



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 166

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 2020

No. 134

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 29, 2020.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLER 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.

REALIZING AMERICA'S RACIST PAST

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

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of legislation we just passed, the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys that was sponsored by my fellow Floridian, Congresswoman WILSON.

Slavery lasted for over 246 years in America, from 1619 to 1865. It is one of America's original sins. People think of the Civil War as ancient history, but

there are actually still even children of slaves alive today. They may be in their late eighties, early nineties, but it makes you realize it wasn't that long ago.

In the 13th through 15th Amendments, we saw a great change prohibiting slavery, creating citizenship, due process, and the right to vote for African Americans.

Then, you had the Reconstruction Era. It started out with promising potential. Federal troops helped ensure votes throughout the Nation. We elected African Americans to the House and Senate, and according to Sherman's promise, everyone would get 40 acres and a mule.

It all came tumbling down, though, starting with the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, and President Johnson began to dismantle Reconstruction. Then, President Hayes ended Reconstruction in 1877 as part of a corrupt deal to ensure his Presidency.

Those in the South, African Americans, were arrested and put on chain gangs, among other ways, to force them into indentured servitude. Those in the North and West faced discrimination, discrimination in jobs, housing, justice, education, healthcare, marriage. Even facilities became segregated.

It reached a fevered pitch with "The Birth of a Nation" in 1915, restarting the KKK and lynchings and renewed interest in the Confederacy, its leaders, and its symbols. It played upon every terrible stereotype of African-American men on the silver screen for an impressionable public to see.

But it didn't stop there. Financial segregation was generationally punishing. African-American troops fought in World War I and World War II in segregated units for a country that discriminated against them. Then, they came home and were shut out of the New Deal programs during the Great

Depression, shut out of VA student loans and home loans.

They missed out on the greatest expansion of the middle class during the 1950s, and it was then that their renewed civil rights fight was just beginning.

With the success of the Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act of the 1960s, we saw some improvement, victories fought hard by JOHN LEWIS, who we just lost.

Even with these advances, discrimination persisted in the systems of justice, finance, business, and other foundations of our society.

Add in the 1980 war on drugs and the 1994 crime bill, and the list of laws and rules to systematically break up Black families, especially the arrest of Black men, reverberates today as our Nation looks inward after the murder of George Floyd about our country's racist past and institutional bias against Black men and boys, as well as Black women and girls.

This is why the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys, as well as the Justice in Policing Act, are so important.

There must be an investigation, a realization, and reckoning in America about the racist past of this country and generational theft. We must develop lasting solutions if we are to progress as one Nation where every American is created equal.

DEMOCRAT INACTION

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

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues across the aisle have developed a habit of harping about how Republicans are incorrectly addressing the priorities of the American people during the pandemic.

This is a bold claim coming from them, seeing as they are the ones being

☐ 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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caught playing political games on multiple occasions. Every day, Democrats echo those same fatigued talking points, and you can't help but wonder if they realize that, in fact, they are the ones who have been wasting time all along.

Denial is a powerful thing, Mr. Speaker. At a time when the American people demand leadership and accountability from Congress, Democrats have leaned on their political playbook for answers.

At this point, are we really surprised? Let's recap what the Democrats have done to date.

They have passed the so-called HEROES Act, a \$3 trillion socialist wish list that was crafted behind closed doors without bipartisan collaboration.

They have undermined 200 years of precedent by implementing proxy voting.

They have held virtual hearings where their Members are not physically present in the Capitol, and even one of their Members decided to phone in his vote to the committee while he was on his boat.

Now, juxtapose that with the work we have taken up.

Republicans have fought for schools to reopen safely. We have placed a high priority on strengthening our Nation's economic recovery, and we have worked tirelessly to support frontline workers.

Let President Trump and the administration be an example as well.

Secretary Scalia of the Department of Labor recently came to my district to meet with frontline workers, educators, and members of the private sector to learn about North Carolina's progress.

Deputy Secretary Hargan of HHS visited Wake Forest Baptist Hospital in Winston-Salem to see the work being done by medical professionals to treat and protect North Carolinians.

This week, President Trump traveled to North Carolina to meet with representatives of a biotechnology company that is currently manufacturing a promising coronavirus vaccine.

Mr. Speaker, the differences between the Republican approach and the Democrat approach are night and day. I have said this before, and I will say it again: Democrats are choosing posturing over progress. They have ample opportunities to work with us, but they are more interested in creating the newest media sound bite, further inflating the Federal bureaucracy and appeasing their far-left base.

This isn't an observation. This is a fact. When you think of progress, you think of frontline workers; you think of private-sector innovation; you think about the millions of children around the country safely returning to school; and you think of businesses reopening their doors to the public.

When Republicans think of progress, that is what we envision. Sadly, Democrats have become so entrenched in their own political narrative that they

have failed to recognize the true priorities of the American people. Republicans will continue to work on the pressing needs of our Nation without delay. We can only hope that our Democrat colleagues will come to their senses eventually.

THANKING CRAIG ROBERTS FOR HIS SERVICE AS CHIEF OF STAFF

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I have heard it said that being a chief of staff to a Member of Congress is one of the best jobs on the Hill.

It takes a special person to keep the staff performing at the high level required of them. Burnout could easily occur because of long hours, high stress, and low pay.

That is why I come to the floor to thank my chief of staff, Craig Roberts, for his 24 years of service to me, the people of Illinois, and the people of this country. Yes, you heard me right, Craig has been with me for 24 straight years. It really has to be some kind of record.

Craig was born and raised in the Alton-Godfrey area of Madison County. He was one of those kids who was drawn to politics as a young kid, volunteering for campaigns in high school.

While attending Western Illinois University, he continued his studies and political activities. He graduated with a degree in political science and was an active member of the College Republicans.

Craig easily was hired by the Republican House staff in Illinois. I may have met him then, but my first direct and consistent contact with Craig was back in 1991 when he worked for the secretary of state. He volunteered to take on the task of running my first congressional campaign against an entrenched incumbent.

Running for Congress is difficult. Running against an incumbent is even more difficult. Running against a powerful, well-entrenched incumbent is crazy. Well, I was a little crazy, and I am glad Craig was, too, as he started the task to win the race.

The district consisted of 19 counties. Neither of us had personal money, but we put a little bit of our own in. I paid for gas and my food. He ate the last month of his salary cost.

We lost in the Clinton landslide in Illinois, but Craig's involvement helped provide immediate legitimacy to the campaign and made it competitive.

In 1996, I ran again, and this time, Craig was involved as an unpaid adviser. This race, I won narrowly. Once I won, I knew I had to ask Craig to join me in D.C. and run my office.

I made many local Republicans mad by taking Craig away from Springfield. In his time there, he had become highly respected. That respect would be easily duplicated in D.C.

Craig's leadership style is uplifting and empowering. He softened my big-

hammer style and calmed the seas when storm Shimkus was billowing.

He is a mentor and a friend to all who come through his door. Team Shimkus staff members can be found all over D.C., from the executive branch to the Senate and the chief of staff of offices. They all stay in touch and reach out to Craig for advice.

I left the D.C. hiring decisions to Craig. My theory is, if you hire someone and it doesn't work out, you have to be the one to fire that person.

My office staff is known for being open, accessible, friendly—most of the time—hardworking, and knowledgeable. This is a tribute to Craig. Our limited turnover is also a tribute to him.

Craig is a father figure to a bipartisan group of chiefs of staff. Active in the Chief of Staff Association, he has helped Congress and Members work together. In the heat of Member battles, chiefs talking to chiefs can help work things out.

He is also a proud and active Republican. He is known for his knowledge, organization, and planning. He volunteers and is an active member of the Capitol Hill Club, which is a Republican club up here on the Hill.

But a good chief of staff has to be a confidential adviser to the Member. Members of Congress live in the governmental and the political worlds simultaneously. So does the chief of staff.

The chief of staff has to ensure that the ethical boundaries are known and obeyed. Action people take action and, many times, cross the line. Chiefs, and particularly Craig, pulls a Member—and that would be me—aside and keeps me away from the brink of doing something really stupid.

Craig was and is available 24/7, 365 days a year. Maybe upon my retirement, he can get some rest, but I doubt he will.

We both carry the political and governmental scars of 24 years of service. Some can be seen while others cannot be seen. It is those scars that will forever bind us together.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Craig for joining me in D.C., thank him for staying with me, and thank him for being the best chief of staff on the Hill.

DO NOT LET DEATH OF ENRIQUE ROMAN-MARTINEZ GO UNSOLVED

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

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to decry a tragedy that has pierced the heart of my community, a tragedy that continues to cut deeper with each passing day because we still don't know what happened. We still have no answers.

All we know is that one of our very best, one of our brightest, is dead. Our hearts are broken, and we demand answers. Army specialist Enrique Roman-Martinez was a Chino native who makes the whole Inland Empire proud.

□ 0915

He joined the Army before he was even old enough to vote. He begged his mother to sign the release forms. That is how committed he was to our country and to others.

He was stationed at Fort Bragg in North Carolina and went camping in the Outer Banks over Memorial Day weekend with seven other soldiers. We don't know what happened that night on May 22, but what we do know is it cost Enrique his life, and the seven people who would seemingly have a lot of explaining to do, remarkably, had nothing to say.

When a police officer walked up to their campsite the next day and asked those seven soldiers to move their illegally parked vehicles, not a single one thought it was important enough to mention that someone who had been camping with them, their friend and their fellow soldier, was missing from the night before. It took a full 17 hours before they spoke out and reported Enrique gone. When they did so, they said they were worried that Enrique was suicidal.

It is hard for me to imagine why anyone would hesitate to tell a police officer that their fellow camper, their friend, and their fellow soldier was missing if they thought he was suicidal.

A week later, Specialist Roman-Martinez's remains were found washed ashore not far away. The question of whether or not he was suicidal was settled by the simple fact that they only found a severed head—his head. That is it.

He was just 21 years old. He had just started out in life. He had dedicated his few short years as an adult to a cause much greater than himself. He was only 3 months away from completing his duty and coming home as a veteran. Someone like that deserves better than this. His family deserves better for the son and brother that they have loved and lost.

I would like to take a moment to talk about Enrique's family, his mother, Maria, and sister, Griselda, because one of the most solemn and sacred duties our military has is their commitment to leave no one behind on the battlefield. It is their duty to inform the family when something goes wrong.

Mr. Speaker, as the mother of an Air Force veteran, I can tell you the fear of receiving a notice like that was with me every single day my son served. It is an ongoing unease in the back of your mind that never goes away. It is something I can still feel today.

Now, imagine if Enrique were your son. The only thing worse than a conversation like that is if that conversation never happens—never. That is what happened to Maria and Griselda. The Army was so slow to inform the family that they learned through media reports their son had been mutilated—through media reports.

The medical examiner ruled Enrique's death a homicide on that

Monday, and it took the Army until Friday to reach out to the family. The lack of notice was bad enough, but the lack of answers is still far worse. It is time to hear more from the seven individuals. Their silence isn't acceptable. It is time to hear from the community in North Carolina. If they know something, say something.

As a mother, I plead with them, if it were their son, if they are the mother of one of those seven young soldiers, male or female, say something. They need to talk to their son or daughter and demand that they speak out.

Lawyering up is not enough. Lawyering up is not enough. They deserve to bury their son and brother.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION MONTH

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize July as National Park and Recreation Month.

Our Nation is blessed with a robust park system across the country on the Federal, State, and local levels. Summer is a popular time to take advantage of all that our parks have to offer.

The coronavirus pandemic and the shelter-in-place orders that have followed have left many of us desperate for fresh air, and as many parks begin to reopen, there are plenty of beautiful landscapes and outdoor activities to enjoy at parks across the country.

As a lifelong resident of rural Pennsylvania, an avid outdoorsman, and someone who was a former recreational therapist at one point, I know firsthand the positive impact that our Nation's parks system can have on communities, and I am proud to be a strong supporter.

My district, Pennsylvania's 15th Congressional District, is home to countless parks and outdoor recreational facilities, including the Oil Region National Heritage Area and the Allegheny National Forest, just to name a few.

This month is an opportunity to underscore the role that parks play in our everyday lives and in the fabric of American culture. It is also an opportunity to recognize the hard work and contributions of our park employees. Our parks give us all an opportunity to connect with the nature around us. They create a sense of community, stimulate local economies by attracting businesses, jobs, and tourism, and increase the quality of life for all residents.

Mr. Speaker, public parks and recreational facilities foster a variety of activities that contribute to a healthier society. There is an undeniable connection between parks and public health. Studies show that Americans who live within a 10-minute walk of a park see increased physical activity and lower obesity rates.

Recreational programs at public parks provide children with a safe place to play, access to healthy foods, opportunities to be physically active, and enrichment activities that help prevent at-risk behavior such as drug use and gang involvement.

Just last week, the House passed the Great American Outdoors Act, legislation that will ensure our national parks are around for future generations to enjoy.

As summer continues, it is my hope that families across the country will find an opportunity to take advantage of our Nation's parks and recreation facilities. If considering a visit to one of our national parks, visit the National Park Service website at [nps.gov](https://www.nps.gov) to find an open park in your community.

APPROPRIATIONS

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

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to stress the importance of investing in programs that expand opportunities for every person in every corner of our Nation, including my district in California's San Joaquin Valley.

Just last week, we passed a spending bill that will benefit our farmers, help repair aging water infrastructure, help food-insecure residents from going hungry, support revitalization efforts on our public lands, and combat the climate crisis by cleaning our air.

This week, we have an opportunity to make further investments in the future sustainability of our Nation.

Face it, Mr. Speaker, we are living off the investments our parents and grandparents made a generation ago.

The availability of a reliable supply of water is the foundation of the San Joaquin Valley's economy and, I might add, California and much of the West, which grows food that feeds the world. As we say, where water flows, food grows.

We also must ensure access to clean drinking water so our communities can thrive. No one should have to worry in the richest nation in the world of having access to clean water in their homes.

These bills will provide more than \$100 billion to help repair the aging valley canals, such as the Delta-Mendota Canal, the Friant-Kern Canal, and the California Aqueduct, which are critical to delivering water to not only our farmers but to our valley communities.

These bills would also make small, disadvantaged communities safer and healthier by providing nearly \$1 billion for infrastructure repairs, communities like Dos Palos, Livingston, Fairmead, and Los Banos in the San Joaquin Valley to name but a few. It also provides more than \$10 billion for clean water and drinking water State revolving funds, which are important. It matches funds and is the best use of money.

We have been living off these investments, as I said, for way too long. The

coronavirus pandemic has worsened Americans' food insecurity crisis as we have witnessed, but with this bill we have an opportunity to ensure hungry Americans, especially children and seniors, have access to nutritious food.

For more than 50 years, hungry Americans have relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, known as SNAP, to keep from going hungry. These are the working poor and young and old alike. Thirty-eight million Americans, including 25 percent of my constituents, depend on these programs.

Throughout my time in Congress, I fought to increase funding and expand eligibility for this program, which has come under constant attack from the administration, and I don't understand it. There has never been a right time to cut support for the most vulnerable residents in our country, and doing so now certainly is not righteous in dealing with this worldwide pandemic.

The package also includes significant funding for agriculture research programs to help mitigate crop diseases, eradicate invasive species like the navel orange worm, and also has cost billions of dollars in California's agriculture economy. In addition, we need to do more for farmworkers' safety, people who are working in partnership with farmers to, every day, put food on America's dinner table, as well as for our packing sheds and our food processing facilities.

The climate crisis is having an unquestionable impact on the planet. This bill makes significant investments to preserve America's landscapes and prevent the worst impacts of climate change.

California's San Joaquin Valley, unfortunately, has some of the worst air in the Nation. By providing \$450 billion in grant funding for the Diesel Emission Reduction Act, this bill will help replace and retrofit emission diesel fuels for cleaner burning options to help clean our air.

These DERA grants have already removed dozens of air-polluting vehicles from our valley roads, creating immediate and tangible results. I have worked for decades to improve our air quality and remain committed to finding resources to improve our environment and reduce pollution.

In California, sadly, we have wildfires that have caused incredible destruction and hardship to California's mountain communities. There are estimated to be more than 100 million dead trees in the State from multiple causes. This spending bill will provide nearly \$6 billion to help maintain our forests and fight deadly fires. We must do more to manage our fires and prevent devastating fires. This bill will help us do just that. That is why these appropriations bills are so important.

Finally, it makes strong investments in our nature preservation, wildlife conservation, and ecological protections by providing \$500 million to support areas like San Luis National Wild-

life Refuge near Los Banos, the important refuge area for the Pacific Flyway between Canada and Mexico, an important wildlife refuge.

This spending bill prioritizes public health and safety, invests in our aging infrastructure, protects the environment, and prepares us for a brighter future. I am proud to vote for it, and I urge my colleagues to do the same in a bipartisan fashion.

Finally, we must also pass a bipartisan version of the HEROES Act for all the right reasons, which is contained in that legislation: for our States, for our counties, for our cities, for those who work there, for our healthcare workers, for further testing, and to create a safety net for American agriculture.

I encourage my colleagues across the aisle to do that as well. We must work together during this pandemic that is affecting all of our country and the entire world.

EXCEPTIONS TO POSSE COMITATUS

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

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, the Insurrection Act was passed in 1807 and signed into law by Thomas Jefferson as a delegation by the Congress to the President of the power granted under Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the Constitution to call forth U.S. Armed Forces, number one, to execute the laws; number two, suppress insurrections; and, number three, repeal invasions.

In 1827, the President's power to do so was upheld by the Supreme Court in *Martin v. Mott*.

In 1861, it was amended to add a section empowering the President to use the Armed Forces against the will of the Governor of a State in the case of a rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States.

In 1871, it was amended again to allow the President to use U.S. Armed Forces to enforce the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment and protect Black people from the Ku Klux Klan. President Grant used it three times.

To get Democrat support for President Rutherford Hayes in this House during the aftermath of the disputed 1876 Presidential election, Hayes agreed to remove Federal troops from the South, which ended Reconstruction.

The Posse Comitatus Act was passed in 1878 to limit the use of U.S. Armed Forces in domestic matters, thus codifying the compromise.

□ 0930

The Insurrection Act provisions are construed as specified exceptions to the Posse Comitatus Act. As such, it has been used by Democrat Presidents, Grover Cleveland, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, JOHN KENNEDY, and Lyndon Johnson.

Roosevelt used it to put an end to a Detroit race riot during which 25 Black people were killed, and over 400 were injured.

President Eisenhower used it to desegregate Little Rock schools.

Kennedy used it to end the race riot at the University of Mississippi in 1962, after James Meredith, a Black man, was enrolled there. He used it again in my home State when Democratic Governor, George Wallace, disgracefully tried to block the enrollment of Vivian Malone and James Hood, both Black people, at the University of Alabama. He also used it to enforce the desegregation of public schools in Alabama in reaction to the hate-filled environment around the State Wallace encouraged.

In 1989, it was used by George H.W. Bush in St. Croix in the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo; and again in 1992, when the Governor of California asked for assistance in the riots which followed the beating of Rodney King.

It has not been used since. Nor did President Trump use it earlier this summer here in Washington. All military personnel used here this year were National Guard, the authorization of which was not needed under the Insurrection Act in this Federal city.

Nonetheless, last week this House approved an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act to substantially weaken the operations of the military under the Insurrection Act.

Let me be clear: Over the last 200 years, this law has only been used sparingly and only under extreme circumstances, which is only appropriate in a country which highly values the civilian control of our military. Our Armed Services have a primary mission to protect us from enemies without our country. They should rarely be used to do so with people within our country.

This unwise House amendment forbids our military when they are called out under the Insurrection Act from participating in search, seizure, arrest, or "other similar activity," unless "otherwise expressly authorized by law."

Mr. Speaker, the Insurrection Act is the primary provision that is expressly authorized by law. This amendment would effectively make the Insurrection Act toothless.

Imagine General Grant cleaning out the Ku Klux Klan in South Carolina with the limiting language of the amendment.

Imagine Franklin Roosevelt quelling the Detroit race riot and protecting innocent Black people with that limitation.

How about President Kennedy protecting Black students just trying to attend their State universities in Mississippi and Alabama in the face of violent racists and the Ku Klux Klan.

What is this House thinking? I submit, in this instance, the House didn't think. It just reacted, as it has these last 2 years, with blind indignation against President Trump. I say "blind"

because I don't believe many would have voted for such language if Hillary Clinton was President. Thank God the Senate didn't include this language in their version of the NDAA.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the conferees from both Houses and both parties to reject this rash amendment and for all of us to return to our senses. Insurrections are rare but ugly things. Let's not tie a future President's hands at a time when our people may need his, and our military's, protection here at home.

CITIZENS UNITE FOR PEACEFUL PROTESTS

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

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to express the extent to which I am proud of my constituents in southwestern Connecticut in Connecticut's Fourth Congressional District, but also to observe that just as in this country we have work to do in addressing the racial disparities that exists in all of our institutions, we have work to do in Connecticut's Fourth District.

Mr. Speaker, I was enormously proud that after we began to bend the curve on coronavirus—thanks to the leadership of our Governor, Ned Lamont—just as we saw those numbers begin to decline, like the rest of the country, my constituents were appalled by the brutal murder of George Floyd in Minneapolis. Nobody was unaffected by what we saw that day.

To the great credit of my constituents, people rose up in the broad diversity of my constituency. My constituency includes some of the wealthiest, small, and—yes—very White towns in the country: Towns like New Canaan and Darien. It also includes diverse cities that struggle with the issues of urban poverty: Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford.

But as one, my constituents rose up—young, old, poor, wealthy, Black, White, straight, LGBTQ—and demanded progress and change, and they did it peacefully. They did it side by side with the leaders of the Police Department of Stamford, of Wilton, of New Canaan—police chiefs standing side by side with Black Lives Matter protestors. That was a good thing. That was an example of how we come together in the face of something awful.

But I also rise because there is no room for complacency. I remind my fellow citizens of Connecticut, while we are a progressive State, and while we did come together in all of our communities, it could happen here. I remind my constituents that Connecticut was actually the last State in New England in 1848 to eliminate slavery. That is just a few years before Abraham Lincoln did so in the South and around the country. So there is no place for complacency amongst my constituents.

And the truth is, as I have observed and many have observed, what hap-

pened to George Floyd is the pinnacle atop a structure of four centuries of racism and discrimination. Of course, George Floyd is not alone. The names echo in the chamber of shame in this country.

Breonna Taylor. Tamir Rice. Ahmaud Arbery. The names echo, and they go on and on.

But those Black Americans who have been killed unjustly sit atop a structure of the denial of equal access to opportunity. And that is in our systems of housing, our systems of education, and in the private sector.

So even as I celebrate and express my pride in my constituents, we need to be there for the broader struggle. We need to be there as we consider how we make one of the more segregated parts—at least with respect to housing in the United States—more fair. We need to be there when we contemplate the fact that too many of our Black and Brown brothers and sisters don't have the access to the extraordinary educational institutions in the State of Connecticut and around the country.

Mr. Speaker, we need to be there. It is good to show up and protest peacefully when a Black man is murdered at the hands of the police, but it is not enough because that act sits atop an edifice—a four-century long edifice—of discrimination, the effects of which still echo through every aspect of our society.

Mr. Speaker, it is not just my constituents. It is this Chamber and this Congress that must get serious about addressing the unequal distribution of opportunity in this country. That is our mission. I just said goodbye, with so many of my colleagues, to JOHN LEWIS. I know that is what John would have us do, and I know that he would have us do it with grace and with dignity and humility.

Mr. Speaker, that is what I charge my constituents with, and that is what I hope this Congress will address, in the memory of JOHN LEWIS, who just left us this morning.

CLIFTY FALLS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Clifty Falls State Park for its 100th anniversary. Located in beautiful Madison, Indiana, Clifty Falls gives its visitors an experience that you can't get anywhere else.

For 100 years, Hoosiers and Americans across the Nation have enjoyed beautiful hiking trails and waterfalls in Clifty Falls. I congratulate Clifty Falls State Park for its 100-year anniversary. Indiana is lucky to have such a beautiful place.

KEEP AMERICA SAFE

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to challenge mayors, Governors, leaders of this country to stand up and shut down the rioting we are witnessing in

communities across our Nation. Anarchists are destroying homes, businesses, and whole communities. These people are not peaceful protestors. They are violent agitators.

The leaders of these cities need to get their act together and end this violence. American citizens are getting hurt and, yes, even killed, and it is time to stop this madness.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in calling to end this lawlessness and to help keep all of our communities safe across this country.

REOPEN OUR SCHOOLS

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong support for reopening schools across our Nation. I have been talking to parents in my district, Indiana's Sixth District, and the consensus is in: Let's get our kids back to school.

The science is on our side. Both the CDC and Academy of Pediatrics agree it is safe to reopen our schools. In fact, it would be unsafe to keep our schools closed. The emotional scarring, unreported abuse, and learning deficits of keeping our kids stuck inside staring at a screen and away from socialization is far too great. Working parents doing everything they can to put food on the table, they need our support.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot let an entire generation fall behind in education. We must find a safe way to reopen our schools.

SUPPORT PRESIDENT TRUMP

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for President Donald J. Trump.

Perseverance in the face of lies from the media and his political opponents shows fearless leadership and should be admired.

The D.C. swamp continues to attack him relentlessly, stopping at nothing to take him down. The collateral damage in this grotesque war against our President is the American people.

President Trump created an economy where minorities were thriving, workers and families had good-paying jobs, and businesses were finally flourishing. When Democrats and the media do everything in their power to halt Trump's work, they are actually attacking the very American way of life that we hold dear.

Mr. Speaker, I pledge to continue to support President Donald Trump and his agenda to make the American people stronger than ever.

MENTAL HEALTH OF OUR NATION

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the mental health crisis our Nation faces as we navigate the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic and the resulting economic crisis have resulted in a mental health and substance abuse crisis like we have never seen before.

Veterans, students, families, and Americans with a history of mental illness or addiction are really suffering. To continue to shut down our country does not make scientific sense, economic sense, or common sense. It is

imperative we reopen our country and get Americans back to work, back to school, and back to a healthy lifestyle.

NORTH CAROLINA'S ROLE IN PRODUCING CORONAVIRUS VACCINE

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

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the amazing work being done to produce a vaccine for the coronavirus. Some of the best work in our country is coming from FUJIFILM Diosynth Biotechnologies' Innovation Center in my home State of North Carolina.

On Monday, July 27, President Trump visited the Morrisville laboratories and touted the progress that has been made in Operation Warp Speed toward producing an effective vaccine in historic time. The Morrisville laboratories play a crucial role in that effort because they are working on a bulk drug substance for one of the possible vaccines.

It is impossible to overstate how important a vaccine will be for our Nation, and I am proud that North Carolina is on the front lines of that research.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the President for highlighting these facilities' exciting work, and especially thank the researchers, the doctors, and the scientists for their tireless work, and wish them every success possible.

RESTORING LAW AND ORDER

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to stand up for law and order and safety and security in our country.

In an era where some in the opposition party advocate for defunding the police, violent crime and rioting has swept across the Nation. No city has endured more violence and less government action than Portland, Oregon.

For 60 days, local officials have refused to protect the fundamental rights of their citizens, mainly the right to life, to liberty, and to personal property. I believe that if State and local officials won't secure these rights for their fellow Americans, then the Federal Government should do it for them at the direction of the President. I fully support the President's deployment of Federal officers to restore law and order and safety and security on the streets of Portland.

One of the most heartbreaking episodes of the violent crime that has occurred recently occurred in Kansas City, Missouri, where a four-year-old, LeGend Taliferro, was shot and killed while he was asleep in his own bed. It was just a month ago on June 29.

Mr. Speaker, the only way to deal with violent criminals is to meet them with strength. And that is what the President is doing by initiating a Federal law enforcement operation, appropriately named Operation Legend. Very simply, this operation will focus on putting more cops on the streets in

high-crime cities, making more funding available for local police departments, and use Federal officers when local officials refuse to act.

Mr. Speaker, we are never going to defund the police. Instead, we are going to empower them to stop this crime surge that is terrorizing our American brothers and sisters.

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 45 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 (Mr. CUELLAR) at 10 a.m.

PRAYER

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

Please excuse us for coming to You, day after day, asking for Your blessing and grace as the coronavirus plague continues to ravage our Nation. We struggle, still, to address the crisis in any way that slows this deadly advance. Lord, have mercy.

Bless the Members of this people's House with wisdom and a purpose of cooperation in addressing so many dangers facing us, from health to financial threats. Bless the Senate, too, and the administration, that together our Nation might move forward with hope and confidence. Lord, have mercy.

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 Utah (Mr. MCADAMS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MCADAMS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests

for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

GUN VIOLENCE IN OUR STREETS

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, illegally obtained guns are pouring over the streets of communities across the country, including in my community of Buffalo, New York.

These illegal guns are responsible for tragic deaths. Last year, 30,000 Americans, including 262 children, were killed by gun violence.

The number of slain Americans are more than just statistics; they are real people: fathers, mothers, grandparents, sons, daughters, and grandkids. They had dreams, they had aspirations, and they had their whole lives ahead of them.

This is an urgent call to action against gun violence. Members of my community are coming together and they are calling on Congress to repeal provisions that prohibit our government from knowing if firearms have been lost or stolen.

Mr. Speaker, I support this call to action and urge this body to continue to work to make our communities safer for all. Those whose lives were lost would still be with us today if legislation this House passed, commonsense gun reforms, universal background checks, and a ban on assault weapons, were enacted into law.

We must do better. Repeal the Tiahrt amendment now.

CENSORING BY SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

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

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to bring attention to an alarming trend: the censorship of Americans by American companies, particularly those in the social media sector.

Over and over, we hear about social media platforms silencing conservatives and their views, only to turn around and ask this Congress for continued liability protections.

If social media companies expect such legal protection, they must recognize the fundamental free speech of their users. To be clear, I am not referring to hate speech or calls for violence. I am referring to political views that differ from those who own and manage these companies.

As this Congress considers and debates the regulation of these companies into the 21st century, we should take this political censorship into account. No American, no matter what their affiliation or opinions, should ever be prevented from lawfully exercising their constitutional rights, whether online or in person.

Social media, for sure, has done wonders to connect people, but it has also

been used as a tool to further a specific political agenda, all the while expecting Government's protection, and that must end.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY HAS RECENTLY BEEN DECLARED A CORONAVIRUS HOTSPOT

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

Mr. McNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to take its toll on communities throughout the country, and my region is one of the latest to be declared a hotspot.

In San Joaquin County, more than 10,000 have been diagnosed and 110 have lost their lives to this disease. Our hospitals have less than 14 percent availability in the ICUs, and my district, like many others, is in dire need of assistance.

Mr. Speaker, over 2 months ago, the House of Representatives passed the HEROES Act, but this critical legislation is still sitting in the Senate majority leader's desk being ignored by Senate Republicans. This week, Senator McConnell announced his alternative to the HEROES Act, which falls way short, leaving individuals, cities, and States without the resources they need to survive this crisis.

My district deserves better, the American people deserve better, and the House Democrats have offered better. It is time for the Republican-controlled Senate to join us and meet this challenge head-on.

RECOGNIZING SHIRLEY LOVE

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

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend and former colleague Mr. Shirley Love, who passed away on July 17, 2020.

Born in May 1933 to Earl and Winona Love, Shirley was named after the popular West Virginia newspaper columnist, Shirley Donnelly. Unbeknownst at the time, he was also destined for media greatness.

For 45 years, Shirley worked at WOAY-TV station entertaining and informing many. He is known for becoming one of southern West Virginia's first nightly TV news anchors, and with his terrific voice, Shirley was a welcomed radio presence in households throughout the region, ultimately landing him in the West Virginia Broadcasting Hall of Fame.

After retiring from WOAY, he selflessly represented Fayette County in the State legislature for 16 years. Appointed by Governor Caperton to the senate, Shirley eventually moved to the house of delegates, where I had the honor to work alongside him.

Shirley constantly lived up to his reputation of integrity and honesty. He will always be remembered by his fam-

ily, friends, and countless people he impacted throughout his life.

I send my sincerest condolences to his wife, Audrey, his children, and his grandchildren.

May God bless Shirley Love.

HONORING UTAH HEALTHCARE WORKERS

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

Mr. McADAMS. Mr. Speaker, in March, I was infected with COVID-19 and spent 8 days in the hospital struggling to breathe and too exhausted to get out of bed. The dedicated doctors, nurses, and hospital staff were my allies in the fight against the virus, putting their own health at risk to care for me. It gave me an up-close and personal perspective of what our healthcare workers have been up against since the start of this pandemic.

So dedicated are Utah's healthcare heroes that, when the call went out from New York for help, 100 volunteers responded, giving the exhausted doctors, nurses, and respiratory therapists much-needed backup. They spent 14 days assisting New York area hospitals, working day and night to care for desperately sick people, people who were not even allowed to have family members at their bedside.

Utah healthcare heroes are not just found at hospitals; they are in our long-term care facilities, our veterans' homes, and in parking lots, standing in the heat to collect test samples for hours at a time. They are found in blood banks and laboratories, searching for the treatments and working on drug trials to offer relief and hope to patients now and in the future.

No summer vacations or even holiday weekends for these extraordinary caregivers, their own families must take a backseat. The fight against the virus and the demand on their skill continues for the months ahead.

They gave me my health back and returned me safely to loved ones. Mr. Speaker, I thank them for their help.

REMEMBERING CATHY MARCHEL

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

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember one of Texas' finest servants, Cathy Marchel.

Cathy went home to be with the Lord in January after serving our Cleburne community for almost two decades with strength, grace, and unmatched character. She took all of the gifts she possessed and used them in powerful ways to improve her world and those around her.

She radiated joy with her beaming smile and gracious attitude. She was a leader and a fighter and someone we all looked up to for guidance. No one

worked harder for their constituents than she did, and her impact will be felt for decades to come.

Our community has lost a selfless, devoted servant, and many of us have lost a dear friend. There is most certainly a void in her absence, but we find hope in the promise that she is now with our savior, and we look forward to the day when we all will be reunited.

May God bless the entire Cleburne community and the Marchel family.

In God we trust.

OUR NATION STILL LACKS A NATIONAL TESTING STRATEGY

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

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, we are halfway through this year and 6 months into this pandemic, and our Nation still lacks a national testing strategy.

The President claimed that he was a wartime President, but with 150,000 Americans dead, this administration has not given this the wartime seriousness it deserves.

The administration must get serious about this virus. Invoke our full powers through the Defense Production Act and urge the Senate to pass the testing resources the House has made available in the HEROES Act. Protect American citizens across this Nation.

Our Nation needs a national strategy. It needs results, not long waiting times making it impossible to manage and mitigate the pandemic. In my district alone, people are waiting for 10 days or more to receive their results. That is simply unacceptable. And while they wait, they may be going out, putting others at risk.

Mr. Speaker, it is dangerously irresponsible to have such inadequate testing in the United States of America, where our resources are so vast. I urge this administration to summon our vast resources and the courage to command a national testing strategy.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ERADICATING THE SPOTTED LANTERNFLY IN PENNSYLVANIA

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to stress the importance of researching, combating, and eradicating the spotted lanternfly. This invasive pest is native to China, Bangladesh, and Vietnam, but has been wreaking havoc in Pennsylvania since 2014.

The spotted lanternfly is a relentless menace that continues to harm Pennsylvania's agricultural sector, damaging trees, and destroying crop yields. These insects lay egg masses on trees, causing oozing sap, mold growth, and more.

While the spotted lanternfly is harmless to humans, it can seriously impact our surroundings. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture estimates the potential damage in lost revenue from the spotted lanternfly could amount to \$18 billion per year, statewide.

I have been pleased to work with my colleague, Congresswoman HOULAHAN, to stress the importance of ridding the Commonwealth of this pest. It will take continued support to eradicate the spotted lanternfly and prevent further harm to our environment and economy.

I would like to encourage any Pennsylvanian who encounters a spotted lanternfly to get rid of it and to report an infestation to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF FRED CERULLO, JR.

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

Mr. ROSE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the legacy of Fred Cerullo, Jr., a family man, a business owner, and a fellow Army vet.

For more than 40 years, Mr. Cerullo welcomed friends and neighbors to Owl's Head Service Center, the business his father established in Bay Ridge in 1956. He treated everyone who stopped by this neighborhood landmark as if they were family, so much so that even those who did not own a car would stop by to visit Fred.

After serving in the Army at Fort Dix, Fred passed his devotion on to his children, to include his son, Fred, my dear friend, who served New York City as a four-term city councilman and in several other roles in city government.

