, what do you expect? People will not work.

What this country needs is more workers. If we are going to get this country turned around, it is not going to come from money from unemployment to individuals because government doesn't create wealth; it only consumes wealth. If you want to create a bigger economic pie for everybody, more workers are going to be necessary for a bigger economic pie.

Going to our tax provisions in this same bill, our tax provisions aim to help Americans get back to work and help businesses safely open. We expand access to the CARES Act employment tax credit for small and medium-sized businesses. We expand the work opportunity tax credit for larger employers hiring people currently receiving unemployment compensation. We also provide a new credit for expenses, like personal protective equipment and cleaning needed to maintain a safe and healthy workplace for employees and for customers. The Republican plan provides for another round of \$1,200 economic impact payments for most American adults, but we also include in the additional \$500 for each dependent—some people we didn't intend to leave out last time, but we did. So regardless of age, some of these dependents will now be helped.

For healthcare providers we relax the terms of loans received from Medicare. We ensure that Medicare telehealth options don't expire before Congress can determine what should be made permanent. We extend for 5 years the CARES Act provision that pays clinics and health centers for telehealth to provide a downpayment on meeting healthcare needs in rural America, and we help by freezing Medicare premiums at 2020 levels to head off a predicted spike next year that would otherwise happen to senior citizens. We also assist nursing home patients and workers.

State and local governments have also asked for Federal help. Our proposal extends the timeframe in which governments can utilize the \$150 billion in funding provided under the first CARES Act by also providing more flexibility and allowing some funds to be used to cover revenue shortfalls.

This proposal sets out a responsible, holistic approach to address the problems our country faces. I hope my Democratic colleagues are interested in compromise and solutions for the benefit of all of the American people.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, as we continue to work on supporting our country's recovery from the COVID-19 crisis, one critical piece of the CARES 2 legislation is liability reform.

Across the country we are seeing lawsuits rolling in, targeting the very healthcare workers who are on the frontlines performing essential work for patients suffering from the COVID-19 virus. We are seeing lawsuits focusing on nursing homes, universities, nonprofit businesses—you name it.

Without action from Congress, the litigation epidemic will potentially sink the very businesses and enterprises that we hoped we could sustain through this crisis.

Today, Leader MCCONNELL and I introduced the Safe to Work Act, which will ensure that those operating in good faith and following all the relevant guidelines cannot be sued out of existence.

To be clear, this is not a blanket liability shield. It will not prevent bad actors from facing the consequences of their actions when they are intentional or reckless. It will not ban coronavirus lawsuits, and it will not give anyone a "get out of jail free" card.

What it will do, though, is put safeguards in place that will prevent opportunistic lawsuits from harming the workers and institutions we are depending on to see us through this crisis.

First and foremost are protections for our incredible healthcare heroes who made the tremendous physical and mental sacrifices over the last few months. This legislation sets a willful misconduct or gross negligence standard for coronavirus-related medical liability suits to ensure that only meritorious cases are brought against our healthcare workers.

I would add that the costs of litigation itself can be enough to put somebody out of business, even though you, in the end, "win" the lawsuit. The cost of defending a case that you ultimately win can be so big that it will put you out of business by itself.

In addition to protecting our healthcare heroes, we need to ensure that fear of lawsuits does not prevent our schools, nonprofits, small businesses, and a range of other organizations and institutions that are vital to our communities from opening their doors. This will spell out in black and white that these entities will be protected from COVID-19 exposure claims as long as they have made a good-faith effort to comply with mandatory public health guidelines.

By the way, a number of States have already provided similar protections, including the minority leader's State of New York, and it is time we extend these liability limitations to the rest in the country. This is not a red State or blue State issue. We are all in this together, and that is why red State and blue State legislators and Governors have already acted in a similar fashion to what I am describing here.

In order for our country to recover, the workers and institutions we depend on now need to know with confidence that if they are operating in good faith and obeying health guidelines, they are not going to become victims of a feeding frenzy. This legislation will provide that confidence, and I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me in supporting these common-sense reforms.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOZMAN). The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. President, as we continue our efforts to tackle the effects of COVID-19, both in terms of healthcare and the economic fallout, CARES 2 could be a critical piece to the puzzle.

Americans continue to mask up, social distance, and do what we can do as individuals to slow the spread of the virus. Here, in the Senate, we know that we must find additional ways to keep our people as healthy as possible while we reopen our economy as safely as we can.

We also know that low wage and service industry workers have taken the hardest economic hit from the virus. This stems, in part, from restaurants either being closed or operating at a limited capacity. In April, one out of four individuals to lose their jobs lost their jobs in the restaurant industry. That is 5.5 million Americans who lost their jobs in the restaurant business.

While those losses have certainly begun to recover, and even as our restaurants adjust and innovate to find new ways to serve customers, there is no doubt they need some additional help. That is why I worked on the provision in this legislation that will provide a 100-percent deduction for business meals—up from 50 percent.

We know that through outdoor dining, carryout, delivery, and, in some places around the country, limited indoor dining, we can keep folks safe. This incentive will lead to more orders that will translate into more take-home pay and more hours for wait staff and kitchen staff and more revenues for millions of small businesses. That is a great thing and an easy thing to accomplish with this simple provision.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, the Paycheck Protection Program of forgivable loans has been a lifeline to millions of our small businesses and their employees. According to a recent census survey, more than 76 percent of Maine's small businesses reported receiving a PPP loan. An estimated 240,000 Maine jobs have been supported by this critically important program, which has brought more than \$2.2 billion to our State. Nationwide, more than 5 million small employers have received PPP loans.

When Senators RUBIO, CARDIN, SHAHEEN, and I developed this program back in March, we had no idea how long economic closures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 would last. Many small businesses have made considerable investments in personal protective equipment and facility modifications to operate safely during the pandemic and yet are still only able to operate at a fraction of their previous capacity.

In fact, I talked to an innkeeper in Maine just this morning who told me that in normal times, at this point in

the summer, his inn would be nearly full every single night, but this July his business is down by 93 percent.

The bill that Senator RUBIO and I are introducing would allow the hardest hit small employers—those whose revenue has declined by 50 percent or even more—to receive a second PPP forgivable loan. And to ensure that we are targeting assistance to the employers that need help the most, we limit those second loans to small businesses with 300 or fewer employees.

Our bill would also expand forgivable PPP expenses to include investments needed to protect both employees and customers, such as masks, plexiglass shields, and improved HVAC systems. This could include, for example, the expense of expanding outdoor seating, which is especially important to restaurants that are still under dining restrictions.

We include a number of other important provisions, such as allowing seasonal businesses more flexibility in calculating their loan amounts and simplifying the loan forgiveness process for smaller borrowers.

I hope that our proposal will help advance bipartisan negotiations to extend this vital program before August 8, when applications will no longer be accepted. There are so many small employers and their employees who have been kept afloat by the first PPP loan they received but need a second one to survive this persistent pandemic.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, to follow up on Senator COLLINS' outline of the second round of PPP, I think it is important, first, to remind everybody how we got to this place.

The goal, when we did it the first time, was to not only allow small businesses to survive what was then uncertain as to how long it would take but also to keep their workers attached to employment. We know how devastating it is to a family and to an individual when they get disconnected from employment, and, by and large, we believe the program has been incredibly successful. But it has room for improvement, and we have learned from those things along the way with some of the different changes that were made in providing more flexibility and the like.

This new program comes at a timely moment because we are now beginning to see that as the PPP funds are being exhausted, some companies are having to face, once again, the potential of having to lay off some of their workers. That is why it is time for a second round of PPP assistance.

A lot of the provisions will be very familiar. You have heard them already—the 2½ percent payroll and so forth—but some are new because we really wanted this to be more targeted. That is why there is the 300-employee-or-less standard, and you have to have 50 percent or more of revenue reduction.

We also understand that some communities have been harder hit, for a va-

riety of different reasons, and especially the sort of microbusinesses—the smaller ones. Some of these funds will be set aside for employers that have 10 employees or less, to make sure that the money doesn't run out without that group of small businesses getting the assistance they need.

In addition, we know that minority and underserved small businesses have been disproportionately impacted by the lockdowns that we have seen. Many of them, obviously, often lack significant cash reserves. They historically face challenges being able to get traditional means of capital. So, as part of this proposal, separate from PPP and in addition to it, we are proposing an additional type of loan that would be longer term, more targeted, and at low interest, designated for small businesses that are either seasonal employers or located in low-income communities and have 500 or fewer employees. It provides them flexible long-term working capital to help ensure that these most vulnerable and underserved small businesses don't go out of business because of the pandemic but allows them to borrow up to two times their annual revenues on a 20-year loan term at 1 percent interest.

Again, don't confuse that with PPP. This is a separate target product to try to help those who are in low-income neighborhoods, as defined by their census track. So, consider, for example, a small business with \$400,000. A 5-year loan at 7½ percent interest rate, that today would be equal to \$8,000 monthly payments. But if they are able to refinance that existing loan at 1 percent, the payments fall to \$1,840. So it is an additional amount of assistance.

The bottom line is that we all recognize the importance of small business. We should all recognize that this is not a bailout. These are viable businesses, and the only reason they are struggling is because the government has stepped in—like it does, for example, in eminent domain—and said: For the public good, it is important for us to infringe upon your right to make money and conduct business.

I think when government does that in the public good, just like in eminent domain, the government also has an obligation to step forward and help these companies from going out of business. Otherwise, we will lose not just the backbone of our economy but the millions of jobs that come with it, and the impact would be catastrophic.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

(The remarks of Mr. ROMNEY pertaining to the introduction of S. 4323 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. ROMNEY. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, today I introduced legislation that provides \$306 billion in additional resources to

fight the coronavirus and to mitigate its impact on American families, schools, and businesses. I want to briefly highlight some of the main provisions. They have probably been talked about already this afternoon.

First, \$6 billion goes for States to ramp up testing, with a particular emphasis on schools, employers, childcare facilities, and nursing homes.

Second, \$26 billion goes for the development and distribution of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics. We have made meaningful progress on each of these fronts, but we haven't gotten there yet, as we all know.

Third, there is \$105 billion for the Education Stabilization Fund to help schools adapt to the circumstances they face, which are extraordinary. The CDC has emphasized the importance of getting kids back into school and has issued guidelines on how to do so safely. That is why this legislation provides additional funding for K-12 schools to get kids back into the classroom at least 50 percent of the time, which would be a big start. We recognize they will incur additional expense if they reopen safely, and we have to try to provide for that.

The fourth point I want to highlight briefly here is \$20 billion in additional assistance for our Nation's farmers and our ranchers.

The fifth and final point: nearly \$30 billion to bolster the U.S. defense industrial base, which is important to all of us. We must never take our eyes off the ball there. These resources will prevent furloughs of thousands of employees from across the country who help Americans stay safe.

I can go on and on, but time is moving on here this afternoon. We realize this is just the first step. We have to work together. We have to work in a bipartisan fashion here and put America first.

We know the House has some high numbers. We have good numbers, I believe. I look forward to some bipartisan help on this and moving these bills along.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I thank Senator WYDEN for his courtesy in allowing me to go next. I will be succinct.

The way to get back to work and back to school is to put politics aside and work together, as we have been doing, on the COVID-19 response and see whether we can get a result for the American people in the next couple of weeks.

The part of the Safely Back to Work and Back to School Act that I am introducing today does four things.

First, if you are one of 43 million Americans with a student loan, it helps you manage your debt. This is the way it does it: If you have no income, you have no monthly payment. If you remember, in March, we said to the 43 million Americans with student debt:

You can defer your payment until October 1. Well, that is just around the corner. What we would propose is, you don't have to pay it after October 1 if you have no income. If you do have income, your monthly payment will never be more than 10 percent of your income after deducting the necessities of life, such as rent, mortgage, or food.

No. 2, if you are a parent, this bill gives your child more choices of schools, provides scholarships so that your child can return to the private school he or she attended before the pandemic, and gives other students a new opportunity to attend private school. Senator TIM SCOTT introduced that legislation earlier. I am a cosponsor.

No. 3, if you are a working mom or dad, it helps you find childcare so you can go back to work. A lot of our childcare centers operate on a very thin margin. They have reduced revenue because they don't have as many clients these days. Senator BLUNT's bill and Senator SHELBY's appropriations bill will provide money so that they can stay open and provide safe environments to two-thirds of the children in the United States under age 6 who have parents in the workforce.

Finally, our bill—the part I am introducing—improves the Strategic National Stockpile so that we can maintain adequate supplies of masks, gloves, protective equipment, as well as onshore manufacturing capacity for tests, treatments, and vaccines that we are building now. We want to make sure that it doesn't go away and we have to rely on other countries in other parts of the world.

This legislation is about children, jobs, and healthcare.

As far as schools go, there are 100,000 public schools and 35,000 private schools in our country. There are about 5 million students in the private schools and 50 million in the public schools. Every one of those children is a treasure. I have worked with Senator BLUNT to help the country's 135,000 schools and 6,000 colleges have the money they need to open with as many students physically present as is consistent with safety.

The Safely Back to Work and Back to School Act poses making \$70 billion available for schools; another \$30 billion for colleges. That means roughly \$1,200 per student for public and private schools across the country. One-third of the money would be distributed automatically to all 135,000 schools. That is probably about \$400 a student—a significant amount of money. Two-thirds of the money would go to schools that are opening with students physically present to help pay for the extra costs of providing that instruction in a safe environment. If they are trying to open with students physically present, it makes logical sense to say that if they have to have more buses, if they have to hire more teachers, if they have to have more protective equipment, then those schools need more help paying for that.

There will be more funding, as Senator SHELBY mentioned, to help contain this sneaky, dangerous virus and give Americans more opportunity for access to healthcare. There is more funding in this overall legislation for testing, for the National Institutes of Health, community health centers, the distribution of vaccines, and to extend the expansion of teleservice activities that has happened during the pandemic.

This legislation reflects our Nation's priorities, which are safely back to school, safely back to childcare, and safely back to work.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the remarks of my Republican colleagues, Senators BROWN, MURPHY, and I be permitted to speak for up to 7 minutes each and that the previously scheduled votes occur following the remarks of those listed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, it is my pleasure to introduce the Restoring Critical Supply Chains and Intellectual Property Act.

China looms large in this debate about the coronavirus. That is where the virus originated. The lying and deceptive behavior of the Chinese Communist Party has brought this pandemic to the world. It is the third pandemic to come out of China. I think it is now time for us to get serious about our dependency on China.

What does this legislation do? It has four components.

The protective equipment that our nurses and doctors and all healthcare workers use to protect themselves on the frontlines—90 percent of it is made in China. We are going to try to bring it back home. We have a "Buy American" requirement in this bill—a \$7.5 billion tax credit to reenergize American production of PPE equipment.

We are trying to get PPE under the Berry amendment of the Defense bill. We require our uniforms for our military to be made in America to the extent possible. We are going to try to create PPE in the same category as a national security item.

There will be a \$7.5 billion tax credit to jump-start this industry. A lot of good jobs will come from this, and we will be less dependent on China when it comes to protective equipment.

I will discuss Senator PORTMAN's legislation, Safeguarding American Innovation Act, which is included, Senator CORNYN's CHIPS for America Act, and Senator MURKOWSKI's American Mineral Security Act very quickly.

Senator CORNYN's CHIPS for America Act creates tax incentives to return and grow a domestic semiconductor industry. A Taiwanese firm made a big

decision to come to America—I think in Texas—a Taiwanese semiconductor company. We are trying to incentivize their relocation into the United States and jump-start a semiconductor industry that has left the country. It is very important for the future of our economy.

Senator PORTMAN's Safeguarding American Innovation Act creates a Federal research council and institutes penalties for bad actors who come to the United States or are here to steal important intellectual property. I think we all know who we are talking about here. China leads the pack there, and you saw what happened in Houston.

Senator MURKOWSKI's American Mineral Security Act promotes secure and robust domestic supply chains of critical minerals by streamlining the permitting process for extraction and emphasizing R&D into critical mineral recycling and development.

These four things together will protect our supply chain. It will bring it back to the country at a time when we need to have more say about our destiny. The pandemic has been a wake-up call all over the board. There is nothing more important to me than relocating the medical supply chain and protecting the innovation that we are known for as a country.

With that, I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, Senate Republicans and the White House have finally come forward with an unemployment insurance proposal. The Republican proposal is not just misguided; the Republican proposal is a punch in the gut and a slap in the face for the 30 million Americans relying on lifeline unemployment insurance benefits. It adds insult to infection.

Unemployment benefits—the ones we developed that ensure that people can pay the rent or buy groceries—are already expiring. The last payments went out Saturday. Senate Republicans and Donald Trump sat on their hands for months instead of working with Democrats, so now it appears that a lapse in benefits is inevitable.

Republicans apparently have a proposal that is just unworkable. You don't have to take my word for it; the nonpartisan experts who run the State workforce agencies have told the Finance Committee that any changes, even simple ones, can take months to implement. Now Republicans are talking about cutting those lifeline benefits—the ones that actually made it possible for folks to make rent and buy groceries and cover the cost of medicine and car insurance. They are talking about cutting those benefits by two-thirds. They want States to make complicated changes to the unemployment insurance program that could hold up benefits until 2021. Some States are indicating that it is almost impossible to manage this altogether.

The Republican proposal is cruel. In my view, it is legislative malpractice.

For the life of me, I don't know how anyone could possibly look at the state of our economy and decide that what is needed is even more economic pain for 30 million Americans. It is especially insulting to America's unemployed workers that Republicans want to cut their economic lifeline in the same bill that is going to give a taxpayer subsidy to power lunches for lobbyists.

My colleagues have been warned that State unemployment systems are already struggling to keep up. Some people who were laid off months ago are still waiting to receive benefits. I read about one today who is following all of this from their hospital bed, where they are suffering from COVID-19. There are news reports about people sleeping in their cars just to have a shot at being at the head of the line at the workforce agency.

Now Senate Republicans come forward with a proposal that throws even more sand in the gears. They have been warned that this kind of proposal will be a disaster to implement. I know because I was in the Senate Finance room when they were told about it.

My colleagues on the other side also are arguing that the biggest problem in America now is that there are all these lazy workers sitting at home collecting unemployment checks instead of going back to their jobs. There is no evidence—not a shred—that this is happening in large numbers around the country. Come to me with one single story about somebody turning down work, and I will tell you about a dozen out-of-work Oregonians I have spoken to, folks who cannot wait—cannot wait—to get back to work, Oregonians and Americans who believe in the dignity of work.

There was a nationwide townhall meeting on Thursday last, with people who were unemployed, and people who were unemployed volunteered that, if they were told in the evening that they could work the next day, they would be there at the crack of dawn. It is insulting to American workers to suggest they are a bunch of lazy freeloaders looking for a handout, but we have been hearing that time and again from those on the other side of the aisle who were simply unwilling to write any proposal at all.

I believe the Republican proposal is also a prescription for disaster for our economy. Supercharged unemployment benefits may be the single most impactful program that Congress passed in response to the pandemic. What does it mean to cut it? The Republican plan cuts unemployment benefits by more than \$10 billion per week. That opens up a terrible economic wound. It will be a huge setback right when the recovery seems to be stalling, even going in reverse.

One new analysis says cutting benefits down to \$200 per week is going to lead to a loss of 3.4 million jobs. And Senate Republicans want Americans to believe that it is unemployed workers holding back the economy.

I will close by saying it is long past time for my Republican colleagues to get serious about working with Democrats on a proposal that has a pathway to actually becoming law and to helping people. This Republican plan doesn't do that.

Just as I said on Thursday, we have been ready for months. The other body, the House of Representatives, passed a bill 2 months ago ensuring that Americans have those funds to make rent, pay groceries, and pay for essentials. Leader SCHUMER and I introduced our plan: the American Workforce Rescue Act.