Today, my heart goes out to Fred Cerullo's family and to everyone whom he touched in such a wonderful way. May he rest in peace. We will never forget Fred's incredible legacy.

□ 1015

HONORING FRANCES COLEMAN

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize retiring Mississippi State University Dean of Libraries, Frances Coleman, for her outstanding contributions to Mississippi's higher education and to the Starkville community. Over the course of her career, Dean Coleman championed unprecedented expansions of facilities, technologies, and programming throughout the MSU library system. She was instrumental in the transfer of the Ulysses S. Grant collection to Mississippi State's Mitchell Memorial Library, which established the university as one of only six campuses to hold a Presidential library.

Dean Coleman has received numerous recognitions for her service to our State, including the G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery Excellence in Leadership Award, and the lifetime achievement honor bestowed by the Mississippi legislature.

In addition to her professional achievements, she is also active in her community through the Rotary Club, the Starkville Chamber of Commerce, and the Aldersgate United Methodist Church.

Please join me in recognizing Dean Frances Coleman for her significant contributions to the great State of Mississippi.

WISHING GARRY AND JACKIE SMALL A HAPPY 65TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to wish a happy 65th anniversary to Garry and Jackie Small of Chico. The couple wed in 1955 after meeting as students at Chico State University, but that is not where the close ties to the university stop.

Garry was a lifelong administrator, with titles ranging from director of plant operations to associate vice president for administration. Jackie worked at the bookstore working her way up, and eventually retiring from the Meriam Library on campus.

The Smalls have three daughters, Kari, Julie, and Lynn, and two grandsons, Keaton and Tyler.

Mr. Speaker, again I congratulate Garry and Jackie on 65 years and send them my best wishes and blessings for many years to come.

REMEMBERING ANDY QUINNEY

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor my friend, Andy Eugene Quinney, of Georgia's First Congressional District who passed away at the age of 64.

Mr. Quinney was born in Savannah, Georgia, and graduated from Robert W. Groves High School.

Andy was a dedicated insurance agent, serving Chatham County and the Lowcountry of South Carolina for over 4 decades, most recently working with Jimmy Swain of James M. Swain & Associates.

Andy took his leadership skills to new heights when he was the mayor of Garden City, Georgia, from 2002 to 2009.

One of his goals as mayor was to "put the garden back in Garden City," and that he did. He was blessed with a green thumb and could bring any plant or city back to life.

Garden City thrived thanks to his devout leadership and commitment to

improving the lives of its citizens. Andy was pivotal in making it the success it is today.

Andy was a pillar for the Masonic Lodge through his service as Worshipful Master and was one of the founders of the Band of Brothers.

Andy loved music, reading, and gardening, and he used all those gifts he was given for God's glory.

Everyone who encountered him would be met with an infectious smile, and it was evident that the joy of the Lord was his strength.

My thoughts and prayers will continue to be with my brother in Christ's friends and family during this most difficult time.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 28, 2020.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on July 28, 2020, at 10:14 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 881.

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 105.

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 106.

Appointment:

Independent Mexico Labor Expert Board.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7617, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1067 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1067

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 7617) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-60, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. Clause 2(e) of rule XXI shall not apply during consideration of the bill. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to

final passage without intervening motion except: (1) 90 minutes of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; (2) the further amendments described in section 2 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. After debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 4. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 5. During consideration of the amendments described in sections 2 and 3 of this resolution, it shall not be in order to consider an amendment proposing both a decrease in an appropriation designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and an increase in an appropriation not so designated, or vice versa.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCGOVERN: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1067, providing for consideration of H.R. 7617, the 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 of 2021.

The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7617 under a structured rule, with 90 minutes of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. It self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairwoman LOWEY. It makes in order 340 amendments and provides that the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee may offer amendments en bloc, which will be debatable for 30 minutes. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, the measure before us is what it looks like when you don't take an ax to our priorities, as the President has advocated, but instead, you invest in what is important to the American people. This is what it looks like when we actually lay the groundwork for a real recovery from the coronavirus pandemic, instead of just wishing it away as this President has done.

There are billions and billions of dollars in emergency funding here to build and repair water projects, to modernize energy infrastructure, and rebuild our Nation's crumbling infrastructure in this time of COVID-19. These projects will help get Americans back to work and kick-start our economy.

The bills included in this underlying package also make long-term investments in our Nation: In food safety, curbing tobacco use, and combating domestic abuse and sexual assault; all at levels that exceed the President's budget request.

There is also landmark grant funding to carry out police reform efforts, and, yes, even funding to address the health impacts of climate change because, Mr. Speaker, this majority believes in science, and we believe in facts.

This bill also includes provisions to stop costly, endless wars by sunseting the 2001 Authorization for the Use of Military Force, the AUMF, repealing the 2002 AUMF, and prohibiting funds for the use of force against Iran.

Just as important as what this measure does is what it ensures this administration cannot do: Like steal money for President Trump's ineffective border wall, implement its dangerous plan to restart explosive nuclear testing, or launch another endless war using the 2001 AUMF.

This is about addressing our Nation's emergency needs during this pandemic today, while building a strong foundation for the future.

Thinking that this pandemic will magically vanish, as this President has suggested, is not a plan. Hoping that COVID-19 just goes away without a vaccine, as this President has done, is not a plan.

Real resources like those in this bill, especially when taken with those in the HEROES Act that passed this

House over 2 months ago, will enable us to confront this virus and build a true recovery.

340 amendments were made in order under this rule, many of which will make this bill even stronger.

Among them is an amendment I authored to provide more money for radon testing and mitigation. A national investigation recently uncovered this harmful chemical in public housing units across the country, including in my hometown of Worcester, Massachusetts.

This administration, and HUD in particular, has an obligation to act. This language will help ensure more funding is there to help protect people's health and safety.

I am also proud that the underlying bill sets aside \$10 million to create a new nationwide pilot program to help the many grandparents who are raising their grandchildren today. This funding will provide more access to safe, affordable, and appropriate housing.

Mr. Speaker, there are two policy ideas put forward during this process that I especially want to highlight.

The first was an effort led by my good friend, Congressman BOBBY RUSH, to create a more 21st century approach toward Cuba. This President has taken us back to a failed Cold War policy that held our country back for more than 50 years, a policy that hurts the Cuban people, and a policy that denies American farmers and American businesses the opportunity to engage with their counterparts in Cuba. In short, our policy, Mr. Speaker, is an embarrassment.

The gentleman from Illinois wanted to mitigate some of the pain U.S. policies impose on the Cuban people by providing easier access to food and medicine and by making it easier for families in the United States to send support to their relatives still on the island, especially during this pandemic.

Now, although the gentleman from Illinois has withdrawn his amendments, I want to recognize him for his leadership. He has shined a bright light on a failed policy that badly hurts the Cuban people, and it urgently needs to change.

Mr. Speaker, we have to change our policy. We must and we will change our policy, and I look forward to being part of that effort. If we can trade with China and Russia and Vietnam, we certainly can trade with Cuba. If Americans can travel virtually to any country in the world, we ought to be able to travel to Cuba without restriction. And if we really care about human rights and human suffering, then we ought to recognize that the American blockade on Cuba is causing tremendous suffering to the Cuban people.

□ 1030

So I hope, Mr. Speaker, that we will in short order take a fresh look at our policy and move to a more mature, sensible, thoughtful approach to dealing with Cuba.

I thank my colleague from Massachusetts, Representative AYANNA PRESSLEY, along with Representatives LEE, OCASIO-CORTEZ, SCHAKOWSKY, CHU, DEGETTE, TLAIB, OMAR, POCAN, and SPEIER.

Together they led an important effort to repeal the Hyde Amendment. This disastrous policy prevents so many, particularly low-income women and women of color from deciding their own future.

Constitutional rights should not belong to just the wealthy or the privileged. They belong to every single American, regardless of where they get their health insurance.

And although this amendment wasn't able to be made in order here because of several budgetary points of order, I want to say loud and clear here today that they are right. We need to end this discriminatory policy, and I look forward to working with them to do just that. This is a fight that we must have.

Mr. Speaker, getting this broad package here today was a herculean effort by so many in this Chamber, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this rule and the underlying measure. Let's get our communities the resources they need, and let's get our economy back on its feet.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts, the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and, Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today's debate is on a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 7617, which contains 6 of the 12 annual appropriations bills recently reported by the House Appropriations Committee. These six bills include the two largest, Defense, and Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, as well as the titles covering Commerce, Justice, Science, Energy and Water Development, Financial Services and General Government, and finally, Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, it is always encouraging to see the appropriations process moving forward. Passing these 12 bills is one of the biggest responsibilities we have as Members of Congress; to fund the government and keep it open and operating for our constituents.

Despite that great responsibility, I am disappointed by the partisan approach taken by the majority in crafting the bills in this package, and I cannot support them at this time.

I single out the majority in my comments because the 12 bills that were reported out of committee this year were all written to satisfy the concerns and wishes of one party, the Democratic party. While that is often how the appropriations process begins, it is ultimately

never where it ends. At the end of the day, for us to pass 12 full-year fiscal year 2021 appropriations bills, in an era of divided government, it will require Members on both sides of the aisle and in both Chambers of Congress to reach consensus. That ultimately means that the partisan bills like those we are considering today are non-starters and cannot become law.

During markup on these measures in the Appropriations Committee and again yesterday in the Rules Committee, Republicans rightfully raised several reasons why these bills cannot become law and should not pass the House. Those objections were ignored. Consequently, today's bill will have very little, if any, Republican support. That means these bills are effectively dead on arrival in the United States Senate and would never be signed by a Republican President, and there are a lot of reasons for that.

First, all 12 appropriations bills are marked at 302(b) allocation numbers that violate the fiscal year 2021 total spending limit negotiated in the current budget agreement just last year.

□ 1030

Indeed, I remind my friends, Congress is lawfully bound to uphold that agreement.

Instead of abiding by the negotiated numbers that were agreed to in both Houses of Congress by both parties and by the President, the majority has used a huge amount of emergency-designated funds as a workaround scheme to break that good faith budget agreement.

In this bill alone, there is well over \$200 billion in so-called emergency spending. That violates the budget agreement. This will make it much more difficult to negotiate final bills with the Senate that can actually become law.

But what is more disappointing than the widespread use of budget gimmicks is the prolific use of partisan policy riders throughout the appropriations bills, including these six. These riders are simply unacceptable, and they must come out before bipartisan agreement can be reached.

Consider the bill that I am most familiar with, which came out of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, where I am the ranking member. The text of that bill includes a wide variety of harmful riders.

In the first instance, the bill includes partisan policy prescriptions that will tie the hands of the administration with respect to Title X family planning. Most notably, the riders would force the administration to resume grants awarded to controversial groups that provide abortions, such as Planned Parenthood, and it would prevent the administration from granting waivers that protect deeply held religious beliefs of institutions, organizations, and individuals that provide vital services funded in the bill.

The Labor, Health and Human Services title includes riders that would undo the Department of Labor's rule clarifying the so-called joint employer standard. If this policy rider were enacted, it would cause chaos for thousands of businesses and millions of employees, leaving them uncertain about the nature of their employment relationship.

Not to be outdone, the bill also includes riders micromanaging and second-guessing how Health and Human Services administers the Unaccompanied Alien Children Program, which will ensure that the individuals devoting their energies to assisting such unaccompanied minors will find themselves devoting their energy, becoming wrapped up in evermore deeply and congressionally mandated red tape.

The same can be said for the other divisions in this package. Throughout this minibus, the majority has inserted policy riders that tie the hands of the administration.

They have limited the ability of the administration to reprogram funds even when necessary. They have inserted rider after rider aimed at preventing the President from spending money on barriers and security measures at the southern border. And they have removed countless bipartisan policy revisions that have been routinely carried in previous years' bills.

Let me say it again: Partisan riders like these must come out before a bipartisan agreement can be reached.

On top of this, while I understand we are living through unprecedented times and have had to rightly limit our physical interactions, I have serious concerns about considering these bills in a six-division, trillion-dollar spending bill.

Debating these measures together as one shuts out the ability of most rank-and-file Members to have their ideas heard on the floor, or limits them to having their amendments included in massive all-or-nothing en bloc packages, and places many Members in an untenable all-or-nothing vote on both the en bloc packages and ultimately final passage of the bill.

We can do better than that, Mr. Speaker, and we must do better than that.

Mr. Speaker, I am still hopeful that we can reach a bipartisan appropriations deal for the full year. If we can get the prolific emergency spending and budget gimmicks out of these bills, and if we can eliminate all partisan policy riders, then I think the majority in the House will have a workable starting point to begin negotiations with the Senate toward a bipartisan deal.

Under such circumstances, they would still not be the bills I would have written, but they would be a reasonable basis on which to begin negotiations. But until then, these bills are going absolutely nowhere. They will not pass the Senate, and they will not be signed by the President into law.

Frankly, I do not believe they should be passed by this House, either.

Mr. Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule and the underlying legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I appreciate the gentleman's comments. And I acknowledge, I think we all acknowledge, that we are living in an unusual moment, dealing with a health pandemic that has already claimed the lives of 150,000 of our fellow citizens, that has infected millions of our other fellow citizens, and we are trying to do our best to operate and to get the people's business done amidst this pandemic.

So, we have given committee chairs en bloc authority to try to consider amendments en bloc so we can consider more ideas.

In the package that we are bringing before the House today, there are 341 amendments in order. Some of them will require separate votes on amendments because, quite frankly, there isn't a consensus on some of them. But many of them are good ideas that can be put in an en bloc amendment and be incorporated into this bill.

I just say that because the alternative in the middle of this pandemic is to have fewer amendments, and I don't think that that is something that Members would want to see happen.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI), a distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule for H.R. 7617, the second appropriations package.

The funding included in this bill will advance crucial priorities like increased broadband access, advancing medical research, and supporting police reform. These investments are necessary as we continue to combat the spread of COVID-19 and encourage economic recovery.

By providing \$61 billion in emergency funding to the FCC, we can expand internet access to unserved and underserved households. As schools continue to adjust to distance learning, I believe every student, regardless of their family's ZIP Code or income bracket, deserves a reliable internet connection to participate in the modern classroom.

The rule also provides consideration of my amendment to advance breakthroughs in medical research. My amendment directs an additional \$4.5 million to DOD's Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program. This program funds high-impact projects, including medical research for rare diseases like bone marrow failure.

Some of you remember we lost my late husband, Bob Matsui, to MDS, a bone marrow failure disease. Countless other families across the country rely on the Defense program's work to discover and develop new therapies and cures, especially for rare diseases.

I am also very glad that this program dedicates \$400 million in grant funding

to help implement needed police reform. This includes pattern and practice analyses and independent investigations of law enforcement departments across the country.

While there is still much work to be done, this funding will move us closer to an America where all are treated equally under the law.

This is a strong comprehensive bill, and I look forward to supporting it on the floor soon.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to respond quickly to my friend.

While we appreciate the number of amendments made in order, let's just look at the statistics. Twenty percent of all the amendments in this bill are Republican, 60 percent are Democrat, 20 percent are bipartisan.

Frankly, I am pleased to have hit 20 percent, because for the year, we are down at about 17 percent of the amendments.

So while we appreciate the difficult conditions, I also remind my friend that in the last Congress, when we held the majority, they actually always had more amendments than the Republicans did. So let's not get carried away with the difficulties of the situation or the fairness of the process.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS), my good friend, a distinguished Member, and an outstanding member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding me the time.

We should at least comply with the law. I would think that a law-writing body, Congress, and the Appropriations Committee should at least follow the law.

Well, again, this rule doesn't do that, and this bill doesn't do that. Let me explain what I am talking about.

Spent nuclear fuel and defense waste is at 121 sites in 39 States across this country. The DOE, Department of Energy, was supposed to take title to this spent fuel and this defense waste in 1998.

Appropriators will like to hear this number. We spend unbudgeted out of the Judgment Fund \$2.2 million every day—\$2.2 million unbudgeted—unappropriated through legal action because we are not complying with the law.

□ 1045

The Nuclear Waste Fund currently is booked as having \$40 billion in it, Mr. Speaker, and that \$40 billion comes from ratepayers, not even Federal money. It is people whose States have nuclear power. They pay into this fund to find a safe disposal site.

Over the past 30 years, \$15 billion has been spent. I brought examples of that \$15 billion. Mr. Speaker, this is one box of five of the Department of Energy's scientific analysis of the safety of Yucca Mountain, the long-term repository. They finished that, and then they turned over all of their science.

Let me tell you who was part of this billions of dollars of research by eight national labs, which comes through this appropriation bill. Eight labs, the U.S. Geological Survey, and many universities helped do this research. Then, they sent this research to our independent nuclear safety agency called the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and they issued a five-volume report.

This is the fifth volume of that, which says: Using Yucca Mountain as a long-term geological repository would be safe for a million years, not 10,000 years, not 100,000 years, not 500,000 years, a million years.

Now, who did this research? Well, you had experts in geochemistry, hydrology, climatology, structural geology, volcanology, seismology, and health physics, as well as chemical, civilian, mechanical, nuclear, mining materials, and geological engineering.

If we want to use science, want to talk about science, science from the Department of Energy, science reviewed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission says Yucca Mountain will be safe for a million years for long-term storage of not just spent fuel but also of our defense waste.

So, what happens when we legally block the final portion of the law? And the final portion would be: Let's get money to allow Nevada to argue the science. That is what they always say: Let's argue the science. Well, this bill, like other bills coming out of the Appropriations Committee, has zero money to debate the science and do the adjudication.

So if it had money, and this is part of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, if the adjudication were to resume, one or more boards would hear evidence and issue decisions on approximately 300 admitted issues contesting DOE's application or the NRC's staff decision to adopt the DOE environmental impact statement.

If we would finish the last portion of this debate and have the—it is actually called the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel. They would look at the science. They would hear Nevada's complaints, and they would render judgment. That is why we go to courts and stuff to resolve conflict.

If they don't like that decision, Nevada can appeal the Board's decision to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. If they don't like the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's final decision, they can go to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Now, let's address a few things about the State of Nevada. I include in the RECORD Nye County Resolution No. 2020-11, which passed this year. I will read a few portions of it. The title is: "A Resolution of the Nye County Board of County Commissioners Supporting the Efforts to Complete the Yucca Mountain Licensing Process and Resolve the Nuclear Waste Issue."

Here is one of the whereases. "Whereas, almost 1,000 nuclear devices were detonated on the Nevada test site."

“Whereas, Nye County and eight other Nevada counties have passed resolutions supporting the completion of the Yucca Mountain licensing process by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to determine if Yucca Mountain is safe.”

So, that is nine Nevada counties that say we should move forward.

“Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Nye County Board of Commissioners does hereby continue to support the efforts to complete the Yucca Mountain licensing process and resolve the nuclear waste issue.”

So, that is Nye County, which has the site of Yucca Mountain.

NYE COUNTY RESOLUTION NO. 2020-11

A RESOLUTION OF THE NYE COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS TO COMPLETE THE YUCCA MOUNTAIN LICENSING PROCESS AND RESOLVE THE NUCLEAR WASTE ISSUE

Whereas, Nye County Nevada is the third largest county in the continental United States comprising over 11 million acres; and

Whereas, almost 98 percent of this land is under either management or control of various agencies of the federal government; and

Whereas, Department of Defense and Department of Energy have withdrawn approximately 4 million acres from public access and restricted this land to defense, nuclear and other related government uses; and

Whereas, almost 1000 nuclear devices were detonated on the Nevada Test Site; and

Whereas, the 1987 Nuclear Waste Policy Act amendment selected Yucca Mountain as the single site to be studied, and in 2002 Congress approved the site for development of a repository; and

Whereas, Nuclear energy is needed to integrate with renewable energy to significantly reduce CO2 emissions; and

Whereas, the United States has over 80,000 tons of Spent Nuclear Fuel and large quantities of High-Level Waste and other radioactive waste that will require isolation in geologic repositories; and

Whereas, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act directs the Department of Energy to pursue a licensing proceeding to determine if Yucca Mountain is a safe site to house a repository for Spent Fuel and High-Level nuclear waste; and

Whereas, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is directed by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act to adjudicate if Yucca Mountain is safe to house a nuclear waste repository; and

Whereas, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act has never been repealed and remains the law of the land; and

Whereas, this waste is currently located in temporary storage facilities at over 100 sites in 39 states; and

Whereas, reprocessing of spent fuel and fast reactors have the potential to reduce the amount of waste generated in the future, there will always be large quantities of radioactive waste for geologic disposal; and

Whereas, Nye County and 8 other Nevada counties have passed resolutions supporting the completion of the Yucca Mountain licensing process by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to determine if Yucca Mountain is safe; and

Whereas, the Nye County Board of County Commissioners have approved multiple resolutions and letters to the federal government asking for negotiations with Nye County and the State of Nevada to identify a package that includes mitigation and benefits for Nevada residents; and

Whereas, the federal government has made no serious efforts to negotiate with State

and local leaders or offer benefits to residents of Nevada; and now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Nye County Board of Commissioners does hereby continue to support the efforts to complete the Yucca Mountain licensing process and resolve the nuclear waste issue; and be it further

Resolved, That as part of that effort, Nye County supports the use of innovative technologies to minimize the amount of nuclear waste. The research and investments for these technologies should be done in Nevada creating jobs and enhancing Nevada's Universities; and be it further

Resolved, That pursuant to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, Nye County encourages the Trump Administration and Congress to develop a benefit package that offers jobs, educational benefits and with potential revenue for services to residents and visitors of Nye County and the State of Nevada.

Passed, Adopted, and Approved the 7th day of April, 2020.

Ayes: Koenig, Strickland, Wichman, Cox, Blundo.

Absent: None.

Nayes: None.

Nye County Board of County Commissioners: John Koenig, *Chairman*.

Attest: Kelly Sidman; Sandra L. Merlino, Nye County Clerk, and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, what if we don't do this? Here is a chart. Here is Yucca Mountain, secure, in the desert, underneath a mountain, 90 miles from Las Vegas.

Right here in this Chamber, we are 44 miles from the nearest nuclear power plant. It just happens to be Calvert Cliffs. It is on the Chesapeake Bay, and so it is close.

The State of Nevada will argue it will hurt our tourism. Well, let me tell you, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York City have more tourists than Las Vegas and are closer to spent nuclear fuel than any other place.

Again, it is a travesty that we spend \$2.2 million every day for not complying with the law. This bill does not help us comply with the law. In fact, I would say this bill breaks the law, which is another example for the great American public to observe how dysfunctional we are in this day and age in the people's House. It saddens me.

I thank my colleague for yielding me the time.

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

Mr. Speaker, just to respond to my good friend, Mr. COLE, who I have great, great admiration for, but the gentleman said that more Democratic amendments were made in order. Well, let's kind of put that into context. More Democratic amendments were submitted, period. Actually, more than half of the amendments were Democratic.

Let me put it this way: Twice as many Democratic amendments were offered as Republican amendments, and there was a big chunk of bipartisan amendments that were made in order.

I don't like to compare our record to their record because the gentleman wasn't chair of the Rules Committee when the Republicans were in charge. But I just want to throw this little tid-

bit out there so that people can have this: We have made in order 25 percent more amendments this month than were made in order in all of 2018 under the Republican control of the House.

Again, I know my friend wasn't the chair at the time, but I just wanted to point that out for the RECORD because I think it is a nice statistic.

Having said that, Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCADAMS).

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

I rise today in support of my amendments to H.R. 7617. My amendment would provide additional resources to the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline. The CDC reports that from 2001 to 2017, the Nation saw a 31 percent increase in the suicide rate. It is now the second leading cause of death among Americans ages 15 to 24 and the leading cause of death for Utahns in this age group.

The lifeline is a nationally accessible service that supports people in crisis and connects them to the help that they need. The lifeline has had great success, but it is also under strain as its funding has not kept pace with its caseload, particularly amid the pandemic's effects.

I want my amendment to speak clearly to Americans in crisis: There is help; there is hope; and we are fighting for you.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today also in support of two amendments to protect children's safety and well-being.

First, the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children has reported staggering increases in online child sex abuse material, commonly called child pornography. The Federal Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program supports task forces in every State to investigate such online exploitation and abuse of children and bring perpetrators to justice. My amendment enhances this grant program to support State and locally driven efforts to protect our children.

Second, child advocacy centers are an incredible tool to support child survivors of abuse. These centers bring together specialized child welfare and law enforcement professionals to provide holistic services to children and to seek justice against abusers. COVID-19 has put many kids at risk, and my amendment provides additional resources for centers to meet this demand.

I urge my colleagues to support these amendments to protect, heal, and give hope to Americans.

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

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up S. 939, the CONFUCIUS Act, which passed the Senate by unanimous consent a month and a half ago.

If enacted into law, S. 939 will address China's influence on American

colleges and universities through Confucius Institutes, which are cultural institutes directly or indirectly funded by the Chinese Government.

Specifically, colleges and universities receiving Federal funds will be required to certify that the institution ensures that any contract or agreement between the institution and a Confucius Institute includes clear provisions that protect academic freedom at the institution, prohibits the application of any foreign law, and ensures the institution retains full managerial authority over the Confucius Institute.

Mr. Speaker, in recent years, Confucius Institutes have become commonplace among higher-education campuses. While ostensibly high-minded, these organizations are funded by the Government of the People's Republic of China and focus on a Beijing-approved view of Chinese history. They are noted for presenting Chinese Communist Party propaganda, ignoring human rights abuses in Tibet and among the Uighurs, and insisting that Taiwan belongs to mainland China.

What is worse, Chinese influence on American campuses comes at a time in which China is engaged in ongoing efforts to steal American intellectual property and research, particularly in research institutions like those located on our higher education campuses.

It is inarguable that Chinese espionage efforts like these pose a clear threat to national security. Passage of the CONFUCIUS Act would help close an open loophole on our college campuses currently being exploited by the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the previous question, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Let me remind my colleagues what the previous question vote is all about. It really isn't about substance. It is about turning control of the House over to my friends on the Republican side.

As the chair of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China who is very, very concerned about these Confucius Institutes and about China's continuing escalation of activities within our country, I am happy to sit down with the gentleman and anyone else to try to bring legislation to the floor.

We brought a lot of legislation to the floor to check China's growing power in the world. But this is really not about the Confucius Institute. This is about turning power over to my friends on the other side of the aisle.

If they were to succeed, they could bring up whatever they want to within

the rules of the House. And based on some of the statements in recent weeks by some of my friends on the other side of the aisle about some of their priorities, it could be some pretty, in my opinion, awful stuff.

So, I would urge my colleagues to reject the gentleman's plea here.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support passage of the House's second package of appropriations bill for fiscal year 2021 as a proud member of the Appropriations Committee and chair of an appropriations subcommittee.

The defense division of the bill will safeguard our national security and give our troops a much-needed pay raise.

I appreciate the inclusion of language to expedite replacement of PFAS fire-fighting foams and funding to study their health implications.

The bill also supports research for metastatic cancer and encourages clinical trials that affect the demographics of our population.

□ 1100

The Commerce-Justice-Science division includes language from my PACE Act, which I introduced with Congressman ALCEE HASTINGS. Our legislation seeks to disrupt the distrust and improve communication between police and communities of color.

I am also proud that my colleague, Congresswoman BRENDA LAWRENCE, and I secured \$8 million for the Matthew Shepard hate crime investigation and prosecution grant program that was previously authorized and will now be funded for the first time.

The bill addresses the growing problem of online child exploitation by carving out \$40 million for Internet Crimes Against Children task forces.

Funding is also included to research coral reef disease and harmful algal blooms, two significant problems for sea life in the State of Florida.

I am particularly proud of the Energy and Water division, as a member of that subcommittee. The bill funds Everglades restoration projects at a historic \$250 million, a major bipartisan achievement. I am also grateful for the inclusion of a fix to cut red tape that has delayed Everglades restoration projects and will allow them to begin. To protect our investment, the bill includes language that I wrote to block oil drilling in the Florida Everglades.

I am encouraged that this bill provides increases for the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy and ARPA-E.

I am glad that the Financial Services division includes \$500 million for election security grants for States to fight foreign intervention because, apparently, the President isn't interested in doing that.

The report also includes language to improve postal security, which affected

my office as well as the offices of Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS and numerous other leaders after a failed bombing attempt, an incident that raised serious postal security concerns.

I am also pleased that the bill includes funding for pool safety grants that address swimming pool drownings, the number one cause of accidental death for young children in this country.

Next, the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education division includes vital funding for EARLY Act activities, an initiative I passed to promote breast cancer awareness for young and at-risk women. I was diagnosed with breast cancer at 41 years old, and I am proud to say that I am now approaching my 13th year as a survivor, and I appreciate the opportunity to make sure we can educate more young women and women at higher risk of their risk of breast cancer so they pay attention to their breast health.

Additionally, the bill includes support for Holocaust survivors, who face countless obstacles as they age.

Further, the bill protects unaccompanied migrant children by ensuring Members of Congress can visit child detention facilities with no prior notice—important accountability provisions. Language similar to my Families, Not Facilities Act was included to help unaccompanied migrant youth find sponsors.

Finally, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development division provides investments in our transportation infrastructure and housing programs. I am glad to see \$60 million for housing homeless veterans who have given so much for this country.

I applaud the inclusion of provisions throughout the minibus to assert our authority as a coequal branch of government by prohibiting funds from being stolen by the President to pay for any border wall, which would be grossly irresponsible.

I thank my fellow subcommittee chairs and, once again, thank Chairwoman LOWEY as she retires from the Appropriations Committee, and their intrepid staff for the hard work that went into producing this minibus that takes care of the many needs people of all backgrounds face in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to respond quickly to the overall thrust of what is in these bills. There is no question, as my friend from Florida said, there are a lot of good things in these bills.

My friend from Florida is actually a distinguished member of the Appropriations Committee, one whom I have had the opportunity to work with on many occasions. We don't object to those. But what is undeniable is there is roughly \$40 billion more in spending than my friends agreed to only last year. Now, that is a budget cap imposed by law.

Occasionally, Mr. Speaker, you have reason to do emergencies. We are living through an emergency right now. But if you need emergency spending, you negotiate that with the other side. There was no negotiation here with Republicans in the House. You certainly negotiate with the other Chamber, Mr. Speaker, particularly when it is controlled by the other party. There was no negotiation with the other Chamber. And you certainly negotiate with the President of the United States—no negotiation with him either. It is just a number made up out of whole cloth to keep my friends from having to make some tough budgetary decisions that they agreed to make and passed into law only last year.

The second thing, as I mentioned, is these bills are chock-full of partisan riders. That is just the reality. Now my friends know none of these riders are going to remain in these bills or the bills will never pass the United States Senate and never be signed by a Republican President, so I suppose they were put in there for some internal reason.

I hope they are not put in there to keep us from going past the September 30 deadline, which all these bills should be finished by, into later this year or, goodness knows, next year, when my friends might think they might have a more politically favorable environment. That is a disservice.

This Congress ought to get its job done. It can't get its job done when one side decides to break its agreement, add almost a quarter of a trillion dollars in new spending, and add dozens of new policy provisions that they know are unacceptable.

We can have those debates. They are good debates to have, but they don't belong in the middle of appropriations bills. I am not naive enough to say that both sides don't do this. We certainly did it when we were in the majority on some occasions. But when we did do it, it always slowed down the process and made agreement more difficult.

Last year, 2019, the President, the Speaker, the minority leader, the Senate majority leader, and the Senate minority leader sat down and negotiated a deal. They said that these are going to be the spending limits, and we are not going to put any extraneous things in these bills.

To my friends' credit, last year they actually did that. They stayed within the limit that we had set, and they did not put extraneous things in the bill. Consequently, all those bills passed; they all got enacted into law; we have had no government shutdowns; and we have had regular order.

Why they decided this year to abandon the agreement that they actually committed to last year and launch spending initiatives and policy initiatives that they said they would not do is beyond me, but I do remind them it will make it much more difficult to come to agreement.

So, given that, and given the fact that my friends have not kept the

agreement that they agreed to last year, assented to last year, I am going to oppose the rule and urge rejection of the underlying legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I have no more requests for time on my side. I would just say to my colleagues before I yield to the gentleman for his closing remarks that I think these are good bills that will help us not only get through this pandemic, but help set the stage for the economic recovery that we need.

While we are all here talking, I hope my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are picking up the phone and calling their Senate counterparts and calling the White House and urging them to get serious about a coronavirus relief package that we desperately need.

Schools in some districts are about to open up, and there is no Federal aid to help with what they may need to keep our children and our teachers safe. There is no money going to our cities and towns that are financially strapped because of our economy having shut down, no money to protect people so we can have safe elections, nothing—not anything—to help the millions of people in this country who are hungry.

The Senate proposal, which I am not even sure it is a proposal anymore, has no money in it for SNAP. The most vulnerable people in this country get nothing when it comes to putting food on the table. They have reduced unemployment benefits, and then they sneak in money for an FBI building and money for defense contractors while they shortchange everybody else.

We are in a healthcare crisis, we are in an economic crisis, and we need to respond. These appropriations bills, again, are a way to help us get back on our feet; but, in the immediate term, we need to get the Senate to get serious and respond, as the House did over 2 months ago, and extend a lifeline to the American people.

This is serious. Mr. Speaker, I don't care whether you are a Democrat or a Republican. I hear from constituents of all political persuasions who are begging us to do something to help teachers and superintendents.

Where is the help? Mayors, town managers, and city managers are asking: Where is the help?

The House acted over 2 months ago—nothing from the Senate. So I think these appropriations bills are good, but we need to get something else done even before these become enacted.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by telling my good friend that I have many of the same concerns he does about the coronavirus crisis and the need to act on another bill.

That is not what is before us today, but I look forward to when that time

comes and we have a negotiated product to working with my friend and seeing if we can find the necessary support to make sure that is enacted into law. Indeed, the Senate is involved in doing that right now.

What is before us today is the work of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, not coronavirus legislation per se, although there are certainly elements in this bill that deal with that.

Let me again reiterate what I said just a few minutes ago: There are a lot of good things in these appropriations bills. Appropriators work hard and quite a few often work together. We have an excellent chairman and an excellent ranking member, and so we cooperate. So there are many good things in these bills. But what makes them fundamentally unacceptable is, first, a decision to insert almost a quarter of a trillion dollars of emergency spending that violates the budget agreement that my friends signed only last year.

Mr. Speaker, if you need an emergency measure—that happens—then you sit down and negotiate with the other side about what the amount is and what the nature of the response is. There was no effort to negotiate with Republicans on this emergency spending—not in the House, not with the Republican-dominated United States Senate, and not with the Republican President. So these are just numbers willy-nilly sort of thrown in there, and they are not going anywhere. In that sense, we have wasted a lot of time.

Second, my friends agreed, also, last year to no riders, no policy provisions in the bills. We will just have straight government funding bills. Last year, they did that. They kept that agreement last year. They kept to the top line numbers, and they kept to their agreements in terms of policy. We passed all 12 bills in a bipartisan manner. The President signed them, and we have enjoyed the benefit of that this year. We have had no government shutdown and we have had no crises. The work was done in a timely fashion.

Why my friends abandoned a formula and an agreement that worked last year to do this is beyond me. Frankly, it smacks a little bit of election-year politics; but, regardless, the purpose is to fund the government and to keep the government working for all of our citizens, providing basic services.

These bills won't do that because they violated an agreement last year and they contain things that my friends recognized a year ago that, if we do that, then we are not going to get to any agreement on spending. The same thing is true today. The political constellation hasn't changed. It won't change for the balance of this fiscal year, and it won't change for the balance of the calendar year.

If we were serious about legislating, we would write real bills that adhere to the agreements that both sides make, not add additional hundreds of billions of dollars of spending and add additional policy provisions that we know

the other side will not accept. Unfortunately, that is what is being done here.

So I regret that. I hope my friends at some point will decide to come back and bargain. I suspect they will. They usually do. But we are wasting precious time now. We could have completed all these bills.

Frankly, I will chastise the Senate here, too, because they are not moving very fast on the basic necessity of these bills. They have a tougher process. They can't just get a majority and ram things through the way my friends have the ability to do when they are in the majority and we have the ability to do when we are in the majority. It is a little bit different in the Senate of the United States. I recognize that.

But we should make a contribution. We should have stuck to our agreement. We need emergency spending, which I think we do. That should come outside the confines of this legislation in standalone, emergency legislation agreed to by both sides negotiating in good faith. We have done that four times this year already. We are pretty good at it. If we would do it again for a fifth—and they are trying to do it now in the Senate—then I think we could deal with those other items that are in these bills that, quite frankly, belong in a standalone supplemental dealing with coronavirus.

So, with that, I want to thank my friend for the time, and I want to thank him for the debate. As always, I look forward to working with him; but, for the moment, I urge the rejection of the rule and urge the rejection of the underlying legislation.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking the Rules Committee staff and members for all of their incredible work during the last few weeks. We have processed thousands of amendments. We have had hours and hours and hours of hearings. We have listened to countless Members testify, and we were able to get through it all.

But, again, I want people to appreciate especially the work of the staff. I say that in a bipartisan way that the Democratic staff and the Republican staff of the Rules Committee worked incredibly hard. I don't think most people even know it, but they ought to know it because this is a lot of work.

I say to the gentleman from Oklahoma who is my friend, we don't always agree on everything, but I am very fortunate to have him as a ranking member because I think he respects this institution and he fights very hard for his beliefs. I fight hard for my beliefs. But even when we disagree, it is not in a personal way. We can disagree without being disagreeable, and I appreciate him for that, and my other colleagues as well.

□ 1115

Mr. Speaker, this rule is about moving forward to consider a measure to

get annual and emergency funding moving to help put people back to work, to reinvigorate our public health system, to rebuild our aging roads and bridges, and to put an important check on this administration. This rule also is about whether we should debate hundreds and hundreds of amendments from Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. Speaker, this is ultimately about whether we fulfill one of our most fundamental responsibilities. I urge all of my colleagues to come together in support of this rule and the underlying legislation. Let's ensure this Congress continues to provide the leadership the American people are demanding.

The material previously preferred to by Mr. COLE is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 1067

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 6. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (S. 939) to establish limitations regarding Confucius Institutes, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor; and (2) one motion to commit.

SEC. 7. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of S. 939.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

CHILD CARE IS ESSENTIAL ACT

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1053, I call up the bill (H.R. 7027) making additional supplemental appropriations for disaster relief requirements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCGOVERN). Pursuant to House Resolution 1053, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-58 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 7027

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

The following sums in this Act are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

For an additional amount for "Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant", \$50,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for necessary expenses to carry out the Child Care Stabilization Fund grants program, as authorized by section 1 of this Act: Provided, That such funds shall be available without regard to the requirements in subparagraphs (C) through (E) of section 658E(c)(3) or section 658G of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act may be made available to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred prior to the date of enactment of this Act for the purposes provided herein: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and shall be available only if the President subsequently so designates such amount and transmits such designation to the Congress.

CHILD CARE STABILIZATION FUND

SEC. 1. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CCDBG TERMS.—The terms "eligible child care provider", "Indian tribe", "lead agency", "tribal organization", "Secretary", and "State" have the meanings given the terms in section 658P of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858n) except as otherwise provided in this section.

(2) COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.—The term "COVID-19 public health emergency" means the public health emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) on January 31, 2020, with respect to COVID-19, including any renewal of the declaration.

(b) GRANTS.—From the amounts appropriated to carry out this section and under the authority of section 658O of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858m) and this section, the Secretary shall award child care stabilization grants to the lead agency of each State (as defined in that section 658O), territory described in subsection (a)(1) of such section, Indian tribe, and tribal organization from allotments and payments made under subsection (c)(2), not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) SECRETARIAL RESERVATION AND ALLOTMENTS.—

(1) RESERVATION.—The Secretary shall reserve not more than 1 percent of the funds appropriated to carry out this section for the Federal administration of grants described in subsection (b).

(2) ALLOTMENTS.—The Secretary shall use the remainder of the funds appropriated to carry out this section to award allotments to States, as defined in section 658O of the Child Care Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858m), and payments to territories, Indian tribes, and tribal organizations in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), and subsection (b), of section 658O of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858m).

(d) STATE RESERVATIONS AND SUBGRANTS.—

(1) **RESERVATION.**—A lead agency for a State that receives a child care stabilization grant pursuant to subsection (b) shall reserve not more than 10 percent of such grant funds—

(A) to administer subgrants made to qualified child care providers under paragraph (2), including to carry out data systems building and other activities that enable the disbursement of payments of such subgrants;

(B) to provide technical assistance and support in applying for and accessing the subgrant opportunity under paragraph (2), to eligible child care providers (including to family child care providers, group home child care providers, and other non-center-based child care providers and providers with limited administrative capacity), either directly or through resource and referral agencies or staffed family child care networks;

(C) to publicize the availability of subgrants under this section and conduct widespread outreach to eligible child care providers, including family child care providers, group home child care providers, and other non-center-based child care providers and providers with limited administrative capacity, either directly or through resource and referral agencies or staffed family child care networks, to ensure eligible child care providers are aware of the subgrants available under this section;

(D) to carry out the reporting requirements described in subsection (f); and

(E) to carry out activities to improve the supply and quality of child care during and after the COVID-19 public health emergency, such as conducting community needs assessments, carrying out child care cost modeling, making improvements to child care facilities, increasing access to licensure or participation in the State's tiered quality rating system, and carrying out other activities described in section 658G(b) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858e(b)), to the extent that the lead agency can carry out activities described in this subparagraph without preventing the lead agency from fully conducting the activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (D).

(2) **SUBGRANTS TO QUALIFIED CHILD CARE PROVIDERS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The lead agency shall use the remainder of the grant funds awarded pursuant to subsection (b) to make subgrants to qualified child care providers described in subparagraph (B), to support the stability of the child care sector during and after the COVID-19 public health emergency. The lead agency shall provide the subgrant funds in advance of provider expenditures for costs described in subsection (e), except as provided in subsection (e)(2).

(B) **QUALIFIED CHILD CARE PROVIDER.**—To be qualified to receive a subgrant under this paragraph, a provider shall be an eligible child care provider that—

(i) was providing child care services on or before March 1, 2020; and

(ii) on the date of submission of an application for the subgrant, was either—

(I) open and available to provide child care services; or

(II) closed due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(C) **SUBGRANT AMOUNT.**—The lead agency shall make subgrants, from amounts awarded pursuant to subsection (b), to qualified child care providers, and the amount of such a subgrant to such a provider shall—

(i) be based on the provider's stated average operating expenses during the period (of not longer than 6 months) before March 1, 2020 and at minimum cover such operating expenses for the intended length of the subgrant;

(ii) account for increased costs of providing or preparing to provide child care as a result of the COVID-19 public health emergency, such as provider and employee compensation and existing benefits (existing as of March 1, 2020) and

the implementation of new practices related to sanitization, group size limits, and social distancing;

(iii) be adjusted for payments or reimbursements made to an eligible child care provider to carry out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858 et seq.) or the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.); and

(iv) be adjusted for payments or reimbursements made to an eligible child care provider through the Paycheck Protection Program set forth in section 7(a)(36) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)), as added by section 1102 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116-136).

(D) **APPLICATION.**—

(i) **ELIGIBILITY.**—To be eligible to receive a subgrant under this paragraph, a child care provider shall submit an application to a lead agency at such time and in such manner as the lead agency may require. Such application shall include—

(I) a good-faith certification that the ongoing operations of the child care provider have been impacted as a result of the COVID-19 public health emergency;

(II) for a provider described in subparagraph (B)(ii)(I), an assurance that, for the duration of the COVID-19 public health emergency—

(aa) the provider will give priority for available slots (including slots that are only temporarily available) to—

(AA) children of essential workers (such as health care sector employees, emergency responders, sanitation workers, farmworkers, child care employees, and other workers determined to be essential during the response to coronavirus by public officials), children of workers whose places of employment require their attendance, children experiencing homelessness, children with disabilities, children at risk of child abuse or neglect, and children in foster care, in States where stay-at-home or related orders are in effect; or

(BB) children of workers whose places of employment require their attendance, children experiencing homelessness, children with disabilities, children at risk of child abuse or neglect, children in foster care, and children whose parents are in school or a training program, in States where stay-at-home or related orders are not in effect;

(bb) the provider will implement policies in line with guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the corresponding State and local authorities, and in accordance with State and local orders, for child care providers that remain open, including guidance on sanitization practices, group size limits, and social distancing;

(cc) for each employee, the provider will pay the full compensation described in subsection (e)(1)(C), including any benefits, that was provided to the employee as of March 1, 2020 (referred to in this clause as “full compensation”), and will not take any action that reduces the weekly amount of the employee's compensation below the weekly amount of full compensation, or that reduces the employee's rate of compensation below the rate of full compensation; and

(dd) the provider will provide relief from copayments and tuition payments for the families enrolled in the provider's program and prioritize such relief for families struggling to make either type of payments;

(III) for a provider described in subparagraph (B)(ii)(II), an assurance that—

(aa) for the duration of the provider's closure due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, for each employee, the provider will pay full compensation, and will not take any action that reduces the weekly amount of the employee's compensation below the weekly amount of full compensation, or that reduces the employee's rate of compensation below the rate of full compensation;

(bb) children enrolled as of March 1, 2020, will maintain their slots, unless their families choose to disenroll the children;

(cc) for the duration of the provider's closure due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, the provider will provide relief from copayments and tuition payments for the families enrolled in the provider's program and prioritize such relief for families struggling to make either type of payments; and

(dd) the provider will resume operations when the provider is able to safely implement policies in line with guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the corresponding State and local authorities, and in accordance with State and local orders;

(IV) information about the child care provider's—

(aa) program characteristics sufficient to allow the lead agency to establish the child care provider's priority status, as described in subparagraph (F);

(bb) program operational status on the date of submission of the application;

(cc) type of program, including whether the program is a center-based child care, family child care, group home child care, or other non-center-based child care type program;

(dd) total enrollment on the date of submission of the application and total capacity as allowed by the State; and

(ee) receipt of assistance, and amount of assistance, through a payment or reimbursement described in subparagraph (C)(iv), and the time period for which the assistance was made;

(V) information necessary to determine the amount of the subgrant, such as information about the provider's stated average operating expenses over the period before March 1, 2020, described in subparagraph (C)(i); and

(VI) such other limited information as the lead agency shall determine to be necessary to make subgrants to qualified child care providers.

(ii) **FREQUENCY.**—The lead agency shall accept and process applications submitted under this subparagraph on a rolling basis.

(iii) **UPDATES.**—The lead agency shall—

(I) at least once a month, verify by obtaining a self-attestation from each qualified child care provider that received such a subgrant from the agency, whether the provider is open and available to provide child care services or is closed due to the COVID-19 public health emergency;

(II) allow the qualified child care provider to update the information provided in a prior application; and

(III) adjust the qualified child care provider's subgrant award as necessary, based on changes to the application information, including changes to the provider's operational status.

(iv) **EXISTING APPLICATIONS.**—If a lead agency has established and implemented a grant program for child care providers that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, and an eligible child care provider has already submitted an application for such a grant to the lead agency containing the information specified in clause (i), the lead agency shall treat that application as an application submitted under this subparagraph. If an eligible child care provider has already submitted such an application containing part of the information specified in clause (i), the provider may submit to the lead agency an abbreviated application that contains the remaining information, and the lead agency shall treat the 2 applications as an application submitted under this subparagraph.

(E) **MATERIALS.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The lead agency shall provide the materials and other resources related to such subgrants, including a notification of subgrant opportunities and application materials, to qualified child care providers in the most commonly spoken languages in the State.

(ii) **APPLICATION.**—The application shall be accessible on the website of the lead agency within 30 days after the lead agency receives

grant funds awarded pursuant to subsection (b) and shall be accessible to all eligible child care providers, including family child care providers, group home child care providers, and other non-center-based child care providers and providers with limited administrative capacity.

(F) **PRIORITY.**—In making subgrants under this section, the lead agency shall give priority to qualified child care providers that, prior to or on March 1, 2020—

(i) provided child care during nontraditional hours;

(ii) served dual language learners, children with disabilities, children experiencing homelessness, children in foster care, children from low-income families, or infants and toddlers;

(iii) served a high proportion of children whose families received subsidies under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858 et seq.) for the child care; or

(iv) operated in communities, including rural communities, with a low supply of child care.

(G) **PROVIDERS RECEIVING OTHER ASSISTANCE.**—The lead agency, in determining whether a provider is a qualified child care provider, shall not take into consideration receipt of a payment or reimbursement described in subparagraph (C)(iii) or subparagraph (C)(iv).

(H) **AWARDS.**—The lead agency shall equitably make subgrants under this paragraph to center-based child care providers, family child care providers, group home child care providers, and other non-center-based child care providers, such that qualified child care providers are able to access the subgrant opportunity under this paragraph regardless of the providers' setting, size, or administrative capacity.

(I) **OBLIGATION.**—The lead agency shall obligate at least 50 percent of funds available to carry out this section for subgrants described in this paragraph, by December 31, 2020.

(e) **USES OF FUNDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A qualified child care provider that receives funds through such a subgrant may use the funds for the costs of—

(A) payroll;

(B) employee benefits, including group health plan benefits during periods of paid sick, medical, or family leave, and insurance premiums;

(C) employee salaries or similar compensation, including any income or other compensation to a sole proprietor or independent contractor that is a wage, commission, income, net earnings from self-employment, or similar compensation;

(D) payment on any mortgage obligation;

(E) rent (including rent under a lease agreement);

(F) utilities;

(G) insurance;

(H) providing premium pay for child care providers and other employees who provide services during the COVID-19 public health emergency;

(I) sanitization and other costs associated with cleaning;

(J) personal protective equipment and other equipment necessary to carry out the functions of the child care provider;

(K) training and professional development related to health and safety practices, including the proper implementation of policies in line with guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the corresponding State and local authorities, and in accordance with State and local orders;

(L) modifications to child care services as a result of the COVID-19 public health emergency, such as limiting group sizes, adjusting staff-to-child ratios, and implementing other heightened health and safety measures;

(M) mental health supports for children and employees; and

(N) other goods and services necessary to maintain or resume operation of the child care program, or to maintain the viability of the child care provider as a going concern during and after the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(2) **REIMBURSEMENT.**—The qualified child care provider may use the subgrant funds to reim-

burse the provider for sums obligated or expended before the date of enactment of this Act for the cost of a good or service described in paragraph (1) to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(f) **REPORTING.**—

(1) **INITIAL REPORT.**—A lead agency receiving a grant under this section shall, within 60 days after making the agency's first subgrant under subsection (d)(2) to a qualified child care provider, submit a report to the Secretary that includes—

(A) data on qualified child care providers that applied for subgrants and qualified child care providers that received such subgrants, including—

(i) the number of such applicants and the number of such recipients;

(ii) the number and proportion of such applicants and recipients that received priority and the characteristic or characteristics of such applicants and recipients associated with the priority;

(iii) the number and proportion of such applicants and recipients that are—

(I) center-based child care providers;

(II) family child care providers;

(III) group home child care providers; or

(IV) other non-center-based child care providers; and

(iv) within each of the groups listed in clause (iii), the number of such applicants and recipients that are, on the date of submission of the application—

(I) open and available to provide child care services; or

(II) closed due to the COVID-19 public health emergency;

(B) the total capacity of child care providers that are licensed, regulated, or registered in the State on the date of the submission of the report;

(C) a description of—

(i) the efforts of the lead agency to publicize the availability of subgrants under this section and conduct widespread outreach to eligible child care providers about such subgrants, including efforts to make materials available in languages other than English;

(ii) the lead agency's methodology for determining amounts of subgrants under subsection (d)(2);

(iii) the lead agency's timeline for disbursing the subgrant funds; and

(iv) the lead agency's plan for ensuring that qualified child care providers that receive funding through such a subgrant comply with assurances described in subsection (d)(2)(D) and use funds in compliance with subsection (e); and

(D) such other limited information as the Secretary may require.

(2) **QUARTERLY REPORT.**—The lead agency shall, following the submission of such initial report, submit to the Secretary a report that contains the information described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (D) of paragraph (1) once a quarter until all funds allotted for activities authorized under this section are expended.

(3) **FINAL REPORT.**—Not later than 60 days after a lead agency receiving a grant under this section has obligated all of the grant funds (including funds received under subsection (h)), the lead agency shall submit a report to the Secretary, in such manner as the Secretary may require, that includes—

(A) the total number of eligible child care providers who were providing child care services on or before March 1, 2020, in the State and the number of such providers that submitted an application under subsection (d)(2)(D);

(B) the number of qualified child care providers in the State that received funds through the grant;

(C) the lead agency's methodology for determining amounts of subgrants under subsection (d)(2);

(D) the average and range of the subgrant amounts by provider type (center-based child

care, family child care, group home child care, or other non-center-based child care provider);

(E) the percentages of the child care providers that received such a subgrant, that, on or before March 1, 2020—

(i) provided child care during nontraditional hours;

(ii) served dual language learners, children with disabilities, children experiencing homelessness, children in foster care, children from low-income families, or infants and toddlers;

(iii) served a high proportion of children whose families received subsidies under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858 et seq.) for the child care; and

(iv) operated in communities, including rural communities, with a low supply of child care;

(F) the number of children served by the child care providers that received such a subgrant, for the duration of the subgrant;

(G) the percentages, of the child care providers that received such a subgrant, that are—

(i) center-based child care providers;

(ii) family child care providers;

(iii) group home child care providers; or

(iv) other non-center-based child care providers;

(H) the percentages, of the child care providers listed in subparagraph (G) that are, on the date of submission of the application—

(i) open and available to provide child care services; or

(ii) closed due to the COVID-19 public health emergency;

(I) information about how child care providers used the funds received under such a subgrant;

(J) information about how the lead agency used funds reserved under subsection (d)(1); and

(K) information about how the subgrants helped to stabilize the child care sector.

(4) **REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**—

(A) **FINDINGS FROM INITIAL REPORTS.**—Not later than 60 days after receiving all reports required to be submitted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall provide a report to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate, and to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, summarizing the findings from the reports received under paragraph (1).

(B) **FINDINGS FROM FINAL REPORTS.**—Not later than 36 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide a report to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate, and to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, summarizing the findings from the reports received under paragraph (3).

(g) **SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.**—Amounts made available to carry out this section shall be used to supplement and not supplant other Federal, State, and local public funds expended to provide child care services for eligible individuals, including funds provided under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858 et seq.) and State child care programs.

(h) **REALLOTMENT OF UNOBLIGATED FUNDS.**—

(1) **UNOBLIGATED FUNDS.**—A State, Indian tribe, or tribal organization shall return to the Secretary any grant funds received under this section that the State, Indian tribe, or tribal organization does not obligate by September 30, 2021.

(2) **REALLOTMENT.**—The Secretary shall award new allotments and payments, in accordance with subsection (c)(2), to covered States, Indian tribes, or tribal organizations from funds that are returned under paragraph (1) within 60 days of receiving such funds. Funds made available through the new allotments and payments shall remain available to each covered State, Indian tribe, or tribal organization until September 30, 2022.

(3) COVERED STATE, INDIAN TRIBE, OR TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—For purposes of paragraph (2), a covered State, Indian tribe, or tribal organization is a State, Indian tribe, or tribal organization that received an allotment or payment under this section and was not required to return grant funds under paragraph (1).

(i) EXCEPTIONS.—The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858 et seq.), excluding requirements in subparagraphs (C) through (E) of section 658E(c)(3), section 658G, and section 658J(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 9858c(c)(3), 9858e, 9858h(c)), shall apply to child care services provided under this section to the extent the application of such Act does not conflict with the provisions of this section. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require a State to submit an application, other than the application described in section 658E or 658O(c) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858c, 9858m(c)), to receive a grant under this Act.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$50,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.

(2) APPLICATION.—In carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 with funds other than the funds appropriated under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall calculate the amounts of appropriated funds described in subsections (a) and (b) of section 658O of such Act (42 U.S.C. 9858m) by excluding funds appropriated under paragraph (1).

SEC. 2. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to any amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 3. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2020.

This Act may be cited as the “Child Care Is Essential Act”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations and the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of my bill to save the childcare industry: The Child Care Is Essential Act.

Let me recognize my colleagues who join me here this morning, especially the Chair of the Committee on Education and Labor, Chairman BOBBY SCOTT.

To make clear our fight and our purpose, I quote The Washington Post from July 4.

The title of the piece: “Lack of childcare slowing recovery. Working Parents Swamped At Home. Productivity slump pinned on school, center closures.”

“The childcare crunch triggered by the pandemic has rapidly become a cri-

sis for many workers and companies that is hindering the economic recovery, disproportionately harming women and threatening to leave deep scars for years to come.”

The Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations Subcommittee has been central to our response to this pandemic and has provided much-needed funding to deal with the crisis—providing \$3.5 billion for childcare in the CARES Act, and \$7 billion in the House-passed HEROES Act.

But, to be frank, \$7 billion in the HEROES Act is not enough to save the childcare sector. It could take at least \$9.6 billion per month to keep current childcare providers in business. This is a crisis. More than half of childcare programs could close if we do not act quickly.

The biggest worry of the providers in my State of Connecticut are the loss of revenue, how to pay non-payroll business expenses, and they are concerned that families will not return after the public health emergency. Affordable childcare was a significant and a severe issue before the pandemic and will be after this pandemic is over.

This is not about going back to normal. We cannot afford to do that either. If we cannot make families feel safe that their kids are going to be in a safe and secure environment, we are not going to get our economy back on track. Parents are not going to send their children to unsafe places or they have no place to send them.

Mr. Speaker, the Childcare Is Essential Act creates a \$50 billion childcare stabilization fund within the existing Childcare and Development Block Grant Program. The bill provides grant funding to childcare providers to stabilize the sector and support providers so that they can be safely reopening and running.

This legislation helps childcare providers and working families by:

Ensuring that the grants adequately support providers’ operating expenses and funding gets to them quickly;

Requires that providers continue to pay their staff;

Providing tuition and copayment relief for working families;

Promote health and safety through compliance with public health guidance;

Prioritize providers that serve underserved populations;

Ensuring grants are awarded equitably across childcare settings; and

Conducting oversight through robust reporting requirements.

Mr. Speaker, we bailed out the airlines—almost \$60 billion—and we thought that that was necessary to do for our economy.

Corporations have received \$522 billion for PPP loans, and we knew that that was important to undergird our economy.

Hedge fund managers and real estate developers got a \$135 billion tax break completely unrelated to the pandemic. We did not need that.

We need to save the childcare industry. It is a matter of values, of right and wrong, and it is a matter of the values of who we believe needs to be protected: Our children? Our families? Or special interests?

It is a matter of economic security for women and families, and lack of childcare has been cited as a reason why women are still highly reflected in the unemployment rolls.

Small businesses are concerned. One half of all essential workers in this country are women. Who are the essential workers? Grocery store workers, public transport, cleaning and sanitation, healthcare, retail workers. They have to go to work. Where do they put their kids?

And it is a matter of addressing racial disparities, which this virus has further exposed, particularly when providers in communities of color continue to struggle to access small business loans, like those through the PPP because of systemic discrimination in banking practices, the wealth gap, higher debt. We must help now.

Mr. Speaker, to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, I say: Let us move boldly in this historic moment for women, for families, for children, for small businesses, for communities of color. Let us stabilize the childcare sector. Childcare is essential. There is no reopening of our economy without it. So let us provide that \$50 billion today.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition of H.R. 7027. As the country navigates the ongoing reality of the coronavirus pandemic, childcare is one of the most important issues we have to resolve. Congress must put childcare solutions in place to help working families address their needs, but this bill before us is not the answer.

This bill would appropriate \$50 billion for the childcare industry—more than its entire annual revenue. Overly burdensome and complicated application requirements would accompany those funds. This means providers would spend their time on applications and reporting requirements rather than caring for the children and keeping them safe. The bill creates unnecessary confusion by requiring providers to follow CDC guidance and that of their State and local governments even when those requirements may conflict.

The Committee on Appropriations has had no hearings or markups to consider this bill. There has been no input from the minority, and there is no opportunity today for amendments. Unfortunately, the majority has yet again used this crisis as an opportunity to push through partisan policy proposals instead of working together to address the very real challenges we face. We can and we must do better than the bills we are considering today.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I ask for unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERRILL).

Ms. SHERRILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman DELAURO for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am here today not just as a representative of New Jersey's 11th District, but also as a working mom with four children—a mom who knows how important childcare is for our families, our businesses, and our communities.

I have long said it is critical to have women serving in Congress to legislate on these important issues, and it has been my own experience—as I try to ensure that my children are doing their schoolwork while I am attending Zoom meetings, conference calls, and working to serve the families throughout the 11th District—that has led me to call experts to discuss the challenges to providing safe childcare during the pandemic.

It is my experience now, as I try to piece together childcare between my husband and my two sisters and myself, and trying to come down to Washington to vote, that informs my understanding of what is going on across the Nation.

Before the pandemic, 5 million children and their families relied on childcare. How we address this childcare crisis will have deep reverberations throughout our economy and on the health and safety of our families and our workers. Without the proper support for childcare to open safely and effectively, there will be no real reopening for much of the workforce.

Without proper childcare options, that means childcare facilities that have the money to implement health and safety precautions necessary to protect children and workers, women will be forced to choose between staying home or going back to work. If childcare is scarce or feels unsafe, moms will be staying home in the vast majority of cases.

In fact, an economist at Northwestern University who studies the gendered impact of the pandemic, noted that 19 million children live in single-parent households, 70 percent of which are led by single moms. If women have to leave the workforce or cut back hours, these decisions will have long-lasting impacts on the future of their careers, salary, promotions, equitable pay, and the economic security of their families.

I have heard from leaders in research institutions who have said that while men are submitting research papers at a faster clip than ever, their female

counterparts have not. They attribute this to the burden of childcare that rests on women without access to childcare services.

□ 1130

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON).

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support today for the Child Care Is Essential Act.

As a working mom, I know that finding quality, affordable childcare is not easy even under the best of circumstances, but the strain of COVID-19 has pushed the childcare industry to the brink of collapse.

Nearly half of all childcare providers have closed at some point during this pandemic, and those that have reopened are facing increased costs to implement new safety measures, including reduced capacity, intense and frequent disinfecting and cleaning, and the purchase of PPE for providers. Without immediate financial support, many are at risk of closing permanently.

Congress and this administration must recognize there cannot be a strong and full economic recovery without access to quality, affordable childcare for working families.

This important bill will create a \$50 billion childcare stabilization fund and invest in childcare across our country to ensure that providers have the resources they need to safely reopen. The Child Care Is Essential Act would bring an estimated \$985 million to my home State of Virginia to keep childcare providers open and their employees on payroll.

Parents simply cannot return to work if they can't find childcare. We are facing a crisis, and Congress must take decisive action on behalf of the working families and parents in America.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the Child Care Is Essential Act.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Child Care Is Essential Act, a bill that will help childcare centers stay open through this pandemic and help us reopen our economy.

For almost 5 months now, families have struggled to balance work and childcare. Meanwhile, essential workers, including farmworkers, healthcare workers, police, and firefighters, rely on childcare for their families and for them to do their jobs.

But as this pandemic continues, it gets more difficult for childcare providers to keep their doors open. Just 29 percent of childcare and education centers in Monterey County in my district

are currently open and operating. Without help from the Federal Government, our childcare centers will have to close, and our essential workers will be unable to serve our communities.

That is why I urge my colleagues to vote for the Child Care Is Essential Act, because, with these grants to childcare providers, they can stay open and safely operate during this pandemic but also play a critical part in our Nation's rebuilding and recovery.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, can I inquire about the amount of time remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Connecticut has 5 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from Texas has 13½ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, this is an extraordinary time in our Nation's history. We are watching families today who are in the most serious economic and healthcare crises of their lives. What this pandemic has exposed are the serious, serious inequities that exist, the racial inequities that exist.

What is becoming clear, from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, is that there are two classes of people. We have essential workers, who I pointed out are the grocery workers, the transit workers, the sanitation people, the retail workers who clock in and out every single day and who have to be on the job, and they have been told if they don't show up, they don't get paid. But they have kids; they have families.

What is the main responsibility of a parent? The pride you take in making sure that your children are safe, that they are secure, that you are doing all you can for them to be able to survive.

So, what is your choice? Leave your kid by themselves? You can't take them to work. You know, I had a lengthy conversation, almost 2 hours, on the phone with farmworkers in our country. Know what they do without access to childcare? They leave their kids home alone, or they take them to the fields.

Who are we? This is the United States of America. Where are our values? What do we care most about?

Let me just tell you about that \$135 billion that is in the CARES bill. I will just say that the Democrats took it out in the HEROES bill. But as I see the bill that our Republican colleagues put forward in the last 24 hours, it is still in there. It is a tax break for 43,000 people in this country, and they get a \$1.6 million tax cut. They claw back to 2018, 2019. No one knew the word "coronavirus" in 2018 and 2019. It has nothing to do with this pandemic.

I will mention those essential workers again to you today because there are 17.9 million children under the age of 13. Their parents are frontline workers, as I have laid out.

I will also add, in full disclosure, that two-thirds of these children do not require emergency care because they

have another parent. They have a family member or an adult caregiver available to them. But this implies that we have 6 million kids who need emergency care at 45 hours per week.

There are 6 million children who need to be in childcare. The providers that remain open are providing emergency care to these workers, and they are incurring costs, including paid premiums for staff, substitute workers for staff who are out on paid sick or family leave, higher prices for food and materials, including recommended personal protective and sanitation equipment and supplies.

You know, public safety demands that each center or home-based provider serves fewer children than they normally do. Why? For safety reasons.

Understand, people want to talk about the economy reopening. Are parents going to send their kids to—first of all, we are talking about schools where the CDC has said that the worst situation is 5-day, in-person. Yet, what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to do is to tie their education funds to whether they do that, which is outrageous to begin with, and now they do not want to provide any funding for childcare providers.

In the HEROES bill, it is \$5 million and \$10 million in grants. The National Women's Law Center has told us it will be about \$9.6 billion a month to deal with this issue.

Mr. Speaker, it is unconscionable. All I can say is, if we can bail out the airlines, if we can bail out the business community, we should be done with the \$135 billion. Let's move forward: \$50 billion for childcare legislation today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PARNETT.) The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the Committee on Appropriations has expired.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 15 minutes.

The gentleman from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for this legislation.

I salute Congresswoman DELAUNO for her leadership over the years, constant, persistent, dissatisfied, and relentless, in terms of looking out for our children.

I thank the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, the chair of the Education and Labor Committee, for his leadership throughout all of this. I think he knows this issue, chapter and verse, over the years, and so I am so happy that we are coming to the floor for this.

In our community, there is such a need for childcare. It is endless. We

don't even come close. We have been thinking incrementally. We have to think transformatively.

Even little children know. In our community, we have T-shirts, "Children Learning, Parents Earning," the direct connection between quality childcare, where children are given a good start on where they are going.

I rise during this devastating time for America, as the health and economic crisis of COVID-19 hurtles further out of control. Ten weeks ago, the Democrats delivered a solution by defeating the virus and safely opening the economy with the HEROES Act—it was actually 10 weeks ago today—supporting our heroes, crushing the virus, and putting money in America's pocket. Yet, for 10 weeks, we haven't had the action that we need on that.

So, here we are. For all the statements that were made over time about need for childcare, this virus has really shown a bright spotlight on why it is so important. Parents know; children know; we all know. But this virus has been an instructor, because if parents are forced to go to work as essential workers, who is going to take care of the children if their schools cannot open actually and some are virtual?

Again, when I ran for Congress, over 30 years ago, people said to me: "Who is taking care of your children?" My children were big. Four of them were already in college and one a senior in high school. But that was the question: Who is taking care of the children? And that is a question for our Nation: Who is taking care of the children?

In order for us to succeed with this, we have to meet the needs of the children, their families, and childcare workers. Our childcare workers are the workforce behind the workforce, risking their health and safety on the front lines to ensure that parents can go to work.

But they face a devastating situation. The childcare system needs at least \$50 billion in the next 6 months in order to survive. Just one in five childcare programs believes that they can stay open for more than a year without Federal support.

This is essential. An estimated 326,000 workers, nearly one-third of the sector nationwide, have lost their jobs since February—326,000 since February.

□ 1145

Half of the providers have closed, and those that are open to serve children of essential workers are risking their health, too often without PPE, and parents are paying the price. We can't get people back to work until we have widespread access to safe, quality, and affordable childcare.

Here is the situation in the childcare workers' own words. Terry from Wisconsin said: I have gone from 81 kids a day to two. I can't stay open with two, we are considered essential, but how can I stay open without the help needed? I love my kids, staff, and families, but to ask me to go under because all

of a sudden I am essential—really? This is what we say: People are essential. We have to treat them as if they are essential.

Traci from Pennsylvania says: We are a nonprofit center, mainly funded by families who pay out of pocket. We need a way to maintain payroll of staff so that they can be ready to return when we are allowed to reopen. We need help paying our rent and health insurance costs. We will need help understanding how to stay open safely and how to adjust to new regulations, how to afford related training, and what to do if our families can't afford to return.

And Mary in New York says: Since COVID, my childcare center has gone from 89 percent to about 10 percent. Fifteen employees will lose their jobs. We are the only center in a 1-mile radius in a very low-income area. We are the only voice for our parents and children. Please help us be heard.

And so action is needed now, which is why I am proud to support two bills that will be a lifeline for childcare workers and for the economy, while keeping our children safe and helping them and helping parents go back to work:

H.R. 7027, the Child Care Is Essential Act, creating a \$50 billion childcare stabilization fund to provide funding to childcare providers over the next 6 months and helping them safely reopen and operate during and after the COVID-19 crisis; and

H.R. 7327, the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act, expanding access to quality childcare to help workers safely return to their jobs and stimulate the economy with Federal investments and tax subsidies.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman NITA LOWEY, a maestro of the legislative process, who has advanced immeasurable progress for generations of Americans.

I thank RICHARD NEAL for his leadership on the tax credit and Federal investments work.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Congresswoman ROSA DELAUNO, chair of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and the godmother of much of the work for families and children that we do in this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank Chairman BOBBY SCOTT and Senator PATTY MURRAY, ranking member of the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, for their leadership on this bill. Thank you, Mr. SCOTT, for every day reminding us and leading us on how we can help our children.

And I thank and recognize the outside organizers who have been relentless, persistent, and dissatisfied, as is Rosa, as they have fought for the strong investments in the childcare sector that our children and workers need.

When people ask me, "What are the three most important issues facing the Congress?" I always say the same thing

and have for over 30 years. The three most important issues facing the Congress are our children, our children, our children: their health, their education, the economic security of their families, a safe environment in which they can thrive, a world at peace in which they can reach their fulfillment, and my motivation for even coming to Congress was one in five children in America who lives in poverty.

But it isn't only families in poverty who are affected by this childcare issue; it is our entire society and entire economy, and that is why we have to think transformatively about this.

As we observe the 100th anniversary of women having the right to vote, as we observe the fact that we have over 100 women in Congress, many of them moms of small children, we do have to recognize that, for our economy to thrive, we have to have the full participation and leadership of women, because we do believe, when women succeed, America succeeds, for that to happen. And dads have this responsibility, too, so we want them to succeed as well.

But for all of that to happen, we have to make sure that we know who is taking care of the children, and the role that we play is to facilitate all of that to make sure it is of the highest quality and safety for the children and ensure that they are served by the legislation that we are considering.

For the sake of the children, their health, their safety, and our children's future, as we recover from COVID but learn from it, I urge our colleagues to support this important legislation.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 7027, Democrats' partisan Child Care Is Essential Act, which, based off its troublesome provisions, would be better titled as the no care for children act.

Republicans and Democrats agree that there is a critical need that exists in our country today: the need to help childcare providers reopen their businesses safely.

Childcare is the cornerstone of the American workforce. If parents do not have a safe place to send their children, they cannot work. If our Nation is going to recover swiftly and successfully from the COVID-19 pandemic, childcare providers must be an integral part of the solution to getting America reopened and back to work.

Unfortunately, the bill we are considering today, H.R. 7027, is just another messaging bill for House Democrats, who are more interested in political posturing than enacting meaningful solutions.

Before I get into the lowlights of this legislation, I would like to point out that childcare falls under the jurisdiction of the House Education and Labor Committee. However, our committee did not hold a single hearing or a single markup on today's bill. This is becom-

ing a recurring theme in Speaker PELOSI's House of Representatives.

The fact that Chairman SCOTT allowed Speaker PELOSI to make the opening comments on this bill is a further indication that this is Speaker PELOSI's bill. The blatant disregard for congressional precedent and proper way of doing our job is appalling. Too many pieces of legislation are being written behind closed doors in the Speaker's office. This type of backroom horse trading is not how the Nation's deliberative body should operate.