So we were all set over here to go to work with Republicans before the majority leader sent everybody home on a 2-week recess, when we thought it was important to be here and to work on these crucial economic issues I have mentioned.

Benefits have lapsed. Tens of millions of Americans now walk an economic tightrope every single week, balancing the rent bill against the food bill, the food bill against healthcare costs.

There is no time to waste. Senate Republicans need to work with us now on a proposal that ensures that Americans do not face yet another economic hit, as I mentioned, with some of them actually sitting in hospitals suffering from COVID-19 and wondering how they are going to pay the bills.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, Senator WYDEN is so right here. He fought back in March for \$600 a week for unemployed workers, which kept our economy going, which kept us from going into a worse recession, which made all the difference in the world for all these workers.

Think about this. If we were to adopt their proposal—I think they have a proposal. We haven't really seen very much yet.

As Senator WYDEN said, the House passed a bill back in May. It has been May, June, and almost all of July. We have waited and waited and waited.

Unemployed workers know that their unemployment expires at the end of July, yet Senator MCCONNELL sent us home, as Senator WYDEN said. They wait. We wait. We wait. Then they come up with this half-baked proposal that they don't even know what it is exactly.

But we do know one thing. We do know that workers who were laid off through no fault of their own, they want to work. Most Americans want to work. Those workers, their unemployment is cut from \$600 to \$200 a week. So we are essentially taking \$400 from millions of workers in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Oregon, Ohio, Arkansas, and Utah. We are taking \$400 a week from these workers at the same time that the moratorium on eviction expires, at the same time that eviction courts in the States open up.

In Columbus, OH—my State's largest city—they are holding eviction courts in an arena because there are so many people who will be evicted if their unemployment expires. In the middle of a pandemic, we are going to evict people, and they are going to go to overcrowded homeless shelters; they are going to go to sleep in their cousins' basements—in the middle of a pandemic. What is that going to do?

I know the President just doesn't think much about the pandemic. He has moved on to accusing who knows what, calling names, dividing and all that, and isn't paying much attention to this pandemic. But, in the middle of a pandemic, to cut unemployment is just unbelievable.

We know that, in their plan, there is a major cut in unemployment benefits; there is no rental assistance that will help people pay their rent; there is no expansion of the eviction moratorium. There is nothing.

Senator MCCONNELL has had months to extend expanded unemployment benefits. He has had months to figure out what we are going to do on evictions. Yet nothing. I don't know, when I look down that hall—I don't really know—I see lobbyists running out of there, asking Senator MCCONNELL to get what they get, and they do very well every time, apparently.

Americans want to go back to work. People want to go to work, but they want to go back to work when it is safe. I want our schools to open, but I want our schools to open safely.

President Trump, months into this pandemic, still has no plans to protect workers. There is one reason people are still out of work: President Trump's failure to get this pandemic under control.

Now, as they suggest we drop unemployment from \$600 to \$200—it is not alarmist—people can lose their homes. A wave of evictions in the middle of this pandemic will set back millions of families.

I know it is not something that Senators do very often, but try to put yourself in the shoes of someone who is laid off in Akron, OH, or in Eugene, OR, or in Hartford, CT. Someone is laid off. They get that \$600. They can stay in their apartments—barely, but they can.

They are paying attention—sort of—to what we do here. They do know that their unemployment expires at the end of July. Then they hear of no plan.

The Democrats have said: Let's extend the unemployment. Let's do protections. Let's do emergency rental assistance. Let's help our schools. Let's help our local governments. Let's make sure people have enough food on their tables.

They hear nothing from the majority party, and people are now beginning to understand that maybe the Senate is not going to do its job, maybe the President really doesn't care about these unemployment benefits.

Think about the anxiety a family faces, the uncertainty of: Is my unem-

ployment going to be there? Am I going to be able to stay in my apartment? What am I going to do? How am I going to feed my kids? What is going to happen with schools? We don't know if they are going to be protected, if my kids are going to be safe at school.

Essentially, the Trump-McConnell plan tells people: You are on your own.

It is time that we, as a body—it is time that the Republicans work with Speaker PELOSI, work with us, that the President pays attention for a moment, and we actually take care of people in their homes; we take care of workers; we take care of people in our schools—instead of turning our backs.

It is time to help families stay in their homes. It is time to get people the help they need through this pandemic. It is time that this body lead when the President has failed.

Their plans don't come close to being enough.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, when people talk about this body being fundamentally broken under Republican leadership, this is exhibit A. This is exhibit A.

This body has had 2 months to consider legislation that would stand up a national effort to squash this pandemic once and for all and to make sure that people don't die, don't go hungry, don't get pushed out into the street at a moment when unemployment is higher than at any time in this country's history since the Great Depression.

We didn't consider any legislation for all of the last work period. We went on recess for 2 weeks. Now we are 3 days before unemployment benefits expire—the additional unemployment benefits—and we are now getting the introduction of what appears to be a dozen different pieces of legislation from Senate Republicans tonight.

We still don't have the details, but it looks as though there is not one bill being introduced but that there are about 13 bills being introduced. We don't have enough time before the expiration of unemployment benefits to negotiate 1 bill—1 bill—never mind 7 or 10.

We wasted months of time when Democrats and Republicans should have been talking together. Instead, Senate Republicans were talking amongst themselves and have now waited until the zero hour to come out with a piece of legislation which calls for a \$400-per-week cut in unemployment benefits for people who are out of work.

That is the economic stimulus plan: a \$400-per-week cut for families in this country who have been relying on unemployment benefits because the economy is not coming back.

But I come to this floor tonight to tell you why the economy is not coming back. It is not because we haven't appropriated enough money. It is because we are losing the fight against

the virus. In 15 days, this country has gone from 3 million cases to 4 million cases, and there is not enough funding in these proposals that were just outlined in order to help States beat the virus.

We are, once again, experiencing a PPE shortage in this Nation. Doctors at Memorial City Medical Center in Houston are using single-use N95 respirator masks for 15 days before throwing them out.

Schools are, right now, planning to spend \$25 billion in order to buy masks and cleaning supplies that are escalating in cost.

There is nowhere close to enough money in this legislation to help schools get ready. There is nothing in this bill that requires the operationalization of the Defense Production Act to make sure that we are producing enough PPE in this country.

There are still States in this Nation that are refusing to open up the health insurance systems so more people can get access to health insurance. There is nothing in these proposals to require open enrollment periods in States, to make sure that everyone who is contracting this virus has the chance to get health insurance.

The reality is that the States are the ones on the frontlines, standing up these responses. My State has done pretty well, but we are going bankrupt in the process. From what I can tell, listening to these speeches tonight, there is nothing significant in this package of bills to help States like mine stand up responses.

So I grieve for families who are going to listen to the news tonight and hear that Senate Republicans' stimulus plan is to cut their unemployment benefits by \$400 per week. I also grieve for this Nation, knowing that nothing in these proposals is significant enough to allow States and hospitals and healthcare systems to turn around this damaging trajectory on the virus, to produce enough PPE necessary to do the job, and to fix the dangerously broken testing system in this country.

I plead for my Republican colleagues to finally come to the table with Democrats in the House and the Senate so we can craft something together that does the job for families and does the job to fix this very, very broken healthcare system amidst an advancing pandemic.

VOTE ON HARDY NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Hardy nomination?

Mr. ROMNEY. 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 Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), 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 65, nays 30, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 142 Ex.]

YEAS—65

Alexander	Fischer	Murphy
Baldwin	Gardner	Paul
Barrasso	Graham	Perdue
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hassan	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Roberts
Braun	Hoeven	Romney
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Capito	Inhofe	Rubio
Carper	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Casey	Jones	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Kaine	Shaheen
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	King	Sinema
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Tester
Crapo	Loeffler	Thune
Cruz	Manchin	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Warner
Enzi	McSally	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Feinstein	Murkowski	

NAYS—30

Bennet	Gillibrand	Rosen
Blumenthal	Harris	Schatz
Booker	Heinrich	Schumer
Brown	Hirono	Smith
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Cardin	Menendez	Udall
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murray	Warren
Duckworth	Peters	Whitehouse
Durbin	Reed	Wyden

NOT VOTING—5

Leahy	Sanders	Tillis
Markey	Sasse	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SULLIVAN). The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING JOHN LEWIS

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, today marks the third day after a pretty emotional weekend for the folks of Alabama, for the folks of America.

Earlier this afternoon, we had a ceremony in the Capitol Rotunda to pay our respects to the late John Robert Lewis, a true American hero.

A native of Alabama, John grew up in the cotton fields of Pike County, AL, in Troy, to become one of the most influential Members of Congress and, perhaps, one of the most influential Americans this country has ever seen.

He was a remarkable human being whose life and work are examples to us all. It is now up to us to carry on, to make "good trouble," to fulfill the dream, the promise of a more equal and just nation.

As a son of Troy, AL, John Lewis loved our country with all his heart,

and he set out to make it a stronger, more democratic, more equal, more just nation for every person.

To persevere toward that end in the face of the hate and violence he so often faced is a testament to the strength of both the character and the heart of John Lewis.

John was a dear friend to my wife Louise and me, and we are both profoundly grateful to have had him in our lives.

John's long life represented an unbroken thread from a very painful past to a more hopeful future. He gave us all reason to hope. More importantly, he gave us the courage to pursue the bright future we all want for ourselves and for our children and for our grandchildren.

You know, it struck me earlier today, as we had one of the most emotional things that I have been a part of with John in the Capitol Rotunda: I was in Selma, AL, on Saturday evening—my last trip with John; I have had many—at Brown AME Chapel, historic Brown Chapel, for a service. Martin Luther King III was there. Congresswoman TERRI SEWELL, a daughter of Selma, was there. So many of the foot soldiers who marched with John were there. I was struck by his passion, by his courage, and I thought to myself: What can I say that has not already been said about John Lewis? The words just escaped me.

The following day, we were in Montgomery. John took one last journey across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, AL. This time, on the other side of that bridge, he was met again by State troopers from the State of Alabama, but instead of tear gas and billy clubs, he was met with salutes as people lined the streets, shouting: We have got this John. We will carry on.

Then he went to Montgomery along the same path that they marched in 1965 to make sure that Americans could vote, and vote easily, without paying a poll tax, without having to count jelly beans or guess at the number of jelly beans in a jar or take another kind of test.

John marched, and he walked all the way from Selma to Montgomery. In Montgomery yesterday afternoon, his body was placed in the capital of the State of Alabama, Montgomery, which was the birthplace of the Confederacy, the capital of the Confederacy. He had to ride past all of those monuments that are along the way—and the names.

But on that sunny afternoon, John Lewis was brought into the Capitol Rotunda for the State of Alabama—the first African American to lie in state in the State of Alabama at the capitol.

Ironically, the last person to lie in state at the Alabama capitol was George Wallace. What an interesting bookend for John's life—that unbroken thread—from a Governor who declared "segregation now, segregation tomorrow, and segregation forever," who instilled lawlessness, all the way to John Lewis, who instilled hope and love.

John Lewis was 25 years old when he led a peaceful march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, AL. It was in 1965. As he got to the other side and was met by Alabama State troopers, he had his skull fractured. He was called lawless. They all were. That day is now forever known as Bloody Sunday.

You know, change doesn't wait for us to become settled and comfortable, and even if we are both of those things, it just doesn't allow us to look the other way when justice is on the line. If there is one lesson from John Lewis's exemplary life—one from so many—that we should heed today, it is that we should look to the youngest Americans to make good on America's promise and show the rest of us how to fight to eradicate injustice.

When George Floyd took his last breath, it was young men and women—White, Black, and Brown—who rose up and said enough is enough, just like 1965, following the death of Jimmie Lee Jackson, when John Lewis and others rose up and said enough is enough; just as John did as a 21-year-old Freedom Rider, risking his life, traveling by bus throughout the South. The ride or march—that journey for freedom—never ended for him, and it can't end for any of us until we make it right.

Although John truly believed that the moral arc of the universe bends toward justice, he knew that it does not bend on its own. John certainly did his part to bend that moral arc, but as significant as his individual efforts were, it was his enlistment of others to join him that is going to leave his lasting legacy.

We are all here today in some measure, in some way, because we joined his fight for justice. No matter what side of the political aisle you are on, no matter where you come from, no matter what your background, we are all here today, in part, because of John Lewis, to join a fight for justice. We join because it is the right thing to do, but also because John showed us the way. He showed us the way by his courage, by his determination, and, more importantly, by his love.

John Lewis lived to see the generation that I believe will lead this Nation to our ideals and to fulfill a promise to all. Like him, this younger generation is protesting peacefully, nonviolently. They love this Nation. They love this Nation as much as John, and they want this Nation to fulfill its obligation of equality and justice.

Some have painted them as lawless thugs. They would be wrong. They, too, like John, are patriots who want America to move forward to a nation of equals—that long dream of a nation of equals—and move forward together as a nation, together as one.

In Alabama we saw firsthand the divisions that John sought to heal and the violence that rose up in opposition to his peaceful efforts to make right so many wrongs. He loved this country so, so much. May his love and his moral

courage ripple from this place in Washington, DC, the floor of the Senate, the floor of the House of Representatives, from Selma and Birmingham and Montgomery, Portland and Seattle, Minneapolis, Washington—everywhere. Let the love and moral courage rip through the hearts of young Americans—White, Black, and Brown—to reach beyond the current chaos and division, just as John did, and lead us to come together as a community to end injustice and inequality.

It is the young among us in Alabama and across this Nation who can heal what we have failed to heal in our lifetimes, no matter how hard John Lewis tried.

I truly believe that with the events of the last few weeks, as John saw the thousands of new recruits for his quest to bend the moral arc of the universe toward justice, he confidently looked around and said: All is well. It is time for the torch to be passed. It is time for me to go.

But it is not just the young in this country. As Members of Congress, we also have an obligation to act, to bend that moral arc toward justice, just as John did his entire life.

As we begin to grapple with a world without him, we must face the challenges of the moment with the same grit and perseverance he embodied. We are charged—we in this body are charged with continuing the fight for justice and equality that in his life's work meant so much.

John was called "the conscience of Congress." May the conscience of all in Congress—all of us, each of us, the Senate, the House—be awakened by his passing to finish John's efforts to restore integrity to the Voting Rights Act.

Later, after the reception today, the memorial service, the House of Representatives voted unanimously, by unanimous consent, to change the name of H.R. 4 to the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Act of 2020.

We can talk about naming roads, and we can talk about renaming bridges, but if there is one thing that John Lewis would ask us to do, it is to pass the Voting Rights Act of 2020; restore the Voting Rights Act to where it is supposed to have been. It is a good bill that passed the House of Representatives, but it has languished over here in the bowels of an office somewhere. As we approach the election in 2020, we need to send that message that every vote in this country can count. Every person who is eligible should be able to vote and not only cast the ballot but cast it with ease, cast it at a time when it is convenient with them, cast it by mail in the privacy of their home if possible, but cast a ballot to raise the level of participation. That is what John Lewis stood for. That is what John Lewis meant. That is what we need to do for John Lewis.

In the program here, I was so pleased that this program reprinted a painting of John Lewis that is housed in the Bir-

mingham Civil Rights Institute. Below it is a quote from John: "When you see something that is not right, not fair, not just, you have to [stand up], speak up." Speak out and find a way to "get in good trouble, necessary trouble."

I have to tell you, folks—I have been here for 2½ years now, and there are just not enough people who will stand up and speak out when they see things that they know are unfair and unjust. It is our job, our duty. We owe it not just to our constituents but to the people of America to stand up, to speak out, and to get in the way, to make good trouble.

It is time that we do that with regard to the Voting Rights Act. It is time that we do that with regard to the police reforms and law enforcement reforms that are out there as well that we know need to exist. So let's do it, folks. Let's remember John for who he was and know more because he was that kind of icon. He was that American hero who will last—his legacy will last for generations.

Let's remember the charge that John gave us in the final passage of his autobiography, where he quoted the old African proverb "When you pray, move your feet."

John gave us the charge:

As a nation, if we care for the Beloved Community, we must move our feet, our hands, our resources to build and not tear down, to reconcile and not to divide, to love and not to hate, to heal and not to kill. In the final analysis, we are one people, one family, one house—the American house, the American family.

We must carry John with us every step of the way every day and finish his life's work—patriots for equality and an America that lives a reality closer to its ideals.

Rest in peace, our old friend John Robert Lewis. We have many bridges to cross, but we got this.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to my colleague, my friend, to our American hero who lies in state just now in the Rotunda of this Capitol, Congressman John Lewis of Atlanta, GA.

Born in Troy, AL, the arc of his life is known to us all. He gave himself completely to the fight for the dignity of every American and every human being. I wanted to take a few minutes today, if I could, and just reflect a little bit on what made John so special and so different.

There are many in this Chamber in the Senate and in the House of Representatives who have fought for equality and justice. There are many who have marched or who have sacrificed, who have fought or who have led in many causes over many years, but John was both fierce in his passion for equality and humble in his spirit, gentle and kind.

One of the great blessings of my decade here has been to get to travel with

a group called the Faith & Politics Institute on an annual congressional civil rights pilgrimage. Many Members of the House and Senate have done so. Through five different trips I got to travel with John—to Selma and Birmingham, to Memphis and Montgomery, to Charleston and Cape Town, to South Carolina and South Africa, to Alabama and to Delaware—I most treasure the memory of hosting John in Delaware in 2015 when he came and spoke to a whole school full of eager elementary school kids. He spoke to a whole auditorium full of young community leaders and then held a town-hall for a discussion about equality and equity and civil rights.

John dedicated his life to fighting for others and principally fighting for voting rights. When John, in his childhood, was confronted with the ugly reality of Jim Crow and the legal segregation of apartheid in the United States, he couldn't follow the advice he was given by family and friends to "stay out of trouble. Don't get in the way." He lived his life by the credo: If you see something wrong, act like it. He was dedicated to getting "into good trouble," into "necessary trouble," and into doing the hard work of redeeming the soul of America.

Long before America came to believe in John Lewis, he believed in the promise of America. That he today lies in state on the catafalque that also held the remains of the slain President Abraham Lincoln; that he, this week, will lie in state in the State capital of Alabama; and that he will be honored by millions nationwide and worldwide is just a reminder that he was on the right side of history all along. He was arrested more than 40 times in the course of his activism for civil rights, and he proved that courage, as has been often said, is not the absence of fear but the triumph over it.

With many others, I had the blessing of being at the Edmund Pettus Bridge with John on several reenactments of that memorable Bloody Sunday march and was with him at Brown Chapel AME Church for a service of inspiration, gathering before that reenactment of the march. He stopped halfway across the bridge and asked each of us to just take a moment and pause at the bridge, which has a crest to it. He recounted how, as they cleared that crest, this line—two by two—of peaceful protesters, marchers seeking to go from Selma to the State capital to make their plea for access to that most fundamental of rights in our democracy—the ballot box—he could see that line of State troopers, of deputies, and a ragtag crowd of those who had gathered to do violence to those protesters and marchers. He was not gripped with fear. He was determined to go ahead even though he said he was certain that might be his last day.

You see, John is someone who understood the redemptive power of suffering, someone whom I described as a living saint, someone who was willing

to take onto himself the violence visited upon millions of others in sustaining the brutality and the repression of racial segregation in our country. And by taking on and believing in and living a philosophy, a theology, an activist stance of nonviolence, John brought alive the conscience of a nation.