On top of this, House Democrats are casting votes and conducting legislative business from the comfort of their own homes or, in some cases, their fishing boat, and bringing partisan messaging bills to the House floor without going through the legislative process, all while collecting a taxpayer-funded paycheck.

We have gone from a representative Republic to an autocracy. Members of Congress were elected to represent Americans here in Washington, yet Speaker PELOSI seems set on silencing those voices. This is downright shameful and indicative of Speaker PELOSI's out-of-touch politics-over-progress agenda.

Back to the flawed legislation at hand.

We all agree that Congress should help childcare providers reopen safely; however, we cannot spend taxpayer dollars recklessly while layering on additional burdens when childcare providers on the ground are already facing burdensome red tape.

The Democrats' flawed, one-sided bill appropriates \$50 billion, which is higher than the entire annual revenue of the childcare industry and substantially more than Democrats felt was necessary to include in their so-called HEROES Act.

We know the Democrats preferred solution for any problem is to throw more taxpayer money at it, but the Bipartisan Policy Center estimated that the industry would need about half of the amount included in H.R. 7027 to recover.

Additionally, H.R. 7027 places burdensome requirements on childcare providers, which could lead to providers spending more time and money applying for and reporting on the funds rather than doing what is most important: serving children.

Providers already have to figure out how to implement new and necessary health and safety rules, from social distancing and limits on group size to increased cleaning protocols. As if this isn't already weighing heavily on childcare professionals, Democrats now want to enact even more cumbersome requirements for them to deal with.

This legislation also tries to dictate from the Federal level how providers run their businesses, which can hamper their ability to reopen safely and stay open.

This ill-advised bill also denies support for certain eligible providers, such

as churches and public recreation camps who are licensed-exempt, operating legally in a State, and meeting all State and local requirements.

H.R. 7027 fails to address the barriers many new providers face, an issue that can increase cost and limit slots for children.

Mr. Speaker, the no care for children act will drive up costs substantially, tie many providers' hands unnecessarily, and shift the focus away from serving children and supporting parents returning to work.

It is worth repeating that Republicans and Democrats wholeheartedly agree on the overarching goal of this debate we are having today. A lack of childcare options could seriously delay our Nation's economic recovery. That is why it is extremely disappointing that we are spending our time debating another partisan messaging bill from House Democrats rather than focusing on common ground and working in a bipartisan fashion to solve our differences on this issue and deliver for American families.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge a "no" vote on H.R. 7027, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would remind the distinguished ranking member that we did have a hearing in February and, actually, a briefing in May that the minority party decided not to participate in.

And insofar as the Speaker, she was here. If I had opened, she would have had to listen to me and to you and would have been here waiting all that time. The Speaker is busy, so I called on the Speaker so she could speak and return to her busy schedule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH), a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, the childcare industry has suffered tremendous losses since the start of this pandemic. Centers are facing increased operating costs and are working overtime to provide adequate PPE and sanitation materials to keep our children safe.

Countless American families rely on the childcare industry, and we must provide them with the materials and equipment that they need to give our children the best possible care. To help small businesses grow, support hardworking Georgians, and uplift our economy, parents must have a safe place to send their children.

□ 1200

Truly, the childcare industry helps give our kids the foundation for their future, and it needs our help.

Hardworking families deserve our support, and the Child Care Is Essential Act would give providers the funding and resources they need to nurture the next generation.

I thank Representative DELAURO for her leadership and Chairman SCOTT for his leadership.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BYRNE).

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Child Care Is Essential Act.

Everyone in this Chamber can agree that access to childcare will be vital to the continued reopening of our economy, especially as more and more parents return to work. However, this legislation is not the answer. It would cost an astronomical \$50 billion, an amount higher than the total revenue of the childcare industry in the United States, and twice as high as the Bipartisan Policy Center reports that childcare providers actually need.

Further, this legislation places so many reporting requirements on agencies that \$5 billion of that money, a whopping 10 percent, will go to administrative expenses, rather than helping children get the care that they need. This is not where the red tape is, by the way. The bill places additional and unneeded regulatory burdens on childcare centers that would increase their costs and require them to follow State and CDC guidelines on operations, even when those guidelines may directly contradict each other. The Child Care Is Essential Act also unfairly limits access to these funds. Licensed-exempt facilities like at many churches will be prohibited from accessing these funds.

Childcare is essential as parents begin returning to the workplace, however, this bill spends too much taxpayer money and places an undue and unworkable regulatory burden on facilities, Federal agencies, and yes, on families.

I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this legislation, and I ask my Democratic colleagues to actually come to the table on a bipartisan solution to this issue.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY), a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Child Care Is Essential Act. This bill is badly needed to clear a massive roadblock on our Nation’s path to economic recovery. The choice is clear. Without assistance, only 18 percent of existing childcare programs will remain open a year from today.

Last month, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, not known as a strong supporter of social services, announced its support for emergency aid for childcare providers, declaring that “for millions of Americans, returning to work is not just contingent on the lifting of stay-at-home orders . . . but on securing care for their children.” This aid is critical because childcare providers are small businesses and have been operating at reduced capacity and much

higher costs, if they are open at all. This situation is not sustainable. Every month more centers are closing as costs exceed revenues. Some estimates predict that we may lose as many as 4.5 million slots nationwide unless Congress acts and acts fast.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation has long undervalued the role that childcare plays in enabling our workforce, and the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed that deplorable lack of investment. Making sure the childcare industry survives, as the Chamber testified, will shorten the recession by getting parents back to work.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and neighbor, ROSA DELAURO and Chairman SCOTT for their work on this bill and I urge a “yes” vote.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation continues to respond, recover, and reopen our economy following the outbreak of COVID-19, we can all agree that childcare is necessary in getting Americans back to work.

No parent will return to work if they do not have a safe place for their child, which is another reason why schools safely reopening should be a priority of my Democratic colleagues.

However, Democrats are pushing a partisan proposal that carelessly over-spends taxpayer dollars and further burdens our childcare providers, who already face bureaucratic red tape, with more mandates, like overly extensive application requirements that will cost them more time and money when their time is better spent caring for our children.

These mandates will prevent new providers from entering the industry, ultimately increasing costs and limiting the amount of available slots for children.

This again is a one-size-fits-all, top-down government program. How much of this money will actually get there to take care of a child?

H.R. 7027 appropriates \$50 billion, which is higher than the entire annual revenue of the childcare industry—think about that—and twice the amount that the Bipartisan Policy Center estimated the industry would need. Is it going to cost another \$25 billion to administrate this thing for all the burdensome red tape that goes along with it?

Once again, the Democrats’ solution is more government control, more regulation, and more taxpayer dollars wasted with burdensome strings attached. When are the American people going to wake up?

It denies support for certain eligible providers, such as churches and public recreation camps, who are license-exempt and operating legally in a State that meet all State and local requirements.

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

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Georgia an additional 15 seconds.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am disappointed that, rather than finding common ground, my colleagues across the aisle are moving forward with a bill that will only hurt families who want to return to work and need access to childcare.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill, and let’s all go back to the drawing board so that we can find support for our working families.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI), the chair of the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Resources.

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Child Care Is Essential Act.

Childcare is one of the most urgent and stressful issues facing families during this pandemic and stabilizing it will be a key factor in opening our communities safely.

I recently spoke about this issue with Oregonians who are struggling, parents, early child educators, and small business owners. I released a report urging support for the childcare industry. As one mom told me: “if childcare crumbles, if it even gets a fraction more difficult to find, then our collective ability to work crumbles too.”

The childcare crisis disproportionately affects women, who, because of entrenched gender roles, continue to take on the majority of childcare and household responsibilities.

A lack of affordable childcare reduces the ability of women to work outside the home and extends the gender pay gap. This is also an issue of racial justice. Many childcare workers are women of color.

I am grateful for previous stimulus efforts, but it is not enough. The Child Care Is Essential Act will provide immediate relief through \$50 billion, which I will note is less than the amount that went to the Nation’s airlines in coronavirus legislation. This is in direct grant funding to help childcare providers cover operating expenses, purchase PPE and cleaning supplies, pay providers through the pandemic and beyond, and importantly, give parents the relief they need from high copayments and tuition.

Investing in our children now has long-term benefits for our families, for our communities, and for our economy.

I thank Congresswoman DELAURO and Chairman SCOTT for their leadership, and I urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, could you advise me how much time is remaining on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia has 10 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 4¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER).

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, parents can't go back to earning until their children can go back to learning. The topic of reopening schools has been top of mind in recent weeks. We also need safe care for our young ones though, because their parents need to work, too.

Childcare is essential, for parents and children. Many childcare providers have closed during this pandemic, some for safety, some for financial reasons.

But childcare isn't just about parents' jobs. High quality early childhood education is the single best way to close the opportunity gap and give disadvantaged children a strong start. Every dollar invested in early childhood education pays back \$7 down the road, and that is a phenomenal investment.

The Child Care Is Essential Act provides financial assistance so providers can reopen safely.

By passing this bill, we support children, working families, and childcare providers; all worthy of our investment.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Politico wrote recently, "A lack of safe and affordable childcare amid the coronavirus pandemic is keeping many working parents from returning to the office as more companies call employees back to their jobs, threatening to extend the economic crisis and erode decades of gains for women in the workplace."

In fact, the Bipartisan Policy Center found that at the height of the COVID-19 outbreak, 60 percent of childcare centers closed, and one-third of the childcare workforce lost their jobs.

The topic of today's debate is an issue that both Republicans and Democrats agree must be addressed. Unfortunately, the legislation being pushed by Democrats spends taxpayer dollars recklessly and layers on additional burdensome requirements.

That is why my Republican colleagues have introduced the Back to Work Child Care Grants Act of 2020, which is led by Senator ERNST and Senator ALEXANDER in the Senate and Representative REED in the House.

Unlike the Democrat bill we are considering today, the Back to Work Child Care Grants Act will offer childcare providers solutions and resources, not burdensome red tape. The GOP-led initiative would support childcare providers by offering short-term financial assistance, critical resources to reopen and stay open, all while holding providers accountable to State and local health and safety guidelines.

Regrettably, the Democrats' childcare bill picks winners and losers by denying help to many providers who are license-exempt and operating legally, such as churches and public recreation camps. The Back to Work Child Care Grants Act of 2020, on the other hand, ensures all providers in need of support have access to funding.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD), a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 7027, the Child Care Is Essential Act.

Failing to solve this childcare crisis will set women back in the workforce for generations.

We know that if we let our childcare industry collapse, the burden will fall heavily on women.

I saw firsthand the challenges childcare providers face when I visited the Building Blocks Learning Academy in Batavia, Illinois earlier this month.

They are doing heroic work, but they need support.

If Congress doesn't act, thousands of childcare providers will close, and millions of childcare slots will disappear.

I am proud that Illinois has been a model for how States can respond to support childcare providers, but they still need the Federal help that this bill delivers, and we must pass it today.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. HAYES), a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mrs. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Child Care Is Essential Act.

From the beginning, this pandemic has exacerbated the existing inequities in society and revealed the cracks that we have always known existed in our childcare system.

The stress on this economy has left it teetering on the edge of total collapse. The tone from parents and providers who call my office about this issue have become increasingly more desperate.

Providers in Connecticut tell me stories about being behind on rent payments, having to furlough workers, having to dip into their own savings to stay solvent, and trying to figure out if there is a way to safely open without continuing to mount debt.

We may lose over half of licensed childcare providers in my State.

Even before coronavirus, the childcare industry and families in Connecticut were struggling. We often hear that there is dignity in work, and without childcare, work can't happen for many people.

I am a working mother. I rely on before and aftercare, and right now, like many of my constituents, I am struggling. We live in a country where women contribute to the economy, where women contribute to societies, where families are struggling to go back to work.

□ 1215

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from Connecticut an additional 30 seconds.

Mrs. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, that is why I am excited to be here today with my colleagues, voting on legislation that will provide immediate relief to community providers and inject stability into the childcare industry.

This bill would keep the workers that help our children learn, grow, and thrive employed. It would keep small businesses afloat and respond to the crisis at hand.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Child Care Is Essential Act and put their money where their mouths are.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, we need more childcare slots, but rather than opening more doors, H.R. 7027 denies support for certain eligible providers such as churches and public recreation camps who are operating legally, and fails to address the barriers to entry new providers face, an issue that can increase costs and limit slots for children.

Given the capacity issue of existing centers, legislative proposals should allow for more slots and reduce the barriers to entry for new providers. This bill does the opposite.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS), a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, we have a childcare crisis in America.

In Michigan, when our auto manufacturers had to stop producing to address the impacts of COVID-19 and we saw production orders go to zero, with that, our daycare centers witnessed and experienced a dramatic drop in participation. Today, 40 percent of daycare providers in Michigan are at risk of imminent closure.

We say, "Let's get back to work. We are ready to get back to work. We want to get back to work safely," but we need our daycare centers. We need the Child Care Is Essential Act because of the very fact that childcare is essential in America.

This is too much of an impediment for the hardworking people in Michigan and across this country, and it is a long overdue and realized endeavor that we must take on to address the coronavirus pandemic and what we need to do to get back to work safely in America.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CISNEROS).

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Child Care Is Essential Act.

Without additional Federal assistance, half the childcare capacity in

California and across the country is at risk of disappearing. This bill would provide much-needed relief for these facilities in my State and support working families.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative DELAURO for her leadership on this issue and for working with my friend, Representative BACON, and me to include language from our bill in this package.

My bipartisan bill ensures childcare providers can pay for cleaning supplies and safety equipment to protect children and childcare workers from the coronavirus.

According to a nationwide survey, 91 percent of childcare centers are incurring additional costs for cleaning supplies. We must provide the necessary resources to protect the health and safety of our children and childcare workers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this bill to ensure childcare facilities nationwide can continue to serve our families.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close when the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) is prepared to close.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN).

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman SCOTT for allowing me to speak on this critical issue.

I rise in strong support of the Child Care Is Essential Act and am grateful for the inclusion of my bill, the Children's Mental Health Care Access Act.

Quality, affordable childcare is critical, not only for children and families across the country, but investing in the physical health and safety of our children as well as the mental health of our children is critical.

After months of social isolation, disrupted schedules, and an environment that has created stress, uncertainty, and anxiety for families, children are included in this. I introduced the Children's Mental Health Care Access Act to provide mental health services at childcare facilities through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, a 2019 study showed that 16.5 percent of American children experience mental health issues, and fewer than half receive treatment. My bill ensures that caregivers have a support system and are prepared with evidence-based and trauma-informed solutions to help our children.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful my bill is included, and I urge support of the Child Care Is Essential Act.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the able Chairman SCOTT for allowing

me this 1 minute, and I congratulate him on this legislation, also to Chairwoman LOWEY on a related bill, and Chairwoman DELAURO.

I rise in support of the Child Care Is Essential Act and the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act.

Parents in our communities want and need quality, affordable childcare. Since the Childcare and Development Block Grant's enactment in 1990, the program has been the largest source of financial assistance to families struggling to afford childcare.

Today, the need for childcare assistance in this country has never been greater, and coronavirus has made the situation so much worse. In Ohio, the average annual cost of infant care is \$9,697 a year. That is a staggering \$808 a month, which is unattainable for the majority of families in Ohio.

With the ongoing pandemic, there could not be a better time for Congress to make investments in stabilizing the childcare sector to support providers, workers, and families they serve.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the additional time.

The Child Care for Economic Recovery Act adds to and modifies tax provisions allowing for an increase and refundable child and dependent care tax credit, allows employers payroll tax credits, while also increasing the general funding for childcare entitlement under the Social Security Act.

Furthermore, the Child Care Is Essential Act allows providers to use stabilization grants to support personnel pay and benefits, sanitization and PPE, training and professional development, and mental health services. According to the Economic Policy Institute, investing in children could increase economic recovery by \$5.6 billion in new economic activity in Ohio alone.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support these important bills.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) has 2¾ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Congress should provide childcare centers nationwide with resources that will allow them to recover from the many challenges they have endured over the last few months. Unfortunately, this body has yet again missed an opportunity to come together in a bipartisan manner, solve our differences, and tackle an issue we all

agree needs to be addressed. Instead, we have more partisanship, more political posturing, and more one-sided legislation on the House floor absent of any committee consideration.

Mr. Speaker, American families and childcare providers across the Nation deserve better than the legislation before us. I strongly urge a "no" vote on the Democrats' no care for children act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and friend, Congresswoman ROSA DELAURO, for her work in support of children, families, and childcare providers.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Child Care Is Essential Act.

Access to affordable childcare is critical to working families in helping our economy recover from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Without childcare, parents cannot return to work, businesses cannot reopen, and young children cannot access invaluable early learning opportunities.

At this moment, the childcare industry stands at the brink of collapse. Childcare providers already struggled financially before the pandemic. Now, dramatically low revenue and increased operating costs are pushing providers towards permanent closures.

In fact, the COVID-19 pandemic has already cost the jobs of roughly one in four childcare workers, and researchers estimate that we could permanently lose up to 4.5 million childcare slots. The pandemic has already impacted the lives of parents, 13 percent of whom have had to lower their work hours or quit their jobs entirely due to difficulties in childcare.

Our constituents are calling us to take action. A recent survey found that more than 8 in 10 voters across the political spectrums favor a substantial Federal investment in childcare. We must save the childcare system, which is critical for working families, our economy, and the healthy development of our Nation's children. We can do that by voting in favor of this bill.

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 7027, the Child Care Is Essential Act, a critical effort that I have proudly cosponsored, as child care providers have been among the hardest hit by the economic turmoil caused by this public health emergency. At least half of all providers have been forced to close at some point during this pandemic, and almost a quarter of child care staff have lost their jobs.

The Child Care Is Essential Act will establish and provide \$50 billion for the Child Care Stabilization Fund, so that grants can be awarded to child care providers during and after this COVID-19 pandemic. Child care providers that are currently open or temporarily closed due to this pandemic are eligible to receive this funding, which will be calculated by

the provider's operating costs before COVID-19 and adjusted for the increased costs of providing child care now. These providers will be able to use this stabilization funding for numerous activities, including personnel costs, personal protection equipment, training for health and safety practices, mental health supports for children and staff, and fixed costs.

As a Congress, we must stabilize our critical child care infrastructure, as they play a critical role in ensuring that our working families are not forced to make difficult decisions regarding reduction in work hours or loss of employment. For our nation to recover economically from this pandemic, we must strengthen the child care providers that enable our economy to function.

In Texas, our providers, families, and communities deserve this federal support. The Center for American Progress has estimated that my state will lose 54% of its child care supply and 483,632 licensed child care slots without adequate federal assistance, and this loss will be monumental in its impact. If this Congress can push the Child Care is Essential Act into law, Texas will receive an estimated amount of \$5,372,096,736 from the \$50 billion Child Care Stabilization Fund through allocations to my state.

As representatives of Americans from all corners of our country, we have a responsibility to protect the livelihood and well-being of our families and communities, especially during this moment of national upheaval caused by this novel coronavirus. On behalf of my home state of Texas, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 7027.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1053, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentlewoman opposed to the bill?

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. Rodgers of Washington moves to recommit the bill (H.R. 7027) to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the bill back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

In section 1(d)(2)(B) of the bill, strike "that—" and all that follows through "(ii)" and insert "that", and redesignate subparagraphs (I) and (II) as clauses (i) and (ii).

In section 1(d)(2)(D)(i) of the bill, redesignate subclauses (V) and (VI) as subclauses (VI) and (VII), and insert the following after subclause (IV):

(V) an assurance the eligible provider will provide professional development to new and returning employees on safety protocols, including any updates to protocols or best practices due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, that shall include educating such staff on how to recognize social and emotional concerns of children in their care and

the families of such children and how to identify and report child abuse in light of new protocols for interacting with such children;

In section 1(d)(2)(F) of the bill,—

(1) insert " , or for new providers" after "2020",

(2) in clause (i) insert " , or plan to provide," after "provided",

(3) in clause (ii) insert " , or plan to serve," after "served",

(4) in clause (iii) insert " , or plan to serve," after "served", and

(5) in clause (iv) insert " , or plan to operate," after "operated".

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS) is recognized for 5 minutes in support of her motion.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, as we heard in the debate today, we all agree keeping children safe and healthy is our top priority.

For people to get back to work, parents need childcare; they need safe options and more flexibility for the care of their children. That is why Republicans have introduced sensible legislation that supports all childcare providers so that we can expand access to childcare to pre-COVID levels and beyond.

However, unlike our solution, there are problems with the majority's underlying bill that limits parents' ability to find care.

The underlying bill won't help businesses start up new childcare options; it won't help smaller childcare providers, often women- and minority-owned businesses, reopen or finally accomplish their dream of starting their own business.

As a result, this bill will prevent more providers from opening. That is a serious problem, especially in places where shutdowns and stay-home orders force providers to permanently close. That means parents will have nowhere to turn if new options aren't available, if they want a smaller setting for childcare, or if large childcare centers hit caps on enrollment.

To fix this, my motion helps a new childcare business start and increases the number of available childcare slots for children. It would amend the underlying text to ensure that all providers are able to access funding, including those that have recently opened to support working parents.

Republicans weren't provided the chance to debate adding these provisions to the bill because the majority seems to be more interested in scoring political points these days than actually working together to solve problems.

Another issue they didn't address today is child safety. While we talked

about adhering to new recommended sanitation and social distancing requirements—all critical—there was no discussion of keeping children safe from abuse, neglect, and violence. My motion will ensure we are focused on recognizing and addressing child abuse and neglect.

Many of us in this Chamber have raised the alarm that the stress, the isolation, the fear caused by COVID-19 has increased the threat of abuse and domestic violence. The numbers are alarming.

□ 1230

This amendment to the underlying bill requires anyone receiving funding in this program to provide an assurance that all their employees have completed education on safety protocols and know how to recognize child abuse.

Mr. Speaker, I am a mom of three school-aged kids, and this spring was difficult for them and their mom and dad. I am speaking every day with hardworking men and women who want to keep their families healthy, who are eager to get back to work and eager to get their kids back in school and in daycare.

There is a lot of fear about children losing an entire year of their education if we don't get back on track. There are concerns about parents, parents in Pend Oreille County in my district, where 14,000 people live and work in industries like mining, timber, tourism, and healthcare. Even before coronavirus hit, there was only one childcare provider in the entire county—just one.

While there have been less than 40 cases of coronavirus in Pend Oreille, they have been hit hard by economic shutdowns and stay-at-home orders. This community deserves every chance to come back stronger than before.

For counties like Pend Oreille, and for places that have been hit hardest by the virus, we can't afford to be limiting parents' choices. We need to give parents more control and the ability to navigate this new future, a future where we have the confidence to provide for our families and the courage to dream again because our kids are safe, healthy, and learning.

For more options in child safety, this amendment should have been part of the underlying bill. I ask the majority to recognize that they missed this critical issue. Now is the time to correct them.

I urge bipartisan support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, let me first start by saying that licensed providers already receive this training, that licensed providers already are equipped for identifying abuse and reporting abuse. Now is not the time to focus on startups.

Today, I ask my colleagues to support childcare providers who need help now, to not allow these pillars in our community to go bankrupt, to prevent our most vulnerable children from becoming disconnected from their childcare providers and centers.

Every working parent in this room and around the country knows the feeling of vulnerability that comes with trusting your children in the hands of someone in order to support your family.

Every working parent in this room and around the country knows the sense of helplessness that comes when that critical care is in jeopardy and your family is left scrambling for an alternative. That feeling of helplessness is what parents across the country are facing right now in the middle of a global pandemic as childcare centers have closed their doors, many of them permanently.

Coronavirus has had a devastating effect on childcare providers. Since March, almost a quarter of providers have lost their jobs, and as many as two out of five centers have recently indicated that they will go out of business without financial support. 4.5 million childcare slots are at risk of disappearing, including over 46,000 in my own home State of Connecticut. That is 4.5 million working families who will be left behind without childcare.

It is frustrating to see my colleagues acting in such bad faith here today, attempting to sabotage a commonsense plan that would help Americans get back to work, that would help working parents and children in their States as well as mine.

Let us talk about what the bill actually does. The Child Care Is Essential Act provides \$50 billion in grant funding within CCDBG for providers to reopen and stay open safely. As part of receiving these grants, the bill requires all providers to commit to employ and pay their employees at pre-COVID-19 levels and to provide families with relief in the cost of care.

H.R. 7027 requires providers to follow the CDC guidance and local authorities to keep children and staff safe.

Yes, follow the science to keep children safe.

Childcare is not a partisan issue, or it should not be. Nine out of 10 Americans support a relief package like the Child Care Is Essential Act. Our childcare industry enables millions of Americans to go back to work and will help millions of parents fully return to the workforce when the pandemic passes.

We cannot calculate the revenue of this industry without considering the impact it has on the total overall economy.

As a body, and in a bipartisan way, we supported \$50 billion in relief to the airline industry. As a body, in a bipartisan way, we supported \$670 billion, without restrictions, to the restaurant industry to save those businesses.

In all of these relief packages, childcare workers and providers were

left behind. We all talk about the need to reopen the economy, but that can't happen without the necessary funding to ensure the sustainability of childcare providers.

As the pandemic continues to race through this country due to this administration's failed response, parents who are called back to work have to make a difficult decision: either send their child back to a childcare center or stay home and lose wages or potentially their jobs.

Show me your budget, and I will show you your values. That is something that I often say. If we will not make childcare resources a line item in our budget, we cannot claim it is our national priority.

My colleagues have a habit of saying they agree with the Democratic proposal on the issue of childcare. But when it is time to make any investments, they retreat. "It is not a good use of taxpayer dollars," is what they often say.

I remind you here today that the American families who are asking for this help are the taxpayers.

In case there is any doubt here today, Republicans have made it abundantly clear to the American people that they would rather use taxpayer dollars to bail out private industry than support America's working families and their children.

House Democrats are here to work for the people, here today to address the childcare crisis in this country, something that my colleagues should get serious about fast.

I encourage you all to join us in investing in high-quality childcare and the industry that helps to make that happen.

Even as a high school teacher, it was always evident to me which students attended high-quality childcare centers. Their language, socialization skills, problem-solving skills, and increased parental involvement were always evident. We have to support childcare. It is essential.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER Pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

CHILD CARE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1053, I call up the bill (H.R. 7327) making addi-

tional supplemental appropriations for disaster relief requirements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. PRESSLEY). Pursuant to House Resolution 1053, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7327

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 "Child Care for Economic Recovery Act".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to "this Act" contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

DIVISION A—EMERGENCY CHILD CARE SUPPORT APPROPRIATIONS

The following sums in this Act are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICES TAXPAYER SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Taxpayer Services", \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, for making grants under the Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Matching Grants Program established under section 7526A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986: *Provided*, That the matching funds requirement in section 7526A(b)(2) shall not apply to funds made available under this heading in this Act: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

For an additional amount for "Social Services Block Grant", \$850,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for making grants to States pursuant to section 2002 of the Social Security Act: *Provided*, That the amount made available under this heading in this Act shall be used for necessary expenses for family care for essential workers, pursuant to section 409 of division B this Act: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

For an additional amount for "Child Care and Development Fund", \$10,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for necessary expenses for infrastructure grants to improve child care safety, including needs assessments, pursuant to section 418A of Part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, as added by division B of this Act: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading in this Act may be used for grants for the construction, alteration, or renovation of non-federally owned facilities to improve child care safety: *Provided further*, That all construction, alteration, or renovation work, carried out in whole or in part with funds appropriated under this heading in this Act,

shall be subject to the requirements of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Davis-Bacon Act”): *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS DIVISION

SEC. 301. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to any amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 303. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 304. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded or transferred, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 305. Any amount appropriated by this Act, designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and subsequently so designated by the President, and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this Act shall retain such designation.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 306. (a) **STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.**—The budgetary effects of division B shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) **SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.**—The budgetary effects of division B shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) **CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105-217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of division B shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act; and

(2) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

This division may be cited as the “Emergency Child Care Support Appropriations Act, 2020”.

DIVISION B—WORKER ACCESS TO CHILD AND FAMILY CARE

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Worker Access to Child and Family Care Act”.

SEC. 402. REFUNDABILITY AND ENHANCEMENT OF CHILD AND DEPENDENT CARE TAX CREDIT.

(a) **TREATMENT OF CREDIT AS REFUNDABLE.**—Section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) **TREATMENT OF CREDIT AS REFUNDABLE.**—In the case of an individual other

than a nonresident alien, the credit allowed under subsection (a) shall be treated as a credit allowed under subpart C (and not allowed under this subpart).”.

(b) **INCREASE IN APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.**—Section 21(a)(2) of such Code is amended—

(1) by striking “35 percent” and inserting “50 percent”, and

(2) by striking “\$15,000” and inserting “\$120,000”.

(c) **INCREASE IN DOLLAR LIMIT ON AMOUNT CREDITABLE.**—Section 21(c) of such Code is amended—

(1) by striking “\$3,000” in paragraph (1) and inserting “\$6,000”, and

(2) by striking “\$6,000” in paragraph (2) and inserting “twice the amount in effect under paragraph (1)”.

(d) **INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 21(e) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(11) **INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.**—In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2020, the \$120,000 amount in subsection (a)(2) and the \$6,000 amount in subsection (c)(1) shall each be increased by an amount equal to—

“(A) such dollar amount, multiplied by

“(B) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, determined by substituting ‘2019’ for ‘2016’ in subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof.

If any increase determined under this paragraph is not a multiple of \$100, such increase shall be rounded to the next highest multiple of \$100.”.

(e) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 1324(b)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting “21 (by reason of subsection (g) thereof),” before “25A”.

(f) **COORDINATION WITH POSSESSION TAX SYSTEMS.**—Section 21(g)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this section) shall not apply to any person—

(1) to whom a credit is allowed against taxes imposed by a possession with a mirror code tax system by reason of the application of section 21 of such Code in such possession for such taxable year, or

(2) to whom a credit would be allowed against taxes imposed by a possession which does not have a mirror code tax system if the provisions of section 21 of such Code had been in effect in such possession for such taxable year.

(g) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 403. INCREASE IN EXCLUSION FOR EMPLOYER-PROVIDED DEPENDENT CARE ASSISTANCE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 129(a)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “\$5,000 (\$2,500)” and inserting “\$10,500 (half such dollar amount)”.

(b) **INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 129(a)(2) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) **INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.**—In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2020, the \$10,500 amount in subparagraph (A) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

“(i) such dollar amount, multiplied by

“(ii) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, determined by substituting ‘2019’ for ‘2016’ in subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof.

Any increase determined under the preceding sentence which is not a multiple of \$50, shall be rounded to the next highest multiple of \$50.”.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

(d) **PLAN AMENDMENTS.**—A plan or other arrangement that otherwise satisfies all appli-

cable requirements of sections 106, 125, and 129 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (including any rules or regulations thereunder) shall not fail to be treated as a cafeteria plan or dependent care flexible spending arrangement merely because such plan or arrangement is amended pursuant to the amendments made by this section and such amendment is retroactive, if—

(1) such amendment is adopted no later than the last day of the first plan year beginning after December 31, 2019, and

(2) the plan or arrangement is operated consistent with the terms of such amendment during the period beginning on the effective date of the amendment and ending on the date the amendment is adopted.

SEC. 404. PAYROLL CREDIT FOR CERTAIN FIXED EXPENSES OF CHILD CARE FACILITIES SUBJECT TO CLOSURE BY REASON OF COVID-19.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of an eligible employer, there shall be allowed as a credit against applicable employment taxes for each calendar quarter an amount equal to 50 percent of the qualified fixed expenses paid or incurred by such employer during such calendar quarter.

(b) **LIMITATIONS AND REFUNDABILITY.**—

(1) **OVERALL QUARTERLY DOLLAR LIMITATION.**—The qualified fixed expenses which may be taken into account under subsection (a) (determined after the application of paragraph (2)) by any eligible employer for any calendar quarter shall not exceed the least of—

(A) the qualified fixed expenses paid by the eligible employer in the same calendar quarter of calendar year 2019,

(B) \$25,000,000, or

(C) the greater of—

(i) 25 percent of the wages paid with respect to the employment of all the employees of the eligible employer for such calendar quarter, or

(ii) 6.25 percent of the gross receipts of the eligible employer for calendar year 2019.

(2) **PER FACILITY QUARTERLY DOLLAR LIMITATION.**—The qualified fixed expenses which may be taken into account under subsection (a) by any eligible employer for any calendar quarter with respect to any facility of such employer shall not exceed \$50,000.

(3) **CREDIT LIMITED TO CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT TAXES.**—The credit allowed by subsection (a) with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the applicable employment taxes for such calendar quarter (reduced by any credits allowed under subsections (e) and (f) of section 3111 of such Code, sections 7001 and 7003 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, and section 2301 of the CARES Act, for such quarter) on the wages paid with respect to the employment of all the employees of the eligible employer for such calendar quarter.

(4) **REFUNDABILITY OF EXCESS CREDIT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If the amount of the credit under subsection (a) exceeds the limitation of paragraph (3) for any calendar quarter, such excess shall be treated as an overpayment that shall be refunded under sections 6402(a) and 6413(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(B) **TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.**—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, any amounts due to an employer under this paragraph shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section—

(1) **APPLICABLE EMPLOYMENT TAXES.**—The term “applicable employment taxes” means the following:

(A) The taxes imposed under section 3111(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(B) So much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) of such Code as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(a) of such Code.

(2) ELIGIBLE EMPLOYER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “eligible employer” means any employer—

(i) which was carrying on a trade or business engaged in the provision of child care assistance at a qualified child care facility (within the meaning of section 45F(c)(2)(A) of such Code without regard to the last sentence thereof) at any time during calendar year 2020, and

(ii) with respect to any calendar quarter, for which—

(I) the operation of the trade or business described in clause (i) is fully or partially suspended during the calendar quarter due to orders from an appropriate governmental authority limiting commerce, travel, or group meetings (for commercial, social, religious, or other purposes) due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), or

(II) such calendar quarter is within the period described in subparagraph (B).

(B) SIGNIFICANT DECLINE IN GROSS RECEIPTS.—The period described in this subparagraph is the period—

(i) beginning with the first calendar quarter beginning after December 31, 2019, for which gross receipts (within the meaning of section 448(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) for the calendar quarter are less than 90 percent of gross receipts for the same calendar quarter in the prior year, and

(ii) ending with the calendar quarter following the first calendar quarter beginning after a calendar quarter described in clause (i) for which gross receipts of such employer are greater than 90 percent of gross receipts for the same calendar quarter in the prior year.

(C) TAX-EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS.—In the case of an organization which is described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code—

(i) any reference in this section to a trade or business shall be treated as a reference to the operations of such organization which are related to the provision of child care assistance (within the meaning of subparagraph (A)(i)), and

(ii) any reference in this section to gross receipts shall be treated as a reference to gross receipts within the meaning of section 6033 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(D) PHASE-IN OF CREDIT WHERE BUSINESS NOT SUSPENDED AND REDUCTION IN GROSS RECEIPTS LESS THAN 50 PERCENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any calendar quarter with respect to which an eligible employer would not be an eligible employer if subparagraph (B)(i) were applied by substituting “50 percent” for “90 percent”, the amount of the credit allowed under subsection (a) shall be reduced by the amount which bears the same ratio to the amount of such credit (determined without regard to this subparagraph) as—

(I) the excess gross receipts percentage point amount, bears to

(II) 40 percentage points.

(ii) EXCESS GROSS RECEIPTS PERCENTAGE POINT AMOUNT.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term “excess gross receipts percentage point amount” means, with respect to any calendar quarter, the excess of—

(I) the lowest of the gross receipts percentage point amounts determined with respect to any calendar quarter during the period ending with such calendar quarter and beginning with the first calendar quarter during the period described in subparagraph (B), over

(II) 50 percentage points.

(iii) GROSS RECEIPTS PERCENTAGE POINT AMOUNTS.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term “gross receipts percentage point amount” means, with respect to any calendar quarter, the percentage (expressed as a number of percentage points) obtained by dividing—

(I) the gross receipts (within the meaning of subparagraph (B)) for such calendar quarter, by

(II) the gross receipts for the same calendar quarter in calendar year 2019.

(3) QUALIFIED FIXED EXPENSES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “qualified fixed expenses” means the payment or accrual, in the ordinary course of the eligible employer's trade or business, of any covered mortgage obligation, covered rent obligation, or covered utility payment. Such term shall not include the prepayment of any obligation for a period in excess of a month unless the payment for such period is customarily due in advance. Such term shall not include any payment or accrual of any obligation or payment which is with respect to property which is not located in the United States or any possession of the United States.

(B) APPLICATION OF DEFINITIONS.—The terms “covered mortgage obligation”, “covered rent obligation”, and “covered utility payment” shall each have the same meaning as when used in section 1106 of the CARES Act.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary's delegate.

(5) WAGES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “wages” means wages (as defined in section 3121(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) and compensation (as defined in section 3231(e) of such Code). For purposes of the preceding sentence (other than for purposes of subsection (b)(2)), wages as defined in section 3121(a) of such Code shall be determined without regard to paragraphs (1), (8), (10), (13), (18), (19), and (22) of section 3121(b) of such Code.

(B) ALLOWANCE FOR CERTAIN HEALTH PLAN EXPENSES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Such term shall include amounts paid or incurred by the eligible employer to provide and maintain a group health plan (as defined in section 5000(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), but only to the extent that such amounts are excluded from the gross income of employees by reason of section 106(a) of such Code.

(ii) ALLOCATION RULES.—For purposes of this section, amounts treated as wages under clause (i) shall be treated as paid with respect to any employee (and with respect to any period) to the extent that such amounts are properly allocable to such employee (and to such period) in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe. Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, such allocation shall be treated as properly made if made on the basis of being pro rata among periods of coverage.

(6) EMPLOYER.—The term “employer” means any employer (as defined in section 3401(d) of such Code) of at least one employee on any day in calendar year 2020.

(7) OTHER TERMS.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, any term used in this section which is also used in chapter 21 or 22 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall have the same meaning as when used in such chapter.

(d) AGGREGATION RULE.—All persons treated as a single employer under subsection (a) or (b) of section 52 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or subsection (m) or (o) of section 414 of such Code, shall be treated as one employer for purposes of this section.

(e) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—For purposes of chapter 1 of such Code, the gross income of any eligible employer, for the tax-

able year which includes the last day of any calendar quarter with respect to which a credit is allowed under this section, shall be increased by the amount of such credit.

(f) CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The credit under this section shall not be allowed to the Federal Government, the government of any State, of the District of Columbia, or of any possession of the United States, any tribal government, or any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of any of the foregoing.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any organization described in section 501(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.

(g) ELECTION NOT TO HAVE SECTION APPLY.—This section shall not apply with respect to any eligible employer for any calendar quarter if such employer elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe) not to have this section apply.

(h) TRANSFERS TO CERTAIN TRUST FUNDS.—There are hereby appropriated to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund established under section 201 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401) and the Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account established under section 15A(a) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 (45 U.S.C. 231n-1(a)) amounts equal to the reduction in revenues to the Treasury by reason of this section (without regard to this subsection). Amounts appropriated by the preceding sentence shall be transferred from the general fund at such times and in such manner as to replicate to the extent possible the transfers which would have occurred to such Trust Fund or Account had this section not been enacted.

(i) TREATMENT OF DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall waive any penalty under section 6656 of such Code for any failure to make a deposit of applicable employment taxes if the Secretary determines that such failure was due to the anticipation of the credit allowed under this section.

(j) THIRD-PARTY PAYORS.—Any credit allowed under this section shall be treated as a credit described in section 3511(d)(2) of such Code.

(k) REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE.—The Secretary shall issue such forms, instructions, regulations, and guidance as are necessary—

(1) to allow the advance payment of the credit under subsection (a), subject to the limitations provided in this section, based on such information as the Secretary shall require.

(2) regulations or other guidance to provide for the reconciliation of such advance payment with the amount of the credit at the time of filing the return of tax for the applicable quarter or taxable year.

(3) with respect to the application of the credit under subsection (a) to third-party payors (including professional employer organizations, certified professional employer organizations, or agents under section 3504 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), including regulations or guidance allowing such payors to submit documentation necessary to substantiate the eligible employer status of employers that use such payors.

(4) for application of subsection (b)(1)(A) and subparagraphs (A)(ii)(II) and (B) of subsection (c)(2) in the case of any employer which was not carrying on a trade or business for all or part of the same calendar quarter in the prior year, and

(5) for recapturing the benefit of credits determined under this section in cases where there is a subsequent adjustment to the credit determined under subsection (a).

(l) APPLICATION OF SECTION.—This section shall apply only to qualified fixed expenses

paid or accrued in calendar quarters beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act and before January 1, 2021.

SEC. 405. PAYROLL CREDIT FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEE DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES PAID BY EMPLOYERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of an employer, there shall be allowed as a credit against applicable employment taxes for each calendar quarter an amount equal to 30 percent of the qualified employee dependent care expenses paid by such employer with respect to such calendar quarter.

(b) **LIMITATIONS AND REFUNDABILITY.**—

(1) **DOLLAR LIMITATION PER EMPLOYEE.**—The qualified employee dependent care expenses which may be taken into account under subsection (a) with respect to any employee for any calendar quarter shall not exceed \$2,500.

(2) **CREDIT LIMITED TO CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT TAXES.**—The credit allowed by subsection (a) with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the applicable employment taxes for such calendar quarter (reduced by any credits allowed under subsections (e) and (f) of section 3111 of such Code, sections 7001 and 7003 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, section 2301 of the CARES Act, and section 4 of this Act, for such quarter) on the wages paid with respect to the employment of all the employees of the employer for such calendar quarter.

(3) **REFUNDABILITY OF EXCESS CREDIT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If the amount of the credit under subsection (a) exceeds the limitation of paragraph (2) for any calendar quarter, such excess shall be treated as an overpayment that shall be refunded under sections 6402(a) and 6413(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(B) **TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.**—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, any amounts due to an employer under this paragraph shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

(4) **COORDINATION WITH GOVERNMENT GRANTS.**—The qualified employee dependent care expenses taken into account under this section by any employer shall be reduced by any amounts provided by any Federal, State, or local government for purposes of making or reimbursing such expenses.

(c) **QUALIFIED EMPLOYEE DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES.**—For purposes of this section, the term “qualified employee dependent care expenses” means any amount paid to or for the benefit of an employee in the employment of the employer if—

(1) such amount is dependent care assistance (as defined in section 129(e)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), and

(2) the employer elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may provide) to treat such amount as a qualified employee dependent care expense.

(d) **SPECIAL RULES; OTHER DEFINITIONS.**—

(1) **APPLICATION OF CERTAIN NON-DISCRIMINATION RULES.**—No credit shall be allowed under this section to any employer for any calendar quarter if qualified employee dependent care expenses are provided by such employer to employees for such calendar quarter in a manner which discriminates in favor of highly compensated individuals (within the meaning of section 125) as to eligibility for, or the amount of, such benefit expenses.

(2) **DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.**—For purposes of chapter 1 of such Code, no deduction or credit (other than the credit allowed under this section) shall be allowed for so much of qualified employee dependent care expenses as is equal to the credit allowed under this section.

(3) **THIRD-PARTY PAYORS.**—Any credit allowed under this section shall be treated as

a credit described in section 3511(d)(2) of such Code.

(4) **APPLICABLE EMPLOYMENT TAXES.**—For purposes of this section, the term “applicable employment taxes” means the following:

(A) The taxes imposed under section 3111(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(B) So much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) of such Code as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(a) of such Code.

(5) **SECRETARY.**—For purposes of this section, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary’s delegate.

(6) **CERTAIN TERMS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Any term used in this section which is also used in chapter 21 or 22 of such Code shall have the same meaning as when used in such chapter (as the case may be).

(B) **CERTAIN PROVISIONS NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT EXCEPT FOR PURPOSES OF LIMITING CREDIT TO EMPLOYMENT TAXES.**—For purposes of subparagraph (A) (other than with respect to subsection (b)(2)), section 3121(b) of such Code shall be applied without regard to paragraphs (1), (5), (6), (7), (8), (10), (13), (18), (19), and (22) thereof (except with respect to services performed in a penal institution by an inmate thereof) and section 3231(e)(1) shall be applied without regard to the sentence that begins “Such term does not include remuneration”.

(c) **CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The credit under this section shall not be allowed to the Federal Government or any agency or instrumentality thereof.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any organization described in section 501(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.

(f) **TREATMENT OF DEPOSITS.**—The Secretary shall waive any penalty under section 6656 of such Code for any failure to make a deposit of applicable employment taxes if the Secretary determines that such failure was due to the anticipation of the credit allowed under this section.

(g) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, including regulations or other guidance—

(1) to allow the advance payment of the credit determined under subsection (a), subject to the limitations provided in this section, based on such information as the Secretary shall require,

(2) to provide for the reconciliation of such advance payment with the amount of the credit at the time of filing the return of tax for the applicable quarter or taxable year,

(3) for recapturing the benefit of credits determined under this section in cases where there is a subsequent adjustment to the credit determined under subsection (a), and

(4) with respect to the application of the credit to third party payors (including professional employer organizations, certified professional employer organizations, or agents under section 3504 of such Code), including to allow such payors to submit documentation necessary to substantiate eligibility for, and the amount of, the credit allowed under this section.

(h) **APPLICATION OF SECTION.**—This section shall apply only to qualified employee dependent care expenses paid in calendar quarters beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act and before January 1, 2021.

(i) **TRANSFERS TO CERTAIN TRUST FUNDS.**—There are hereby appropriated to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust

Fund established under section 201 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401) and the Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account established under section 15A(a) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 (45 U.S.C. 231n-1(a)) amounts equal to the reduction in revenues to the Treasury by reason of this section (without regard to this subsection). Amounts appropriated by the preceding sentence shall be transferred from the general fund at such times and in such manner as to replicate to the extent possible the transfers which would have occurred to such Trust Fund or Account had this section not been enacted.

SEC. 406. FLEXIBILITY FOR DEPENDENT CARE FLEXIBLE SPENDING ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) **CARRYOVER OF UNUSED BENEFITS.**—A plan or other arrangement that otherwise satisfies all applicable requirements of sections 106, 125, and 129 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (including any rules or regulations thereunder) shall not fail to be treated as a cafeteria plan or dependent care flexible spending arrangement merely because such plan or arrangement permits participants to carry over (under rules similar to the rules applicable to health flexible spending arrangements) an amount, not in excess of the amount in effect under section 129(a)(2)(A) of such Code, of unused benefits or contributions remaining in a dependent care flexible spending arrangement from the plan year ending in 2020 to the plan year ending in 2021.

(b) **EXTENSION OF GRACE PERIODS.**—A plan or other arrangement that otherwise satisfies all applicable requirements of sections 106, 125, or 129 of the Internal Revenue Code (including any rules or regulations thereunder) shall not fail to be treated as a cafeteria plan or dependent care flexible spending arrangement merely because such plan or arrangement extends the grace period for the plan year ending in 2020 to 12 months after the end of such plan year, with respect to unused benefits or contributions remaining in a dependent care flexible spending arrangement.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—Any term used in this section which is also used in section 106, 125, or 129 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or the rules or regulations thereunder shall have the same meaning as when used in such section or rules or regulations.

(d) **PLAN AMENDMENTS.**—A plan or other arrangement that otherwise satisfies all applicable requirements of sections 106, 125, and 129 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (including any rules or regulations thereunder) shall not fail to be treated as a cafeteria plan or dependent care flexible spending arrangement merely because such plan or arrangement is amended pursuant to a provision under this section and such amendment is retroactive, if—

(1) such amendment is adopted no later than the last day of the plan year in which the amendment is effective, and

(2) the plan or arrangement is operated consistent with the terms of such amendment during the period beginning on the effective date of the amendment and ending on the date the amendment is adopted.

SEC. 407. EMPLOYEE RETENTION CREDIT ALLOWED WITH RESPECT TO EMPLOYMENT OF DOMESTIC WORKERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 2301(c)(2) of the CARES Act is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) **EMPLOYERS OF DOMESTIC WORKERS.**—In the case of an employer with one or more employees who perform domestic service (within the meaning of section 3121(a)(7) of such Code) in the private home of such employer, with respect to such employees—

“(i) subparagraph (A) shall be applied—

“(I) by substituting ‘employing an employee who performs domestic service in the

private home of such employer' for 'carrying on a trade or business' in clause (i) thereof, and

"(II) by substituting 'such employment' for 'the operation of the trade or business' in clause (ii)(I) thereof,

"(ii) subclause (II) of subparagraph (A)(ii) shall not apply, and

"(iii) such employer shall be treated as a large employer."

(b) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—Section 2301(h)(2) of the CARES Act is amended—

(1) by striking "shall not be taken into account for purposes of" and inserting "shall not be taken into account—

"(A) for purposes of",

(2) by striking the period at the end and inserting ", and", and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) if such wages are paid for domestic service described in subsection (c)(2)(E), as employment-related expenses for purposes of section 21 of such Code.

In the case of any individual who pays wages for domestic service described in subsection (c)(2)(E) and receives a reimbursement for such wages which is excludible from gross income under section 129 of such Code, such wages shall not be treated as qualified wages for purposes of this section."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in section 2301 of the CARES Act.

SEC. 408. CHILD CARE STABILIZATION FUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 418(a)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 618(a)(3)) is amended by striking "\$2,917,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 and 2018" and inserting "\$10,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024".

(b) ADDITIONAL FUNDS NOT SUBJECT TO STATE MATCH REQUIREMENT.—With respect to the amounts appropriated in section 418(a)(3) of the Social Security Act in excess of \$2,917,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 and 2021, section 418(a)(2)(C) of such Act shall be applied and administered with respect to any State that is entitled to receive the entire amount that would be allotted to the State under section 418(a)(2)(B) of such Act for the fiscal year in the absence of this section, as if the Federal medical assistance percentage for the State for the fiscal year were 100 percent.

SEC. 409. FAMILY CARE FOR ESSENTIAL WORKERS.

(a) INCREASE IN FUNDING.—The amount specified in subsection (c) of section 2003 of the Social Security Act for purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of such section is deemed to be \$2,550,000,000 for fiscal year 2020, of which \$850,000,000 shall be obligated by States during calendar year 2020 in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.

(b) RULES GOVERNING USE OF ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds are used in accordance with this subsection if—

(A) the funds are used for—

(i) child care services for a child of an essential worker; or

(ii) daytime care services or other adult protective services for an individual who—

(I) is a dependent, or a member of the household of, an essential worker; and

(II) requires the services;

(B) the funds are provided to reimburse an essential worker for the cost of obtaining the services (including child and adult care services obtained on or after the date the Secretary of Health and Human Services declared a public health emergency pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act on January 31, 2020, entitled "Determination that a Public Health Emergency Exists Nationwide as the Result of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus"), to a provider of child

or adult care services, or to establish a temporary child care facility operated by a State or local government;

(C) eligibility for the funds or services, and the amount of funds or services provided, is not conditioned on a means test;

(D) the funds are used in consultation with the lead agency designated pursuant to section 658D(a) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 by the State involved and subject to the limitations in section 2005 of the Social Security Act, except that, for purposes of this subparagraph—

(i) paragraphs (3), (5), and (8) of section 2005(a) of such Act shall not apply; and

(ii) (I) the limitation in section 2005(a)(7) of such Act shall not apply with respect to any standard which the State involved determines would impede the ability of the State to provide emergency temporary care to a child, dependent, or household member referred to in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph if the emergency temporary care would not endanger the health, safety, or development of children who received the care and care would otherwise not be available to support the immediate, short-term family care needs of essential workers; and

(II) if the State determines that such a standard would be so impeding, the State shall report the determination to the Secretary, including a description of how exempting standards that may impede the ability of the State to provide emergency temporary care did not endanger the health, safety, or development of children who received emergency temporary care, separately from the annual report to the Secretary by the State;

(E) the funds are used to supplement, not supplant, State general revenue funds for child care assistance; and

(F) the funds are not used for child care costs that are—

(i) covered by funds provided under the Head Start Act, a preschool development grant under section 9121 of the Every Student Succeeds Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 note), the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, section 418 of the Social Security Act, or another federally funded dependent care program; or

(ii) reimbursable by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(2) ESSENTIAL WORKER DEFINED.—In paragraph (1), the term "essential worker" means—

(A) a health sector employee;

(B) an emergency response worker;

(C) a child care worker;

(D) a sanitation worker;

(E) a worker at a business which a State or local government official has determined must remain open to serve the public during the emergency referred to in paragraph (1)(B); and

(F) any other worker who cannot telework, and whom the State deems to be essential during the emergency referred to in paragraph (1)(B).

SEC. 410. INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS TO IMPROVE CHILD CARE SAFETY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 418 the following:

"SEC. 418A. INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS TO IMPROVE CHILD CARE SAFETY.

"(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the 'Infrastructure Grants To Improve Child Care Safety Act of 2020'.

"(b) NEEDS ASSESSMENTS.—

"(1) IMMEDIATE NEEDS ASSESSMENT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct an immediate needs assessment of the condition of child care facilities throughout

the United States (with priority given to child care facilities that receive Federal funds), that—

"(i) determines the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic has created immediate infrastructure needs, including infrastructure-related health and safety needs, which must be addressed for child care facilities to operate in compliance with public health guidelines;

"(ii) considers the effects of the pandemic on a variety of child care centers, including home-based centers; and

"(iii) considers how the pandemic has impacted specific metrics, such as—

"(I) capacity;

"(II) investments in infrastructure changes;

"(III) the types of infrastructure changes centers need to implement and their associated costs;

"(IV) the price of tuition; and

"(V) any changes or anticipated changes in the number and demographic of children attending.

"(B) TIMING.—The immediate needs assessment should occur simultaneously with the first grant-making cycle under subsection (c).

"(C) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report containing the result of the needs assessment conducted under subparagraph (A), and make the assessment publicly available.

"(2) LONG-TERM NEEDS ASSESSMENT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a long-term assessment of the condition of child care facilities throughout the United States (with priority given to child care facilities that receive Federal funds). The assessment may be conducted through representative random sampling.

"(B) REPORT.—Not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report containing the results of the needs assessment conducted under subparagraph (A), and make the assessment publicly available.

"(c) CHILD CARE FACILITIES GRANTS.—

"(1) GRANTS TO STATES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award grants to States for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, renovating, or improving child care facilities, including adapting, reconfiguring, or expanding facilities to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

"(B) PRIORITIZED FACILITIES.—The Secretary may not award a grant to a State under subparagraph (A) unless the State involved agrees, with respect to the use of grant funds, to prioritize—

"(i) child care facilities primarily serving low-income populations;

"(ii) child care facilities primarily serving children who have not attained the age of 5 years;

"(iii) child care facilities that closed during the COVID-19 pandemic and are unable to open without making modifications to the facility that would otherwise be required to ensure the health and safety of children and staff; and

"(iv) child care facilities that serve the children of parents classified as essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic.

"(C) DURATION OF GRANTS.—A grant under this subsection shall be awarded for a period of not more than 5 years.

"(D) APPLICATION.—To seek a grant under this subsection, a State shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, which information shall—

"(i) be disaggregated as the Secretary may require; and

“(ii) include a plan to use a portion of the grant funds to report back to the Secretary on the impact of using the grant funds to improve child care facilities.

“(E) PRIORITY.—In selecting States for grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall prioritize States that—

“(i) plan to improve center-based and home-based child care programs, which may include a combination of child care and early Head Start or Head Start programs;

“(ii) aim to meet specific needs across urban, suburban, or rural areas as determined by the State; and

“(iii) show evidence of collaboration with—

“(I) local government officials;

“(II) other State agencies;

“(III) nongovernmental organizations, such as—

“(aa) organizations within the philanthropic community;

“(bb) certified community development financial institutions as defined in section 103 of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4702) that have been certified by the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (12 U.S.C. 4703); and

“(cc) organizations that have demonstrated experience in—

“(AA) providing technical or financial assistance for the acquisition, construction, renovation, or improvement of child care facilities;

“(BB) providing technical, financial, or managerial assistance to child care providers; and

“(CC) securing private sources of capital financing for child care facilities or other low-income community development projects; and

“(IV) local community organizations, such as—

“(aa) child care providers;

“(bb) community care agencies;

“(cc) resource and referral agencies; and

“(dd) unions.

“(F) CONSIDERATION.—In selecting States for grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall consider—

“(i) whether the applicant—

“(I) has or is developing a plan to address child care facility needs; and

“(II) demonstrates the capacity to execute such a plan; and

“(ii) after the date the report required by subsection (b)(1)(C) is submitted to the Congress, the needs of the applicants based on the results of the assessment.

“(G) DIVERSITY OF AWARDS.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give equal consideration to States with varying capacities under subparagraph (F).

“(H) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—As a condition for the receipt of a grant under subparagraph (A), a State that is not an Indian tribe shall agree to make available (directly or through donations from public or private entities) contributions with respect to the cost of the activities to be carried out pursuant to subparagraph (A), which may be provided in cash or in kind, in an amount equal to 10 percent of the funds provided through the grant.

“(ii) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED.—Contributions required by clause (i) may include—

“(I) amounts provided by the Federal Government, or services assisted or subsidized to any significant extent by the Federal Government; or

“(II) philanthropic or private-sector funds.

“(I) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the last day of the grant period, a State receiving a grant under this paragraph shall submit a report to the Secretary as described in subparagraph (D)—

“(i) to determine the effects of the grant in constructing, renovating, or improving child care facilities, including any changes in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and any effects on access to and quality of child care; and

“(ii) to provide such other information as the Secretary may require.

“(J) AMOUNT LIMIT.—The annual amount of a grant under this paragraph may not exceed \$35,000,000.

“(2) GRANTS TO INTERMEDIARY ORGANIZATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award grants to intermediary organizations, such as certified community development financial institutions, tribal organizations, or other organizations with demonstrated experience in child care facilities financing, for the purpose of providing technical assistance, capacity building, and financial products to develop or finance child care facilities.

“(B) APPLICATION.—A grant under this paragraph may be made only to intermediary organizations that submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

“(C) PRIORITY.—In selecting intermediary organizations for grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall prioritize intermediary organizations that—

“(i) demonstrate experience in child care facility financing or related community facility financing;

“(ii) demonstrate the capacity to assist States and local governments in developing child care facilities and programs;

“(iii) demonstrate the ability to leverage grant funding to support financing tools to build the capacity of child care providers, such as through credit enhancements;

“(iv) propose to meet a diversity of needs across States and across urban, suburban, and rural areas at varying types of center-based, home-based, and other child care settings, including early care programs located in freestanding buildings or in mixed-use properties; and

“(v) propose to focus on child care facilities primarily serving low-income populations and children who have not attained the age of 5 years.

“(D) AMOUNT LIMIT.—The amount of a grant under this paragraph may not exceed \$10,000,000.

“(3) REPORT.—Not later than the end of fiscal year 2024, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report on the effects of the grants provided under this subsection, and make the report publically accessible.

“(d) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2020, which shall remain available through fiscal year 2024.

“(2) RESERVATIONS OF FUNDS.—

“(A) INDIAN TRIBES.—The Secretary shall reserve 3 percent of the total amount made available to carry out this section, for payments to Indian tribes.

“(B) TERRITORIES.—The Secretary shall reserve 3 percent of the total amount made available to carry out this section, for payments to territories.

“(3) GRANTS FOR INTERMEDIARY ORGANIZATIONS.—Not less than 10 percent and not more than 15 percent of the total amount made available to carry out this section may be used to carry out subsection (c)(2).

“(4) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENTS.—Not more than \$5,000,000 of the amounts made available to carry out this section may be used to carry out subsection (b).

“(e) DEFINITION OF STATE.—In this section, the term ‘State’ has the meaning provided in section 419, except that it includes the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and any Indian tribe.”

(b) EXEMPTION OF TERRITORY GRANTS FROM LIMITATION ON TOTAL PAYMENTS TO THE TERRITORIES.—Section 1108(a)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1308(a)(2)) is amended by inserting “418A(c),” after “413(f).”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations and the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL), and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam 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 measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to offer H.R. 7327, the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act, which I introduced with our exceptional Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee chairwoman, Rosa DeLauro; our esteemed Appropriations Committee colleague, Congresswoman CLARK; and our Ways and Means colleagues, Chairman NEAL, Chairman DAVIS, and Congresswoman SANCHEZ.

It is no secret, with quality childcare, children enter kindergarten ready to learn; hardworking families have better job security, knowing their children are healthy and safe; and our communities thrive.

But even before COVID-19, millions of hardworking families, disproportionately families of color, struggled to find and afford quality care that matched their work hours and ZIP Codes.

At the height of the pandemic, more than half of childcare providers—many of them women, minority-owned small businesses operating on razor-thin margins—closed their doors. We risk losing more permanently.

Every single industry counts on childcare. In order to save our economy, we need to save childcare.

□ 1245

The Child Care for Economic Recovery Act would:

More than triple mandatory funds for the childcare entitlement to States;

Invest \$10 billion in new infrastructure grants so providers have the resources to address hazardous conditions like broken heaters, mold, and lead paint, as well as necessary modifications to protect our children and caretakers from the risk of coronavirus;

Reimburse child and dependent care costs incurred by essential workers who have sacrificed so much to keep us safe;

Make the child and dependent care tax credit fully refundable for the first time; keep the lights on and doors open with a new tax credit for childcare providers to help cover costs for rent, mortgages, and utilities; and

Recognize childcare workers as essential.

What is good for our babies is good for our budget. With this bill, we can do what is good for our babies and the budget.

Madam Speaker, I urge support, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in opposition to H.R. 7327.

American parents want and need reliable and safe childcare options for their children while they are at work. Access to childcare is especially important for those on the front lines addressing the coronavirus. Providers face many new challenges during this pandemic as they seek to understand new regulations and provide a healthy environment for the children in their care.

Unfortunately, instead of helping American families and childcare providers, this bill misses the mark. The bill includes an increase of more than \$7 billion in childcare funds, even though we know the CARES Act funding still has not been made to some providers who need it.

There are also no safeguards to accompany the changes that are made to the child and dependent care tax credit. We saw with the rollout of the Paycheck Protection Program just how important it is to ensure programs are targeted and tailored to help those who need it most.

Finally, programs for children have had a long history of bipartisan support, so I am disappointed to see that end today. We need to take a step back and ensure that any bill we pass addresses the problem without creating more bureaucratic red tape for the childcare industry.

We must support parents and childcare providers so that they can get our economy up and running again. Instead of passing partisan bills made behind closed doors, we should be working together with the administration on a proposal that can be signed into law.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND).

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, childcare is a vital part of economic recovery.

I know what it is like to struggle to make ends meet as a parent. I raised my daughter, Somah, on my own. And as a single mother working my way through law school, it was very hard to find childcare. In fact, I could never afford childcare.

When she was 2, I found a preschool where I could volunteer in exchange for lower tuition so that she would have a place to learn while I worked. It was helpful and shows just how much New Mexicans are willing to support each other. But that should not be the reality for parents and kids across the country.

During the pandemic, our State has helped childcare providers stay open by paying licensed providers a premium, but many of them still had to lay off employees because fewer children were showing up.

As we look to a future when more parents get back to working outside their home, the childcare industry needs Federal support to safely adapt to the new normal and welcome families and employees back. That is why I am supporting the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act.

This bill funds upgrades in childcare centers that are needed to meet new health and safety measures for the pandemic; it provides refundable tax credits for parents to return to their jobs; and, most importantly, it ensures a satisfactory, affordable, and guaranteed future for the childcare industry.

Madam Speaker, by investing in the childcare industry, we invest in our economic future. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairwoman LOWEY for her leadership on this important piece of legislation.

Madam Speaker, already in this country, the skyrocketing cost of childcare was solidifying deep economic and racial inequities that have plagued us for decades.

Already, many childcare workers were living in poverty because astronomical tuition rates are not enough to pay teachers the salary that they deserve.

Already, working moms and dads pause promising careers because their wages didn't match the cost of childcare.

Already, inability to find childcare locked many parents out of the workforce altogether.

And already, children were denied access to high-quality early learning programs because of a broken childcare system.

Then COVID-19 completely obliterated a faulty system for parents, for childcare providers, for educators, and for children.

Providers are going out of business completely, which will make it even harder for parents to find the childcare that they need. Costs will skyrocket as class sizes shrink. State budgets that are already stretched thin will undoubtedly decide childcare is dispensable, despite big talk about how essential it is to our economic recovery.

Madam Speaker, we will look back at this moment and regret that we are not doing more because, ultimately, this decision will leave families with young children behind. This is a decision to hollow out an entire generation of parents' employment stability and economic opportunity.

We have a decision as to whether to widen the achievement gap, because our children will not be going to preschool programs that set them up to thrive over the long term. It is a decision to perpetuate systemic racism, because it is Black and Latinx women who are suffering the most from our failure to act decisively.

Madam Speaker, we need to pass this bill, and then we need universal childcare.

I want to thank the chair for her leadership.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I am enthusiastically supporting this bill. Childcare is essential for every woman who has ever raised children with the struggling days that she manages to work and take care of the children, so I am a very strong supporter of this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the Committee on Appropriations has expired.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

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

Madam Speaker, we are considering H.R. 7327, the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act, which I introduced with my friend and colleague Chairwoman LOWEY, as well as Representatives DAVIS, CLARK, DELAUNO, and SANCHEZ.

This legislation is particularly important as our country continues to face a national emergency. All around America, our constituents, are struggling to cope with the consequences of the pandemic, consequences made worse because of the policies of this current administration.

People have lost loved ones and livelihoods. Many faced obstacles to working: pandemic restrictions and health conditions that make them vulnerable to COVID and, for millions of families, a lack of reasonable childcare options.

Today, we have the opportunity to help Americans overcome one of the hurdles to work. By supporting meaningful childcare relief, we can go a long way.

Even before the onset of the coronavirus pandemic, our Nation's childcare system was strained. Millions of families had trouble finding quality dependent care, and when they did manage to locate it, they often discovered long waiting lists and out-of-reach prices.

As it has with so many other pre-existing challenges, the pandemic has greatly intensified the stress on our childcare system. Now, daycare facilities are closing.

In April, the National Association for the Education of Young Children conducted a survey of more than 5,000 providers and learned that nearly half had completely closed. The Center for American Progress estimates that, without Federal support, the pandemic could result in the loss of 4.5 million childcare slots, which is almost half the national capacity.

Last week, I spoke with a group of working mothers. One told me that she fears we are at risk of losing a generation of working parents. Others emphasized how terrifying their situations are and how they lack choices that are needed to continue their careers and protect their children. Their words echo what we have heard from constituents all over this country.

Today's bill tackles these problems through a combination of tax relief for parents and childcare providers, grants to States, and support for essential workers and their childcare needs.

Specifically, it will double the child and dependent care tax credit and, for the first time, make it fully refundable so that low-income parents can access it like everyone else. It also establishes a refundable tax credit to help childcare providers cover their fixed costs.

It will help parents carry over their dependent care flexible spending account contributions to next year and expand the employee retention tax credit, which is so important to help employers of domestic workers retain those employees.

This bill triples the guaranteed Federal childcare funding from \$2.9 billion to \$10 billion a year for the next 5 years. It suspends State match requirements and will also help more low- and middle-income families afford care.

In sum, I want to say to the parents of this country: We have heard you loudly and clearly. This childcare crisis is untenable, and it is pushing many of you to the breaking point. Nothing cuts deeper than worry over kids' safety and well-being, and the choices you face are simply too hard. You need and deserve help accessing safe and affordable care for your kids, and your ability to obtain it is an essential precondition of helping the economy move forward and helping it to grow in the future.

This bill provides unprecedented Federal support for childcare because we are all in this together, and we have got your back.

Madam Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support this important leg-

islation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1300

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

Madam Speaker, we agree. Families need access to childcare. It is key to making America's recovery stronger. Childcare is an economic, education, and public health issue that demands our full attention, particularly now that millions of Americans want to return to work.

Unfortunately, this crisis has hit childcare providers across the country especially hard. Many are facing an acute set of financial challenges. We must address this problem in a bipartisan manner if we are to ensure our Nation's children and the working families that support them are not left behind during this crisis.

Unfortunately, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle today have decided to throw bipartisanship out the window, knowing that by doing so they are dooming their own legislation. They have once again shut us out of the process and crafted a bill that is out of touch with America's needs. This is no more than a copy-paste of various Democratic childcare proposals superficially edited to link to the pandemic.

This bill contains six childcare tax provisions that, combined, would cost more than \$100 billion. Simply throwing as much money as you can at the problem with no thought into the actual policy itself won't work. These provisions haven't been through our regular order in the committee of jurisdiction. This package has not been the subject of a single committee hearing, let alone, a committee markup.

It is abundantly clear, Democrats were so eager to achieve a messaging victory, they felt they could skip the whole policymaking process that is fundamental to how Congress is supposed to work. We have been down this road before. In multiple States, the additional childcare funding we have already provided through the CARES Act still has not made its way down to childcare providers on the ground.

In my home State of New York, one of my constituents, Beth Starks, testified in front of the New York State Assembly on childcare issues. She highlighted that of the \$164.6 million in Childcare Development Block Grants for New York State, less than half have gone out to the communities and providers who needed it yesterday.

Her testimony also underscores the negative impact State leaders, like our Governor, have had by withholding Federal grants to families and providers.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a copy of her testimony.

TESTIMONY OF BETH STARKS, FOUNDER AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CHAUTAUQUA LAKE CHILD CARE CENTER

Before The NYS Assembly, Standing Committee on Small Business, Standing Committee on Ways and Means, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Standing Committee on Banks, Office of State-Federal Relations, Task Force on Food, Farm & Nutrition Policy

Good morning! Thank you for inviting me to testify today. I am Beth Starks, the founder and Executive Director of Chautauqua Lake Child Care Center.

I am a third-generation Early Childhood Educator and have experience in everything from infant rooms all the way up through higher education. I am proud to serve on both the Governor's Early Childhood Advisory Council and the Child Care Availability Task Force. I come to you today to speak about child care as a small business. Below, in my written testimony, you will find links to a lot of statistics and additional information on the topics that I will be discussing today.

I know that time is of the essence and I am making an appeal to all of you. I come to you as the founder of a non-profit child care center and a supporter of public education. I come to you as a leader, a public servant and a voice for children and families. Other small businesses, and families need your help now by supporting childcare providers. Our small businesses are especially strained right now when it comes to their workforce. Workers need child care to do their jobs. I implore you to ensure more decisive steps are taken in NYS to assist families in paying for child care and to safeguard the safety and health of child care providers and the families they serve. We need you to ensure that New York's child care providers are ready and able to play their vital role in restarting the economy as we emerge from this pandemic. In the past months, I have listened to our Governor and to many other leaders talk about the reality of this situation. We know this is a situation like no other, and there was nothing we could have planned for. We are building the plane as we fly it and we have true budgetary constraints. I do understand that NYS has had the most cases and the most deaths. The health and medical crisis and the medical decisions needed to come first. I understand that the decisions involving child care needed to come a little bit later. Yet child care providers are essential and have been on the front-line providing care for children of essential workers so that they can do their jobs—as nurses, doctors, law enforcement, and so on. Child care providers have allowed essential workers to work every day knowing that their children are healthy, safe and happy. I come to you today frustrated, heartbroken, sad, exhausted, scared, discouraged and so close to giving up. I am frustrated at the lack of support, the lack of supplies and the lack of financial resources. I am heartbroken. Heartbroken for the child care facilities that have already closed, most never to reopen. I am heartbroken for the mom of the 9-week-old who just started in my care on Good Friday as she had to return to work as an essential worker. I'm sad for the staff that I have lost, for the parents crying in my office because they can't afford child care. I am scared for my business of 14 years that I am trying to keep afloat and I am scared for every child care provider and for our industry. I am discouraged at the lack of acknowledgment and awareness of the importance of Early Childhood and the lack of investment in children.

First of all, I want all of you to understand that child care is a business that supports all

other small businesses. We are an essential business that has remained open throughout the COVID-19 emergency. By doing so, we have allowed all other small businesses (as well as all other industries) to remain open and now to re-open. So, all of your medical providers, restaurant workers, hospital staff and even farm workers have child care (& workers) thanks to our centers. As mentioned by our previous speaker, a farm needs workers in order to operate, there are child care centers that specifically serve migrant workers. Child care is an industry that is different from other small businesses because we enable other small businesses to operate.