I will just say that in my own life, John was someone who made me believe in the possibility of forgiveness, of redemption, and of healing. If a man who had suffered as he did at the hands of so many bigots, so many acts of violence and disrespect, from the lunch counter sit-ins, to the freedom riots, to that march on Bloody Sunday; if that man could be as hopeful, as kind, as generous in spirit, and as forgiving as he was to all who met him, holding on with fierceness to his commitment to justice and equality, yet openhearted and openhanded to all he met; if that man could have walked among us, then I am one step closer to believing in the possibility of forgiveness for us all.

I want to express my deepest condolences to his son, John Miles Lewis, and his family and to all who knew and loved and served with him. It is my hope that his legacy will be a blessing, a challenge, and an inspiration for every American.

There is now on the floor of this Senate the Voting Rights Advancement Act, renamed for John Lewis. On the 50th anniversary of the march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge, I carried a copy of that exact bill of that Congress, named the "John Lewis Voting Rights Restoration Act," and asked a number of my colleagues if they would join in cosponsoring it. One Republican did—a Senator from Alaska—and many Democrats. What matters is not the party but the purpose.

I will close by saying that we should never give up on John's pursuit of a more fair and equal America.

Mr. President, I was going to proceed to make remarks on another individual, but I will gladly yield to the majority leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. McCONNELL. I thank my friend, the Senator from Delaware.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXII, the Senate vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the Joseph and Wade nominations at 11:30 a.m. tomorrow in the order listed; further, that if cloture is invoked on the nominations, the postcloture time expire at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow and the Senate vote on confirmation of the nominations in that order. I further ask unanimous consent that, if confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and finally, that the cloture motions with respect to the Kaplan and McFerran nominations ripen following

the disposition of the Wade nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. McCONNELL. I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 770.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Derek Kan, of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. McCONNELL. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant 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 the nomination of Derek Kan, of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Mitch McConnell, Chuck Grassley, Joni Ernst, John Cornyn, Lindsey Graham, John Boozman, Lamar Alexander, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Marsha Blackburn, Richard Burr, Mike Crapo, Pat Roberts, James E. Risch, Shelley Moore Capito, Michael B. Enzi, Mitt Romney, John Barrasso.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for 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.

TRIBUTE TO JACK AND DIANA BERGER

• Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, today I am pleased to recognize Jack and Diana Berger, who are being inducted into the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame. Every year since 1992, Wyoming has recognized individuals who have made substantial contributions to agriculture in our great State. I am proud to say that Jack and Diana Berger more than meet these qualifications and are well deserving of this honor.

Natives of Saratoga, WY, Jack and Diana Berger remain committed to Wyoming's agriculture industry and the Saratoga community. Jack is currently serving as president of the Wyoming Natural Resource Foundation, which is dedicated to conserving Wyoming's natural resources, heritage, and culture. He has been instrumental in providing the necessary support to fund a variety of water quality initiatives and rangeland and wildlife habitat improvement projects. Jack is also the past president of the Carbon County Stock Growers. Diana was elected to serve on Carbon County School District No. 2 for two terms. In 2018, she was appointed by then-Wyoming Governor Matt Mead to serve on the Wyoming State Fair Advisory Board and elected to serve as chair in 2019. As a member of the Wyoming Stock Growers Environmental Stewardship Committee, Diana played an intricate role in selecting members of the Wyoming agricultural community who exhibit outstanding stewardship ethics. These are just a few of the organizations Jack and Diana have dedicated their time to.

Perhaps more inspirational than their achievements, however, is the Bergers' commitment to the Saratoga community. Jack and Diana have a passion for the agriculture industry and their fellow producers, and want to see these people succeed right alongside them. They genuinely enjoy ranching and making a living off of the land. The Bergers also firmly believe, like myself, that the most effective policy decisions are made at the State and local level, especially when concerning critical industries like agriculture. Like most folks in the great State of Wyoming, the Bergers know that hard work, proper stewardship of the land, and a commitment to your neighbor go a long way in ensuring a strong agriculture industry and happy and healthy communities.

Fortunately for Wyoming, the Bergers also truly understand the importance of passing their knowledge on to the next generation of Wyomingites. They continue to share their passion for agriculture with their children Jace, Aubrey, Kyle, and Kirby. Jack and Diana remain active in the Carbon County Fair with 4-H and FFA. It is truly inspiring to see Wyomingites who understand the importance of passing their knowledge on to those who come next, so they too can have a positive impact on Wyoming's agriculture industry like Jack and Diana have.

The Bergers' values, dedication, and work ethic exemplify the Wyoming way of life. I want to extend my congratulations to them and thank them for their service and years of hard work. Jack and Diana Berger truly live the Cowboy way of life, and I am proud to have the opportunity to recognize their achievements as inductees into the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame. Wyoming is well served by their lasting and continuing contributions to our great State.●

TRIBUTE TO BRAD BONER

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, at the 108th Wyoming State Fair, Senator ENZI and I will have the pleasure of introducing Brad Boner as one of the 2020 inductees of the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame. He is a man of honesty, hard work, and strong leadership. I am proud to say Mr. Boner exemplifies the ideals of the Wyoming way of life through his immense contributions to Wyoming agriculture.

Mr. Boner has demonstrated his deep-rooted commitment to the Wyoming community and, above all, his family. He is supported by his wife Laurie and three children, Braden, Meghan, and Ryan. After graduating from the University of Wyoming with an ag business degree, Brad returned to Glenrock, WY, where he still ranches at the M Diamond Angus Ranch alongside his two brothers, Rob and Jeff, and their father, Bob.

Mr. Boner's involvement in agriculture goes far beyond production. In fact, his dedication and passion for the industry are evident through his active involvement in both cattle and sheep industries on local, State, and national levels. Brad is the current American Sheep Industry Association secretary and treasurer, as well as president of both the Wyoming Wool Growers and Wyoming Angus Association. Brad has served in various capacities whenever he has been called upon, often sacrificing valuable time on his home ranch. Brad serves as the supervisor of the Converse County Conservation District, Wyoming Animal Damage Control Board, and American Sheep Industry "Let it Grow" committee. Brad's dedication to the State and the industry has not gone unnoticed. In 2014, he was recognized as a University of Wyoming College of Agriculture "Outstanding Alumni."

In addition to serving in many capacities to the benefit of Wyoming's sheep ranching community, Brad steps up and serves as an articulate spokesman on moving the sheep industry forward. One of the most noteworthy accomplishments is Brad's active role in forming the Mountain States Lamb Cooperative, including serving as MSLC's first chairman and current chairman.

Mr. Boner is not only a leader in Wyoming's strong agriculture community, but a wonderful mentor to the youth across our State. He believes sharing his love for agriculture with students

is the best way to ensure the continuation of this great industry for generations to come. I would agree. I think that the greatest accomplishment is the mentorship that we can provide to the young folks of this country, and this is exactly what Mr. Boner continues to do. Through the Future Cattle Producers of Wyoming program, he donates a heifer to a student applicant that wants to learn about the industry. This program assists students in becoming involved in cattle production and helps them establish their own herds.

In addition to assisting many students on the agriculture front, for more than 30 years, Brad has dedicated his time to his community by refereeing basketball games from middle school to intermural college games. He also helped coach the boys and girls traveling teams to support his children. As Peter Camino, former president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, observed, "He has worked diligently to solidify a future not only for himself, but the future of generations to follow."

Brad's humble character and dedication to agriculture have truly made an impact and helped grow our agriculture community. I think I speak for many when I say I am truly grateful for his leadership, contributions, and caring demeanor that has so graciously blessed our State in many ways.

With Brad Boner's constant diligence to improve and impact his community, it is with my great honor to induct him into the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame. He represents every positive attribute of a leader in Wyoming agriculture and the Code of the West. He has represented Wyoming's interests with dedication and honor. It is because of people like him that the agricultural community in Wyoming has a bright and productive future. My wife Bobbi joins me in congratulating the outstanding individual, Brad Boner, who is a 2020 inductee into the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO DR. NATE SMITH

● Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Dr. Nate Smith, whose expert medical guidance and strong leadership will be deeply missed following his departure from the Arkansas Department of Health.

Dr. Smith launched his career with the Arkansas Department of Health in 2009. His extensive medical background and dedication to the department's mission allowed him quick advancement through the agency ranks. He initially served as State epidemiologist and subsequently served as branch chief for infectious diseases and deputy director for Public Health Programs. However, Dr. Smith's more recent and notable appointments to director and State health officer in 2013 and sec-

retary of health in 2019 presented him with even greater responsibility in maintaining and protecting public health in the State of Arkansas. As a member of Governor Asa Hutchinson's cabinet, Dr. Smith crafted and implemented the State's response to the COVID-19 emergency. He has worked diligently alongside the Governor's team to provide medical and scientific reasoning for pandemic-related decisions. Dr. Smith's commitment to the health and well-being of Arkansans has always been evident. We are especially grateful for that commitment as he navigated unprecedented times on behalf of our State.

Dr. Smith's distinguished career with the Arkansas Department of Health comes after years of education and preparation, including over a decade of comprehensive medical schooling, four degrees, and two board certifications. After graduating from Rice University in 1986, Dr. Smith claimed home to Texas and its classrooms for the next 10 years. By 1991, Dr. Smith had earned two more degrees: a doctor of medicine from Baylor College of Medicine and a master of arts from Dallas Theological Seminary. In 1996, Dr. Smith earned a master of public health from the University of Texas School of Public Health, focusing on disease control. He completed two infectious disease fellowships at Baylor College of Medicine before pursuing a degree in tropical medicine and hygiene from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in England.

What emerged as an area of interest for Dr. Smith in medical school led to an expansive, acclaimed career in infectious disease medicine. After years of education and training, Dr. Smith took his knowledge to Africa at the height of the AIDS epidemic. While simultaneously serving as a medical missionary with his wife, Dr. Smith worked at Kijabe Hospital in Kenya in the roles as chief of internal medicine, medical intern program director, and infectious disease consultant. He found himself back in Kenya in 2006 under the direction of the University of Maryland School of Medicine, this time working with the Kenya Institute of Human Virology as a senior medical technical adviser and country medical director.

His expertise in infectious disease is well-respected and has led to his participation and leadership in several medical advisory groups. Dr. Smith served as chairman of the infection control committee for the Arkansas Department of Health, chairman of the Arkansas AIDS Drug Assistance Program Formulary Advisory Committee, and chairman of the Infectious Disease Policy Committee for the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, ASTHO. He sat on the National Vaccine Advisory Committee for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for several years before an appointment to the CDC Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. Further, Dr. Smith has published more

than 25 scientific papers with the majority citing infectious disease studies.

It is clear that Dr. Smith's passion for service and selfless dedication to public health has brought tremendous value to Arkansas, its institutions, and, most importantly, its 3 million citizens. The University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences is one such institution that will undoubtedly feel Dr. Smith's absence, as he has held several academic appointments alongside his career at the Arkansas Department of Health. What began as a voluntary position in 2009 became a mainstay endeavor for Dr. Smith. He has since held several professorships at the university in the division of infectious diseases and the epidemiology department. When Dr. Smith is not teaching, working or spending time with his family of five, he can be found donating his time and service to St. Andrew's Anglican Church in Little Rock, where he works with the leadership team and missions team. His robust professional and community impact have earned him the following awards: the Arkansas AIDS Foundation's Compassion Award, the Arkansas Public Health Association's Director's Award for Science, and the Living and Affected Corporation's Distinguished Service Award.

I want to graciously thank Dr. Smith for his tireless commitment to improving the health and wellness of Arkansans. I appreciate his friendship and example for us all as a true public servant. His transition to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is bittersweet, and we are full of gratitude and pride for Dr. Smith and his dedication to our State over the past two decades.●

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET DAGMAN

● Mr. CRAMER. Mr. President, I want to honor a very special North Dakota resident who turned 100 years old on July 17. Margaret Michalski Dagman has been a lifelong resident of the Nome and Enderlin, ND, area. She and her late husband, Vernon, raised two children and farmed for many years near Enderlin. They were active in their community, and Margaret supported Vernon during his years representing Ransom County in the North Dakota Legislature in the early 1960s.

Throughout the decades of her life across the past century, Margaret has experienced great moments in North Dakota's history. She shared her memories of attending the Nome Schoolhouse in a recent video produced about the restored building. She recalled bringing lunch to school in syrup pails, the many poems she and her classmates were required to memorize, and some of her favorite teachers. Although a large celebration did not happen on Margaret's birthday, the community of Enderlin drove by her home and honked with birthday wishes. I hope she will be able to celebrate this great milestone with friends and family at other opportunities throughout the year.

North Dakota is home to more than 200 centenarians, and we consider them among our most treasured residents. Their pioneer spirit, dignity, and hard work have brought them through many challenges and personal achievements. On behalf of all North Dakotans, I wish Margaret a happy 100th birthday and hope this is the start of a year filled with happiness and joy.●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN "MIKE" CROTEAU

● Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, today I would like to congratulate Mr. John "Mike" Croteau of Newbury, NH, on his retirement from the Newbury Fire Department after a remarkable 75 years of service.

Mike's father, George, was a long-time member and chief of the Newbury Fire Department, and in 1945, 15-year-old Mike, joined the department too. At first, Mike helped put out brush fires caused by trains that ran from Boston to Newbury Station. When Mike was 18, he fought the fire on Mount Sunapee that claimed 1,700 acres. Hundreds of firefighters worked for 7 days straight to battle the fast-moving fire during one of the worst fire seasons ever recorded in New Hampshire history.

Beyond his work at the fire department, Mike was an engineer for the New Hampshire Department of Transportation for 33 years, and the Town of Newbury often called upon his expertise for site work and design. While working for the State, he continued to serve the fire department, serving as the fire chief, as well as forest fire warden.

Mike has dedicated many hours of his time to the Newbury Fire Department in addition to firefighting by helping with fundraising efforts, including the annual bingo nights and auctions. His dedication to his community also went beyond his exemplary fire department service; he also volunteered for many town groups, boards, and activities and has always stepped up when something needs to be done.

In 2012, Governor John Lynch commended Mike for 67 years of service as a firefighter, and in 2015, he received the Fire Service Lifetime Achievement Award from the New Hampshire Police, Fire, and EMS Foundation.

Mike's commitment to his community and the Newbury Fire Department is a shining example of the spirit of New Hampshire, and he serves as a role model for all Granite Staters. He has been a critical part of the department for 75 years, and he has put himself at risk day after day to protect his fellow citizens. His town, State, and country are better because of his dedicated efforts.

I hope you will join me in honoring an exemplary Granite Stater, Mike Croteau.●

TRIBUTE TO CARTER MANSON

● Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I am proud to honor Carter Manson of Manchester as July's Granite Stater of the Month. Carter's efforts to encourage Granite Staters and all Americans to get outside and help clean up their communities has made a true difference in a difficult time.

Carter, who is only 5 years old, has wanted to be a garbage man since he was 3. For Halloween last year, he even dressed up as a trash collector to show his appreciation for his heroes. Now, due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic, Carter has taken his passion for garbage collection one step further.

One day in April while the stay-at-home orders for New Hampshire were in place, Carter asked his mom, Kelly, if he could go outside and pick up some trash. Kelly obliged and took some photos of her young son cleaning up his neighborhood and posted them on her Facebook page.

Much to her surprise, the photos Kelly posted of Carter's efforts received a lot of attention from her friends and family. In response, she decided to build on the momentum Carter had inspired by creating a group called Carter's Clean Up Crew.

The "Crew" now has nearly 800 members from across the United States and Canada. The group has also received support from 22 businesses and raised \$1,400 to help get members of the group the supplies that they need to clean up their communities, including trash grabbers and gloves.

The Crew is planning their first big cleanup day at the end of August, and Carter and Kelly have been rallying members of their community to join them in Manchester for the big day.

In the meantime, Carter has been diligent in his clean up regimen and goes out with his mom at least once a week to pick up 5 gallons of trash in neighborhoods across Manchester.

Carter's passion for cleaning up his environment and encouraging others to do the same represents the best of our State and our all-hands-on-deck spirit. It also represents how eager people are to strengthen and improve their communities even during this pandemic. I applaud Carter for his efforts and look forward to seeing what he accomplishes next.●

TRIBUTE TO JAMES "RUSTY" MITCHELL

● Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Lt. Col. (Ret.) James "Rusty" Mitchell on his retirement from the Community Initiatives Team—CIT—at Luke Air Force Base in my home State of Arizona.

Rusty first joined the Air Force in 1976 and spent years serving his country around the globe. Rusty also spent a significant amount of his Air Force career at Arizona military installations, serving as an A-10 jet instructor at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base and

having several different roles at Luke Air Force Base involving the F-16 fighter jet. He retired from the Air Force in 1998 after 22 years of service to his country.

Rusty still had a desire to fly, so after his retirement from the Air Force, he became a captain for United Airlines, a career that he enjoyed and continued for 21 years before retiring from that role last year.

But despite becoming a pilot for United, it became clear that Rusty wasn't ready to end his service to the Air Force. In 2003, Rusty became the director of the Community Initiatives Team at Luke Air Force Base. In this role he served as a liaison between the U.S. Air Force, Luke Air Force Base, the State of Arizona and 11 of the local cities and municipalities surrounding the base. He played a vital role in helping Luke Air Force Base secure the F-35 training mission, bring critical jobs to the State and boosting the local economy. Furthermore, Rusty has been personally helpful to me and my staff in our official visits to Luke Air Force Base, numerous inquiries and countless requests for information.

Lieutenant Colonel (Ret.) Mitchell has served this country, the Air Force, and Luke Air Force Base as an airman and civilian for almost 40 years, and he will be missed. On behalf of the U.S. Congress and the State of Arizona, I want to thank Rusty for his service and congratulate him on a well-deserved retirement.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 4:03 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 105. Concurrent resolution permitting the remains of the Honorable John Lewis, late a Representative from the State of Georgia, to lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol.

H. Con. Res. 106. Concurrent resolution directing the Architect of the Capitol to transfer the catafalque situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center to the rotunda of the Capitol for use in connection with services conducted for the Honorable John Lewis, late a Representative from the State of Georgia.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The messages also announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 886. An act to direct the Attorney General to establish and carry out a veteran Treatment Court Program.

H.R. 3504. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for improvements to the specially adapted housing program and educational assistance programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4920. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for an exception to certain small business contracting requirements applicable to the Department of Veterans Affairs procurement of certain goods

and services covered under the Ability One program, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

MEASURES DISCHARGED

The following bill was discharged from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. 4187. A bill to establish the Intercity Passenger Rail Trust Fund to ensure a safe, sustainable, convenient transportation option for the people of the United States, and for other purposes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MORAN, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 785. A bill to improve mental health care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

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. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. 4317. A bill to lessen the burdens on interstate commerce by discouraging insubstantial lawsuits relating to COVID-19 while preserving the ability of individuals and businesses that have suffered real injury to obtain complete relief; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 4318. A bill to provide assistance to American workers, families, and employers during the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina:

S. 4319. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to temporarily expand the deduction for business meals provided at a restaurant; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SHELBY:

S. 4320. A bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 4321. A bill to establish the Paycheck Protection Program Second Draw Loan and amend 7(a) loan guaranty program for recovery sector business concerns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

S. 4322. A bill to help Americans safely get back to school and back to work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. ROMNEY (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. JONES, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 4323. A bill to save and strengthen critical social contract programs of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BURR, and Mr. DAINES):

S. 4324. A bill to facilitate the availability, development, and production of domestic resources to meet national personal protective equipment and material needs, and ensure American leadership in advanced research and development and semiconductor manufacturing; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 4325. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to clarify the authority of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection with respect to persons regulated by a State insurance regulator, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ENZI (for himself and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 4326. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to honor the 100th anniversary of completion of coinage of the "Morgan Dollar" and the 100th anniversary of commencement of coinage of the "Peace Dollar", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. RUBIO (for Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. RUBIO)):

S. 4327. A bill to establish the Taiwan Fellowship Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. REED, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KAINE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. BENNETT):

S. 4328. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study and report on data quality, sharing, transparency, access, and analysis; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. MCSALLY (for herself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 4329. A bill to provide premium assistance for COBRA continuation coverage, church plan continuation coverage, and furloughed continuation coverage for individuals and their families; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 4330. A bill to provide for the collection of death information from States for purposes of the Do Not Pay Initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 4331. A bill to preserve Indian Tribes' and Native Hawaiian organizations' autonomy of access to spectrum over Tribal lands and expedite immediate deployment of telecommunications services for critical government services, including national emergencies, natural disasters, public health and biohazard threats, safety, education, opportunity to participate in the broadband economy, self-governance, access to Federal, State, and Tribal voting and elections, and the Federal census count, for the protection of life and property in furtherance of the Federal trust responsibility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. MCSALLY:

S. 4332. A bill to provide for the use of additional funds for transportation projects that were affected by Coronavirus Disease 2019

(COVID-19), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. RUBIO, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. Res. 658. A resolution calling for a free, fair, and transparent presidential election in Belarus taking place on August 9, 2020, including the unimpeded participation of all presidential candidates; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 53

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. LOEFFLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 53, a bill to appropriate \$25,000,000,000 for the construction of a border wall between the United States and Mexico, and for other purposes.