I chose to begin my verbal testimony by telling a few stories. The things that I told included: why I started my child care facility, the problems that child care had pre-COVID and what we've gone through during this COVID-19 Pandemic. I founded my center as a non-profit 14 years ago while I was working at SUNY Fredonia in the Education Department. While I was there, I had my first son (who just turned 16) and could not find child care for him. I brought him with me to Fredonia every day and I found an incredible in-home child care provider for him. Soon, I decided to stop working at the college and became a licensed in-home child care provider myself. In NYS, an in-home licensed day care facility is also a small business and there are a lot of them in WNY and across the state. After having my in-home facility for two years, realizing the need for child care in Mayville was so great, I then became incorporated and opened my center. Chautauqua Lake Child Care Center (CLCCC) provides care and education for over 100 children ages 6 weeks to 12 years. CLCCC is a non-profit child care center leasing space inside Chautauqua Lake Central School. The partnership with the public school allows families to drop off & pick up their children all in one place. We provide full time care, part time care, UPK, before school and after school programming as well as a full day summer camp for school aged children. We also employ 11 full time staff and 10-15 part time staff, depending on the time of year.

I've also been a part of a lot of initiatives in our County and across NYS. I serve on our Education Coalition here in Chautauqua County where we focus on bringing together educators & industries to meet the needs of the County. I lead the K-readiness subgroup where we focus on young children specifically. Our Education Coalition has had a lot of efforts county-wide to try to support child care. We started an initiative in the City of Dunkirk, as there are no licensed child care centers in the City of Dunkirk. Initially, Mayor Willie Rosas called together a Business Roundtable, focused on child care. It was his most well attended roundtable discussion, which demonstrates the need for child care in the area. Our County Executive at the time, George Borrello, now a NYS Senator, made child care a county-wide priority. He recognized how important child care is as an industry and how interconnected it is to businesses and economic development. Last year, then-County Executive Borrello (in collaboration with the City of Dunkirk, private sector business, the County Chamber, and the County Planning office and also with the help and support of Assemblyman Andrew Goodell) was able to apply for some funding through the Governor's Workforce Development Initiative/Economic Development Council to work on obtaining additional funding for child care. Unfortunately, we were unsuccessful in obtaining funding, even though it was greatly needed. My point is that child care was in a crisis situation here, preventing people from going to work, pre-COVID. We are in what's called a child care desert because there isn't

enough child care here in Chautauqua County (or in much of NYS). According to the Center for American Progress, 64 percent of New Yorkers lived in a child care desert (before the Pandemic), which means that there are more than 50 children under the age of 5 in a census tract that contains either no child care providers or so few options that there are more than three times as many children as licensed child care slots.

The past 3 months, the situation has gotten much worse. Over 50% of my colleagues in Chautauqua County have closed their doors. Nationally, it is estimated that about 1/2 of them will never open again. We cannot re-open our county or NY without child care because there is nowhere for children to go and that includes children from infants all the way up through the teenage years.

We're an industry that needs financial support. My colleagues will tell you that they stayed open during COVID because it was what was right for children and families. I will tell you that we all made poor business decisions because we operated our businesses by leading with our hearts, instead of making financially-based decisions. We are all fulfilling our mission in serving children and families. We remained open serving on the front lines, but every single day we are open we continue to lose money and there is very little support. I was fortunate enough to be able to get the PPP (Paycheck Protection Plan) and I will tell you my story in being able to do so. I had to find the only lender in Chautauqua County that was able to allow me to apply for a PPP loan; there was only one. I searched all weekend to find the lender and it was KeyBank. The manager let me call her on a Sunday and come to meet with her first thing on a Monday morning to open an account with her. None of the other lenders would let me apply and/or open an account with them. Once I was able to open an account, we were able to apply for the PPP and were thankfully approved. If you look at child care centers statewide, I was told that only 10% received the PPP, and that's just for the centers. None of the in-home providers were eligible because they are sole proprietors. So, the PPP money has only helped a few of us. The EIDL (Economic Injury Disaster Loan) money I was able to apply for, but I was denied. I don't know the rationale behind it, but we just received the email that told us we were not eligible for that funding. As far as federal funding, there was CARES Act money that was set aside for child care federally and we were really excited because we were told we would receive \$164.6 million in NYS specifically for child care, but we have yet to receive that funding. Of that \$164.6 million in CARES funding, only \$30 million was allocated, \$20 million was designated for scholarships for families (the scholarship only assists families making up to 300% of the poverty level and luckily in Chautauqua County we were already serving that population. So, very few families here were able to take advantage of this money.) and \$8 million for supplies. We are so thankful for the supplies, which just came this past Saturday. Beyond that there has been no help directly to child care facilities. The biggest need is purely financial. We need working capital. Most of the remaining providers in Chautauqua County literally have weeks left until they too close their doors.

We cannot look at supporting childcare as a "subsidy". It is truly an investment in economic development and infrastructure. We cannot rebuild our economy without an investment in something as critical as childcare.

In closing, I will tell you that there are also bright spots. In the beginning, I spoke about feeling frustrated, heartbroken, exhausted, scared, discouraged and so close to

giving up. Well, I also come to you energized, inspired, hopeful and encouraged and determined to never to give up. I am energized by my insightful colleagues, in my community, across the state and across the nation. I am energized by my staff who are incredible and dedicated and selfless. I am energized by my students who are the future educators. I am inspired by my community coming together in a way that it never has and bridging divides. I am hopeful for our future and a chance to fix all of this. I am encouraged by the hard-working families, the families struggling to go to work every day to provide the best opportunities for their children. I am encouraged by the child I sat with yesterday talking about the people he loves and I am encouraged with the knowledge that he is healthy, happy and safe in our care.

This issue to me is not political. It is very much bipartisan and I believe that we have to all come together to support children and families. In doing so, we support our economic infrastructure and the future of our state. If we aren't making decisions based on what is best for our youngest citizens, then we are doing a disservice to our entire population.

So, I offer to you my assistance as part of the solution. I trust your leadership. I trust your judgement. Families and providers need to be heard. They need your support and they need it now. I recognize the need for funding and the CARES Act allows emergency federal funds to be used to provide child care to the essential worker keeping us safe and to every other worker trying to go back to work. We need to follow the lead of many other states around the country and use that funding immediately to assist families and providers. We need additional funding for child care in the next round of CARES relief from the federal government. There are also so many other sources of funding that could be used for child care in our state. We need to do innovative things like use FEMA dollars, community development block grant funds, and economic development money to invest in child care. We have to try to find other funding sources and make NYS the leader in early childhood education during this time and in the future.

I will always believe every challenge is an opportunity and we have the opportunity now to do the right thing for our current workforce and for our state's youngest citizens, our future.

Thank you for your time.

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, up until now, Republicans and Democrats have consistently worked together to provide additional support for childcare. Again, this is an issue we fundamentally all agree on.

On the Committee on Ways and Means, we have demonstrated time and time again our commitment to improving access to high quality childcare. That is why we are disappointed today. Today's vote is a wasted opportunity.

I started today by saying we all care deeply about childcare. As COVID continues to disrupt American life, that focus has only grown. As co-chair of the Problem Solvers Caucus, I can tell you we are committed to reaching across the aisle and actively looking for issues where we can come together to find common ground.

Leader MCCARTHY has further made clear his support for prioritizing childcare as part of COVID relief and more than 40 Republican Members, including myself, echoed that support in a letter to leadership.

In addition, Republicans have introduced a number of bills that include smart provisions, such as the bills introduced by my colleagues, Representative WALORSKI of Indiana and Mr. WENSTRUP of Ohio.

Earlier this week, we led the introduction of a bill called the Back to Work Child Care Grants Act of 2020 to support working families, advance our Nation's economic recovery, and help those parents who want to go back to work. The bill provides a framework for childcare providers to access the resources they need to reopen and stay open. We are proud that we were able to make this bill bipartisan because we care about getting results, not headlines.

Thanks to the leadership of folks like Senator ERNST and Senator ALEXANDER in the U.S. Senate, this proposal has a real chance of moving forward.

Clearly, there is some common ground and shared goals among us, but Democrats have skipped regular order and any semblance of meaningful bipartisan discussion and compromise. There is an important role for Congress to play in alleviating the economic stress COVID has placed on American families. To the reasonable Members of my colleagues across the aisle, come work with us. Our door is always open. Until you do, Congress will continue to waste these good opportunities of good will to bring the American people together.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, in the spirit of bipartisanship, the RECORD should note that the second to the gentleman's request came from the Democratic side.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), chairman of the Worker and Family Support Subcommittee, and original cosponsor of this legislation.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I sincerely believe that the best way to evaluate the effectiveness and greatness of a society is by how well it treats its old, how well it treats its young, and what it does for those who have difficulty caring for themselves.

Childcare is one of the most essential needs that exists in our community. And I have just heard my colleague say \$100 billion helps to put childcare on the map. I know individuals who work in the childcare industry who cannot put their own children in the programs that they work for because they earn so little.

Madam Speaker, if we are to move America as we confront the pandemic, as we deal with racism, as we deal with structures that have kept disadvantaged people and communities disadvantaged, nothing would do it better than making sure that every individual who needs childcare will have it available.

Madam Speaker, events of the past few months have shown the need for policies to

strengthen child well-being as thousands of youth across America marched and demonstrated as they challenged our systems of social, educational and economic justice.

Child care powers both family economic well-being and our national economic growth. Prior to the pandemic, federal funding only provided child care for one in six eligible children. And parents in communities weighed down by poverty and systemic racism experienced a shortage of high-quality, affordable child care.

Today, we face a global pandemic that has disproportionately infected and killed people in these same struggling communities, and the child care crisis we had before is now much, much worse. Now, parents have lost millions of additional child care options, and providers confront new costs to keep children and workers safe, risking financial losses for businesses already operating on the knife's edge of profitability.

In Illinois, nearly half of all previously available child care slots are at risk of disappearing altogether due to the pandemic, and sixty percent of child care programs are fully-closed. In Chicago, we did not have much to lose. Pre-pandemic, five out of six Chicago children lived in a "child care desert" where children outnumbered child care slots by 3 to 1, or more.

The high cost of quality child care disproportionately affects Black families because Black children are disproportionately likely to live in homes with only working parents, but Black working parents earn 40 percent less, on average, than white working parents. For workers with low wages, work is impossible without child care subsidies, and difficult even with assistance. Latinx and Black workers are more likely to work nonstandard schedules than their peers, which often makes child care harder to find and more expensive. Moreover, people of color are disproportionately represented in the child care workforce. About 40 percent of the child care workforce are people of color who are concentrated in low-level positions with lower credential requirements and relatively low pay. The child care workforce alone is 94% female and 40% persons of color. Latinas—who represent 15% of all workers—comprise 21% of child care workers, and Black women represent 15% of all child care workers. These data demonstrate that protecting the child care industry is key to both economic priority and racial equity.

As states lift stay-at-home orders and other economic restrictions, more parents are returning to work, if they can. Quality, affordable child care is a cornerstone of parents' ability to work and move up the economic ladder. I know essential workers who couldn't work because they had no one to watch their kids. I know parents who have lost so much income that they can't afford child care to work.

As a Black man living in Chicago, I have grieved at far too many funerals for friends lost to COVID-19, and I know far too many parents who legitimately fear for their family's health when they return to work and their children go back to child care. When I see the devastation caused by this pandemic and the barriers to working due to child care, I am offended by claims that people will refuse to work because of the availability of supplemental unemployment benefits. This charge is simplistic, insulting, and refuted by data showing that low-wage workers stay at work and

return to work even when faced with unsafe working conditions and inadequate wages.

As our nation grapples with structural racism, policymakers need to enact policies that support workers and address the barriers they face, taking care not to penalize communities weighed down by poverty and racism. Big challenges call for big solutions. Now is the time for this Committee and this Congress to take meaningful action to ensure that high-quality child care is available to all who need it.

The two bills before us today demonstrate Democratic commitment to growing our workforce and our economy by investing in families and in our child care infrastructure—both the people and the buildings. I am extremely proud to co-lead the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act and to cosponsor the Child Care is Essential Act. Together, these bills parents afford and help businesses provide safe, quality child care.

In addition to increasing the guaranteed investment in child care via the Child Care Entitlement to States funds to states from \$2.9 billion to \$10 billion for the next 5 years, the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act helps ensure states can use these funds by waiving the requirement that states match the funds for the first two years. The bill includes critical investments in child care infrastructure to help states and providers adapt, expand, and reconfigure child care facilities and infrastructure in response to coronavirus. Further, it helps qualified child care facilities weather the pandemic with targeted tax benefits to help cover rent, mortgage, and utility costs.

The bill also includes two bills I have championed to substantially help families afford child care. One centers on providing targeted support to essential workers who need care for children or adults so they can work, and the other modernizes the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit to provide tens of billions of dollars to help working family cover child care costs. Specifically, there is an additional \$850 million in funding for the Social Services Block Grant to help essential workers pay for family care. Importantly, states can use the funding to support child care for any group of workers they deem essential for in-person work, including sanitation and public safety workers, grocery store employees and other workers designated by the state. Further, the bill makes the full amount of the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit available to more families by raising the current phase-out of \$15,000 to \$120,000, almost triples the maximum credit from \$1,050 to \$3,000 per child, and it ensures that families with the greatest need benefit by making the credit fully refundable.

The Child Care is Essential Act creates a \$50 billion Child Care Stabilization Fund to help stabilize the child care sector and help providers reopen and operate safely. These grants will support providers' ability to maintain employee benefits and salaries; follow Center for Disease Control and Prevention health and safety guidelines in the classroom; train employees on health and safety standards; make mortgage, rent, and utility payments; and modify child care services as needed as a result of the pandemic.

Substantively investing in child care is the right thing for our economy, the right thing for our children, and the right way to give everyone a fair shot in America.

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I do have to say that I am disappointed and, frankly, saddened to stand here today to point out my disappointment that we are debating a bill that I think many would consider to be unrealistic and certainly highly unlikely to become designated as a solution or even achieved to be a solution to the issues we are facing today.

Madam Speaker, as my colleague from New York already pointed out, no Republican input was sought on this—zero. Zilch. And it is unfortunate, especially at a time such as this where our country is wanting us to come together to form solutions that are effective and can positively impact our country.

We, on the Republican side, stand ready on a bipartisan basis to accomplish our goals of safely reopening schools, safely reopening childcare centers so that our children can learn, grow, develop, and their parents can return to work. We agree. Access to safe, affordable childcare is essential to getting Americans back to work and a strong economic recovery.

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

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, the bill we are considering today is not a path forward. It is a rehash of partisan ideas. We can do better. The American people expect us to do better. Republicans have constructive ideas to offer with demonstrated bipartisan support.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, childcare is so very neglected—a neglect that has been amplified by this pandemic. Without adequate care, parents simply cannot go back to work. Always essential for economic development, adequately funded, quality childcare is more than daycare, more than babysitting. It should play a key role in educating the next generation.

The National Association for the Education of Young Children has estimated that without adequate Federal support, over 4 million American children will lose their childcare this year.

In Texas, with Governor Abbott offering inadequate State support, and temporarily, but recklessly, suspending facility safety precautions, like taking temperatures, the lives of children and their families have been endangered with coronavirus infections at more than 1,400 childcare facilities.

Our two-pronged legislative approach today cannot undo such ineptness, but it does offer much-needed resources for both childcare providers and parents in making one of their most important investments. This is the first of many steps needed to build an early learning system truly worthy of our youngest children.

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the great gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ESTES).

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 7237 and H.R. 7027.

As a father of three, I understand how important it is that our children are cared for in a nurturing, loving environment. For many working parents, that means utilizing quality, affordable daycare for all or part of the week. My wife and I utilized daycare for our children when they were younger. It provided a beneficial, educational experience for them.

Republicans in the House know that when it comes to childcare, we have to get this right and we have to do it together. In that spirit, we have been working with our colleagues on the other side of the aisle during the past 5 years to pass meaningful legislation, like doubling the Childcare and Development Block Grant funding, and including support for childcare providers in the CARES Act.

Yet, now, when our country needs us to put politics aside and focus on the actual needs of families, we are debating partisan bills that do not go through regular order, had no input from Republicans, put future taxpayers on the line for billions of dollars without addressing the childcare needs of today and have no safeguards to prevent wealthy Americans from hiring maids and butlers instead of helping everyday families.

Madam Speaker, that is right. My colleagues on the left are more interested in throwing money at a problem to score political points rather than making sure hurting families and childcare facilities receive needed assistance. But it doesn't have to be that way. Instead of debating another political messaging bill, we should be working together on commonsense measures, like the Back to Work Child Care Grants Act, which provides 9 months financial assistance to providers to safely open, disburses more funds quickly without administrative red tape, and requires providers receiving support to follow State and local safety guidelines.

Democrats and Republicans have common ground here. We want to provide relief to childcare facilities and families during this healthcare crisis. Unfortunately, the bills we are debating today don't rise to the challenge we face. We can and must do better.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject these partisan bills and pursue bipartisan legislation, like the Back to Work Child Care Grants Act. Our families deserve it.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, as communities across our country continue to battle COVID-19 and as school districts around the country continue to plan for virtual-only education, it is more

important than ever for parents, healthcare professionals, essential workers, and our children to have access to quality, affordable childcare.

This bill helps families by making the childcare tax credit fully refundable and offers new assistance to childcare facilities to help them weather the storm and continue providing the vital services our children need.

Every Member of this House has heard from constituents who are grappling with this challenge. Americans need our help.

Madam Speaker, I urge everyone to vote for this important bill.

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP).

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in thoughtful opposition to H.R. 7327.

Everyone in this Chamber agrees that protecting our children is our top priority and that childcare is one of the most critical pieces of the equation in getting our economy back to the record levels that we had achieved earlier this year.

I have talked to parents across my district in Ohio who want to go back to work but don't have reliable care options available for their children. It is about more than just returning to work. Children need to be able to grow socially and emotionally by interacting with their peers regularly.

Instead of rushed partisan legislation, we need bipartisan solutions, like my Family Savings Flexibility Act that I introduced with Representatives KELLY and AXNE. Our bill allows parents to increase the contribution limit to their Dependent Care Flexible Spending Accounts, as well as roll over the funds from the 2020 plan year—a huge help to working parents.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to work with us on finding bipartisan solutions, and I oppose this bill.

□ 1315

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy in permitting me to speak on this, as I applaud his leadership.

Under his leadership, the Ways and Means Committee has been in the middle of the recovery efforts. There are many of these elements that we are proud of, but none is more significant than what we are doing here today to strengthen the opportunities for childcare.

I hear my friends on the other side of the aisle lament the fact that they feel, well, this is not going to go anywhere; they would like to work with us. Well, work with us. The Senate is moving in our direction, as they have with the major package. If you would come work with us, move this forward, we would be able to accomplish it.

Putting at risk half our childcare slots is unacceptable. This is essential if we are going to recover, protect our families, move forward. Childcare is an essential service for workers today, for families tomorrow, for children for generations to come.

I am proud to lend my support. I appreciate what our Ways and Means Committee has done, and I anticipate we have got more in store.

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SÁNCHEZ), who is an original cosponsor of this legislation.

Ms. SÁNCHEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act. I want to thank Chairman NEAL, Chairwoman LOWEY, Chairman DAVIS, Chairwoman DELAURO, and Vice Chair CLARK for working with me on this critical bill.

Access to quality, affordable childcare was out of reach for many parents before the COVID pandemic, and now our childcare crisis is far worse.

Families juggling full-time jobs and caring for their kids at home desperately need our help. And millions of healthcare, grocery store, and other essential workers who cannot work from home are out of options.

Thankfully, this package includes a bill I coauthored with Chairman DAVIS to help States provide childcare for essential workers. It also provides long-term support to help working families afford childcare. Finally, it invests in facilities to help them adapt to serve families safely.

This pandemic is nowhere near under control, and it isn't safe for many to return to work. But parents must have access to safe and affordable childcare before our economy can reopen.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and, again, I thank those involved with the writing of it.

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL).

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7327, the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act.

In my State of Alabama, 52 percent of the supply of childcare is projected to be lost as a result of this pandemic. This is a crisis that is not only dire today but may hold lasting damage in our communities without bold actions.

We know, Madam Speaker, that the pandemic has disproportionately affected African-American communities and that so often Black workers are on the front lines of being essential workers, especially Black women. They are in greater need of safe, affordable childcare.

At the same time, there are many more that are likely to live in underserved and rural communities that simply do not have childcare options.

I am proud that this bill will make important investments in our childcare system, including making the child care tax credit fully refundable, expanding funds for the Child Care Entitlement to States program, and expanding childcare tax incentives. These bold investments are critical for the well-being of working parents and their children, especially in underserved communities that I represent.

I urge the passage of this bill. Let's protect our children by making sure they have adequate childcare.

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JUDY CHU).

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Madam Speaker, I stand today in support of the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act.

As families juggle working from home and childcare, this pandemic has made it clear just how vital childcare is to our economy. If we want to prioritize economic growth and improve outcomes moving forward, we will have to make investments that improve quality and access today.

Even before the COVID-19 crisis, many families of color were not able to access childcare. In fact, only 3 percent of federally eligible Asian children, 6 percent Latinx children, and 15 percent of Black children were able to access childcare based on Federal eligibility.

This bill helps by adding billions of dollars to our childcare infrastructure. It also makes the child and dependent care tax credit refundable so families could receive a childcare credit of up to \$6,000.

Finally, the bill ensures that essential workers have access to safe care for their children while they are providing invaluable services to our communities.

Without investments in childcare, our economy cannot recover.

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, the Bible tells us: "Raise up a child in the way they should go, and they will not depart from it."

As a parent, I have sometimes, if not always, reflected that that seems to be the case. But it surely is the case that we need to provide our families and our children with safe and positive places so that we can raise them up in the way they should go.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the bills on the floor today to protect childcare workers from losing their jobs and to help more families afford the cost of childcare. They build on provisions that we had in the HEROES Act.

First, the Child Care Is Essential Act would create a \$50 billion childcare stabilization fund to keep childcare providers from going out of business.

I want to thank Chairwoman DELAURO of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, as well as Chairman BOBBY SCOTT of the Education and Labor Committee.

Secondly, the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act takes a long-term approach by improving infrastructure and designating childcare providers as essential and providing tax credits to help more families qualify for and afford safe and accessible childcare.

I want to thank Chairwoman LOWEY of the Appropriations Committee and my dear friend Chairman NEAL, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, for sponsoring this legislation.

As noted yesterday, in an editorial by The Washington Post: "The childcare industry is collapsing under pandemic-inflicted financial pressure." They went on to say: "Without swift action from Congress, childcare centers are at risk of permanent closures that could severely undermine the country's economic recovery."

Madam Speaker, I am the father of three daughters and a granddaughter who has four children, my four great-grandchildren. She is fortunate that she is able to stay home with those children. Three of them are in school.

I have two other daughters who are now older, and their children are older. But when they had children at a young age, childcare was critical and very difficult to obtain and very expensive. Dad and mom helped out. But there are so many millions who don't have a dad or mom or a grandfather or grandmother to help out. And when we don't help them, the cost is to everybody.

Governor Agnew was elected Governor the same year I was elected in the State of Maryland. I remember a line from his inaugural address: "The cost of failure far exceeds the price of progress." Failure to bring up these children in the way they should go and have them in safe childcare settings will result in a cost far higher than providing that service.

If the Congress fails to take actions like those, like the House is taking today, we risk our economic recovery by forcing parents to drop out of the workforce or lose work hours due to the demands of dependent care. It would place a substantial burden on working families with young children or elderly parents to care for, and it would disproportionately hurt minority workers and their families because, as The Washington Post editorial further pointed out, minority parents "are more likely than White parents to experience job disruptions due to childcare."

That is not good for them; it is not good for their children.

Madam Speaker, it is not good for America.

House Democrats are determined to help families get through this public health and economic crisis, but we must have a longer vision, as Chairman NEAL pointed out, because it is not just

the pandemic that caused this problem. It has been a problem that has been with us for a long period of time.

We refuse to do what some have suggested, again and again, for the past decade, which is to tell the American people: You are on your own.

"You are on your own" is not a moral stance. It is not. Am I my brother's keeper? The answer to that is yes, I am my brother's keeper because I want my brother healthy; I want my brother educated; and I want my brother well-housed. Why? Because my brother affects my life and my children's lives and my grandchildren's lives and my great-grandchildren's lives.

If you are going to make America great, you need to make all our people great. So, I am here in support of this legislation. It is critical legislation for our country—yes, for the children, yes, for the families, but for our country.

I hope all of my colleagues, Republicans and Democrats, will join us in passing these bills. Let's do that today to keep childcare providers open, expand the availability of childcare for working families, and help workers return to their jobs when it is safe to do so.

Vote "yes" for America's families and for America.

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS).

Mr. EVANS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act.

Even before the pandemic, childcare in Pennsylvania cost twice what is considered affordable, and working families struggled with a shortage of quality care. Now, Pennsylvania could lose half of its childcare supply due to the pandemic.

This bill funds improvements to help childcare centers reopen and operate safely and addresses longstanding barriers to help families secure quality care.

We should invest now to upgrade childcare facilities of all sizes and ensure children have a safe place to be.

We must act to protect children and the providers who care for them.

I would like to close by thanking all the childcare workers who provide essential services to American families. Now, let's pass this bill.

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER).

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of two important bills, H.R. 7027, the Child Care Is Essential Act, and H.R. 7327, the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the gaps in America's childcare system. Even before the current crisis, America faced a dire shortage of quality, affordable childcare.

Now, with daycares closed, schools out, and many working from home, parents are struggling between fully attending to their kids' needs and focusing on their jobs.

These two bills will lend a hand to working parents. The Child Care for Economic Recovery Act will help ensure parents have quality childcare within their reach. The Child Care Is Essential Act will provide necessary emergency funding for childcare providers, the majority of which are small businesses.

Adequate, quality childcare for every working family is critical to successfully opening our economy. Passing these bills will help our children, our working parents, and the countless businesses dependent on their talents.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

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

□ 1330

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

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of these important pieces of legislation.

The coronavirus pandemic has highlighted the challenges that working families have always faced in the American economy: that the economy is not structured around the needs of working families and that the solutions that do exist, like childcare, are not sufficiently funded.

As such, our Nation's lack of support for affordable childcare forces many working families to make an impossible choice: either go to work to support your family to put a roof over their head, food on their table, or clothes on their backs, or not in order to stay at home to make sure that they are safe and well taken care of.

Unfortunately, parents don't face an even playing field when it comes to childcare. For example, Latino and Asian children are most likely to have a lack of childcare options in their communities and face long waits and long lines to get a spot.

Despite the fact that quality childcare is a cost-effective way to reduce poverty, funding for childcare is simply not enough. I am proud to support this important piece of legislation and these two pieces of legislation. It is a way forward, and I look forward to voting on it later today.

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, I am ready to close.

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I was prepared to close after Mr. REED.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts has no time remaining.

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, I would inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has 5¾ minutes remaining.

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

Madam Speaker, to restart the economy in the wake of COVID-19, parents will need sufficient childcare to return to the workplace. A lack of childcare options could keep parents from returning to work or could force parents to cut back the amount of time spent at work. Either of these scenarios would cripple our households' finances and a healthy economic recovery.

New requirements for childcare providers in schools, including smaller class sizes, enhanced cleaning requirements, new and likely evolving teacher education on new protocols, and liability risks, will also increase costs. Policy interventions are needed to increase both the supply of affordable childcare and working families' demand for childcare.

As you have heard from my colleagues here today, Republicans share concerns about the impact of the pandemic on the childcare industry and lives of working families across the country.

We have bipartisan, feasible, commonsense solutions to address this problem. Whether it is tax relief for families and businesses to purchase childcare or additional support to keep existing childcare providers in business, our solutions would have an immediate impact on the industry and parents.

Successful childcare solutions have received bipartisan support in the past, and they will moving forward. It is a shame we can cooperate in good times but not in the midst of a global pandemic. Our families and children deserve better.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge all my colleagues to oppose this bill, and let's come together to pass a bill that will help the American people in a true bipartisan fashion.

Madam Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL).

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I spoke with a group of working mothers. One told me that she fears we are at risk of losing a generation of working parents. Others emphasized how terrifying their situations are and how they lacked choices that will allow them to continue their careers and protect their children.

Parents all across the country have been doing the hard work of holding their families together while the White House ignores the plight and exacerbates the public health crisis. We owe it to these parents to show that we in Congress hear them and that we are going to do something about it.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Judiciary, Homeland, and Budget Committees, and Founding Chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, I rise

in strong support of H.R. 7327, the “Child Care for Economic Recovery Act”, which expands the availability of quality child care, helps workers return to their jobs when it is safe, and enables America’s economy to recover from the COVID–19 recession.

The Child Care for Economic Recovery Act creates a new tax credit that helps employees access quality, affordable child care, and by expanding the employee retention tax credit, it incentivizes employers to keep child care workers on payroll.

Further, this bill provides \$850 million to states, the District of Columbia, and all U.S. territories to fill in the gaps in dependent care for essential workers during the COVID–19 pandemic as well as invests \$10 billion in infrastructure to improve child care safety.

Madam Speaker, just last week, the United States reached a historic and unfortunate milestone with over 4,000,000 confirmed coronavirus cases.

Today, there are over 4,400,000 cases nationwide and 151,000 deaths.

In my home state of Texas, a current hotspot, there are over 413,000 cases and 6,500 deaths.

At the county level, Harris County, which includes my district, has approximately 67,660 cases and 1,127 deaths.

As we seek to regain control over this virus and poise our economy to rebound from the effects of the coronavirus, we must take the necessary steps to address the cracks and disparities that have come to light by way of the pandemic.

The child care industry has served as a crucial backbone to the United States’ economy for many years, and it too continues to be rocked by the coronavirus.

Child care facilities provide an immense and unquestionable public value.

This was demonstrated by the key role child care centers had as they continued to provide child care for essential workers who continued to work at the beginning of the pandemic.

According to the Washington Post, before the coronavirus pandemic, approximately one-third of all children under 5 attended a paid care facility, day-care center, preschool or pre-kindergarten.

Workers in every industry rely on child care centers to provide capable care for their children, helping them juggle both parenting and employment responsibilities.

The child care industry is even more essential to single parent households.

In 2019, 15.76 million children lived with a single mother and approximately 3.23 million children lived with a single father.

For these millions of families, child care is a lifeline.

However, as millions of businesses continue to feel the economic effects of the coronavirus and fight for survival, the child care industry is facing its own crisis.

Nationwide, an estimated 1.5 million childcare workers have lost their jobs.

Before the pandemic, Texas had more than 11,000 child care operations.

Yet, as a result of this disease, there were only 883 facilities still operating in the state as of early this month, according to CNN.

Madam Speaker, I stand here today, voicing my support for H.R. 7327 because it serves as a vital component to our nation’s economic reopening strategy.

The federal government must do everything in its power to ensure that the child care in-

dustry remains available to all who need it, and that means voting yes on this bill.

By enacting this piece of legislation, Congress commits to ensuring the long-term success of the child care industry by investing \$10 billion over the 2020–2024 period to improve child care facilities and infrastructure.

Doing so will address longstanding inadequacies of child care facilities as well as respond to the immediate infrastructure needs that the COVID–19 pandemic has caused, including structural changes to facilitate social distancing and improve sanitation.

Madam Speaker, this legislation also requires the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to conduct a first-ever comprehensive inventory of the structural challenges facing child care in the United States and its territories.

For far too long, the child care industry has been overlooked and undervalued, and it is no coincidence that this industry is comprised of 94 percent women, a majority of whom are women of color.

But child care is not just a woman’s issue. Everyone has a stake in ensuring the viability of the child care industry.

I have been a long-standing advocate for the child care industry because I understand the challenges many working families face when it comes to obtaining reliable, affordable, and quality child care.

Prior to the pandemic, HHS considered childcare affordable if no more than 10 percent of a family’s income was put towards it, but parents were ultimately spending much more, on average.

However, because of the coronavirus and the economic devastation it has caused, what was once deemed affordable is bound to change.

By passing H.R. 7327, we have the opportunity to bring much-needed relief to financially struggling child care providers, to families who need child care in order to return to work, and to the U.S. economy.

With this legislation, we will expand access to care and ease the financial burdens placed on parents and employers, so that we can reopen and recover from this public health crisis without leaving kids, parents, and businesses behind.

I urge all Members to join me in voting for H.R. 7327, the “Child Care for Economic Recovery Act.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1053, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Miss Kaitlyn Roberts, one of his secretaries.

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.

SAMI’S LAW

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4686) to amend title 23, United States Code, to compel States to require illuminated signs and other measures on ride-hailing vehicles, to prohibit the sale of such signs, to require ride-hailing companies to implement an electronic access system on ride-hailing vehicles, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4686

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 “Sami’s Law”.

SEC. 2. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR RIDE-HAILING VEHICLES AND RIDE-HAILING COMPANIES.

(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR TNC PLATFORMS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each transportation network company shall establish and implement a system and policy within the transportation network company’s TNC platform that shall make available to each passenger a digital method to verify that the driver with whom the passenger has been matched through the transportation network company’s TNC platform has been authorized by the transportation network company to accept the passenger’s trip request prior to the beginning of the trip. Such system shall include—

(1)(A) an initial notification sent to the passenger’s personal mobile device, or otherwise communicated to the passenger, containing verifiable information specific to the TNC driver or TNC vehicle with which the passenger has been matched;

(B) the ability for the passenger, driver, and TNC platform to confirm the verifiable information matching the passenger to the authorized TNC driver or TNC vehicle prior to the beginning of the trip;

(C) a TNC platform restriction on a TNC driver from commencing a trip via the TNC platform until both the passenger and the TNC driver verify the other’s identity using the system; and

(D) a way for a passenger to use a non-visual arrangement to verify the TNC driver under the system used in accordance with this subparagraph; or

(2) as an alternative to implementing the system required under paragraph (1), a transportation network company may implement any successor technology-based system that enables verification that the driver with whom the passenger has been matched through the transportation network company’s TNC platform has been authorized by the transportation network company to accept the passenger’s trip requests received through its digital network prior to the beginning of the trip.

(b) OPT OUT.—A transportation network company may offer a passenger an option

not to use the system that the transportation network company has implemented under subsection (a). Any trip completed by a passenger who opts not to use the system shall not be a violation of this section.

(c) EXEMPTIONS.—This section shall not apply to any trips in which—

(1) a third party, including any third-party business, non-profit, or government entity, facilitates the trip for the individual who is transported in the TNC vehicle; or

(2) compliance with subsection (a) is impracticable due to circumstances beyond a transportation network company's control, including instances where a passenger's personal mobile device has failed to operate or there is degraded, reduced, or otherwise insufficient cellular connectivity in order for the system to properly operate.

SEC. 3. SUCCESSOR TECHNOLOGY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

(1) PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.—Not later than 180 days after the establishment of the "SAMI's Law Council" pursuant to section 4, such Council shall recommend to the Secretary of Transportation performance standards for the successor technology-based systems permitted under section 2(a)(2) and the Secretary shall thereafter issue performance standards consistent with the Council's recommendations and provide a reasonable time for a TNC to comply. Such standards shall require, at a minimum, that—

(A) any successor technology-based system that enables the verification that the driver with whom the passenger has been matched through the TNC platform has been authorized by the transportation network company to accept the passenger's trip request received through its TNC platform prior to the beginning of the trip;

(B) confirmation protocols are visually and non-visually accessible; and

(C) a transportation network company implement a system incorporating a driver education and public awareness program related to the use of its successor technology and its required verifiable information.

(2) UPDATING PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.—Six months after the establishment of the performance standards required by this section, and, at a minimum, annually thereafter, the Secretary shall solicit input from the SAMI's Law Council, established under section 4, about whether the performance standards need to be updated or expanded to incorporate new technological developments. The Secretary may amend the performance standards to account for new technological developments.

(3) INTERIM STANDARDS.—Prior to the adoption of performance standards, a transportation network company may adopt and deploy any other successor technology-based system that enables a passenger to verify that the driver with whom the passenger has been matched through the transportation network company's platform has been authorized by the transportation network company to accept the passenger's trip requests received through its platform prior to the beginning of the trip. A successor technology-based system deployed under this subparagraph shall be considered to fulfill the requirements of section 2(a). A successor technology-based system adopted under this section shall be presumed to meet such requirements unless the Secretary determines otherwise. If the Secretary makes such a determination, a reasonable time to cure shall be provided.

(4) REPORTS.—Upon first issuing performance standards under paragraph (1), and each year thereafter, the Secretary shall transmit a report to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce of the Senate detailing the perform-

ance standards recommended by the SAMI's Law Council, established under section 4, and issued by the Secretary under paragraph (1), including any updates to such standards and explaining the rationale for issuing such performance standards.

SEC. 4. SAFETY ACTIONS FOR MATCHING AND IDENTIFYING RIDE SHARE CUSTOMERS ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish the Safety Actions for Matching and Identifying Ride Share Customers' Council (hereinafter referred to as the "SAMI's Law Council"), an advisory council for the purpose of developing recommended performance standards for successor technology that will protect TNC passengers and TNC drivers, as permitted under sections 2(a)(2) and authorized under section 3.

(b) COMPOSITION OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.—The advisory council shall be composed of the following members:

(1) The Secretary of Transportation shall designate a representative from paragraph (2), who shall serve as Council Chair.

(2) One representative, to be appointed by the Secretary of Transportation, from each of the following:

(A) The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

(B) The Federal Highway Administration.

(C) The National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(D) The Federal Trade Commission.

(E) The Federal Aviation Administration.

(F) An association or trade group that represents technology companies, whose membership includes at least one transportation network company.

(G) An organization of and for TNC drivers and present in at least two States.

(3) Two representatives, to be appointed by the Secretary of Transportation, from each of the following:

(A) Transportation network companies.

(B) Law enforcement agencies.

(C) National organizations of and for people with disabilities.

(D) Ride-haling victims advocacy groups.

(c) TERMS.—Members of the Council shall serve for a term of 3 consecutive years.

(d) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the position being vacated. The vacancy shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the duties of the Council.

(e) DUTIES.—The Council shall gather and analyze data, provide technical advice, and develop and present best practices or recommendations supported by the majority of members of the Council to the Secretary of Transportation regarding performance standards the Secretary may adopt regarding any successor technology-based system described in section 2(a)(2).

(f) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—On request of the Council, the Secretary shall provide such technical assistance to the Council as the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out the Council's duties.

(g) DETAIL OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—On the request of the Council, the Secretary may detail, with or without reimbursement, any employee of the Department of Transportation to the Council to assist the Council in carrying out its duties. The detail of any such employee shall not interrupt or otherwise affect the civil service status or privileges of the employee.

(h) PAYMENT AND EXPENSES.—Members of the Council shall serve without pay, except travel and per diem will be paid to each member for meetings called by the Secretary.

(i) REVIEW.—Twelve years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall review, and solicit public input, as to whether it is necessary for the Council to remain in existence. The Secretary shall thereafter have the authority to terminate the Council if the Secretary determines that the Council is no longer necessary. If the Secretary terminates the Council, the Secretary shall maintain the authority to update performance standards related to successor technology.

SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON SALE OF RIDE-HAILING SIGNAGE.

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any signage that is designed to help a passenger identify a transportation network company vehicle and—

(1) contains a transportation network company's proprietary trademark or logo, or

(2) purports to be that of a transportation network company, unless such person is the transportation network company associated with such proprietary trademark or logo or authorized by the transportation network company to sell or offer for sale such signage.

SEC. 6. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 2.—The Secretary is authorized to issue a penalty to a transportation network company of up to \$5,000 per each day of non-compliance with section 2 and a penalty of up to \$20,000 per each day of non-compliance with section 2 when such non-compliance is knowing and willful. With regards to a violation relating to any successor technology-based system used by a transportation network company permitted under section 2(1)(5), the Secretary shall rely on whether such system meets the performance standards issued under section 3.

(b) VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A violation of section 5 shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive act or practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)). The Federal Trade Commission shall enforce this Act in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this Act. Any person who violates section 5 shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(2) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the authority of the Federal Trade Commission under any other provision of law.

SEC. 7. G.A.O. STUDY ON THE INCIDENCE OF ASSAULT AND ABUSE OF PASSENGERS AND DRIVERS OF TNC VEHICLES, TAXICABS, AND OTHER FOR-HIRE VEHICLES.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the incidence of assault and abuse perpetrated on drivers by passengers of TNC vehicles, taxicabs, and other for-hire vehicles, and on such passengers by drivers of TNC vehicles, taxicabs, and other for-hire vehicles. The Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act. The report shall also examine—

(1) the nature and specifics of any background checks conducted on prospective drivers of TNC vehicles, taxicabs, and other for-hire vehicles, including any State and local laws which may require such background checks;

(2) incidences where individuals who are not TNC drivers, taxicab drivers, or other

for-hire vehicle drivers try to pose as TNC drivers, taxicab drivers, or other for-hire vehicle drivers;

(3) incidences of passengers entering the wrong vehicle, whether or not the vehicle was a TNC vehicle, taxicab, and other for-hire vehicle; and

(4) efforts by transportation network companies, taxicab companies, or for-hire vehicle companies to implement additional safety measures and practices and of State and local governments requiring such measures, and the efficacy of those efforts, practices, and requirements.

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the terms “non-visual” and “non-visually accessible”, with regards to the system required under sections 2(a)(1)(D) and 3(1)(B) mean digital content that—

(A) meets the success criteria of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0, Level AA, and any successor to or revision of such guidelines that has been incorporated into the Section 508 standards issued by the United States Access Board, including, to the extent applicable, the Web Accessibility Initiative - Accessible Rich Internet Applications (WAI-ARIA); or

(B) allows a blind or visually impaired passenger to access the same information, and utilize the same system offered to other passengers as required under Sections 2(a)(1)(D) and 3(1)(B) in a way that provides a comparable level of privacy, independence and substantially equivalent ease of use to the passenger;

(2) the term “passenger” means an individual who is matched with a TNC driver by using a TNC platform;

(3) the term “personal mobile device” means any mobile device that an individual uses to connect to a TNC platform;

(4) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Transportation;

(5) the term “TNC driver” means an individual who contracts with a transportation network company and provides transportation services to passengers;

(6) the term “TNC platform” means an online-enabled application or digital network made available by a transportation network company to connect riders to TNC drivers for the purpose of providing pre-arranged transportation services;

(7) the term “TNC vehicle” means a vehicle owned, leased, or otherwise authorized for use by TNC driver that the TNC driver uses to provide pre-arranged transportation services, also known as a ride-hailing vehicle; and

(8) the term “transportation network company”—

(A) means a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or other entity, that makes available an online-enabled application or digital network to connect passengers to TNC drivers in order for the driver to transport the passenger using a vehicle owned, leased, or otherwise authorized for use by the driver to a point chosen by the passenger; and

(B) does not include a shared-expense carpool or vanpool arrangement that is not intended to generate profit for the driver; and

(9) the term “verifiable information” means data shared between a TNC platform, TNC driver, and passenger that includes a personal authentication number confirmation system, a license plate confirmation system, or a successor technology system.

SEC. 9. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement

titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to require ride-hailing companies to implement an enhanced digital system to verify passengers with their authorized ride-hailing vehicles and drivers.”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 4686, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4686, Sami's Law. This legislation marks the first step in Federal oversight of the safety of transportation network companies.

I particularly applaud the gentleman from New Jersey, Representative SMITH, and the gentleman from New York, Representative SUOZZI, for introducing legislation on this subject and tenaciously working through many iterations of the bill in order to bring it to the floor of the House with strong support.

Mobility and transportation patterns in cities have been upended in recent years by companies that, through transformative technology platforms, have revolutionized how we travel. In a very short time, many people have come to rely on TNCs as a regular transportation option. These services, however, have operated with little transportation safety or regulatory oversight.

There are many aspects of TNCs that the Committee on Transportation has examined, including their impacts on congestion, their impacts on wages, their impacts on public transportation use. We held a hearing last October in which a range of troubling aspects of the TNC model were brought to light. We had hoped at that hearing to explore the safety issues, but neither Uber nor Lyft would come to the hearing.

The committee included provisions in H.R. 2, as passed by the House earlier this month, that focused on how to put some guardrails around this new “mobility on demand” model to ensure these services supplement, rather than compete, with transit services.

But today, in this legislation, we focus on the most critical and chal-

lenging policy aspect of the TNC model: how to ensure the safety of passengers and drivers who utilize a ride-hailing platform.

This bill is known as Sami's Law in honor of Samantha Josephson, a 21-year-old college student who was brutally murdered after she entered a car which was mistakenly identified as the Uber she had hailed.

I met with her parents, Seymour and Marci Josephson, and heard their heart-wrenching story firsthand of how this split-second decision to enter that vehicle cost their daughter her life. They have worked tirelessly on the legislation before us today so that millions of other ride-hailing services users can do so with safety protections in place.

It is appalling that it took this tragedy for TNCs to admit that developing an app connecting passengers and drivers through technology and hoping for the best is woefully insufficient as a safety protocol. I am glad that Uber and Lyft were finally willing to come to the table and agree to the basic safety precautions contained in H.R. 4686.

This bill requires TNCs, within 90 days of enactment, to establish and implement a digital means for passengers to verify that the driver has been authorized by the TNC to accept the passenger's trip request prior to the start of the trip or the person entering the car.

Such a system must include the ability for the passenger, the driver, and the TNC platform to confirm the information matching the passenger and the authorized TNC driver or TNC vehicle and the ability to restrict the trip from commencing until both the passenger and TNC driver verify the other's identity using the system.

The bill further ensures that TNCs will be able to continue to improve and innovate ways to maximize passenger and driver safety by establishing a process for the Secretary of Transportation to issue performance standards for successor verification technologies.

The bill also establishes an advisory council of Federal officials, representatives of TNCs, TNC drivers, law enforcement, victims' advocacy groups, and individuals with disabilities to develop recommendations on successor technologies.

The bill further prohibits the sale of any signage that is designed to help a passenger identify a TNC vehicle and contains a TNC's proprietary trademark or logo, unless authorized by the TNC.

During our hearing last fall, I just went on to Amazon and I found I could have had delivered by Prime, in 2 days, a lighted sign to put on my dashboard that I would plug into the cigarette lighter saying I was an Uber or Lyft driver. That has got to stop.

Finally, the bill directs the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the incidence of assaults on TNC passengers, TNC drivers, and

background checks conducted on prospective drivers of TNC vehicles, including State and local laws which may require such background checks.

I have been focused on the potential danger of pairing passengers with poorly vetted drivers for years. In 2015, I wrote to then-Uber CEO Travis Kalanick urging the company to conduct fingerprint-based background checks.

□ 1345

In my district, dozens of applicants with serious criminal convictions, including a convicted murderer, a registered sex offender, and 10 people with serious DUIs, were cleared, they were cleared through Uber and Lyft's screening process, and they were driving people around. It wasn't until the local police department in my State—we are the only State who hasn't been preempted by Uber and Lyft from going further than their very cursory background checks—the police conducted the same background checks that they would conduct for taxi drivers in the city, and then they found the murderer, the sex offender, and the others, and those people were removed from service. That just shouldn't ever happen.

Strong and thorough vetting of potential drivers is the first line of defense to ensure passenger safety. While the study initiated by this bill will yield important data, I believe we will ultimately have to do more to truly protect the ride-hailing community. It will do little good to verify that you have the right driver if that driver has a history and the desire to do harm to passengers.

Lawmakers at the State, Federal, and local level need to think beyond whether ride-hailing gets people from point A to point B, and work to ensure that TNCs deliver a public service equitably and safely, and it is not a race to the bottom by exploiting drivers. This bill is an important step in setting an appropriate regulatory floor.

I thank those I mentioned earlier for bringing this legislation before the House, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, July 27, 2020.

Hon. PETER A. DEFAZIO,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DEFAZIO: I write concerning H.R. 4686, "Sami's Law," which was additionally referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce (Committee).

In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 4686, the Committee agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee. The Committee takes this action with the mutual understanding that 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 this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. I also request that you support my request to name members of the Committee to any conference committee to consider such provisions.

Finally, I would appreciate the inclusion of this letter into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 4686.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, JR.,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, July 27, 2020.

Hon. FRANK PALLONE, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on Energy & Commerce, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PALLONE: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 4686, Sami's Law. I appreciate your decision to waive formal consideration of the bill.

I agree that the Committee on Energy & Commerce has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I further agree that by forgoing formal consideration of the bill, the Committee on Energy & Commerce is not waiving any jurisdiction over any relevant subject matter. Additionally, I will support the appointment of conferees from the Committee on Energy & Commerce should a House-Senate conference be convened on this legislation. Finally, this exchange of letters will be included in the Congressional Record when the bill is considered on the floor.

Thank you again, and I look forward to continuing to work collaboratively with the Committee on Energy & Commerce on this important issue.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFAZIO,
Chair.

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

I rise today to thank Chairman DEFAZIO, Ranking Member GRAVES, and all who have worked hard in the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee to get this legislation to the floor known as "Sami's Law." I, too, support this legislation. I also want to applaud the dedication and the hard work of the sponsor of Sami's Law, and that is none other than my good friend, the Representative from New Jersey, Mr. CHRIS SMITH.

I met with Sami's parents at the urging of Mr. SMITH a few months ago. Marci and Seymour Josephson, your government today will show you that it is working for you and for all Americans, and that is because you have a tireless advocate, somebody who I have never seen work harder on an issue that is so important to so many young people in this country than Mr. SMITH did. There has been no one in my time in Congress who has come to me on this floor advocating for a single issue that can mean so much to kids like my daughter who is in college, like my sons who are in college that is going to have an impact on their generation as much as the advocacy of Congressman CHRIS SMITH because this bill is going to pass today. We are one step closer to making Sami's Law law.

As we know, this law is going create minimum standards and requirements

for safety for passengers who utilize ridesharing platforms. We want to make sure that digitally they know that the driver they have reserved is the driver who is rolling up next to them to pick them up. This verification process is essential in making sure tragedies that took Sami's life don't happen to other families.

This bill also creates an advisory council, Sami's Law Council, to make safety-related performance standards and recommendations to the Secretary of Transportation.

Also a very important point: To keep bad actors out of this arena, we are also going to ban something that I learned about, again, from Congressman SMITH, that there are bad actors that were able to purchase Uber and Lyft stickers, put them on their car, and they were able to do it on Amazon, and they had zero experience and zero intention of ever legally getting the clearance to participate in those rideshare programs.

This is going to save people in America. I support this legislation.

And my last message to Marci and Seymour Josephson: Sami's legacy lives on after we pass this bill in the House of Representatives today. Thank you for your tireless advocacy, Marci and Seymour, and thank you for sending such a tireless advocate to the House of Representatives in Congressman CHRIS SMITH.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), the distinguished majority whip.

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

Let me begin by thanking my friends Mr. SMITH, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. SUOZZI, for bringing forth this bipartisan bill.

In March 2019 Samantha Josephson, a 21-year-old native of New Jersey, was finishing her senior year at the University of South Carolina in my congressional district. She was a great student and had earned a full scholarship to study at Drexel University School of Law to pursue her dream of practicing international law. Sami, as she was known to her family and friends, did not get a chance to fulfill those dreams.

After an evening out with friends, she decided to order a rideshare home. Video captured her getting into a black car that she assumed was her ride. Instead of being her ride, the unmarked car was driven by a predator who kidnapped and killed her.

Today, we will vote on Sami's Law to put protections in place to prevent similar tragedies.

This legislation makes it illegal for anyone other than rideshare companies to sell rideshare vehicle signs so predators can't impersonate an authorized driver. It also institutes the additional safeguard of a new code system that will allow the passenger to verify that

the vehicle is their ride before they get into the car.

Finally, the bill sets up a new council at the Department of Transportation to develop performance standards for rideshare technologies to ensure that our safety protocols keep up with the pace of technology.

I thank, once again, Congressman CHRIS SMITH, my Republican colleague from Sami's New Jersey hometown, for his sponsorship of this bipartisan bill.

I have met with Sami's parents, and I want to thank them for their strength and commitment to ensuring this legislation becomes law.

I thank my colleagues in advance of their votes, hopefully, in favor of this legislation that will honor Sami's legacy and enacts important safeguards to protect rideshare users from predatory behavior.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), another tireless advocate for Sami's Law and the ranking member of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4686, Sami's Law, as well.

I commend my colleagues who have been down here today talking about this law and the tragedy around it and the tragedy around the loss of Sami. And while she may never have gotten the opportunity to become a lawyer, she will have a law. And the advocacy of her parents to get this law in place is a lifetime statutory memorial for her for an incredible tragedy that should never have existed in the first place, the kidnapping and murder.

We think about our kids, and we think about all we do to protect them and to encourage them to do the right things. And you think about convincing them to take a rideshare, don't drive, whatever, and then to have this happen is truly horrible.

So this legislation that is brought before us today is extraordinarily important. I thank my colleague from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for his tireless leadership on this and Mr. SUOZZI as well and everyone who has worked on it.

You should, as a rider, have the opportunity to know that you are safe when you get in that vehicle and that you don't risk your life the way Sami did and lost it.

Madam Speaker, I hope we can all rally around this bill and help get this into law and have a memorial for Sami and a safeguard for all others.

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI), who was a key person in getting this legislation moving through the House of Representatives.

Mr. SUOZZI. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of Sami's Law. Congressman SMITH and I introduced this

legislation to address passenger safety issues with the transportation network companies, TNCs, such as Uber and Lyft.

I thank Congressman SMITH again for his tireless advocacy on this issue, and I also thank Chairman DEFAZIO. There is no way this would have made it to the floor unless he had worked together with House leadership to get this bipartisan and commonsense legislation on the floor.

It is a tremendous challenge to determine what policies are necessary to ensure that the new industry of transportation network companies, TNCs, provide safe, efficient, and cost-effective solutions to consumers and employees.

Earlier this year, when news reports surfaced about the tragic, horrific death of Sami Josephson, a friend of mine, who is also a friend and neighbor of the Josephson family, contacted me to work on legislation to ensure that no other parent would experience the devastating loss of a child in the way that the Josephsons did.

I later discovered that Congressman SMITH, who represents the Josephsons, was also working on the issue.

Sami Josephson called for an Uber, entered the wrong car, and was murdered.

The Smith/Suoizzi legislation provides consumers with a level of safety before entering a vehicle. Our bill's safety provisions are commonsense and easy to implement, including the following requirements:

One, requiring companies like Uber and Lyft to connect with passengers and drivers to positively establish their identities before the trip starts.

Two, prohibiting the unauthorized sale of ride-hailing signs and spells out the civil penalties of violating the law.

Three, establishing an advisory council comprised of representatives from Federal agencies, TNCs, law enforcement, disability and advocacy groups to recommend standards for positive identification systems.

As we began researching this issue, I was surprised to learn that TNCs, a relatively new business model, are regulated differently across States and local borders.

While some States and cities, such as New York City, have implemented new rules, such as creating a new license category for high-volume for-hire services, TNCs have been mostly left to create their own policies for preventing and tracking violence or abuse to their passengers.

We have all heard about the horrific reports of assault and abuse incidents involving both TNC passengers and drivers. That is why our bill also requires a Government Accountability Office study on the prevalence of assault and abuse perpetrated on riders by TNC drivers of ride-hailing vehicles and on TNC drivers by passengers.

This data will be instrumental in determining any other safety procedures that may be necessary to ensure the safety of everyone who uses a ride-sharing app.

There is no way to describe the sadness, the horror, the pain that Sami's death caused for her family and to her community. She lived a vibrant and loving life. She had her whole life ahead of her. She planned to study law. She had hopes. She had dreams. We must do everything we can to prevent what happened to Sami and so many others from happening to anyone else.

I encourage my colleagues to support this critical, commonsense legislation.

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Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I don't know if I can say anything more about my colleague.

I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member of the subcommittee for yielding. I thank him for his leadership. I thank Chairman DEFAZIO so very, very much for his championing this legislation. I thank my good friend, TOM SUOZZI. We have partnered before on human rights legislation, particularly as it relates to China. It is great to be working with him so closely again today. I thank Ranking Member GRAVES. I will get to some further thank yous in a few moments.

Madam Speaker, in late March of 2019, University of South Carolina senior Samantha, or Sami, Josephson left a late night outing with her friends alone because she had to work in the morning.

The extraordinarily talented student, who had recently earned a full scholarship to Drexel University Law, ordered an Uber.

In a congested part of Columbia known as Five Points, a predator pretending to be her Uber driver took her in his car and brutally murdered her.

Less than 24 hours later, Sami was found in a field. The alleged murderer, Nathaniel Rowland, was caught, jailed, and awaits trial. Last month, a judge rightly denied bond.

Almost immediately after her death and notwithstanding their excruciating agony over the loss of their precious daughter Sami, her parents, Seymour and Marci, began pushing for comprehensive new protection policies at Uber and Lyft and legislation to ensure that no one else ever loses his or her life or gets assaulted by a rideshare driver or a predator who pretends to be one.

They created the #WHATSMYNAME Foundation in "honor of their daughter to educate the world on rideshare safety. . . . Samantha may be gone," they write, "but our goal for the rest of our time on Earth is to share her story and make a lasting change."

For over a year, especially given the pain due to the unimaginable loss of their daughter, Seymour and Marci have been heroic, tenacious, and extraordinarily persuasive. They have been a critically important part of the often intense negotiations with multiple stakeholders, including Uber and

Lyft, on both the substance and the text of Sami's Law.

Marci and Seymour made frequent trips to the Capitol to meet lawmakers and staff on both sides of the aisle, including Speaker PELOSI and Leader MCCARTHY, as well as Chairman DEFAZIO, Ranking Member GRAVES, and Mr. DAVIS and Chairwoman NORTON, all of whom welcomed them with such compassion and empathy.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially grateful to the Speaker for her strong personal commitment to this cause and for bringing Sami's Law to the floor today and who, like KEVIN MCCARTHY and others, also welcomed them with such deep respect, with kindness, and empathy. "How can we help?," was the question I heard over and over again, and Sami's Law is what has been produced as a result of that.

Mr. Speaker, underscoring the need for Sami's Law, in addition to the fake Uber driver that murdered her, last year declaring that, "We don't believe corporate secrecy will make anyone safer," Uber released its first safety report. Uber found that over a 2-year period, 2017 to 2018, the company received 5,981 allegations of serious sexual assault in the United States, and 19 people were killed in physical assaults during or soon after an Uber ride. They also found that data shows that drivers report assaults at roughly the same rate as riders.

Sami's Law is designed to protect both, passengers and drivers.

Uber supports Sami's Law.

Danielle Burr, head of Uber Federal Affairs, said, "The tragic death of Samantha Josephson left the rideshare community heartbroken and devastated. Passage of 'Sami's Law' is another step in the ongoing work to help improve safety on rideshare by leveraging education and technology. We are grateful for . . . the support and the collaboration of the Josephson Family."

They have talked to the Uber folks, especially Danielle, over and over and over again and really have made a really, really lasting impression and difference.

Again underscoring the need, CNN reported last December that Lyft has been hit with more driver rape, sexual assault allegations: "Twenty more people are suing Lyft over alleged sexual assault, sexual misconduct or rape by drivers while using its service. . . . The lawsuit comes on the heels of a similar lawsuit filed . . . on behalf of 14 anonymous women, in addition to numerous other individual suits that have been filed in recent months."

Dan Katz, Senior Director, Public Policy, Lyft, said: "The Josephson family and Congressman Smith have worked tirelessly to champion Sami's Law. Their determination has led to today's passage in the U.S. House of Representatives. We have and will continue to prioritize safety within the Lyft community."

Mr. Speaker, Sami's Law requires each transportation network company like Uber and Lyft to establish and im-

plement a system that makes available to each passenger a digital method to verify that the driver with whom the passenger has been matched has been authorized by the TNC prior, I say again, prior to beginning the trip.

The bill stipulates in pertinent part that "Such a system shall include an initial notification sent to the passenger's mobile, or otherwise communicated to the passenger, containing verifiable information specific to the TNC driver or TNC vehicle with which the passenger has been matched."

That also puts into this whole system much more accountability. Everybody knows who is driving that car or that vehicle.

All TNC companies that wish to continue operating in the U.S. must establish such a system within 90 days of enactment.

I note in the early days of this legislation, we discovered that we needed to make some changes. Well, Mr. Speaker, I thank the National Federation of the Blind, who helped craft provisions to the bill to ensure that there was a way for a passenger to use a nonvisual arrangement to verify the authenticity of the TNC driver.

Sami's Law not only sets minimum safety requirements for today's technology. It also puts into effect a process for successor technology performance standards.

It also establishes a 15-member advisory council that reports to the Secretary of Transportation, known as SAMI's Council, comprised of Federal agency and public stakeholders to advance safety standards in the rideshare industry.

I was so glad when Chairman DEFAZIO at the hearing when we were talking about how you could just simply go on Amazon or Wal-Mart, anywhere, type in "Uber signage" or "signage," and you can buy a sign. It is an engraved invitation to a predator to act like, particularly at or near our college campuses, in proximity to, and then to impersonate an Uber driver.

I will never forget at the hearing after I mentioned the ease of buying an Uber sign in my testimony, the chairman pulled out his smartphone and then made a very, very, very good point about how easy it is to access that signage.

Sami's Law would make that unlawful.

It also requires, a GAO report on the incidents of assault and abuse on both passengers and drivers, and requires that the GAO also examine the nature and specifics on background checks conducted by companies and the various standards set by States regarding background checks.

We have got to know who is behind the wheel, and this certainly will help to do that.

Mr. Speaker, again, I have appreciated the chairman's focus on background checks for such a long time. This hopefully advances that concern.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, let me offer my profound gratitude to the professional

staff. We all know how important they are. They really make a huge difference. They sweat the details, work on text.

Mr. Speaker, let me begin. And this is not totally inclusive. I may have left somebody out, and I apologize. I thank Robert Edmonson, chief of staff to the Speaker; Emily Domenech and Will Durham, Republican Leader MCCARTHY's office; Helen Zyblikewycz, who is staff director, T&I Subcommittee on Transit and Highways; Michael Falencki, staff director of the minority side. I thank Brady Young, Office of Legislative Counsel, for his expert drafting and frequent redrafting of the text and insights he provided; Kelsey Griswold from my office; and my very, distinguished chief of staff, Mary McDermott Noonan.

Let's hope, God willing, this is on the President's desk ASAP.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, again, I thank Chairman DEFAZIO; Ranking Member GRAVES; all Members who worked on this bill; my good friend Mr. SUOZZI, who was here not too long ago, another cosponsor of Mr. SMITH's bill.

This is a day that we ought to remember here in Congress as getting back to bipartisan solutions.

As I said earlier, Sami Josephson, her life was tragically taken, but because of bipartisanship in this institution and good policy coming from good Members of Congress, her legacy will live on and protect many others like her from ever being put in the exact same position of getting in an Uber, a Lyft, or any other future ridesharing company's vehicle without knowing exactly if that car was coming to get her.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. SMITH again for his tireless advocacy. I thank all who worked on this. I look forward to seeing this bill pass unanimously, I hope. It should.

But in the end, I also thank the companies who worked with Members of Congress to put this good policy in place today that I urge everyone to support.

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

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

I think we have said what we needed to say here today on the floor. Nothing, nothing will ever totally heal Sami's parents and friends, but this bill in her name will hopefully prevent there being any future tragedies like her death.

Mr. Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote on this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COURTNEY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4686, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the

rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to require ride-hailing companies to implement an enhanced digital system to verify passengers with their authorized ride-hailing vehicles and drivers.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO EXTEND DEBATE TIME ON H.R. 7575, WATER RE- SOURCE DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2020

Mr. DEFazio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that debate under clause 1(c) of rule XV on a motion to suspend the rules relating to H.R. 7575 be extended to 1 hour at the request of the minority.

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

There was no objection.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2020

Mr. DEFazio. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7575) to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7575

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Water Resources Development Act of 2020”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Secretary defined.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Sec. 101. Budgetary treatment expansion and adjustment for the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.
- Sec. 102. Funding for navigation.
- Sec. 103. Annual report to Congress on the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.
- Sec. 104. Additional measures at donor ports and energy transfer ports.
- Sec. 105. Assumption of maintenance of a locally preferred plan.
- Sec. 106. Coast Guard anchorages.
- Sec. 107. State contribution of funds for certain operation and maintenance costs.
- Sec. 108. Inland waterway projects.
- Sec. 109. Implementation of water resources principles and requirements.
- Sec. 110. Resiliency planning assistance.
- Sec. 111. Project consultation.
- Sec. 112. Review of resiliency assessments.
- Sec. 113. Small flood control projects.
- Sec. 114. Conforming amendment.
- Sec. 115. Feasibility studies; review of natural and nature-based features.
- Sec. 116. Report on corrosion prevention activities.
- Sec. 117. Quantification of benefits for flood risk management projects in seismic zones.

- Sec. 118. Federal interest determination.
- Sec. 119. Economically disadvantaged community flood protection and hurricane and storm damage reduction study pilot program.
- Sec. 120. Permanent measures to reduce emergency flood fighting needs for communities subject to repetitive flooding.
- Sec. 121. Emergency response to natural disasters.
- Sec. 122. Study on natural infrastructure at Corps of Engineers projects.
- Sec. 123. Review of Corps of Engineers assets.
- Sec. 124. Sense of Congress on multipurpose projects.
- Sec. 125. Beneficial reuse of dredged material; dredged material management plans.
- Sec. 126. Aquatic ecosystem restoration for anadromous fish.
- Sec. 127. Annual report to Congress.
- Sec. 128. Harmful algal bloom demonstration program.
- Sec. 129. Update on Invasive Species Policy Guidance.
- Sec. 130. Report on debris removal.
- Sec. 131. Missouri River interception-rearing complex construction.
- Sec. 132. Cost and benefit feasibility assessment.
- Sec. 133. Materials, services, and funds for repair, restoration, or rehabilitation of projects.
- Sec. 134. Levee safety.
- Sec. 135. National Dam Safety Program.
- Sec. 136. Rehabilitation of Corps of Engineers constructed pump stations.
- Sec. 137. Non-Federal Project Implementation Pilot Program.
- Sec. 138. Definition of economically disadvantaged community.
- Sec. 139. Cost sharing provisions for territories and Indian Tribes.
- Sec. 140. Flood control and other purposes.
- Sec. 141. Review of contracting policies.
- Sec. 142. Buy America.
- Sec. 143. Annual report on status of feasibility studies.

TITLE II—STUDIES AND REPORTS

- Sec. 201. Authorization of proposed feasibility studies.
- Sec. 202. Expedited completions.
- Sec. 203. Feasibility study modifications.
- Sec. 204. Selma, Alabama.
- Sec. 205. Comprehensive study of the Sacramento River, Yolo Bypass, California.
- Sec. 206. Lake Okeechobee regulation schedule, Florida.
- Sec. 207. Great Lakes Coastal Resiliency Study.
- Sec. 208. Rathbun Lake, Chariton River, Iowa.
- Sec. 209. Report on the status of restoration in the Louisiana coastal area.
- Sec. 210. Lower Mississippi River comprehensive study.
- Sec. 211. Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan.
- Sec. 212. Lower Missouri Basin Flood Risk and Resiliency Study, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri.
- Sec. 213. Portsmouth Harbor and Piscataqua River and Rye Harbor, New Hampshire.
- Sec. 214. Cougar and Detroit Dams, Willamette River Basin, Oregon.
- Sec. 215. Port Orford, Oregon.
- Sec. 216. Wilson Creek and Sloan Creek, Fairview, Texas.
- Sec. 217. GAO study on mitigation for water resources development projects.
- Sec. 218. GAO study on application of Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund expenditures.

- Sec. 219. GAO study on administration of environmental banks.
 - Sec. 220. Study on Corps of Engineers concessionaire agreements.
 - Sec. 221. Study on water supply and water conservation at water resources development projects.
 - Sec. 222. PFAS review and inventory at Corps facilities.
 - Sec. 223. Report on recreational facilities.
- #### TITLE III—DEAUTHORIZATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS
- Sec. 301. Deauthorization of inactive projects.
 - Sec. 302. Abandoned and inactive noncoal mine restoration.
 - Sec. 303. Tribal partnership program.
 - Sec. 304. Lakes program.
 - Sec. 305. Watercraft inspection stations.
 - Sec. 306. Rehabilitation of Corps of Engineers constructed dams.
 - Sec. 307. Chesapeake Bay Environmental Restoration and Protection Program.
 - Sec. 308. Upper Mississippi River System Environmental Management Program.
 - Sec. 309. McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System.
 - Sec. 310. Ouachita-Black River Navigation Project, Arkansas.
 - Sec. 311. Sacramento River, Glenn-Colusa, California.
 - Sec. 312. Lake Isabella, California.
 - Sec. 313. Lower San Joaquin River flood control project.
 - Sec. 314. San Diego River and Mission Bay, San Diego County, California.
 - Sec. 315. San Francisco, California, Waterfront Area.
 - Sec. 316. Western Pacific Interceptor Canal, Sacramento River, California.
 - Sec. 317. Rio Grande Environmental Management Program, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas.
 - Sec. 318. New London Harbor Waterfront Channel, Connecticut.
 - Sec. 319. Washington Harbor, District of Columbia.
 - Sec. 320. Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservation Water Conservation Plan, Florida.
 - Sec. 321. Central Everglades, Florida.
 - Sec. 322. Miami River, Florida.
 - Sec. 323. Julian Keen, Jr. Lock and Dam, Moore Haven, Florida.
 - Sec. 324. Taylor Creek Reservoir and Levee L-73 (Section 1), Upper St. Johns River Basin, Florida.
 - Sec. 325. Calcasieu River and Pass, Louisiana.
 - Sec. 326. San Juan-Chama project; Abiquiu Dam, New Mexico.
 - Sec. 327. Pawcatuck River, Little Narragansett Bay and Watch Hill Cove, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
 - Sec. 328. Harris County, Texas.
 - Sec. 329. Cap Sante Waterway, Washington.
 - Sec. 330. Regional sediment management.
 - Sec. 331. Additional assistance for critical projects.
 - Sec. 332. Project modification authorizations.
 - Sec. 333. Application of credit.
 - Sec. 334. Project reauthorizations.
 - Sec. 335. Conveyances.
 - Sec. 336. Repeals.

TITLE IV—WATER RESOURCES INFRASTRUCTURE

- Sec. 401. Project authorizations.
- Sec. 402. Special rules.
- Sec. 403. Authorization of projects based on feasibility studies prepared by non-Federal interests.

TITLE V—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

- Sec. 501. Determination of Budgetary Effects.

SEC. 2. SECRETARY DEFINED.

In this Act, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Army.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS**SEC. 101. BUDGETARY TREATMENT EXPANSION AND ADJUSTMENT FOR THE HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 14003 of division B of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 14003. Section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(H) HARBOR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES.—If, for any fiscal year, appropriations for the Construction, Mississippi River and Tributaries, and Operation and Maintenance accounts of the Corps of Engineers are enacted that are derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund established under section 9505(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and that the Congress designates in statute as being for harbor operations and maintenance activities, then the adjustment for that fiscal year shall be the total of such appropriations that are derived from such Fund and designated as being for harbor operations and maintenance activities.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136).

SEC. 102. FUNDING FOR NAVIGATION.

(a) FUNDING FOR NAVIGATION.—Section 210 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238) is amended, in the section heading, by striking “AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS” and inserting “FUNDING FOR NAVIGATION”.

(b) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF HARBOR PROJECTS.—Section 210(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(c)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year, of the funds made available under this section (including funds appropriated from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund), the Secretary shall make expenditures to pay for operation and maintenance costs of the harbors and inland harbors referred to in subsection (a)(2), using—

“(A) not less than 20 percent of such funds for emerging harbor projects, to the extent there are identifiable operations and maintenance needs, including eligible breakwater and jetty needs, at such harbor projects;

“(B) not less than 12 percent of such funds for projects that are located within the Great Lakes Navigation System;

“(C) 10 percent of such funds for expanded uses carried out at donor ports, as such term is defined in section 2106 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c); and

“(D) any remaining funds for operation and maintenance costs of any harbor or inland harbor referred to in subsection (a)(2) based on an equitable allocation of such funds among such harbors and inland harbors.”;

(2) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) ADDITIONAL USES AT EMERGING HARBORS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In each fiscal year, the Secretary may use not more than \$5,000,000 of funds designated for emerging harbor projects under paragraph (1)(A) to pay for the costs of up to 10 projects for maintenance dredging of a marina or berthing area, in an emerging harbor, that includes an area that is located adjacent to, or is accessible by, a Federal navigation project, subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C) of this paragraph.

“(B) ELIGIBLE EMERGING HARBORS.—The Secretary may use funds as authorized under

subparagraph (A) at an emerging harbor that—

“(i) supports commercial activities, including commercial fishing operations, commercial fish processing operations, recreational and sport fishing, and commercial boat yards; or

“(ii) supports activities of the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating.