S. 997

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 997, a bill to recognize and honor the service of individuals who served in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II, and for other purposes.

S. 2059

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. LOEFFLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2165, a bill to provide a civil remedy for individuals harmed by sanctuary jurisdiction policies, and for other purposes.

S. 2165

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2165, a bill to enhance protections of Native American tangible cultural heritage, and for other purposes.

S. 2292

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. LOEFFLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2292, a bill to require asylum officers to conduct credible fear screenings before admitting aliens seeking asylum into the United States, to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish an alternatives to detention pilot program, and to clarify that aliens transiting through third countries on the way to the United States are ineligible for asylum, and for other purposes.

S. 2680

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2680, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign support for Palestinian terrorism, and for other purposes.

S. 3176

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3176, a bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriations of funds to Israel, and for other purposes.

S. 3419

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3419, a bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to provide for the establishment of a trust for the benefit of all unpaid cash sellers of livestock, and for other purposes.

S. 3487

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3487, a bill to amend the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 to provide for the compensation of elderly victims of property damage, to provide increased funding for the crime victim compensation fund, and for other purposes.

S. 3612

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. LOEFFLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3612, a bill to clarify for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that receipt of coronavirus assistance does not affect the tax treatment of ordinary business expenses.

S. 3672

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3672, a bill to provide States and Indian Tribes with flexibility in administering the temporary assistance for needy families program due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), to make emergency grants to States and Indian Tribes to provide financial support for low-income individuals affected by that public health emergency, and for other purposes.

S. 3703

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) were added as cosponsors of S. 3703, 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.

S. 3814

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3814, a bill to establish a loan program for

businesses affected by COVID-19 and to extend the loan forgiveness period for paycheck protection program loans made to the hardest hit businesses, and for other purposes.

S. 3998

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) 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. 4077

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4077, a bill to amend the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 to provide for regulatory impact analyses for certain rules, and for other purposes.

S. 4085

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4085, a bill to make certain States and political subdivisions of States ineligible to receive Federal finance assistance, and for other purposes.

S. 4156

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4156, a bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to provide relief from hardship due to the COVID-19 pandemic to agricultural producers, and for other purposes.

S. 4158

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4158, a bill to examine the extent of the reliance of the United States on foreign producers for personal protective equipment during the COVID-19 pandemic and produce recommendations to secure the supply chain of personal protective equipment.

S. 4172

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4172, a bill to provide emergency funding for child welfare services provided under parts B and E of title IV of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes.

S. 4174

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 4174, a bill to provide emergency appropriations to the United States Postal Service to cover losses related to the COVID-19 crisis and to direct the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service to develop a plan for ensuring the long term solvency of the Postal Service.

S. 4179

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 4179, a bill to update the blood donation public awareness campaign of the Department of Health and Human Services to include public awareness on plasma donation.

S. 4192

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 4192, a bill to increase portability of and access to retirement savings, and for other purposes.

S. 4201

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 4201, a bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to take certain actions to accelerate the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Phase I auction, and for other purposes.

S. 4233

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4233, a bill to establish a payment program for unexpected loss of markets and revenues to timber harvesting and timber hauling businesses due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes.

S. 4258

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 4258, a bill to establish a grant program for small live venue operators and talent representatives.

S. 4262

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4262, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop an action plan, make targeted grants, and develop public awareness campaigns with respect to COVID-19 and the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on racial and ethnic minorities and other vulnerable populations.

S. 4275

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4275, a bill to require recipients of Pandemic Unemployment Assistance to provide employment documentation, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 524

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor

of S. Res. 524, a resolution condemning the practice of politically motivated imprisonment, calling for the immediate release of political prisoners in the Russian Federation, and urging action by the United States Government to impose sanctions with respect to persons responsible for that form of human rights abuse.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mr. ROMNEY (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. JONES, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 4323. A bill to save and strengthen critical social contract programs of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, I rise today to propose the TRUST Act of 2020. This is bipartisan legislation. It is sponsored by 14 other Senators, both Democrats and Republicans, and supported by 30 Members from each party from the House.

Its purpose is to preserve the Social Security and Medicare trust funds, among others, both of which have been pushed closer to bankruptcy due to the pandemic. The Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget projects that Medicare Part A will now become insolvent in only 4 years, and the Social Security retirement trust fund by 2031.

Under the law, insolvency would trigger drastic benefit cuts, or, if approved by a future Congress, draconian tax hikes. Our TRUST Act is designed to save these trust funds in addition to other vital Federal trust funds.

The TRUST Act also addresses our ballooning national debt, a burden which has become even greater due to the COVID-19 crisis. The CBO projects that the Federal budget deficit will be \$3.7 trillion this year. Our national debt will exceed \$27 trillion. That could eventually mean backbreaking interest payments, runaway inflation, or national financial calamity.

Modeled loosely after the Simpson-Bowles fiscal commission, the TRUST Act would create a process to rescue these funds. Under the bill, an individual rescue committee would be created for each of the trust funds. Each committee would be tasked with drafting bipartisan legislation that would provide for its solvency.

Members of the rescue committees would come equally from the House and the Senate and equally from each party. If the majority of a committee supported a solvency plan and if at least two members from each party endorsed that plan, it would be brought, on an expedited basis, to the floor.

The TRUST Act has strong bipartisan consensus among Senators and Members of the House, as well as policy advocates across the political spec-

trum, from Freedom Works to the Brookings Institution, as well as from Alan Simpson and Erskine Bowles.

This is the right time to act. Our trust funds are approaching insolvency even more rapidly due to the pandemic. More importantly, if we don't act now, it will never happen before we face an overwhelming crisis. One of the lessons the COVID-19 crisis has taught us is that it is far better to prepare and hopefully prevent a crisis than to wait for a crisis to fall upon us.

The TRUST Act is the only bipartisan, bicameral solution that has been proposed to save our trust funds and to restore fiscal stability. I urge this body to work in good faith to advance this proposal as part of additional pandemic relief.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. REED, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KAINE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 4328. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study and report on data quality, sharing, transparency, access, and analysis; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. SCHUMER. 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. 4328

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PROTECTING DATA QUALITY, SHARING, TRANSPARENCY, ACCESS, AND ANALYSIS.

(a) INQUIRY AND SUBMISSION OF FINDINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 7 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States (referred to in this section as the “Comptroller General”) shall initiate an inquiry into any changes or interruptions in data quality, sharing, transparency, access, and analysis resulting from the changes to COVID-19 hospital data reporting requirements initiated by the White House Coronavirus Task Force and the Department of Health and Human Services on July 13, 2020.

(2) SUBMISSION OF FINDINGS.—Not later than 45 days after initiation of such inquiry, the Comptroller General shall present its findings to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Department of Health and Human Services, in oral briefings, which shall detail—

(A) what is known about any changes or interruptions in data quality, sharing, transparency, access to data, and analysis or access to relevant analytics, including whether such changes increased, decreased, expedited, or delayed such quality, sharing, transparency, access, and analysis or access to relevant analytics, for—

- (i) the public;
- (ii) State, local, Tribal, and territorial health departments;
- (iii) hospitals; or
- (iv) Federal agency officials, including officials within the Department of Health and Human Services and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

(B) what is known about whether there was any impact to, or interruptions in, delivery of supplies, including personal protective equipment, ventilators, and COVID-19 therapeutics, to States or other entities resulting from changes to COVID-19 hospital data reporting requirements described in paragraph (1).

(b) **ACCESS TO REPORTING SYSTEM.**—For purposes of the review required under this section or any other audit, evaluation, or investigation authorized by law, the Secretary shall, within 7 days of the date of enactment of this Act, provide the Comptroller General with direct access to the systems used for the reporting of information referred to in this section, including to all information collected, stored, analyzed, processed, or produced in or through such systems used for such purposes. For purposes of this subsection, the term “direct access” means secured access to the information technology systems maintained by the Department of Health and Human Services that enables the Comptroller General to independently access, view, download and retrieve data from such systems.

(c) **ADDRESSING ISSUES.**—Not later than 7 days after the Comptroller General submits the findings to Congress under subsection (a)(2), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall address data quality, sharing, transparency, access, and analysis, and access to relevant analytics for the public; State, local, Tribal, and territorial health departments; hospitals; and Federal agency officials, including officials within the Department of Health and Human Services and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to fully correct any decreases or delays reported under subsection (a)(2) by the Comptroller General and ensure that data quality, sharing, transparency, access, and analysis or access to relevant analytics are equal to or better than they were as of July 12, 2020.

(d) **REPORT.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, a report regarding the impact of changes to COVID-19 hospital data reporting requirements initiated by the White House Coronavirus Task Force and the Department of Health and Human Services on July 13, 2020. In preparing such report, the Comptroller General shall collect information from relevant stakeholders, as appropriate. Such report shall—

(1) detail any known changes or interruptions in data quality, sharing, transparency, access, and analysis or access to relevant analytics for the entities described in subsection (a)(2)(A), including whether such changes ultimately increased, decreased, expedited, or delayed data quality, sharing, transparency, access, and analysis or access to relevant analytics;

(2) describe challenges faced by hospitals, States, localities, Indian Tribes (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination

and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)), urban Indian organizations (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1603)), territories, Federal agencies, and the public resulting from such changes;

(3) describe the extent to which such changes may allow for manipulation of the data in a manner that results in hospitals, States, localities, Indian Tribes (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)), urban Indian organizations (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1603)), territories, Federal agencies, and the public receiving different information than what was provided to the Department of Health and Human Services;

(4) assess the extent to which such changes increased or decreased the number of hospitals reporting data and the completeness and quality of data reported by hospitals;

(5) determine whether any States deployed the National Guard to assist in hospital data reporting, as suggested in communications from the White House Coronavirus Task Force and the Department of Health and Human Services on July 13, 2020, and whether any such deployment had a measurable effect on the speed, content, or quality of such reporting;

(6) describe the decision-making process within the Department of Health and Human Services that led to the changes initiated on July 13, 2020, including—

(A) the role of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in such decision-making;

(B) any analysis conducted by the Department of Health and Human Services or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that assessed the quality and completeness of different data streams (including the National Healthcare Safety Network, Tele-Tracking, data reported by States to the Protect System of the Department of Health and Human Services), prior to July 13, 2020;

(C) any external input into the decision-making process, including from other Federal agencies, States, localities, Indian Tribes (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)), urban Indian organizations (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1603)), territories, or hospitals;

(D) the public health justification for the changes; and

(E) any other justification for such changes; and

(7) assess the process used to address any decreases or delays in data quality, sharing, transparency, access to data, and analysis and access to relevant analytics as required under subsection (c).

(e) **INTERIM REPORT.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives an interim report providing information on initial findings under subsection (d).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 658—CALLING FOR A FREE, FAIR, AND TRANSPARENT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN BELARUS TAKING PLACE ON AUGUST 9, 2020, INCLUDING THE UNIMPEDED PARTICIPATION OF ALL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. RUBIO, and Mrs. SHAHEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 658

Whereas long-term president Alyaksandr Lukashenko has ruled Belarus as an undemocratic dictatorship since the first presidential election in Belarus in 1994 and is running for a sixth term in office;

Whereas the presidential elections in Belarus have been neither free nor fair and have been rejected by the international community as not meeting minimal electoral standards;

Whereas Belarus abolished presidential term limits in a referendum in 2004, and Lukashenko affirmed in November 2019 that he plans to run again in 2025;

Whereas, in the most recent 2010 and 2015 presidential elections, Lukashenko arbitrarily disqualified or jailed key opponents ahead of and after the elections;

Whereas, in March 2011, the United States Senate unanimously passed a resolution condemning the Belarusian elections as illegitimate and calling on the Belarusian regime to immediately release all political prisoners;

Whereas, according to the Department of State 2019 Country Report on Human Rights Practices for Belarus, Lukashenko has consolidated his rule over all institutions since his first term as president and undermined the rule of law through authoritarian means, including manipulated elections and arbitrary decrees, such that all subsequent presidential elections fell well short of international standards;

Whereas the law of Belarus provides citizens the ability to choose their government in free and fair periodic elections held by secret ballot and based on universal and equal suffrage, but the Government of Belarus has consistently denied citizens that ability;

Whereas flawed referendums in 1996 and 2004 amended the Constitution of Belarus to broaden the powers of Lukashenko, extend his term in office, and remove presidential term limits;

Whereas appearances by opposition politicians on state media have historically been limited and such restrictions have been strongly criticized by the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE/ODIHR), which has not recognized any elections in Belarus as free and fair since 1995;

Whereas authorities in Belarus routinely impede the activities and legal status of opposition political parties by refusing to register them, while allowing approximately 6 largely inactive but officially registered pro-Lukashenko political parties to operate freely;

Whereas the Central Election Commission of Belarus (CEC) disqualified the majority of potential candidates from the upcoming August 9, 2020, presidential election for politically motivated purposes;

Whereas, on June 30, 2020, the Central Election Commission barred Valery Tsepkalo, a

former Ambassador to the United States and First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and one of the major challengers to Lukashenko, from running in the presidential election;

Whereas, on May 6, 2020, popular blogger Syarhey Tsikhanouski was arrested and jailed for 15 days prior to a rally he had planned for May 9, 2020, to challenge the decision by Lukashenko to hold a Victory Day military parade despite the coronavirus pandemic;

Whereas, between May 6 and June 16, 2020, courts in Belarus convicted 97 individuals as part of a new wave of political persecution for “illegal protesting” and sentenced those individuals to various terms of detention for a total of 1,246 days, while 105 individuals were fined a total of 90,000 rubles, approximately 40,000 United States dollars;

Whereas, on May 15, 2020, the Central Election Commission rejected the registration documents submitted by Tsikhanouski for his candidacy for the presidential election;

Whereas, on May 19, 2020, the Central Election Commission rejected the candidacy of opposition politician Mikalay Statkevich, who previously challenged Lukashenko in 2010 and was incarcerated for 4 years and 8 months for protesting the disputed election, allegedly on the basis of his “criminal record”;

Whereas Statkevich was subsequently sentenced on June 1, 2020, to 15 days in jail for taking part in an “unauthorized” opposition event in Minsk to collect signatures for his candidacy, was sentenced to another 15 days on June 15, 2020, and still remains incarcerated as of July 27, 2020;

Whereas, on May 22, 2020, Human Rights Watch reported that between May 6 and 13, 2020, authorities in Belarus “arbitrarily arrested over 120 peaceful protesters, opposition bloggers, journalists, and other critics of the government in 17 cities,” including Youth Block movement activists concerned about human rights and rule of law in Belarus, which “is particularly disturbing in light of the COVID-19 pandemic”;

Whereas, on May 29, 2020, Tsikhanouski was arrested again in Hrodna while collecting signatures for the presidential candidacy of his spouse, Svyatlana Tsikhanouskaya, who is running in his stead, and Tsikhanouski was subsequently charged with “the organization and preparation of actions that severely violated public order”;

Whereas, on May 31, 2020, Belarusian human rights group Viasna (Spring) reported that 50 opposition activists were arrested by police while they were gathering signatures to allow opponents to participate in the presidential election;

Whereas, on June 8, 2020, Paval Sevyarynets, co-chairman of the opposition Belarusian Christian Democratic Party, was sentenced to 15 days in jail for supporting independent presidential candidates in rallies in Minsk on June 7, 2020, and subsequently, on July 8, 2020, was sentenced to a fifth consecutive 15-day jail term;

Whereas, on June 18, 2020, authorities arrested potential presidential challenger Viktor Babaryka and his son, Eduard, who heads his presidential campaign;

Whereas, on June 19, 2020, the European Union issued a statement calling on the Government of Belarus to immediately release Babaryka and his son and called for an impartial investigation into the arrests;

Whereas, according to the Belarusian Association of Journalists, on June 19, 2020, police officers detained at least 14 journalists, including Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) reporter Alyaksandra Dynko and cameraperson Andrey Rabchuk, who were covering protests against the efforts of

Lukashenko to undermine the electoral process;

Whereas, on June 19, 2020, the United States Embassy in Minsk urged the Government of Belarus to “uphold its international commitments to respect fundamental freedoms”;

Whereas, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, over 3 days starting on June 25, 2020, authorities arrested several bloggers, including Ihor Losik, Serhei Petrukhin, Aleksandr Kabanau, Volodimir Neronski, Aleksandr Andreyev, Volodimir Tsiganovich, and Serhei Sparish, a move Amnesty International said represents “a full-scale purge of dissenting voices”;

Whereas, on June 24, 2020, Representative Alcee L. Hastings, Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (commonly known as the “Helsinki Commission”), released a statement noting that Belarusian authorities have made it impossible to hold free and fair elections by “arresting and intimidating presidential candidates, journalists, and activists in the early stages of campaigning,” and moreover, that “[t]here can be no free choice when the system is rigged in favor of the incumbent,” and called upon Lukashenko to “order the release of those who have been detained for political reasons and allow real political competition in Belarus”;

Whereas, on June 29, 2020, Amnesty International issued a statement condemning that “[t]here is no safe environment for political debate in Belarus, and there is a growing crackdown on human rights in the context of the forthcoming election,” and moreover, “[o]pposition candidates along with their supporters are smeared, targeted and incarcerated under trumped-up charges, with women particularly targeted”;

Whereas, on July 3, 2020, in a statement commemorating the Independence Day of Belarus, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo urged the “government of Belarus to do everything in its power to ensure the upcoming elections are free and fair,” including “the right of a diverse range of candidates to participate in the campaign, the right of citizens to assemble peacefully and speak freely, and open and fair ballot counting”;

Whereas, on July 14, 2020, the Central Election Commission ultimately approved only 5 candidates to run in the presidential election, namely, Lukashenko, Andrey Dzmitryyev, Hanna Kanapatskaya, Syarhey Cherachan, and Tsikhanouskaya;

Whereas, on July 14, 2020, during protests over the unjustified disqualification of several presidential candidates, authorities used unnecessary and excessive force to detain at least 220 individuals across the country;

Whereas, on July 14, 2020, authorities detained at least 17 journalists covering protests in Minsk, Brest, and Homel, including Katsiaryna Andreeva (and Ihor Ilyash when he sought her release) with Poland-registered broadcaster Belsat TV, Danil Palyanski with independent news website Pershiy Region, Artsiom Liava with independent news website Novy Chas, Aliaksei Sudnikau and Usevalad Zarubin with independent news website Tut.by, blogger Anatoly Chilik, Andy Smythe with BBC, Mikhail Ilyin and Artsiom Mayorau with Polish broadcaster Euroradio, and Ales Piletski and Andrey Rabchuk with RFE/RL;

Whereas, on July 15, 2020, at least 2,000 people lined up to file complaints with the Central Election Commission for denying the candidacy registrations of Babaryka and Tsapkalov, and authorities detained another 16 people, including RFE/RL correspondent Anton Trofimovich and BelaPAN correspondent Violeta Savchyts;

Whereas, on July 15, 2020, Amnesty International issued a statement in response to

the arrest of protesters in Minsk on July 14, 2020, stating that “[a]nyone detained simply for peacefully protesting in Minsk, or other cities, is a prisoner of conscience, and must be immediately and unconditionally released”; and

Whereas, on July 22, 2020, the Central Election Commission announced it will severely limit the number of observers during early voting and on election day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the politically motivated arrest and imprisonment of opposition candidates in Belarus, including Syarhey Tsikhanouski, Viktor Babaryka, and Mikalay Statkevich, and calls for their immediate release and ability to compete in the August 9, 2020, presidential election in Belarus;

(2) condemns the arbitrary disqualification by the Central Election Commission of Belarus of the majority of the potential candidates for the August 9, 2020, presidential election;

(3) condemns the crackdown on and arbitrary arrests of peaceful protesters, opposition party members, human rights activists, and independent media by authorities in Belarus;

(4) stands in solidarity with the people of Belarus, including human rights defenders, bloggers, and journalists, who are exercising their right to freedom of assembly, freedom of expression, and rule of law; and

(5) calls on Belarus to hold free, fair, and inclusive presidential elections on August 9, 2020, that meet international standards and include credible international election monitoring.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2498. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 881, to improve understanding and forecasting of space weather events, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2498. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 881, to improve understanding and forecasting of space weather events, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Promoting Research and Observations of Space Weather to Improve the Forecasting of Tomorrow Act” or the “PROSWIFT Act”.

SEC. 2. SPACE WEATHER.

(a) **POLICY.**—It shall be the policy of the United States to prepare and protect against the social and economic impacts of space weather phenomena by supporting actions to improve space weather forecasts and predictions including: sustaining and enhancing critical observations, identifying research needs and promoting opportunities for research-to-operations and operations-to-research collaborations both within and outside of the Federal Government, advancing space weather models, engaging with all sectors of the space weather community, including academia, the commercial sector, and international partners, and understanding the needs of space weather end users.

(b) **AMENDMENT TO TITLE 51, UNITED STATES CODE.**—Subtitle VI of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding after chapter 605 the following:

“CHAPTER 606—SPACE WEATHER

“Sec.

“60601. Space weather.

“60602. Integrated strategy.

“60603. Sustaining and advancing critical space weather observations.

“60604. Research activities.

“60605. Space weather data.

“60606. Space weather knowledge transfer and information exchange.

“60607. Pilot program for obtaining commercial sector space weather data.

“60608. Space weather benchmarks.

“§ 60601. Space weather

“(a) FINDINGS.—

“(1) SPACE WEATHER.—Congress makes the following findings with respect to space weather:

“(A) Space weather phenomena pose a significant threat to ground-based and space-based critical infrastructure, modern technological systems, and humans working in space.

“(B) The effects of severe space weather on the electric power grid, satellites and satellite communications and information, aviation operations, astronauts living and working in space, and space-based position, navigation, and timing systems could have significant societal, economic, national security, and health impacts.

“(C) Space-based and ground-based observations provide crucial data necessary to understand, forecast, and prepare for space weather phenomena.

“(D) Clear roles and accountability of Federal departments and agencies are critical for efficient and effective response to threats posed by space weather.

“(E) Space weather observation and forecasting are essential for the success of human and robotic space exploration.

“(F) In October 2015, the National Science and Technology Council published a National Space Weather Strategy and a National Space Weather Action Plan seeking to integrate national space weather efforts and add new capabilities to meet increasing demand for space weather information.

“(G) In March 2019, the National Science and Technology Council published an updated National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan to enhance the preparedness and resilience of the United States to space weather.

“(2) ROLE OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Congress makes the following findings with respect to the role of Federal agencies on space weather:

“(A) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provides operational space weather monitoring, forecasting, and long-term data archiving and access for civil applications, maintains ground-based and space-based assets to provide observations needed for space weather forecasting, prediction, and warnings, provides research to support operational responsibilities, and develops requirements for space weather forecasting technologies and science.

“(B) The Department of Defense provides operational space weather research, monitoring, and forecasting for the Department's unique missions and applications.

“(C) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration provides increased understanding of the fundamental physics of the Sun-Earth system through basic research, space-based observations and modeling, developing new space-based technologies and missions, and monitoring of space weather for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's space missions.

“(D) The National Science Foundation provides increased understanding of the Sun-Earth system through ground-based measurements, technologies, and modeling.

“(E) The Department of the Interior collects, distributes, and archives operational ground-based magnetometer data in the United States and its territories, works with the international community to improve global geophysical monitoring, and develops crustal conductivity models to assess and mitigate risks from space weather-induced electric ground currents.

“(F) The Federal Aviation Administration provides operational requirements for space weather services in support of aviation and for coordination of these requirements with the International Civil Aviation Organization, and integrates space weather data and products into the Next Generation Air Transportation System.

“(b) COORDINATION BY OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall—

“(1) coordinate the development and implementation of Federal Government activities conducted with respect to space weather to improve the ability of the United States to prepare for, avoid, mitigate, respond to, and recover from potentially devastating impacts of space weather; and

“(2) coordinate the activities of the interagency working group on space weather established under subsection (c).

“(c) SPACE WEATHER INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the PROSWIFT Act, the National Science and Technology Council shall establish an interagency working group on space weather (in this chapter referred to as the ‘interagency working group’) to coordinate executive branch actions that improve the understanding and prediction of and preparation for space weather phenomena, and coordinate Federal space weather activities.

“(1) MEMBERSHIP.—The following entities shall be members of the interagency working group:

“(A) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

“(B) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

“(C) The National Science Foundation.

“(D) The Department of Defense.

“(E) The Department of the Interior.

“(F) Such other Federal agencies as the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy deems appropriate.

“(2) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS.—

“(A) The members of the interagency working group may enter into one or more interagency agreements providing for cooperation and collaboration in the development of space weather spacecraft, instruments, technologies, and research to operations and operations to research in accordance with this chapter.

“(B) The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall enter into one or more interagency agreements providing for cooperation and collaboration in the development of space weather spacecraft, instruments, and technologies in accordance with this chapter.

“(3) INTERNATIONAL, ACADEMIC COMMUNITY, AND COMMERCIAL SECTOR COLLABORATION.—Each Federal agency participating in the space weather interagency working group established under this subsection shall, to the extent practicable, increase engagement and cooperation with the international community, academic community, and commercial space weather sector on the observational infrastructure, data, and scientific research necessary to advance the monitoring, forecasting, and prediction of, preparation for, and protection from, space weather phenomena.

“(d) SPACE WEATHER ADVISORY GROUP.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the PROSWIFT Act, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in consultation with other relevant Federal agencies, shall establish a space weather advisory group (in this chapter referred to as the ‘advisory group’) for the purposes of receiving advice from the academic community, the commercial space weather sector, and space weather end users that informs the interests and work of the interagency working group.

“(B) COMPOSITION.—The advisory group shall be composed of not more than 15 members appointed by the interagency working group, of whom—

“(i) 5 members shall be representatives of the academic community;

“(ii) 5 members shall be representatives of the commercial space weather sector; and

“(iii) 5 members shall be nongovernmental representatives of the space weather end user community.

“(C) CHAIR.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the last member of the advisory group is appointed under subparagraph (B), the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall appoint 1 member as the Chair of the advisory group.

“(D) TERMS.—The length of the term of each member of the advisory group shall be 3 years beginning on the date on which the member is appointed.

“(E) TERM LIMITS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A member of the advisory group may not serve on the advisory group for more than 2 consecutive terms.

“(ii) CHAIR.—A member of the advisory group may not serve as the Chair of the advisory group for more than 2 terms, regardless of whether the terms are consecutive.

“(2) DUTIES.—The advisory group shall advise the interagency working group on the following:

“(A) Facilitating advances in the space weather enterprise of the United States.

“(B) Improving the ability of the United States to prepare for, mitigate, respond to, and recover from space weather phenomena.

“(C) Enabling the coordination and facilitation of research to operations and operations to research, as described in section 60604(d).

“(D) Developing and implementing the integrated strategy under section 60602 including subsequent updates and reevaluations.

“(3) USER SURVEY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the establishment of the advisory group, the advisory group shall conduct a comprehensive survey of the needs of users of space weather products to identify the space weather research, observations, forecasting, prediction, and modeling advances required to improve space weather products.

“(B) SURVEY CONSIDERATIONS.—The survey conducted under subparagraph (A) shall—

“(i) assess the adequacy of current Federal Government goals for lead time, accuracy, coverage, timeliness, data rate, and data quality for space weather observations and forecasting;

“(ii) identify options and methods to, in consultation with the academic community and the commercial space weather sector, improve upon the advancement of the goals described in clause (i);

“(iii) identify opportunities for collection of new data to address the needs of the space weather user community;

“(iv) identify methods to increase coordination of space weather research to operations and operations to research;

“(v) identify opportunities for new technologies, research, and instrumentation to aid in research, understanding, monitoring, modeling, prediction, forecasting, and warning of space weather; and

“(vi) identify methods and technologies to improve preparedness for potential space weather phenomena.

“(C) COORDINATION WITH AGENCIES.—In carrying out the requirements of this subsection, the advisory group shall communicate and coordinate with the interagency working group to ensure the needs of the governmental space weather user community are adequately and appropriately identified by the survey under subparagraph (A).

“(D) BRIEFING TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after the completion of the survey under subparagraph (A), the advisory group shall provide to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a briefing on the results of the survey under subparagraph (A).

“(E) PUBLICATION.—Within 30 days of the briefing to Congress, the advisory group shall make the results of the survey under subparagraph (A) publicly available.

“(F) REEVALUATION.—The advisory group shall review and assess the survey under subparagraph (A) not less than every 3 years and update, resubmit, and republish the survey in accordance with the requirements of subparagraphs (D) and (E).

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

“§ 60602. Integrated strategy

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in collaboration with the interagency working group and upon the advice of the advisory group, shall develop a strategy for coordinated observation of space weather among members of the interagency working group (in this chapter, referred to as the ‘integrated strategy’). The integrated strategy shall identify—

“(1) observations and measurements that must be sustained beyond the lifetime of current ground-based and space-based assets, as described under section 60603, that are essential for space weather research, models, forecasting, and prediction; and

“(2) new observations and measurements that may significantly improve space weather forecasting and prediction; and

“(3) plans for follow-on space-based observations under section 60603.

“(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the integrated strategy in subsection (a), the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall consider, as appropriate, the following:

“(1) Potential contributions of commercial solutions, prize authority, academic and international partnerships, microsatellites, small satellite options, ground-based instruments, and hosted payloads for observations identified in section 60602(a)(2).

“(2) Work conducted before the date of enactment of the PROSWIFT Act by the National Science and Technology Council with respect to space weather.

“(3) The survey under section 60601(d).

“(4) Any relevant recommendations from the most recent National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine Decadal Survey for Solar and Space Physics (Heliophysics).

“(c) REVIEW OF INTEGRATED STRATEGY.—

“(1) REVIEW.—The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in

consultation with Federal agencies participating in the interagency working group, shall enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to review the integrated strategy developed in this section.

“(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—The review from paragraph (1) shall also consider the current state, capability, and feasibility of the commercial space weather sector to provide new and supplemental observations and measurements that may significantly improve space weather forecasting and prediction.

“(3) TRANSMITTAL.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall transmit the integrated strategy and the results of the review required under paragraph (1) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate not later than 1 year after the date of the completion of the survey under section 60601(d)(3). The integrated strategy and its review shall be made publicly available within 30 days of submittal to Congress.

“(d) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after delivery of the review of the integrated strategy in subsection (c)(3), the interagency working group shall develop a plan to implement the integrated strategy, including an estimate of the cost and schedule required for implementation. Upon completion, the interagency working group shall submit the implementation plan to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology and Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Armed Services of the Senate. The implementation plan shall be made publicly available within 30 days of submittal to Congress.

“(e) REEVALUATION.—The Director, in collaboration with the interagency working group, shall update the integrated strategy not later than 1 year after the reevaluation of the user survey from section 60601(d)(3)(F) in accordance with the requirements of subsections (a) through (d).

“§ 60603. Sustaining and advancing critical space weather observations

“(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to—

“(1) establish and sustain a baseline capability for space weather observations and to make such observations and data publicly available; and

“(2) obtain enhanced space weather observations, as practicable, to advance forecasting and prediction capability, as informed by the integrated strategy in section 60602.

“(b) SUSTAINING BASELINE SPACE-BASED OBSERVATIONAL CAPABILITIES.—

“(1) The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall, in cooperation with the European Space Agency and other international and interagency partners, maintain operations of the Solar and Heliospheric Observatory/Large Angle and Spectrometric Coronagraph (referred to in this section as ‘SOHO/LASCO’) for as long as the satellite continues to deliver quality observations.

“(2) The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall prioritize the reception of SOHO/LASCO data.

“(3) The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall maintain, for as long as is practicable, operations of current space-based observational assets, including but not limited to

the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites system, and the Deep Space Climate Observatory.

“(c) BACKUP SPACE-BASED OBSERVATIONAL CAPABILITY.—The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall work with Federal and international partners in order to secure reliable backup baseline capability for near real-time coronal mass ejection imagery, solar wind, solar imaging, coronal imagery, and other relevant observations required to provide space weather forecasts.

“(d) SOHO/LASCO OPERATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN.—The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall develop an operational contingency plan to provide continuous space weather forecasting in the event of an unexpected SOHO/LASCO failure, and prior to the implementation of the backup space-based baseline observational capability in section 60603(c).

“(e) BRIEFING.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the PROSWIFT Act, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the plan to secure reliable backup baseline capability described in subsection (c) and the SOHO/LASCO operational contingency plan developed under subsection (d).

“(f) SUSTAINING GROUND-BASED OBSERVATIONAL CAPABILITY.—The Director of the National Science Foundation, the Director of the United States Geological Survey, the Secretary of the Air Force, and, as practicable in support of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Navy, shall each—

“(1) maintain and improve ground-based observations of the Sun, as necessary and advisable, to help meet the needs identified in the survey under section 60601(d)(3); and

“(2) continue to provide space weather data through ground-based facilities, including radars, lidars, magnetometers, neutron monitors, radio receivers, aurora and airglow imagers, spectrometers, interferometers, and solar observatories.

“(g) CONSIDERATIONS.—In implementing subsections (b), (c), and (d), the Administrators of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Directors of the National Science Foundation and United States Geological Survey, and the Secretaries of the Air Force and the Navy shall prioritize cost-effective and reliable solutions.

“(h) GROUND-BASED OBSERVATIONAL DATA.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall—

“(1) make available to the public key data streams from the platforms and facilities described in subsection (d) for research and to support space weather model development;

“(2) develop experimental models for scientific purposes; and

“(3) support the transition of the experimental models to operations where appropriate.

“(i) ENHANCED SPACE-BASED OBSERVATIONS.—The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, should develop options to build and deploy space-based observational capabilities, beyond the baseline capabilities referenced in subsection (b), that may improve space weather measurements and observations. These supplemental observational capabilities could include commercial solutions,

prize authority, academic partnerships, microsatellites, ground-based instruments, and opportunities to deploy the instrument or instruments as a secondary payload on an upcoming planned launch.

“§ 60604. Research activities

“(a) BASIC RESEARCH.—The Director of the National Science Foundation, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Secretary of Defense, shall—

“(1) continue to carry out basic research on heliophysics, geospace science, and space weather; and

“(2) support competitive, peer-reviewed proposals for conducting research, advancing modeling, and monitoring of space weather and its impacts, including the science goals outlined in decadal surveys in solar and space physics conducted by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

“(b) MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH.—

“(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the multidisciplinary nature of solar and space physics creates funding challenges that require coordination across scientific disciplines and Federal agencies.

“(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that science centers could coordinate multidisciplinary solar and space physics research. The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Director of the National Science Foundation should support competitively awarded grants for multidisciplinary science centers that advance solar and space physics research, including research-to-operations and operations-to-research processes.

“(3) MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH.—The Director of the National Science Foundation, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall each pursue multidisciplinary research in subjects that further the understanding of solar physics, space physics, and space weather.

“(c) SCIENCE MISSIONS.—The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should implement missions that meet the science objectives identified in solar and space physics decadal surveys conducted by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

“(d) RESEARCH TO OPERATIONS; OPERATIONS TO RESEARCH.—The interagency working group shall, upon consideration of the advice of the advisory group, develop formal mechanisms to—

“(1) transition the space weather research findings, models, and capabilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the United States Geological Survey, and other relevant Federal agencies, as appropriate, to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Department of Defense;

“(2) enhance coordination between research modeling centers and forecasting centers; and

“(3) communicate the operational needs of space weather forecasters of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and Department of Defense, as appropriate, to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the United States Geological Survey.

“§ 60605. Space weather data

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Director of the National Science Foundation shall continue to—

“(1) make space weather-related data obtained for scientific research purposes available to space weather forecasters and operations centers; and

“(2) support model development and model applications to space weather forecasting.

“(b) RESEARCH.—The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall make space weather-related data obtained from operational forecasting available for research.

“§ 60606. Space weather knowledge transfer and information exchange

“Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the PROSWIFT Act, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in collaboration with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Director of the National Science Foundation, shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to establish a Space Weather Government-Academic-Commercial Roundtable to facilitate communication and knowledge transfer among Government participants in the space weather interagency working group established under section 60601(c), the academic community, and the commercial space weather sector to—

“(1) facilitate advances in space weather prediction and forecasting;

“(2) increase coordination of space weather research to operations and operations to research; and

“(3) improve preparedness for potential space weather phenomena.

“§ 60607. Pilot program for obtaining commercial sector space weather data

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of the PROSWIFT Act, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration may establish a pilot program under which the Administrator will offer to enter into contracts with one or more entities in the commercial space weather sector for the provision to the Administrator of space weather data generated by such an entity that meets the standards and specifications published under subsection (b).

“(b) DATA STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the PROSWIFT Act, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, may publish standards and specifications for ground-based, ocean-based, air-based, and space-based commercial space weather data and metadata.

“(c) CONTRACTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Within 12 months after the date of transmission of the review of the integrated strategy to Congress under section 60602(c)(3) and taking into account the results of the review, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration may offer to enter, through an open competition, into at least one contract with one or more commercial space weather sector entities capable of providing space weather data that—

“(A) meets the standards and specifications established for providing such data under subsection (b); and

“(B) is provided in a manner that allows the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to calibrate and evaluate the data for use in space weather research and forecasting models of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Department of Defense, or both.

“(2) ASSESSMENT.—If one or more contract is entered into under paragraph (1), not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of the PROSWIFT Act, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall assess, and submit to the Committees on Science, Space, and Tech-

nology and Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Armed Services of the Senate, a report on the extent to which the pilot program has demonstrated data provided under contracts described in paragraph (1) meet the standards and specifications established under subsection (b) and the extent to which the pilot program has demonstrated—

“(A) the viability of assimilating the commercially provided data into National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration space weather research and forecasting models;

“(B) whether, and by how much, the data so provided add value to space weather forecasts of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Department of Defense; and

“(C) the accuracy, quality, timeliness, validity, reliability, usability, information technology security, and cost-effectiveness of obtaining commercial space weather data from commercial sector providers.

“§ 60608. Space weather benchmarks

“The interagency working group established under section 60601(c) shall periodically review and update the benchmarks described in the report of the National Science and Technology Council entitled ‘Space Weather Phase 1 Benchmarks’ and dated June 2018, as necessary, based on—

“(1) any significant new data or advances in scientific understanding that become available; or

“(2) the evolving needs of entities impacted by space weather phenomena.”

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of chapters of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding after the item relating to chapter 605 the following:

“606. Space Weather 60601”.

(2) Section 809 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18388) and the item relating to that section in the table of contents under section 1(b) of that Act (Public Law 111-267; 124 Stat. 2806) are repealed.

DISCHARGE AND REFERRAL—S.

4187

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 4187 be discharged from the Committee on Environment and Public Works and be referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SPACE WEATHER RESEARCH AND FORECASTING ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 322, S. 881.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 881) to improve understanding and forecasting of space weather events, and for other purposes.

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 ask unanimous consent that the Peters

substitute amendment at the desk be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, 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 amendment (No. 2498), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

PERMITTING THE REMAINS OF THE HONORABLE JOHN LEWIS, LATE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA, TO LIE IN STATE IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 105, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 105) permitting the remains of the Honorable John Lewis, late a Representative from the State of Georgia, to lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to 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 concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 105) was agreed to.

DIRECTING THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL TO TRANSFER THE CATAFALQUE SITUATED IN THE EXHIBITION HALL OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER TO THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH SERVICES CONDUCTED FOR THE HONORABLE JOHN LEWIS, LATE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 106, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the title of the concurrent resolution.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 106) directing the Architect of the Capitol to transfer the catafalque situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center to

the rotunda of the Capitol for use in connection with services conducted for the Honorable John Lewis, late a Representative from the State of Georgia.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to 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 concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 106) was agreed to.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JULY 28, 2020

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Tuesday, July 28; further, that following the prayer 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 be closed; further, that following leader remarks, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Joseph nomination, under the previous order; finally, that following the cloture vote on the Wade nomination, the Senate recess until 2:15 to allow for the weekly conference meetings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent it stand adjourned under the previous order following the remarks of Senators Coons and Whitehouse.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

REMEMBERING STEPHEN D. SUSMAN

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, on the day that we are remembering our dear friend and colleague John Lewis, "someone who got in good trouble, someone who got in the way," I rise to join with my colleague from the State of Rhode Island to offer tribute to a dear friend who also knew how to get in good trouble and get in the way.

Our friend Steve Susman of Houston, TX, at age 79, passed away on July 14 after sustaining serious injuries from a cycling accident and suffering from COVID-19. Steve will be remembered by all he inspired as one of the greatest trial attorneys ever in the United States. Steve is someone who, with incredible skill, prepared painstakingly, mastering the facts, so that he could back up every single thing he said in front of a jury.

When it came to courtrooms, it is said that Steve was the smartest guy in the room, but he also believed deeply in teaching young lawyers trial skills. And unlike many famous and leading trial attorneys, he was happy to share the spotlight with younger lawyers—in fact, insisted on it. Two of those younger lawyers happen to be friends of mine from law school, Jonathan Ross and Andrew Golub, who first introduced me to Steve and gave me the joy of getting to know him and all who practiced with him.

Steve was passionate about law and justice. He spent his entire life thinking and talking about and working for ways to improve the system of civil justice in America. Motivated by a deep passion for the law, he fought to improve our system and was a crusader. Respected broadly for his leadership and his ability to achieve justice for his clients, Steve is someone who left a lasting impact on his community and our country.

His incredible generosity to Yale University, to the University of Texas Law School, to the NYU Law School Civil Jury Project, and to the Anti-Defamation League, among many others, will be remembered for years and years to come. Steve had boundless energy, deep affection for his family, and a passionate commitment to the law.

This is a difficult time for his family, his friends, his colleagues, and his loved ones. I want to give my special condolences to his wife, Ellen; his children, Harry, Stacy, Whitney, and Amanda; his brother, Tommy; and his eight grandchildren. I share with them my deepest and sincere condolences in the passing of this lion of the law. We will not see his like again.

I yield the floor to my colleague from Rhode Island.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague from Delaware here to offer a Senate floor farewell to our friend Steve Susman. He was a very big personality, but unlike a lot of very big personalities, it was never all about him. He wasn't pushing people away with the size of his personality. He was enveloping them with the size of his personality, and I was one who was fortunate to be so enveloped. We became friends, and I will miss him.

To Ellen and to their children, to his brother, Tom, who gave such beautiful remarks at the electronic service for Steve the other day, I want to say thank you.

I just want to tell one story, but the story will not make sense if you don't understand what a big deal Steve Susman was. If you don't understand that he was the main partner of Susman Godfrey, which by many lights is the best and biggest litigation firm in the United States of America. His name is on that firm. His name is on thousands of pleadings filed by that firm in cases all around the country. He is a person

who had gravitas as a lawyer and who lived before judges and needed to make sure he kept their good will and respect.

Now, for a lot of people, that would have meant taking no chances—not for Steve. I have a practice, from time to time, in the Senate, of writing Supreme Court amicus briefs as an amicus curiae—a friend of the court and not the party. The Court rules allow me both to express their views on the law and on the background facts in cases—those people are called friends of the court—and I have filed those briefs over and over again. They are not the usual friend-of-the-court brief. Let's just say that.

I believe that as a U.S. Senator, I best show my respect for the Court and the Justices by being candid with them about where I think they have made grievous mistakes or where they have been led astray.

So these are not your ordinary briefs. This one was about the Consumer Financial Protection Board, and I focused on the favor-seeking interests that caused the underlying 2008 meltdown and how those same favor-seeking interests were interested in undoing the Consumer Financial Protection Board so they could get back to the same mischief again. I talked about the dangers of corruption from those interests. Well, those are powerful interests. To talk about them in that way in an amicus brief is not nothing.

Now, the brief talks about the fake notion of freedom that some espouse, which is, for instance, the freedom to pollute as opposed to the freedom to have a clean river free of the pollution. That freedom—the freedom to harm consumers—that freedom is a fake and wrong freedom, and we said so quite clearly in this brief. We talked about the value of regulation that we have clean air and water, that we have safe pharmaceuticals, that we have an orderly economy, and that people are not cheated in stock swindles because we have a regulatory system that has knowledgeable people in it who devote

their careers to looking out for the public against very clever and often wily special interests.

We push back hard on the notion that deregulation is a great asset. In fact, we pointed out that the failures of regulation have almost always occurred when the regulated interest got too much control over the regulator and got into the mischief business through the regulator, but honest regulation has been almost always a virtue for our country.

We went after this thing called the unitary executive theory and showed how it had been cooked up in corporate rightwing hothouses. This thing had come through like an assembly line of billionaire-funded rightwing phony front groups to propagate itself out into the world and tried to get some legitimacy as a legal theory, and we went through the whole history of that. That is pretty rough stuff because people put a lot of money into trying to cook up this unitary executive theory.

Last week, we pointed out that the judicial selection process that is going on around here right now is directly related to the deregulation process. The judges are being picked by special interests so they will rule against regulation and give special interests a break and they can pollute and cheat and harm people to a greater degree than they would with strong regulators. That was a point that we made in this brief. And, by the way, I quoted Trump's legal counsel, Don McGahn, who actually said this. It is not like we were making it up. He called them two sides of the same coin—fill the court with judges who hate regulation and let the big industries deregulate and have more freedom to harm.

And, finally, we did something that I have not done before in a brief, but because there is so much special interest money floating around in the Supreme Court and because there is so much mischief swirling around it, we actually put an appendix into the brief at the end that looked at some of the

other amici who had showed up to show how often they were funded by the same secretive groups and how many of them were basically tentacles of the same creature, and we backed that up with research showing one by one how they had been funded and sourced thoroughly.

This was not your usual Supreme Court brief. Why do I dwell on this brief? Because here is the name on it: Brief of Amici Curiae, U.S. Senator SHELDON WHITEHOUSE, RICHARD BLUMENTHAL, MAZIE HIRONO in Support of Court-Appointed Amicus Curiae, Stephen D. Susman, Counsel of Record. Like the thousands of pleadings that bear Steve Susman's name, so did this brief.

He took a chance to sign on a brief that was written the way we wrote this one. He did not mind. He knew that what we were saying was right. He was willing to put his name behind that, even though it might have caused blowback because that is the kind of man he was, and I will miss that. We have too little of that in this country these days, and, Steve, God speed.

I yield the floor.

Mr. COONS. So our respect to Steve Susman, a man of rare courage.

With that, I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:12 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, July 28, 2020, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate July 27, 2020:

THE JUDICIARY

WILLIAM SCOTT HARDY, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF ROY "SWEDE"
BOREEN'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Roy "Swede" Boreen and wish him a very happy 100th birthday.

The attack on Pearl Harbor was an event that not only shaped the course of our country but the lives of many Americans, including Mr. Boreen. When Pearl Harbor was attacked on December 7, 1941, he was one of the many heroes who reported for duty on the USS *Oklahoma* (BB-37). A shopkeeper with the United States Navy, Mr. Boreen was the only survivor from the battleship's pay office. For over two decades, he showed endless bravery and courage in his pursuit of peace across the globe.

After completing active duty, Mr. Boreen moved to Virginia with his wife, Cora Evans, and began a successful career in the electronics industry. They both enjoyed a round of golf and in 1982, settled in Pinehurst, North Carolina. As a couple they were seen regularly on the courses in and around our community and volunteered at the Sandhills Food Bank, Sandhills Little Theatre, and numerous golf tournaments.

Mr. Boreen was born on July 30, 1920 and represents the best our nation has to offer. I am proud to join our community today in honoring all that he has accomplished over the last 100 years.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in thanking Roy "Swede" Boreen for his service and wishing him a happy 100th birthday.

JOSEPH W. DEVINE

HON. DONALD NORCROSS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and commend Washington Township, New Jersey resident Joseph W. Devine on his outstanding leadership.

Joseph Devine and his wife, Dina Devine, live in Washington Township, New Jersey and are proud parents to their two married daughters. Joseph attended La Salle University where he first obtained his Bachelor of Science and went on to earn his MBA from St. Joseph's University. From 2013–2020, Joe served as President and Chief Experience Officer for Jefferson Health of New Jersey. He also diligently served as Chair of the Board of the Chamber of Commerce of South Jersey, Executive Club Chairman of the Gloucester County Chamber of Commerce and as a Commissioner of the South Jersey Transportation Authority where his responsibilities included ensuring safe public transportation and

transportation projects to support the economy of Southern New Jersey.

Formerly known as Kennedy Health Alliance, Jefferson Health New Jersey's Primary and Specialty Care network of medical practices grew significantly under Joe's leadership to more than 200 care providers based at over 40 South Jersey locations since 2013. As a former "Heart of Gold" recipient from the Wigs and Wishes Foundation in 2017, Joe strives to promote safe, high-quality patient care and a strong, caring, working community. During his time as President, Jefferson Health New Jersey was named "Top Workplace" by Philly.com five times between 2013 and 2018.

Jefferson Health has achieved countless systemwide achievements under Joe's leadership. In 2015, Jefferson received a \$1.4 million grant from the New Jersey Department of Health to facilitate a more veteran and military friendly network of integrated care within the state. Under his presidency in 2016, Jefferson Health was the only hospital nationwide to receive the Sepsis Hero National Award from the Sepsis Alliance. To grow and create opportunities for employees and community members, Jefferson Health in New Jersey became the first hospital system in the state to establish an internship-to-employment program, Project SEARCH, for young adults with disabilities.

Joe's outstanding leadership was also individually recognized for a wide variety of achievements throughout his career. Some of his many awards include Joe's "Corporate Diversity Award" from the Gloucester County NAACP in 2013, the Garden State Council Boy Scouts of America's "Distinguished Citizens Award" in 2014, and the "Signum Fidei Medal" in 2016 from Joe's alma mater, La Salle University. Joe's character and dedication to his community is well recognized and respected.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in honoring Joseph Devine for his unrelenting commitment to bettering his community and using his outstanding influence and leadership skills to make meaningful and lasting change for our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARKWAYNE MULLIN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Mr. MULLIN. Madam Speaker, I was not present the week of July 20–24, 2020 on account of supporting my son's continuing recovery.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 139; NAY on Roll Call No. 140; NAY on Roll Call No. 141; NAY on Roll Call No. 142; YEA on Roll Call No. 143; NAY on Roll Call No. 144; NAY on Roll Call No. 145; NAY on Roll Call No. 146; NAY on Roll Call No. 147; NAY on Roll Call No. 148; NAY on Roll Call No. 149; NAY on Roll Call

No. 150; YEA on Roll Call No. 151; NAY on Roll Call No. 152; NAY on Roll Call No. 153; NAY on Roll Call No. 154; NAY on Roll Call No. 155; NAY on Roll Call No. 156; NAY on Roll Call No. 157; NAY on Roll Call No. 158; YEA on Roll Call No. 159; NAY on Roll Call No. 160; YEA on Roll Call No. 161; YEA on Roll Call No. 162; NAY on Roll Call No. 163; YEA on Roll Call No. 164; YEA on Roll Call No. 165; and NAY on Roll Call No. 166.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOHN
LEWIS

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay homage to John Robert Lewis and his remarkable life as we mourn his passing on July 17th.

John Lewis was my trusted friend and colleague and his passing leaves me, my colleagues, and our entire nation with an aching sadness. He was an icon, the tireless champion for justice, equality, civil rights, and human rights. He fought for the most vulnerable in our society and never stopped working to perfect our union.

John Lewis shaped the course of history in America. Profoundly moved by the Montgomery bus boycott as a young man which he said "changed my life more than any other event before or since," he threw his mind and body into the civil rights movement to advocate for equal access to jobs, housing, education, health care, public accommodations, and voting rights.

John recognized at a young age the transformative power of knowledge and education to build a better life and a better world for himself and others. He loved school and vividly remembered the hope he felt after the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* requiring public schools to desegregate. He dreamed of attending Troy State University and first met Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1958 when he attempted to desegregate the university. He would remain a fearless advocate of Dr. King's Beloved Community for the rest of his life.

John was a man of extraordinary faith . . . faith in God, faith in the country he loved and served with passion, and faith in the inherent goodness in all of us. He began preaching at a young age and after graduating high school he enrolled in the American Baptist Theological Seminary in Nashville and was ordained a Baptist minister. While in Nashville, he was introduced to the concept of civil disobedience and "redemptive suffering" and helped organize sit-ins to desegregate public accommodations. His efforts served as a catalyst for Nashville to become the first southern city to integrate its lunch counters.

John went on to become a founding member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating

• 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.

Committee and once again demonstrated his courage by becoming one of the 13 original Freedom Riders, allowing himself to be beaten and jailed in pursuit of justice while remaining true to nonviolence. He was one of the 'Big Six' who helped organize the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in 1963 and pushed the Kennedy Administration to take up the cause of civil rights.

John Lewis revered the sanctity of the right to vote and he was willing to die for it. He was at the vanguard of the struggle for equal voting rights and made history during the Selma to Montgomery marches when he led activists across the Edmund Pettus Bridge and was savagely beaten during 'Bloody Sunday.' Eight days later, President Lyndon Johnson addressed a Joint Session of Congress to call for the passage of the Voting Rights Act which would be signed into law within five months.

John Lewis continued his fight for justice during his entire service of over 30 years in the House of Representatives where he championed equal education, affordable health care, gun control, economic opportunity and equal rights. I'm enormously proud and deeply grateful to have served with him and I will always treasure our time together as colleagues.

As a Co-Chair of the Congressional Caucus on the Deadliest Cancers, I will offer an amendment next week to increase funding for Pancreatic Cancer research, the disease that claimed John, in loving memory of him. John Lewis was the living embodiment of courage and conviction, and a hero to tens of millions of Americans. He was a humble and kind man who served the public with honesty and integrity. He was a holy man who worked every day to perfect our union and now he is perfecting heaven where he was welcomed by Dr. King. Future generations will be inspired by his faith, his courage, and his vision of equality for all God's children which has strengthened and bettered the nation he so loved.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB GIBBS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Mr. GIBBS. Madam Speaker, due to a medical appointment, I was unable to vote on July 24, 2020. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 162; NAY on Roll Call No. 163; YEA on Roll Call No. 164; YEA on Roll Call No. 165; and NAY on Roll Call No. 166.

FY 2021 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. BRADLEY SCOTT SCHNEIDER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of the Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).

This year's NDAA provides our nation's service members with the resources they need to succeed and upholds the values and pro-

pects the interests of our nation with important investments in people, equipment and infrastructure.

In addition to paying our troops, getting them the gear they need, and "providing for the common defense," this year's NDAA goes above and beyond. It makes sure that we are preparing for future pandemics, it creates a more inclusive military by establishing a new Chief Diversity Officer, and it takes on climate change.

Two other important areas of investment are supporting veterans transitioning to civilian life and fighting domestic terror.

Importantly, I want to highlight two provisions that I appreciate are included in this bill.

The first is formally codifying the proven Boots to Business training program. Now more than ever, Boots to Business is invaluable for servicemembers transitioning into civilian life and a struggling economy. It's already trained more than 100,000 servicemembers on the essentials of entrepreneurship and business management. This Obama-era program would be codified into law through this amendment.

Now turning to my second amendment. For some time now, I have been working to enhance the federal government's efforts to combat domestic terrorism, specifically through my bill, the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2020.

Domestic terrorism, and in particular far-right extremism, is a growing threat to our nation. Concerningly, and our military is not exempt from this problem.

The military has grappled with extremists, including White supremacist and neo-Nazi, infiltration of their ranks for some time.

We saw both active duty and former service members playing a prominent role in the disturbing violence at the White Supremacist Charlottesville rally.

And despite statements from military leaders at the time condemning these actions, recent events highlight the need to address this issue urgently.

Recent arrests of individuals with ties to the Boogaloo Movement—an extremist organization seeking a second Civil War—include Staff Sergeant Steven Carrillo.

Private First Class Shandon Simpson participated in neo-Nazi forums.

And Private Ethan Melzer is charged with sharing classified information to a neo-Nazi group in order to plan an attack on his own unit.

We cannot let this insidious contamination continue. This year's NDAA will include my amendment to strengthen reporting on extremist activity in the military. We need to fully understand the problem to effectively combat it and root out extremism in the military.

While I will continue to seek passage of my Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2020, I am pleased we are taking steps forward with this NDAA with respect to combating extremism in the military and ensuring the safety of all Americans.

I have been working hard on these priorities to take care of our service members returning home and to root out extremism and hate. So I'm pleased that these initiatives have been included in this essential piece of legislation.

HONORING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF TERRY SLOAN

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Terry Sloan for thirty-two years of federal service, including five years as the National Records Center Director within the Department of Homeland Security's United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Prior to joining USCIS in 2008, Ms. Sloan held various legal and leadership positions within the Department of Defense and the Department of Commerce. Recognized as an outstanding public servant throughout her illustrious career, Ms. Sloan's long list of accomplishments have been celebrated with several prestigious awards, including the Department of the Army Civilian Service Achievement Medal. Once named the USCIS Manager of the Year, Ms. Sloan was appointed to the Senior Executive Service in 2015, making her a civil-service equivalent to a general officer within the United States military. Having served the US, federal government for over three decades, including a half-decade at the helm of the USCIS National Records Center, Ms. Sloan's example of leadership and public service is well-worth reflecting upon.

Lee's Summit, Missouri became home to the USCIS National Records Center in 1999, when the country's most extensive collection of immigrant records was moved to a limestone cave sixty feet below ground. Currently holding nearly sixty-million immigrant files, another one-and-a-half million records are added each year to the countless shelves within this four-hundred-and-fifty-thousand square foot repository. Among these, the National Records Center houses the immigration files belonging to highly acclaimed cultural icons who immigrated to the United States, including John Lennon, Salvador Dali, and Elizabeth Taylor. Receiving over six hundred FOIA requests each day, the USCIS National Records Center documents contain our country's immigration history through the eyes of individual immigrants who journeyed across the globe before stepping foot on American shores. As new files arrive at the National Records Center by the truckload, the eight hundred employees and contractors employed within the vast facility work around the clock to retrieve documents needed to determine immigrant status for granting government benefits.

As the Director of the USCIS National Records Center, Ms. Sloan had the profound responsibility of managing this immense, ever-growing repository to ensure that the history of immigration to the United States is properly archived, made accessible to the public, and preserved for future generations. In 2016, while serving as the National Records Center's Director, Ms. Sloan oversaw efforts to locate photographs of five immigrants who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center. For fifteen years, it had proved impossible to find images of these five individuals. However, when Ms. Sloan and the team she oversaw was put to the task, portraits of all five victims were quickly discovered and then shipped to the National September 11 Memorial and Museum for public display—a

striking testament to the record center's archival excellence. Ms. Sloan has promoted innovation and efficiency through strategic initiatives such as document digitization, the proactive disclosure of records, and the use of modern case-processing technology. Ms. Sloan championed the Freedom of Information Act Immigration Records System, otherwise known as FIRST—the only government-used, end-to-end, automated, electronic FOIA system that allows users to submit and track FOIA requests and receive their documents digitally.

Madam Speaker, please join me in commemorating thirty-two years of public service from Ms. Terry Sloan. At the base of the Statue of Liberty, a poem written by Emma Lazarus welcomes people from all lands with the promise of the United States. "Give me your tired, your poor, / Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, / The wretched refuse of your teeming shore," the poem reads. Thanks to the service of Ms. Terry Sloan, the millions of people who embraced those words as they made way to America will have their history preserved for future generations of scholars, authors, genealogists, and curious descendants.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN
OPERATIONS, AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 23, 2020

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following exchange of correspondence between myself, House Appropriations Committee Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee Chair BETTY MCCOLLUM, and Ranking Member DAVID JOYCE.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 23, 2020.

Chair BETTY MCCOLLUM,
Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, DC.

Ranking Member DAVE JOYCE,
Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR MCCOLLUM AND RANKING MEMBER JOYCE: I want to thank you for your work on the Fiscal Year 2021 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriations bill, particularly your inclusion of language that transitions the 105(l) Lease Program to an indefinite appropriation for such sums that are necessary. Funding the 105(l) Lease Program in this manner will uphold the federal government's trust responsibility to Alaska Natives and American Indians and support village clinics in Alaska that rely greatly on the program.

I write today about a provision in the bill that would limit the federal compensation for leases under the program to portions of tribal facilities that are "necessary for the operation of the Federal programs under the lease." Many tribal clinics and hospitals in Alaska provide health care services to non-Natives in addition to Native beneficiaries. This is a vital service because often the tribal clinic is the only health care provider in

a village, and most villages are not connected to the road system. By providing service to non-Natives, these clinics are improving the health outcomes for Natives both by preventing the spread of COVID-19 and other illnesses and by affording the clinics a broader financial base.

I am concerned that the limiting provision could potentially negatively impact the operation of 105(l) leases in my state. I also note that there is pending litigation regarding this topic.

Given our strong working relationship, I respectfully request your help in addressing this issue in final Fiscal Year 2021 appropriations legislation.

Sincerely,

DON YOUNG,
Congressman for all Alaska.

JULY 23, 2020.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN YOUNG: Thank you for your letter regarding Tribal leases in Section 433 of the State, Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Rural Development, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2021 (H.R. 7608). Like you, we remain steadfast in our commitment to supporting Tribes' right to enter into facility lease agreements pursuant to section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, as amended (P.L. 93-638). We appreciate you bringing this issue to our attention, and we would be happy to continue discussions with you on this provision as the bill moves through the process to enactment.

Sincerely,

BETTY MCCOLLUM,
Chair, Subcommittee
on Interior, Environment,
and Related
Agencies.

DAVID P. JOYCE,
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.

HONORING LARRY HYDE

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Larry Hyde, the 2020 Napa Valley Grower of the Year.

After attending the University of California at Berkeley for political science and the University of California at Davis for chemistry, Mr. Hyde began his career in the wine community as a vineyard crew supervisor at Ridge Vineyard. Over the next decade, he worked for several prestigious vineyards, including Gallo, Cuvaision, Stag's Leap, Robert Mondavi, and Joseph Phelps Vineyards. In 1979, he established Hyde Vineyards in Napa. Originally 72 acres, Hyde Vineyards has grown to nearly 200 acres and produces more than 15 vineyard designated wines.

Mr. Hyde's contributions to the wine community extends beyond the confines of his vineyard. His leadership within the industry is exemplary, having served as a director of the Napa County Farm Bureau, a founding director of the Carneros Quality Alliance, and a

board member of the Napa Valley Grap growers. He has also worked with the County of Napa to implement plans to eradicate invasive pests that threaten vineyards across the region.

Perhaps the best testament to Mr. Hyde's dedication to his fellow viticulturists is his extensive work with the University of California at Davis' Foundation Plant Services. For years, he has helped the FPS map plant material from historic California vineyards and gather plant material from his own vineyard to be classified. Because of his efforts, more than 45 different clones of grapes have been preserved by FPS, many of which would have been lost without him.

Madam Speaker, Mr. Hyde is a community member we should all strive to be. His passion for viticulture and dedication to his fellow viticulturalists makes him deserving of the title of Napa Valley Grower of the Year. It is therefore fitting and proper that we honor Larry Hyde here today.

ENGELBERT A. ANDL

HON. DONALD NORCROSS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Maple Shade, New Jersey resident Engelbert A. Andl.

Engelbert A. Andl was born in Bakowjako, Hungary on October 26, 1935. He immigrated to the United States of America where he has been a lifelong resident of Maple Shade, New Jersey ever since.

At the age of 26, Engelbert Andl proudly served in the United States Army from 1961 to 1965. After his service, he became the co-owner of Edsamm Machine Shop in Maple Shade. Bert was very active in his community and served as president of the German Men's Club and was a member of The Hansa Club. In addition, he and his wife were also members of the congregation of the Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church. In his free time, he loved to play cards and enjoyed traveling.

Engelbert A. Andl was the devoted husband to the late Mary Andl. He is survived by his two sons Joseph and Steven (MariJean) Andl, and his four grandchildren Michelle, Christyanna, Victoria, and Joshua. He was a beloved brother to Francis (Imre) Markus, Maria (the late Paul) Olshanski, John (Denise) Andl, and Stephen Andl and will be missed as the beloved uncle to many nieces and nephews.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in honoring the late Mr. Engelbert A. Andl, of Maple Shade, New Jersey, a dedicated veteran and celebrated member of the community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NORMA J. TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Mrs. TORRES of California. Madam Speaker, during Roll Call Vote Number 163 on H.R.

7608, I mistakenly recorded my vote as Nay when I should have voted Yea.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB GIBBS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Mr. GIBBS. Madam Speaker, due to a medical appointment, I was unable to vote on July 23, 2020. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 159, NAY on Roll Call No. 160, and YEA on Roll Call No. 161.

HONORING CARMEN CASTELLANO

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the many contributions of Carmen Castellano to educational, philanthropic, and artistic pursuits in our San Jose community. Carmen has passed away at the age of 81 and is survived by her husband, Al, and their three children, Maria, Armando, and Carmela. This loss is deeply felt across our community.

Carmen was born in Watsonville and graduated from Moreland Notre Dame High School, later completing the Executive Secretary program at Heald Business College. She worked as an Executive Secretary at Cabrillo College. I first met her when she worked as an administrative secretary and office manager at San Jose City College which she did for 33 years. During her time at City College, she was president of the classified employees' senate and co-founded the Latino Education Association. For her support of San Jose City College, the school named its arts center after her in 2012.

I've never been a big fan of the California lottery, but it was wonderful and exciting when Carmen and Al won hundreds of millions in the lottery. It couldn't have happened to a nicer couple. When I knew Carmen and Al before the lottery win, I knew them as a team that was constantly volunteering for the community. I have very fond memories of the hours they dedicated to raising college scholarship money with the American GI Forum. It wasn't a surprise to me, then, that they took the lottery winnings and used them for good in our community.

Almost immediately after their win, Carmen and Al formed the Castellano Family Foundation and started directing grants in support of Santa Clara County causes. They focused their Foundation on the Arts and Latino organizations, and it served to amplify artistic voices in our community. Through the Foundation, they helped fund a black-box theater at the MACLA gallery in downtown San Jose, the Castellano Playhouse, and, among many others, provided support to Cinequest, Teatro Vision, San Jose Jazz, and Los Lupeños de San Jose. The City of San Jose honored Carmen and Al for their work with the creative community with the Cornerstone of the Arts Award in 2015.

In addition to the Castellano Family Foundation, Carmen was active on several Boards

throughout the years, including the Board of the National Association of Latino Arts and Culture and the Latina Coalition of Silicon Valley, as well as the Santa Clara County Office of Education's Artspiration initiative steering committee. Admirably, Carmen pushed every organization that she worked with toward diversity and inclusion—toward equity. For many, she has been a role model and a beacon. Her legacy helps fuel the work that is still cut out for all of us in San Jose.

Madam Speaker, it is a privilege to recognize and commend Carmen Castellano for her unwavering commitment to the vibrancy of our community. We miss her greatly.

CRITICAL NEED FOR DIRECT, FLEXIBLE, LOCALITY ASSISTANCE

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise to shine a light on the critical need for equitable, direct, and flexible locality assistance in upcoming COVID relief legislation in the face of the dire COVID-19 economic and public health crisis. Locality revenues have fallen precipitously, forcing communities to make overwhelmingly difficult decisions, including to furlough emergency first responders who are needed now more than ever.

Due to Republican provisions that diverted CARES Act locality assistance largely to state capitals, hardworking communities under 500,000 across the nation and Northern Ohio were severely shortchanged. These provisions largely favored financial power and capital centers leaving Main Street communities behind. The rich get richer and the poor get poorer. Welcome to the Trump Swamp.

I include in the RECORD an OPED I wrote to shine a light on these concerning provisions.

In response, the Democratic House took action and passed the HEROES Act to provide direct assistance to every locality. Every municipality would receive assistance for two fiscal years based on a modified CDBG formula, and all counties would receive a population-based allocation.

While this critical legislation passed the House of Representatives in May, it continues to languish in the Senate still awaiting action. I call on our Republican colleagues in the Senate and the Trump Administration to take action now. Too much is at stake for more handwringing.

THE CARES CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND—A ROBIN HOOD PLAN FOR THE RICH (By Congresswoman Marcy Kaptur)

In this important Presidential election year, let me define a key difference between Republicans and Democrats. Democrats fight for all people. Republicans don't. That is why Democrats created Social Security and Medicare for every American. That is why Democrats are fighting to pass the HEROES Act (H.R. 6800) to help all people in communities impacted by the COVID-19 recession. Republicans are not. Every American can gauge the fairness or unfairness of the Republican-drafted CARES Act (H.R. 748) vs. the Democratic-drafted HEROES bill by their return of your tax dollars to help your community.

Despite the proportionally higher COVID-19 infection rates in the time of greatest

human need, the majority of northern Ohio communities I represent like Cleveland, Lorain, Sandusky, and Toledo got nothing that can be described as fair or proportionate from the CARES Act. How can this be as Donald Trump kicked off his 2020 campaign in northern Ohio in Toledo on January 9, 2020? He made countless promises to help the City and its people. He promised his audience steel jobs were back at nearby Lorain mills, which was an outright falsehood.

Let's do a bit of simple math. If \$150 billion of the CARES State/Local Coronavirus Relief Fund were divided equally per capita based on U.S. population in each jurisdiction, every community in our nation would be receiving close to \$454.50 per person times the population of that community. In a fair allocation formula, that amount of funding would be multiplied by the population of the jurisdiction (based on the most recent Census data) to obtain a fair share of federal CARES support to your community. If your community, for example, has a population of 100 people, your community would get back \$45,450 to help preserve your emergency coverage or pay your community's part time doctor.

In Lorain, with a population of 64,000, this would equal \$29 million. Instead, Lorain gets \$0. In Cleveland, with a population of 384,000, this would equal \$174 million. Instead Cleveland gets \$0.

Mind you, our communities were not the only ones completely shortchanged. In Flint, Michigan with a population of 96,000, a fair allocation would return \$44 million. Instead, Flint gets \$0. In Pittsburgh, PA with a population of 301,048, a fair return would be \$137 million. Instead, Pittsburgh gets \$0. Gary, IN with a population of 75,000, should have received \$34 million. Instead, Gary gets \$0. Duluth, MN has a population of 86,000, and should have received \$39 million. Instead, Duluth gets \$0. Des Moines, IA has a population of 217,000, and should have received \$99 million. Instead, it gets \$0. Little Rock, AR, with a population of 198,000, should have received \$90 million. Instead, it gets \$0. Jackson, MS has a population of 164,422. Its fair share would have been \$75 million, yet it got \$0. The list of losers across the Heartland and South is long: Peoria, St. Louis, Kenosha, Charleston, Des Moines, New Orleans, Selma, Birmingham, St. Paul, Grand Rapids, Nashville, and many others.

Senate Republicans drafted a Robin Hood bill for the rich. Their numbers-juggling took from struggling communities and transferred funds to the richest. The Trump formula tilts heavily against Main Street America. It diverts critical funds to financial power and capital city centers, and essentially metropolises with over 500,000 persons. For example, New York City received \$1.45 billion. San Francisco \$154 million, and Chicago \$469 million. Based on an equitable, per capita distribution of CARES Coronavirus Relief Funds, each Congressional District should have received close to \$345 million. Instead, while districts with the highest median income were taken care of, those with the lowest median incomes clearly lost out. In fact, the urban district I represent ranks 403 out of 435 congressional districts in median income per household, and received nothing that could be considered fair. Of the top 30 wealthiest Congressional Districts, all but two received a handsome allocation. Yet, for the bottom 86 Districts, only 20 received something close to equitable. The rich get richer and the poor get poorer. Welcome to the Trump swamp.

Further, due to provisions included in the CARES Act by Republican Senators and the White House, over \$87.5 billion in CARES funding is slated directly to a majority of

Republican controlled State capitals to distribute. To be exact, 59% of all State legislatures controlled by Republicans will redistribute your tax dollars. As a result, state governments will determine through a lopsided political process, which communities do and don't receive federal relief dollars.

For example, a recent Ohio Senate Bill (S.B. 310) proposes to distribute only 7.7% of its \$4.533 billion federal allocation to localities, which translates to \$29.90 per capita vs. a fair allocation of \$454.50 per capita from the CARES Act. At a time of such national stress, how repugnant is this Republican un-

equal distribution. In effect, communities across Northern Ohio are being shortchanged and losing millions of dollars: Cleveland (–\$163 million), Toledo (–\$117 million), Lorain (–\$27 million), Lakewood (–\$22 million), and Parma (–\$33.4 million).

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO COMMUNITIES, CARES VS. HEROES ACT

Locality	CARES Locality Allocations	CARES Equal Per Capita Allocations (Theoretical)	Estimated Ohio Allocations (S.B. 310 Pending)	FY20 Estimated HEROES Allocations	FY21 Estimated HEROES Allocations
Toledo	\$0	\$124,976,138	\$10,078,625	\$362,033,245	\$181,016,622
Sandusky	\$0	\$11,232,513	\$509,672	\$35,551,881	\$17,775,940
Lorain	\$0	\$29,100,726	\$3,305,501	\$58,997,836	\$29,498,918
Parma	\$0	\$35,792,330	\$2,388,115	\$46,518,935	\$23,259,467
Lakewood	\$0	\$23,508,558	\$2,352,577	\$96,486,908	\$48,243,454
Cleveland	\$0	\$174,433,919	\$31,665,995	\$1,038,682,671	\$519,341,336
Cincinnati	\$0	\$137,533,974	\$15,659,518	\$559,404,059	\$279,702,030
Dayton	\$0	\$63,920,880	\$8,095,038	\$282,218,173	\$141,109,087
Youngstown	\$0	\$29,523,411	\$1,967,717	\$170,034,169	\$85,017,085
Akron	\$0	\$89,993,727	\$8,012,136	\$294,247,102	\$147,123,551

In the CARES Act, Republican rural, and small states were also guaranteed \$1.5 billion regardless of their population, or COVID infection rates. When topline CARES states/locality funding is analyzed and the allocation divided evenly by population, Ohio received an average \$388 per capita. Yet, Republican states like South Dakota received \$1,413 per capita, Alaska received \$1,709, Wyoming \$2,160, and North Dakota \$1,640. How is a hard-working Ohioan from a community that has already suffered deindustrialization and outsourcing worth less than other Americans?

CARES ACT STATE PER CAPITA ALLOCATIONS

State	Per Capita CARES Act Funding Allocation
Ohio	\$388
Alaska	\$1,709
North Dakota	\$1,640
South Dakota	\$1,413
Idaho	\$699
Nebraska	\$646
Wyoming	\$2,160
Delaware	\$1,284
Montana	\$1,170
Kansas	\$429
Maine	\$930
West Virginia	\$697
Mississippi	\$420

To address these grievous injustices, I led an effort to request Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin to certify “Locality” assistance of northern Ohio’s two economic regions whose population does exceed 500,000 persons—the Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency’s (NOACA) and Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments’ (TMACOG). Secretary Mnuchin dismissed the requests out of hand stating, “Treasury relied on data from the U.S. Census Bureau.” Our regions should qualify by any reasonable measure of economic performance, COVID-19, and population distribution.

In effect, the CARES Act authorizes the disbursement of an enormous sum of money back to only some communities, but not all. The bill picks winners and losers. It does not give equal amounts based on population and certainly not need. It is very lopsided. By contrast, the HEROES Act leaves no community out. This bill would provide a fairer allocation to municipalities for two fiscal years based on a modified Community Development Block Grant formula. All counties would receive direct funding based on population. While this legislation has passed the House of Representatives, it is sitting in the Senate and awaiting action.

Democratic Ways and Means Chairman Richard Neal best summed up Democratic dismay: “Remember, Democrats control only one half of one third of the government of

the United States.” The American people now must keep their eyes peeled on the Republican Senate and their state legislatures. Otherwise, millions of Americans are going to face their municipalities declaring bankruptcy with the massive furloughing of police officers, firefighters, emergency service personnel, and other first responders. Bankruptcy of America’s communities may be Senator Mitch McConnell’s solution. That is barbarian. We owe a fair shake to the American people in all our communities. Let’s fix the skewed formula in the CARES Act. Ensure population-based, fair allocations of federal coronavirus relief funding in future legislation. Democrats must lead with equity. Shortchange no region. Restore fairness to the American people.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, July 28, 2020 may be found in the Daily Digest of today’s RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED
JULY 29

9 a.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Natalie E. Brown, of Nebraska, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Uganda, Sandra E. Clark, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to Burkina Faso, William Ellison Grayson, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Estonia, Joseph Manso, of New York, for the rank of Amba-

sador during his tenure of service as United States Representative to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Richard M. Mills, Jr., of Texas, to be the Deputy Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador and the Deputy Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations, and to be Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, during his tenure of service as Deputy Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, and Henry T. Wooster, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, all of the Department of State, Jason Myung-Ik Chung, of Virginia, to be United States Director of the Asian Development Bank, with the rank of Ambassador, J. Steven Dowd, of Florida, to be United States Director of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Ramsey Coats Day, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator, and Jenny A. McGee, of Texas, to be an Associate Administrator, both of the United States Agency for International Development.

SR-325

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau’s semi-annual report to Congress.

WEBEX

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine building a stronger and more resilient seafood sector.

SR-253

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine lessons learned from remote working during COVID-19, focusing on if the government can maximize use of leased space.

SD-106

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of J. Philip Calabrese, and James Ray Knepp II, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Aileen Mercedes Cannon, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, Toby Crouse, to be United States District Judge for the District of Kansas,

and Michael Jay Newman, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio.

SD-226

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To hold hearings to examine human rights at home, focusing on values made visible.

WEBCAST

10:15 a.m.

Committee on Finance

To hold hearings to examine WTO reform, focusing on making global rules work for global challenges.

SD-215

2 p.m.

Select Committee on Intelligence

Closed business meeting to consider pending intelligence matters; to be immediately followed by a closed hearing to examine certain intelligence matters.

SVC-217

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Indian Affairs

Business meeting to consider S. 1161, to support the education of Indian children, S. 2165, to enhance protections of Native American tangible cultural heritage, S. 2610, to reauthorize certain programs under the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs of the Department of Energy, S. 2716, to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act, S. 2891, to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish Tribal Wildlife Corridors, 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. 3019, to protect access to water for all Montanans, S. 3044, to amend the American's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 to expand the Indian reservation drinking water program, S. 3099, to provide for the conveyance of certain property to the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium located in Sitka, Alaska, S. 3100, to convey land in Anchorage, Alaska, to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, S. 3650, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to deem employees of urban Indian organizations as part of the Public

Health Service for certain purposes, and 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; to be immediately followed by an oversight hearing to examine how to safely reopen Bureau of Indian Education schools, focusing on preparing to head back to class.

SD-628

Committee on Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine VA telehealth during and beyond COVID-19, focusing on challenges and opportunities in rural America.

SD-G50

JULY 30

8:30 a.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-106

8:45 a.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2021 for the Department of State.

SD-106

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Anthony J. Tata, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

SD-G50

Committee on Finance

To hold hearings to examine protecting the reliability of the United States medical supply chain during the COVID-19 pandemic.

SD-215

10 a.m.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Subcommittee on Security

To hold hearings to examine the China challenge, focusing on realignment of United States economic policies to build resiliency and competitiveness.

SR-253

Committee on the Judiciary

Business meeting to consider S. 4212, to amend title 28, United States Code, to strip foreign sovereign immunity of certain foreign states to secure justice for victims of novel coronavirus in the United States, and the nominations of David W. Dugan, and Stephen P. McGlynn, both to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois, Hala Y. Jarbou, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Michigan, Iain D. Johnston, and Franklin Ulyses Valderrama, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, and Roderick C. Young, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

SD-325

2 p.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Hester Maria Peirce, of Ohio, and Caroline A. Crenshaw, of the District of Columbia, both to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Kyle Hauptman, of Maine, to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration Board.

SD-106

AUGUST 4

10 a.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine Venezuela, focusing on security and humanitarian situation.

SR-325

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the findings and recommendations of the Cyberspace Solarium Commission.

SD-106

Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on the Constitution

To hold hearings to examine the right of the people peaceably to assemble, focusing on protecting speech by stopping violence.

SD-562

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4491–S4514

Measures Introduced: Sixteen bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 4317–4332, and S. Res. 658. **Pages S4505–06**

Measures Reported:

S. 785, to improve mental health care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S4505**

Measures Passed:

PROSWIFT Act: Senate passed S. 881, to improve understanding and forecasting of space weather events, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S4512–13**

McConnell (for Peters) Amendment No. 2498, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S4513**

John Lewis to Lie in State: Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 105, permitting the remains of the Honorable John Lewis, late a Representative from the State of Georgia, to lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol. **Page S4513**

Catafalque for Use in Services Conducted for John Lewis: Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 106, directing the Architect of the Capitol to transfer the catafalque situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center to the rotunda of the Capitol for use in connection with services conducted for the Honorable John Lewis, late a Representative from the State of Georgia. **Page S4513**

Intercity Passenger Rail Trust Fund Act—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that S. 4187, to establish the Intercity Passenger Rail Trust Fund to ensure a safe, sustainable, convenient transportation option for the people of the United States, be discharged from the Committee on Environment and Public Works and be referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. **Page S4512**

Kan Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Derek Kan, of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget. **Page S4502**

D658

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Lauren McGarity McFerran, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board. **Page S4502**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S4502**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S4502**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding the provisions of Rule XXII, Senate vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of David Cleveland Joseph, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, and Dana T. Wade, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, at 11:30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 28, 2020, in the order listed; and that if cloture is invoked on the nominations, the post-cloture time expire at 2:30 p.m., on Tuesday, July 28, 2020, and Senate vote on confirmation of the nominations in that order; provided further that the cloture motions with respect to the nominations of Marvin Kaplan, of Kansas, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board, and Lauren McGarity McFerran, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board, ripen following disposition of the nomination of Dana T. Wade. **Page S4502**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senate resume consideration of the nomination of David Cleveland Joseph, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, at approximately 10 a.m., on Tuesday, July 28, 2020. **Page S4513**

Nomination Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

By 65 yeas to 30 nays (Vote No. EX. 142), William Scott Hardy, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania. **Pages S4492–S4500**

Messages from the House: Page S4505
Additional Cosponsors: Pages S4506–07
Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S4507–09
Additional Statements: Pages S4503–05
Amendments Submitted: Pages S4509–12
Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—142) Page S4500

Adjournment: Senate convened at 4 p.m. and adjourned at 7:12 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, July 28, 2020. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S4513.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 15 public bills, H.R. 7792–7806; 1 private bill, H.R. 7807; and 2 resolutions; H. Con. Res. 107–108, were introduced. Page H3880

Additional Cosponsors: Page H3881

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cuellar to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. Page H3861

Recess: The House recessed at 9:24 a.m. and reconvened at 10 a.m. Page H3863

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

National Museum of the American Latino Act: H.R. 2420, amended, to establish within the Smithsonian Institution the National Museum of the American Latino; and Pages H3864–72

Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act: S. 2163, to establish the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys, to study and make recommendations to address social problems affecting Black men and boys, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 368 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 167. Pages H3873–78

Directing the Clerk of the House to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 4: The House agreed to H. Con. Res. 107, directing the Clerk of the House to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 4. Page H3878

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yeas-and-nay vote developed during the proceedings of today and appears on pages H3877–78.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 12:35 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No hearings were held.

Joint Meetings

HUMAN RIGHTS AT HOME

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: On Thursday, July 23, 2020, Commission concluded a hearing to examine human rights at home, focusing on media, politics and safety of journalists, after receiving testimony from Christiane Amanpour, CNN-PBS, London, United Kingdom; David Kaye, University of California, Irvine; and Courtney C. Radsch, Committee to Protect Journalists, New York, New York.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D617)

S. 4148, to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security. Signed on July 22, 2020. (Public Law 116–150)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, JULY 28, 2020

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Armed Services: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Lieutenant General D. VanHerck, USAF, to be general and Commander, United States Northern Command/Commander, North American Aerospace Defense Command, and General James H. Dickinson, USA, to be general and Commander, United States Space Command, 2:30 p.m., SD–106.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, Innovation, and the Internet, to hold hearings to examine the PACT Act and Section 230, focusing on the impact of the law that helped create the internet and an examination of proposed reforms for today's online world, 10 a.m., SD-106.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine the development and deployment of large-scale carbon dioxide management technologies in the United States, including technological and natural carbon removal, carbon utilization, and carbon storage, 10 a.m., SD-366.

Committee on Finance: to hold hearings to examine protecting the reliability of the United States medical supply chain during the COVID-19 pandemic, 10:15 a.m., SD-215.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold an oversight hearing to examine COVID-19 financial relief packages, 10 a.m., VTC.

Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs and Federal Management, to hold hearings to examine modernizing telework, focusing on a review of private sector telework policies during the COVID-19 pandemic, 2:30 p.m., VTC.

Committee on Judiciary: Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, to hold hearings to examine how the DMCA contemplates limitations and exceptions like fair use, 10 a.m., SD-226.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SVC-217.

House

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Environment and Climate, hearing entitled "There's Something in the Water: Reforming Our Nation's Drinking Water Standards", 11 a.m., Webex.

Committee on House Administration, Subcommittee on Elections of the Committee on House Administration, hearing entitled "Voting Rights and Election Administration in the U.S. Virgin Islands and Other Territories", 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Oversight of the Department of Justice", 10 a.m., CVC-200 and Webex.

Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Unanswered Questions About the US Park Police's June 1 Attack on Peaceful Protesters at Lafayette Square", 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth and Webex.

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 7617, the "Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2021" [Defense, Commerce, Justice, Science, Energy and Water Development, Financial Services and General Government, Homeland Security, Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2021], 11 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight; and Subcommittee on Research and Technology, joint hearing entitled "The

Role of Technology in Countering Trafficking in Persons", 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management, hearing entitled "Experiences of Vulnerable Populations During Disaster", 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Solving the Climate Crisis: Building a Vibrant and Just Clean Energy Economy", 2 p.m., Webex.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of July 28 through July 31, 2020

Senate Chamber

On *Tuesday*, Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of David Cleveland Joseph, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

At 11:30 a.m., Senate will vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of David Cleveland Joseph, and Dana T. Wade, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. If cloture is invoked on the nominations, Senate will vote on confirmation thereon at 2:30 p.m.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Armed Services: July 28, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Lieutenant General D. VanHerck, USAF, to be general and Commander, United States Northern Command/Commander, North American Aerospace Defense Command, and General James H. Dickinson, USA, to be general and Commander, United States Space Command, 2:30 p.m., SD-106.

July 30, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Anthony J. Tata, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, 9:30 a.m., SD-G50.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: July 29, to hold hearings to examine the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's semi-annual report to Congress, 10 a.m., WEBEX.

July 30, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nominations of Hester Maria Peirce, of Ohio, and Caroline A. Crenshaw, of the District of Columbia, both to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Kyle Hauptman, of Maine, to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration Board, 2 p.m., SD-106.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: July 28, Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, Innovation, and the Internet, to hold hearings to examine the PACT Act and Section 230, focusing on the impact

of the law that helped create the internet and an examination of proposed reforms for today's online world, 10 a.m., SD-106.

July 29, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine building a stronger and more resilient seafood sector, 10 a.m., SR-253.

July 30, Subcommittee on Security, to hold hearings to examine the China challenge, focusing on realignment of United States economic policies to build resiliency and competitiveness, 10 a.m., SR-253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: July 28, to hold hearings to examine the development and deployment of large-scale carbon dioxide management technologies in the United States, including technological and natural carbon removal, carbon utilization, and carbon storage, 10 a.m., SD-366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: July 29, to hold hearings to examine lessons learned from remote working during COVID-19, focusing on if the government can maximize use of leased space, 10 a.m., SD-106.

Committee on Finance: July 28, to hold hearings to examine protecting the reliability of the United States medical supply chain during the COVID-19 pandemic, 10:15 a.m., SD-215.

July 29, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine WTO reform, focusing on making global rules work for global challenges, 10:15 a.m., SD-215.

July 30, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine protecting the reliability of the United States medical supply chain during the COVID-19 pandemic, 9:30 a.m., SD-215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: July 29, business meeting to consider the nominations of Natalie E. Brown, of Nebraska, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Uganda, Sandra E. Clark, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to Burkina Faso, William Ellison Grayson, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Estonia, Joseph Manso, of New York, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as United States Representative to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Richard M. Mills, Jr., of Texas, to be the Deputy Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador and the Deputy Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations, and to be Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, during his tenure of service as Deputy Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, and Henry T. Wooster, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, all of the Department of State, Jason Myung-lk Chung, of Virginia, to be United States Director of the Asian Development Bank, with the rank of Ambassador, J. Steven Dowd, of Florida, to be United States Director of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Ramsey Coats Day, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator, and Jenny A. McGee, of Texas, to be an Associate Administrator, both of the United States Agency for International Development, 9 a.m., SR-325.

July 30, Full Committee, business meeting to consider pending calendar business, 8:30 a.m., SD-106.

July 30, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2021 for the Department of State, 8:45 a.m., SD-106.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: July 28, to hold an oversight hearing to examine COVID-19 financial relief packages, 10 a.m., VTC.

July 28, Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs and Federal Management, to hold hearings to examine modernizing telework, focusing on a review of private sector telework policies during the COVID-19 pandemic, 2:30 p.m., VTC.

Committee on Indian Affairs: July 29, business meeting to consider S. 1161, to support the education of Indian children, S. 2165, to enhance protections of Native American tangible cultural heritage, S. 2610, to reauthorize certain programs under the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs of the Department of Energy, S. 2716, to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act, S. 2891, to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish Tribal Wildlife Corridors, 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. 3019, to protect access to water for all Montanans, S. 3044, to amend the American's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 to expand the Indian reservation drinking water program, S. 3099, to provide for the conveyance of certain property to the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium located in Sitka, Alaska, S. 3100, to convey land in Anchorage, Alaska, to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, S. 3650, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to deem employees of urban Indian organizations as part of the Public Health Service for certain purposes, and 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; to be immediately followed by an oversight hearing to examine how to safely reopen Bureau of Indian Education schools, focusing on preparing to head back to class, 2:30 p.m., SD-628.

Committee on Judiciary: July 28, Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, to hold hearings to examine how the DMCA contemplates limitations and exceptions like fair use, 10 a.m., SD-226.

July 29, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of J. Philip Calabrese, and James Ray Knepp II, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Aileen Mercedes Cannon, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, Toby Crouse, to be United States District Judge for the District of Kansas, and Michael Jay Newman, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, 10 a.m., SD-226.

July 30, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 4212, to amend title 28, United States Code, to strip foreign sovereign immunity of certain foreign states to secure justice for victims of novel coronavirus in the United

States, and the nominations of David W. Dugan, and Stephen P. McGlynn, both to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois, Hala Y. Jarbou, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Michigan, Iain D. Johnston, and Franklin Ulyses Valderrama, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, and Roderick C. Young, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, 10 a.m., SD-325.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: July 29, to hold hearings to examine VA telehealth during and beyond COVID-19, focusing on challenges and opportunities in rural America, 2:30 p.m., SD-G50.

Select Committee on Intelligence: July 28, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SVC-217.

July 29, Full Committee, closed business meeting to consider pending intelligence matters; to be immediately followed by a closed hearing to examine certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SVC-217.

House Committees

Committee on Armed Services, July 29, Subcommittee on Military Personnel, hearing entitled "An Epidemic of Fear: Sexual Harassment and Retaliation in the Military. Is it a crisis at Fort Hood?", 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

July 30, Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities, hearing entitled "Review of the Recommendations of the Cyberspace Solarium Commission", 1 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, July 29, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled "Improving Access to Care: Legislation to Reauthorize Key Public Health Programs", 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, July 30, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Protecting Consumers During the Pandemic? An Examination of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau", 12:30 p.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, July 29, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 7682, the "Sudan Democratic Transition, Accountability, and Fiscal Transparency Act of 2020"; H.R. 7276, the "East Africa Locust Eradication Act"; H.R. 6334, the "Securing America From Epidemics Act"; H.R. 4644, the "Libya Stabilization Act"; H.R. 5517, the "Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative Act"; H.R. 5586, the "Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act"; H. Res. 1062, affirming the nature and importance of the United States-Iraq bilateral relationship, including security and economic components of the relationship; H.R. 3331, the "Countering Hizballah in Lebanon's Military Act of 2019"; H.R. 7703, the "Caribbean Basin Security Initiative Authorization Act"; H. Res. 1033, condemning acts by the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region that violate fundamental rights and freedoms of Hong Kong residents as well as acts that undermine Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy; legislation on STOP Organ Trafficking; and H.R. 7623, the "Passport Backlog Elimination Act", 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

July 29, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled "Diversity and Diplomacy: Assessing the State Department's Record in Promoting Diversity and Inclusion", 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

July 30, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, hearing entitled "Update on the COVID-19 Pandemic Response in Africa", 1 p.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, July 31, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Homeland Insecurity: DHS Police Actions Endanger Our Democracy", 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, July 29, Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship, business meeting on Request for a Department of Homeland Security Departmental Report on the Beneficiaries of H.R. 7572, 9:20 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Webex.

July 29, Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship, hearing entitled "Oversight of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services", 9:30 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Webex.

July 29, Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law, hearing entitled "Online Platforms and Market Power, Part 6: Examining the Dominance of Amazon, Apple, Facebook, and Google", 12 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, July 29, Full Committee, markup on S. 294, the "Native American Business Incubators Program Act"; H.R. 1031, the "Pala Band of Mission Indians Land Transfer Act of 2019"; H.R. 1267, the "B-47 Ridge Designation Act"; H.R. 3682, the "Land Grant and Acequia Traditional Use Recognition and Consultation Act"; H.R. 3879, the "SOAR Act"; H.R. 4299, the "Data Preservation Act of 2019"; H.R. 4888, to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act, and for other purposes; H.R. 5040, the "Aerial Incursion Repercussion Safety Act of 2019"; H.R. 6237, the "Proper and Reimbursed Care for Native Veterans Act"; H.R. 6535, to deem an urban Indian organization and employees thereof to be a part of the Public Health Service for the purposes of certain claims for personal injury, and for other purposes; H.R. 6636, the "National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Improvements Act of 2020"; H.R. 7045, to require the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study on lands that could be included in a National Forest in Hawai'i, and for other purposes; H.R. 7119, the "Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium Land Transfer Act of 2020"; and H.R. 7489, the "Long Bridge Act of 2020", 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, July 29, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Counting Every Person: Safeguarding the 2020 Census Against the Trump Administration's Unconstitutional Attacks", 9:30 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Webex.

July 31, Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis, hearing entitled "The Urgent Need for a National Plan to Contain the Coronavirus", 9 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Small Business, July 29, Subcommittee on Rural Development, Agriculture, Trade, and Entrepreneurship, hearing entitled “Kick Starting Entrepreneurship and Main Street Economic Recovery”, 2360 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, July 29, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled “Who’s in Charge? Examining Oversight of State Veterans Homes During the COVID–19 Pandemic”, 10 a.m., HVC–210 and Webex.

July 30, Full Committee, markup on pending legislation, 10 a.m., HVC–210 and Webex.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, July 31, Full Committee, markup on the FY 2021 Intelligence Authorization Act, Time TBD, HVC–304 (Hearing Room).

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: July 29, to hold hearings to examine human rights at home, focusing on values made visible, 10 a.m., WEBCAST.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Tuesday, July 28

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of David Cleveland Joseph, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

At 11:30 a.m., Senate will vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of David Cleveland Joseph, and Dana T. Wade, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. If cloture is invoked on the nominations, Senate will vote on confirmation thereon at 2:30 p.m.

(Senate will recess following the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Dana T. Wade until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Wednesday, July 29

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Cleaver, Emanuel, Mo., E684
Eshoo, Anna G., Calif., E683
Gibbs, Bob, Ohio, E684, E686

Hudson, Richard, N.C., E683
Kaptur, Marcy, Ohio, E686
Lofgren, Zoe, Calif., E686
Mullin, Markwayne, Okla., E683
Norcross, Donald, N.J., E683, E685

Schneider, Bradley Scott, Ill., E684
Thompson, Mike, Calif., E685
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