“(C) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall require a non-Federal interest to contribute not less than 25 percent of the costs for maintenance dredging of that portion of a maintenance dredging project described in subparagraph (A) that is located outside of the Federal navigation project, which may be provided as an in-kind contribution, including through the use of dredge equipment owned by non-Federal interest to carry out such activities.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) EMERGENCY EXPENDITURES.—Nothing in this subsection prohibits the Secretary from making an expenditure to pay for the operation and maintenance costs of a specific harbor or inland harbor, including the transfer of funding from the operation and maintenance of a separate project, if—

“(A) the Secretary determines that the action is necessary to address the navigation needs of a harbor or inland harbor where safe navigation has been severely restricted due to an unforeseen event; and

“(B) the Secretary provides within 90 days of the action notice and information on the need for the action to the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.”.

(c) PRIORITIZATION.—Section 210 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238) is amended by striking subsection (d) and redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively.

(d) ASSESSMENT OF HARBORS AND INLAND HARBORS.—Section 210(d)(2)(A)(ii) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking “expanded uses at eligible harbors or inland harbors referred to in subsection (d)(2)” and inserting “uses described in paragraphs (1)(C) and (3) of subsection (c)”.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—Section 210(e) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (as so redesignated) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (6) through (9);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (5) as paragraphs (4) through (6), respectively;

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

“(2) EMERGING HARBOR.—The term ‘emerging harbor’ means a harbor or inland harbor referred to in subsection (a)(2) that transmits less than 1,000,000 tons of cargo annually.

“(3) EMERGING HARBOR PROJECT.—The term ‘emerging harbor project’ means a project that is assigned to an emerging harbor.”; and

(4) in paragraph (4) (as so redesignated), by adding at the end the following:

“(C) An in-water improvement, if the improvement—

“(i) is for the seismic reinforcement of a wharf or other berthing structure, or the repair or replacement of a deteriorating wharf or other berthing structure, at a port facility;

“(ii) benefits commercial navigation at the harbor; and

“(iii) is located in, or adjacent to, a berth that is accessible to a Federal navigation project.

“(D) An activity to maintain slope stability at a berth in a harbor that is accessible to a Federal navigation project if such activity benefits commercial navigation at the harbor.”.

SEC. 103. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND.

Section 330 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (26 U.S.C. 9505 note; 106 Stat. 4851) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “and annually thereafter,” and inserting “and annually thereafter concurrent with the submission of the President’s annual budget request to Congress,”; and

(B) by striking “Public Works and Transportation” and inserting “Transportation and Infrastructure”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) A description of the expected expenditures from the trust fund to meet the needs of navigation for the fiscal year of the budget request.”.

SEC. 104. ADDITIONAL MEASURES AT DONOR PORTS AND ENERGY TRANSFER PORTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2106(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(A) by amending clause (ii) to read as follows:

“(ii) at which the total amount of harbor maintenance taxes collected (including the estimated taxes related to domestic cargo and cruise passengers) comprise not less than \$15,000,000 annually of the total funding of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund in each of the previous 3 fiscal years;”;

(B) in clause (iii), by inserting “(including the estimated taxes related to domestic cargo and cruise passengers)” after “taxes collected”; and

(C) in clause (iv), by striking “fiscal year 2012” and inserting “each of the previous 3 fiscal years”;

(2) in paragraph (5)(B), by striking “fiscal year 2012” each place it appears and inserting “each of the previous 3 fiscal years”;

(3) by redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (9) and inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND.—The term ‘Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund’ means the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund established by section 9505 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.”; and

(4) in paragraph (9), as so redesignated—

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

“(B) at which the total amount of harbor maintenance taxes collected (including the estimated taxes related to domestic cargo and cruise passengers) comprise annually more than \$5,000,000 but less than \$15,000,000 of the total funding of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund in each of the previous 3 fiscal years;”;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “(including the estimated taxes related to domestic cargo and cruise passengers)” after “taxes collected”; and

(C) in subparagraph (D), by striking “fiscal year 2012” and inserting “each of the previous 3 fiscal years”.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 2106 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (e) and redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

(2) in subsection (e), as so redesignated—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “2020” and inserting “2030”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (3).

SEC. 105. ASSUMPTION OF MAINTENANCE OF A LOCALLY PREFERRED PLAN.

Section 204(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2232(f)) is amended to read as follows:

“(f) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—

“(1) ASSUMPTION OF MAINTENANCE.—Whenever a non-Federal interest carries out improvements to a federally authorized harbor or inland harbor, the Secretary shall be responsible for operation and maintenance in accordance with section 101(b) if—

“(A) before construction of the improvements—

“(i) the Secretary determines that the improvements are feasible and consistent with the purposes of this title; and

“(ii) the Secretary and the non-Federal interest execute a written agreement relating to operation and maintenance of the improvements;

“(B) the Secretary certifies that the project or separable element of the project is constructed in accordance with applicable permits and appropriate engineering and design standards; and

“(C) the Secretary does not find that the project or separable element is no longer feasible.

“(2) FEDERAL FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION IN THE COSTS OF A LOCALLY PREFERRED PLAN.—In the case of improvements determined by the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (1)(A)(i) to deviate from the national economic development plan, the Secretary shall be responsible for all operation and maintenance costs of such improvements, as described in section 101(b), including costs in excess of the costs of the national economic development plan, if the Secretary determines that the improvements satisfy the requirements of paragraph (1).”.

SEC. 106. COAST GUARD ANCHORAGES.

The Secretary is authorized to perform dredging at Federal expense within and adjacent to anchorages on the Columbia River established by the Coast Guard pursuant to section 7 of the Act of March 14, 1915 (33 U.S.C. 471), to provide safe anchorage for deep draft vessels commensurate with the authorized Federal navigation channel depth, including advanced maintenance.

SEC. 107. STATE CONTRIBUTION OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS.

In carrying out eligible operations and maintenance activities within the Great Lakes Navigation System pursuant to section 210 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238) in a State that has implemented any additional State limitation on the disposal of dredged material in the open waters of such State, the Secretary may, pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701h), receive from such State, and expend, such funds as may be contributed by the State to cover the additional costs for operations and maintenance activities for a harbor or inland harbor within such State that result from such limitation.

SEC. 108. INLAND WATERWAY PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 102 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2212), 35 percent of the costs of construction of any project for navigation on the inland waterways shall be paid from amounts appropriated from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund—

(1) during each of fiscal years 2021 through 2027; and

(2) for a project the construction of which is initiated during such period, in each fiscal year until such construction is complete.

(b) PRIORITIZATION.—In selecting projects described in subsection (a) for which to initiate construction during any of fiscal years

2021 through 2027, the Secretary shall prioritize projects that are included in the most recent 20-year program for making capital investments developed under section 302(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2251(d)).

SEC. 109. IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER RESOURCES PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue final agency-specific procedures necessary to implement the principles and requirements and the interagency guidelines.

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—The procedures required by subsection (a) shall ensure that the Secretary, in the formulation of future water resources development projects—

(1) develops such projects in accordance with—

(A) the guiding principles established by the principles and requirements; and

(B) the national water resources planning policy established by section 2031(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 1962-3(a)); and

(2) fully identifies and analyzes national economic development benefits, regional economic development benefits, environmental quality benefits, and other societal effects.

(c) REVIEW AND UPDATE.—Every 5 years, the Secretary shall review and, where appropriate, revise the procedures required by subsection (a).

(d) PUBLIC REVIEW, NOTICE, AND COMMENT.—In issuing, reviewing, and revising the procedures required by this section, the Secretary shall—

(1) provide notice to interested non-Federal stakeholders of the Secretary's intent to revise the procedures;

(2) provide opportunities for interested non-Federal stakeholders to engage with, and provide input and recommendations to, the Secretary on the revision of the procedures; and

(3) solicit and consider public and expert comments.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) INTERAGENCY GUIDELINES.—The term “interagency guidelines” means the interagency guidelines contained in the document finalized by the Council on Environmental Quality pursuant to section 2031 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 1962-3) in December 2014, to implement the principles and requirements.

(2) PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS.—The term “principles and requirements” means the principles and requirements contained in the document prepared by the Council on Environmental Quality pursuant to section 2031 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 1962-3), entitled “Principles and Requirements for Federal Investments in Water Resources”, and dated March 2013.

SEC. 110. RESILIENCY PLANNING ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 206(a) of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 709a(a)) is amended by inserting “, to avoid repetitive flooding impacts, to anticipate, prepare, and adapt to changing climatic conditions and extreme weather events, and to withstand, respond to, and recover rapidly from disruption due to the flood hazards” after “in planning to ameliorate the flood hazard”.

(b) PRIORITIZING FLOOD RISK RESILIENCY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—In carrying out section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 709a), the Secretary shall prioritize the provision of technical assist-

ance to support flood risk resiliency planning efforts of an economically disadvantaged community.

SEC. 111. PROJECT CONSULTATION.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit the following reports:

(1) The report required under section 1214 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3809).

(2) The report required under section 1120(a)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1643).

(b) CONSULTATION.—

(1) AGENCIES AND TRIBES.—The Secretary shall ensure that all covered community consultation policies, regulations, and guidance of the Corps of Engineers continue to be implemented, and that consultations with Federal and State agencies and Indian Tribes required for a water resources development project are carried out.

(2) COMMUNITIES.—The Secretary shall ensure that any covered communities, including such communities identified in the reports submitted under subsection (a), that are found to be disproportionately or adversely affected are included in consultation policies, regulations, and guidance of the Corps of Engineers.

(3) PROJECT PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION.—The Secretary shall ensure that covered communities are consulted in the development of water resources development project planning and construction, for the purposes of achieving environmental justice and addressing any disproportionate or adverse effects on such communities.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE UPDATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update any policies, regulations, and guidance of the Corps of Engineers related to achieving environmental justice for covered communities.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) consult with a wide array of representatives of covered communities; and

(B) use the recommendations from the reports submitted under subsection (a).

(d) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall ensure that in carrying out authorized water resources development projects in, and all other activities of the Corps of Engineers related to, covered communities, the Corps of Engineers—

(1) promotes the meaningful involvement of such communities in the project development and implementation, enforcement efforts, and other activities of the Corps of Engineers;

(2) provides guidance and technical assistance to such communities to increase understanding of the project development and implementation activities, regulations, and policies of the Corps of Engineers; and

(3) cooperates with State, Tribal, and local governments with respect to activities carried out pursuant to this subsection.

(e) TRIBAL LANDS AND CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall ensure that in carrying out authorized water resources development projects and in all other activities of the Corps of Engineers, that the Corps of Engineers—

(1)(A) consults with Indian Tribes specifically on any Tribal lands near or adjacent to any activities of the Corps of Engineers, for purposes of identifying lands of ancestral, cultural, or religious importance; and

(B) cooperates with Indian Tribes to avoid, or otherwise find alternate solutions with respect to, such lands; and

(2)(A) consults with Indian Tribes specifically on any Tribal areas near or adjacent to

any activities of the Corps of Engineers, for purposes of identifying lands, waters, and other resources critical to the livelihood of the Indian Tribes; and

(B) cooperates with Indian Tribes to avoid, or otherwise find alternate solutions with respect to, such areas.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COMMUNITY OF COLOR.**—The term “community of color” means a community of individuals who are—

- (A) American Indian or Alaska Native;
- (B) Asian or Pacific Islander;
- (C) Black, not of Hispanic origin; or
- (D) Hispanic.

(2) **COVERED COMMUNITY.**—The term “covered community” means each of the following:

- (A) A community of color.
- (B) An economically disadvantaged community.
- (C) A rural community.
- (D) A Tribal or indigenous community.

(3) **STATE.**—The term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and each of the commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the United States.

SEC. 112. REVIEW OF RESILIENCY ASSESSMENTS.

(a) **RESILIENCY ASSESSMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, and in conjunction with the development of procedures under section 109 of this Act, the Secretary is directed to review, and where appropriate, revise the existing planning guidance documents and regulations on the assessment of the effects of sea level rise on future water resources development projects to ensure that such guidance documents and regulations are based on the best available, peer-reviewed science and data on the current and future effects of sea level rise on coastal communities.

(2) **COORDINATION.**—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall—

(A) coordinate the review with the Engineer Research and Development Center, other Federal and State agencies, and other relevant entities; and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, utilize data provided to the Secretary by such agencies.

(b) **ASSESSMENT OF BENEFITS OF SEA LEVEL RISE RESILIENCY IN FEASIBILITY REPORTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon the request of a non-Federal interest, in carrying out a feasibility study for a project for flood risk mitigation, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, or ecosystem restoration under section 905 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282), the Secretary shall consider whether the need for the project is predicated upon or exacerbated by conditions related to sea level rise.

(2) **SEA LEVEL RISE RESILIENCY BENEFITS.**—To the maximum extent practicable, in carrying out a study pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary shall document the potential effects of sea level rise on the project, and benefits of the project relating to sea level rise, during the 50-year period after the date of completion of the project.

SEC. 113. SMALL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.

Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) is amended by inserting “, and projects that use natural features or nature-based features (as those terms are defined in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a(a))),” after “nonstructural projects”.

SEC. 114. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

Section 103(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking “NONSTRUCTURAL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS” and inserting “PROJECTS USING NON-

STRUCTURAL, NATURAL, OR NATURE-BASED FEATURES”; and

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “nonstructural flood control measures” and inserting “a flood risk management or hurricane and storm damage risk reduction measure using a non-structural feature, or a natural feature or nature-based feature (as those terms are defined in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a(a))),”; and

(B) by striking “cash during construction of the project” and inserting “cash during construction for a nonstructural feature if the costs of land, easements, rights-of-way, dredged material disposal areas, and relocations for such feature are estimated to exceed 35 percent”.

SEC. 115. FEASIBILITY STUDIES; REVIEW OF NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED FEATURES.

(a) **TECHNICAL CORRECTION.**—Section 1149(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 2282 note; 132 Stat. 3787) is amended by striking “natural infrastructure alternatives” and inserting “natural feature or nature-based feature alternatives (as such terms are defined in section 1184 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (32 U.S.C. 2289a))”.

(b) **SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS.**—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall include in each feasibility report developed under section 905 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282) for a project that contains a flood risk management or hurricane and storm damage risk reduction element, a summary of the natural feature or nature-based feature alternatives that were evaluated in the development of the feasibility report, and, if such alternatives were not included in the recommended plan, an explanation of why such alternatives were not included into the recommended plan.

SEC. 116. REPORT ON CORROSION PREVENTION ACTIVITIES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and make publicly available, a report that describes—

(1) the extent to which the Secretary has carried out section 1033 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2350);

(2) the extent to which the Secretary has incorporated corrosion prevention activities (as defined in such section) at water resources development projects constructed or maintained by the Secretary since the date of enactment of such section; and

(3) in instances where the Secretary has not incorporated corrosion prevention activities at such water resources development projects since such date, an explanation as to why such corrosion prevention activities have not been incorporated.

SEC. 117. QUANTIFICATION OF BENEFITS FOR FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PROJECTS IN SEISMIC ZONES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon the request of the non-Federal interest for a flood risk management project in a seismic zone, the Secretary shall quantify the seismic hazard risk reduction benefits for the project if the non-Federal interest identifies, and the Secretary approves, an acceptable methodology to quantify such benefits.

(b) **APPLICABILITY.**—The Secretary shall—

(1) include all associated seismic hazard risk reduction benefits approved by the Secretary in the calculation of the national economic development benefit-cost ratio for a

flood risk management project in a seismic hazard zone for purposes of plan formulation pursuant to section 905 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986; and

(2) seek to maximize the combination of flood risk reduction and seismic hazard risk reduction benefits in the formulation of the national economic development alternative for such project.

SEC. 118. FEDERAL INTEREST DETERMINATION.

Section 905 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282) is amended by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) **FEDERAL INTEREST DETERMINATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In preparing a feasibility report under subsection (a) for a study that will benefit an economically disadvantaged community, upon request by the non-Federal interest for the study, the Secretary shall first determine the Federal interest in carrying out the study and the projects that may be proposed in the study.

“(2) **COST SHARE.**—The costs of a determination under paragraph (1)—

“(A) shall be at Federal expense; and

“(B) shall not exceed \$200,000.

“(3) **DEADLINE.**—A determination under paragraph (1) shall be completed by not later than 120 days after the date on which funds are made available to the Secretary to carry out the determination.

“(4) **TREATMENT.**—

“(A) **TIMING.**—The period during which a determination is being completed under paragraph (1) for a study shall not be included for purposes of the deadline to complete a final feasibility report under section 1001(a)(1) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c(a)(1)).

“(B) **COST.**—The cost of a determination under paragraph (1) shall not be included for purposes of the maximum Federal cost under section 1001(a)(2) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c(a)(2)).

“(5) **REPORT TO NON-FEDERAL INTEREST.**—If, based on a determination under paragraph (1), the Secretary determines that a study or project is not in the Federal interest because the project will not result, or is unlikely to result, in a recommended plan that will produce national economic development benefits greater than cost, but may result in a technically sound and environmentally acceptable plan that is otherwise consistent with section 904 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2281), the Secretary shall issue a report to the non-Federal interest with recommendations on how the non-Federal interest might modify the proposal such that the project could be in the Federal interest and feasible.”.

SEC. 119. ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY FLOOD PROTECTION AND HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION STUDY PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish and implement a pilot program to evaluate opportunities to address the flood risk management and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction needs of economically disadvantaged communities.

(b) **PARTICIPATION IN PILOT PROGRAM.**—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) publish a notice in the Federal Register that requests from non-Federal interests proposals for the potential feasibility study of a flood risk management project or hurricane and storm damage risk reduction project for an economically disadvantaged community;

(2) upon request of a non-Federal interest for such a project, provide technical assistance to such non-Federal interest in the formulation of a proposal for a potential feasibility study to be submitted to the Secretary under the pilot program; and

(3) review such proposals and select 10 feasibility studies for such projects to be carried out by the Secretary, in coordination with the non-Federal interest, under this pilot program.

(c) **SELECTION CRITERIA.**—In selecting a feasibility study under subsection (b)(3), the Secretary shall consider whether—

(1) the percentage of people living in poverty in the county or counties (or county-equivalent entity or entities) in which the project is located is above the percentage of people living in poverty in the State, based on census bureau data;

(2) the percentage of families with income above the poverty threshold but below the average household income in the county or counties (or county-equivalent entity or entities) in which the project is located is above the percentage of the same for the State, based on census bureau data;

(3) the percentage of the population that identifies as belonging to a minority or indigenous group in the county or counties (or county-equivalent entity or entities) in which the project is located is above the average percentage in the State, based on census bureau data; and

(4) the project is addressing flooding or hurricane or storm damage effects that have a disproportionate impact on a rural community or a community of color (as such term is defined in section 111 of this Act), including Tribal or indigenous peoples.

(d) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 105(a)(1)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215), the Federal share of the cost of a feasibility study carried out under the pilot program shall be 100 percent.

(e) **GEOGRAPHIC DIVERSITY.**—When selecting feasibility studies under subsection (b)(3), the Secretary shall consider the geographic diversity among proposed projects.

(f) **STUDY REQUIREMENTS.**—Feasibility studies carried out under this subsection shall, to the maximum extent practical, incorporate natural features or nature-based features (as such terms are defined in section 1184 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a)), or a combination of such features and nonstructural features, that avoid or reduce at least 50 percent of flood or storm damages in one or more of the alternatives included in the final alternatives evaluated.

(g) **NOTIFICATION.**—The Secretary shall notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate of the selection of each feasibility study under the pilot program.

(h) **COMPLETION.**—Upon completion of a feasibility report for a feasibility study selected to be carried out under this section, the Secretary shall transmit the report to Congress for authorization, and shall include the report in the next annual report submitted under section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d).

(i) **SUNSET.**—The authority to commence a feasibility study under this section shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(j) **REPORT.**—Not later than 5 years and 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public

Works of the Senate, and make publicly available, a report detailing the results of the pilot program carried out under this section, including—

(1) a description of proposals received from non-Federal interests pursuant to subsection (b)(1);

(2) a description of technical assistance provided to non-Federal interests under subsection (b)(2); and

(3) a description of proposals selected under subsection (b)(3) and criteria used to select such proposals.

(k) **STATE DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and each of the commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the United States.

SEC. 120. PERMANENT MEASURES TO REDUCE EMERGENCY FLOOD FIGHTING NEEDS FOR COMMUNITIES SUBJECT TO REPETITIVE FLOODING.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **AFFECTED COMMUNITY.**—The term “affected community” means a legally constituted public body (as that term is used in section 221(b) of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b(b))—

(A) with jurisdiction over an area that has been subject to flooding in two or more events in any 10-year period; and

(B) that has received emergency flood-fighting assistance, including construction of temporary barriers by the Secretary, under section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n) with respect to such flood events.

(2) **NATURAL FEATURE; NATURE-BASED FEATURE.**—The terms “natural feature” and “nature-based feature” have the meanings given those terms in section 1184 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a).

(b) **PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary is authorized to carry out a program to study, design, and construct water resources development projects through measures involving, among other things, strengthening, raising, extending, realigning, or otherwise modifying existing flood control works, designing new works, and incorporating natural features, nature-based features, or nonstructural features, as appropriate to provide flood and coastal storm risk management to affected communities.

(2) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practical, review and, where appropriate, incorporate natural features or nature-based features, or a combination of such features and nonstructural features, that avoid or reduce at least 50 percent of flood or storm damages in one or more of the alternatives included in the final alternatives evaluated.

(3) **CONSTRUCTION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may carry out a project described in paragraph (1) without further congressional authorization if—

(i) the Secretary determines that the project—

(I) is advisable to reduce the risk of flooding for an affected community; and

(II) produces benefits that are in excess of the estimated costs; and

(ii) the Federal share of the cost of the construction does not exceed \$15,000,000.

(B) **SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION.**—If the Federal share of the cost of a project described in paragraph (1) exceeds \$15,000,000, the Secretary shall submit the project recommendation to Congress for authorization prior to construction, and shall include the project recommendation in the next annual report submitted under section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014.

(C) **FINANCING.**—

(i) **CONTRIBUTIONS.**—If, based on a study carried out pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary determines that a project described in paragraph (1) will not produce benefits greater than cost, the Secretary shall allow the affected community to pay, or provide contributions equal to, an amount sufficient to make the remaining costs of design and construction of the project equal to the estimated value of the benefits of the project.

(ii) **EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL SHARE.**—Amounts provided by an affected community under clause (i) shall be in addition to any payments or contributions the affected community is required to provide toward the remaining costs of design and construction of the project under section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213).

(4) **ABILITY TO PAY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Any cost-sharing agreement for a project entered into pursuant to this section shall be subject to the ability of the affected community to pay.

(B) **DETERMINATION.**—The ability of any affected community to pay shall be determined by the Secretary in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary.

(C) **EFFECT OF REDUCTION.**—Any reduction in the non-Federal share of the cost of a project described in paragraph (1) as a result of a determination under this paragraph shall not be included in the Federal share for purposes of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3).

SEC. 121. EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO NATURAL DISASTERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following—

“(5) **FEASIBILITY STUDY.**—

“(A) **DETERMINATION.**—Not later than 180 days after receiving, from a non-Federal sponsor of a project to repair or rehabilitate a flood control work described in paragraph (1), a request to initiate a feasibility study to further modify the relevant flood control work to provide for an increased level of protection, the Secretary shall provide to the non-Federal sponsor a written decision on whether the Secretary has the authority under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a) to undertake the requested feasibility study.

“(B) **RECOMMENDATION.**—If the Secretary determines under subparagraph (B) that the Secretary does not have the authority to undertake the requested feasibility study, the Secretary shall include the request for a feasibility study in the annual report submitted under section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014.”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “LEVEE OWNERS MANUAL” and inserting “ELIGIBILITY”;

(B) in paragraph (1), in the heading, by striking “IN GENERAL” and inserting “LEVEE OWNER’S MANUAL”;

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively, and inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) **COMPLIANCE.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding the status of compliance of a non-Federal interest with the requirements of a levee owner’s manual described in paragraph (1), or with any other eligibility requirement established by the Secretary related to the maintenance and upkeep responsibilities of the non-Federal interest, the Secretary shall consider the non-Federal interest to be eligible for repair and rehabilitation assistance under this section if the non-Federal interest—

“(i) enters into a written agreement with the Secretary that identifies any items of deferred or inadequate maintenance and upkeep identified by the Secretary prior to the natural disaster; and

“(ii) pays, during performance of the repair and rehabilitation work, all costs to address—

“(I) any items of deferred or inadequate maintenance and upkeep identified by the Secretary; and

“(II) any repair or rehabilitation work necessary to address damage the Secretary attributes to such deferred or inadequate maintenance or upkeep.

“(B) ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary may only enter into one agreement under subparagraph (A) with any non-Federal interest.

“(C) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary to enter into agreements under paragraph (2) shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph.”; and

(D) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated), by striking “this subsection” and inserting “paragraph (1)”.

SEC. 122. STUDY ON NATURAL INFRASTRUCTURE AT CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROJECTS.

(a) DEFINITION OF NATURAL FEATURE AND NATURE-BASED FEATURE.—In this section, the terms “natural feature” and “nature-based feature” have the meanings given those terms in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a(a)).

(b) STUDY.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct, and submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, a report on the results of a study on the consideration by the Secretary of natural infrastructure, natural features, and nature-based features in the study of the feasibility of projects for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, and ecosystem restoration.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The study under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a description of guidance or instructions issued, and other measures taken, by the Secretary to consider natural infrastructure, natural features, and nature-based features in project feasibility studies;

(2) an assessment, based on information from relevant Federal and non-Federal sources, of—

(A) the costs, benefits, and effects associated with natural infrastructure, natural features, and nature-based features recommended by the Secretary for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, and ecosystem restoration; and

(B) the effectiveness of natural infrastructure, natural features, and nature-based features;

(3) an analysis of projects for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, and ecosystem restoration that have incorporated natural infrastructure, natural features, or nature-based features to identify best practices, including for measuring project benefits and costs;

(4) a description of any statutory, fiscal, regulatory, or other policy barriers to the appropriate consideration and use of a full array of natural infrastructure, natural features, and nature-based features in carrying out feasibility studies and projects; and

(5) any recommendations for changes to law, or to fiscal, regulatory, or other policies, to improve the use of natural infrastructure, natural features, and nature-based

features by the Corps of Engineers in carrying out feasibility studies and projects.

SEC. 123. REVIEW OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS ASSETS.

Section 6002 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1349) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 6002. REVIEW OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS ASSETS.

“(a) ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary shall conduct an assessment of projects constructed by the Secretary for which the Secretary continues to have financial or operational responsibility.

“(b) INVENTORY.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020, the Secretary shall, based on the assessment carried out under subsection (a), develop an inventory of projects or portions of projects—

“(1) that are not needed for the missions of the Corps of Engineers;

“(2) the modification of which, including though the use of natural features or nature-based features (as those terms are defined in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a(a)), could improve the sustainable operations of the project, or reduce operation and maintenance costs for the project; or

“(3) that are no longer having project purposes adequately met by the Corps of Engineers, because of deferment of maintenance or other challenges, and the divestment of which to a non-Federal entity could better meet the local and regional needs for operation and maintenance.

“(c) CRITERIA.—In conducting the assessment under subsection (a) and developing the inventory under subsection (b), the Secretary shall use the following criteria:

“(1) The extent to which the project aligns with the current missions of the Corps of Engineers.

“(2) The economic and environmental impacts of the project on existing communities in the vicinity of the project.

“(3) The extent to which the divestment or modification of the project could reduce operation and maintenance costs of the Corps of Engineers.

“(4) The extent to which the divestment or modification of the project is in the public interest.

“(5) The extent to which investment of additional Federal resources in the project proposed for divestment or modification, including investment needed to bring the project to a good state of repair, is in the public interest.

“(6) The extent to which the authorized purpose of the project is no longer being met.

“(d) RECOMMENDATIONS OF NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.—A non-Federal interest for a project may recommend that the Secretary include such project in the assessment or inventory required under this section.

“(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon completion of the inventory required by subsection (b), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and make publicly available, a report containing the findings of the Secretary with respect to the assessment and inventory required under this section.

“(2) INCLUSION.—The Secretary shall list in an appendix any recommendation of a non-Federal interest made with respect to a project under subsection (d) that the Secretary determines not to include in the inventory developed under subsection (b), based on the criteria in subsection (c), including information about the request and the reasons for the Secretary’s determination.”.

SEC. 124. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary, in coordination with non-Federal interests, should maximize the development, evaluation, and recommendation of project alternatives for future water resources development projects that produce multiple project benefits, such as navigation, flood risk management, and ecosystem restoration benefits, including through the use of natural or nature-based features and the beneficial reuse of dredged material.

SEC. 125. BENEFICIAL REUSE OF DREDGED MATERIAL; DREDGED MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS.

(a) NATIONAL POLICY ON THE BENEFICIAL REUSE OF DREDGED MATERIAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of the United States for the Corps of Engineers to maximize the beneficial reuse, in an environmentally acceptable manner, of suitable dredged material obtained from the construction or operation and maintenance of water resources development projects.

(2) PLACEMENT OF DREDGED MATERIALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In evaluating the placement of dredged material obtained from the construction or operation and maintenance of water resources development projects, the Secretary shall consider—

(i) the suitability of the dredged material for a full range of beneficial uses; and

(ii) the economic and environmental benefits, efficiencies, and impacts (including the effects on living coral) of using the dredged material for beneficial uses, including, in the case of beneficial reuse activities that involve more than one water resources development project, the benefits, efficiencies, and impacts that result from the combined activities.

(B) CALCULATION OF FEDERAL STANDARD.—The economic benefits and efficiencies from the beneficial use of dredged material considered by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be included in any determination relating to the “Federal standard” by the Secretary under section 335.7 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations for the placement or disposal of such material.

(b) BENEFICIAL USE OF DREDGED MATERIAL.—

(1) PILOT PROGRAM PROJECTS.—Section 1122 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2326 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “20” and inserting “30”; and

(B) in subsection (g), by striking “20” and inserting “30”.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary, in selecting projects for the beneficial reuse of dredged materials under section 1122 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2326 note), should ensure the thorough evaluation of project submissions from rural, small, and economically disadvantaged communities.

(c) FIVE-YEAR REGIONAL DREDGED MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the District Commander of each district of the Corps of Engineers that obtains dredged material through the construction or operation and maintenance of a water resources development project shall, at Federal expense, develop and submit to the Secretary a 5-year dredged material management plan in coordination with relevant State agencies and stakeholders.

(2) SCOPE.—Each plan developed under this subsection shall include—

(A) a dredged material budget for each watershed or littoral system within the district;

(B) an estimate of the amount of dredged material likely to be obtained through the

construction or operation and maintenance of all water resources development projects projected to be carried out within the district during the 5-year period following submission of the plan, and the estimated timing for obtaining such dredged material;

(C) an identification of potential water resources development projects projected to be carried out within the district during such 5-year period that are suitable for, or that require, the placement of dredged material, and an estimate of the amount of dredged material placement capacity of such projects;

(D) an evaluation of—

(i) the suitability of the dredged material for a full range of beneficial uses; and

(ii) the economic and environmental benefits, efficiencies, and impacts (including the effects on living coral) of using the dredged material for beneficial uses, including, in the case of beneficial reuse activities that involve more than one water resources development project, the benefits, efficiencies, and impacts that result from the combined activities; and

(E) the district-wide goals for beneficial reuse of the dredged material, including any expected cost savings from aligning and coordinating multiple projects (including projects across Corps districts) in the reuse of the dredged material.

(3) **PUBLIC COMMENT.**—In developing each plan under this subsection, each District Commander shall provide notice and an opportunity for public comment.

(4) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—Upon submission of each plan to the Secretary under this subsection, each District Commander shall make the plan publicly available, including on a publicly available website.

(d) **DREDGE PILOT PROGRAM.**—

(1) **REVISIONS.**—Section 1111 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 2326 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “for the operation and maintenance of harbors and inland harbors” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: “for the operation and maintenance of—

“(1) harbors and inland harbors referred to in section 210(a)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(a)(2)); or

“(2) inland and intracoastal waterways of the United States described in section 206 of the Inland Waterways Revenue Act of 1978 (33 U.S.C. 1804).”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “or inland harbors” and inserting “, inland harbors, or inland or intracoastal waterways”.

(2) **COORDINATION WITH EXISTING AUTHORITIES.**—The Secretary may carry out the dredge pilot program authorized by section 1111 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 2326 note) in coordination with Federal regional dredge demonstration programs in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 126. AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION FOR ANADROMOUS FISH.

(a) **ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT AND PASSAGE.**—Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2330) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) **ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT AND PASSAGE.**—

“(A) **MEASURES.**—A project under this section may include measures to improve habitat or passage for anadromous fish, including—

“(i) installing fish bypass structures on small water diversions;

“(ii) modifying tide gates; and

“(iii) restoring or reconnecting floodplains and wetlands that are important for anadromous fish habitat or passage.

“(B) **BENEFITS.**—A project that includes measures under this paragraph shall be formulated to maximize benefits for the anadromous fish species benefitted by the project.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) **PRIORITIZATION.**—The Secretary shall give projects that include measures described in subsection (a)(3) equal priority for implementation as other projects under this section.”.

SEC. 127. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Section 7001(c)(4)(B) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d(c)(4)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(3) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) the Secretary shall not include proposals in the appendix of the annual report that otherwise meet the criteria for inclusion in the annual report solely on the basis that the proposals are for the purposes of navigation, flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, or municipal or agricultural water supply; and”.

SEC. 128. HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall carry out a demonstration program to determine the causes of, and implement measures to effectively detect, prevent, treat, and eliminate, harmful algal blooms associated with water resources development projects.

(b) **CONSULTATION; USE OF EXISTING DATA AND PROGRAM AUTHORITIES.**—In carrying out the demonstration program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the heads of appropriate Federal and State agencies; and

(2) make maximum use of existing Federal and State data and ongoing programs and activities of Federal and State agencies, including the activities of the Secretary carried out through the Engineer Research and Development Center pursuant to section 1109 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 610 note).

(c) **FOCUS AREAS.**—In carrying out the demonstration program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall undertake program activities related to harmful algal blooms in the Great Lakes, the tidal and inland waters of the State of New Jersey, the coastal and tidal waters of the State of Louisiana, the waterways of the counties that comprise the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, California, and Lake Okeechobee, Florida.

SEC. 129. UPDATE ON INVASIVE SPECIES POLICY GUIDANCE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall periodically update the Invasive Species Policy Guidance, developed under section 104 of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610) and the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.), in accordance with the most recent National Invasive Species Council Management Plan developed pursuant to Executive Order 13112.

(b) **INCLUSION.**—The Secretary may include in the updated guidance invasive species specific efforts at federally authorized water resources development projects located in—

(1) high-altitude lakes; and

(2) the Tennessee and Cumberland River basins.

SEC. 130. REPORT ON DEBRIS REMOVAL.

Section 1210 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3808) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 1210. REPORT ON DEBRIS REMOVAL.

“Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020, the Secretary shall submit to Congress and make publicly available a report that describes—

“(1) the extent to which, during the 10 fiscal years prior to such date of enactment, the Secretary has carried out section 3 of the Act of March 2, 1945 (33 U.S.C. 603a);

“(2) how the Secretary has evaluated potential work to be carried out under that section; and

“(3) the extent to which the Secretary plans to start, continue, or complete debris removal activities in the 3 years following submission of the report.”.

SEC. 131. MISSOURI RIVER INTERCEPTION-REARING COMPLEX CONSTRUCTION.

(a) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the effects of any interception-rearing complex constructed on the Missouri River on—

(1) flood risk management and navigation; and

(2) the population recovery of the pallid sturgeon, including baseline population counts.

(b) **NO ADDITIONAL IRC CONSTRUCTION.**—The Secretary may not authorize construction of an interception-rearing complex on the Missouri River until the Secretary—

(1) submits the report required by subsection (a);

(2) acting through the Engineer Research and Development Center, conducts further research on interception-rearing complex design, including any effects on existing flows, flood risk management, and navigation; and

(3) develops a plan—

(A) to repair dikes and revetments that are affecting flood risk and bank erosion; and

(B) to establish, repair, or improve water control structures at the headworks of constructed shallow water habitat side-channels.

(c) **FUTURE IRC CONSTRUCTION.**—

(1) **PUBLIC COMMENT.**—The Secretary shall provide an opportunity for comment from the public and the Governor of each affected State on any proposals to construct an interception-rearing complex after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) **PERIOD.**—The public comment period required by paragraph (1) shall be not less than 90 days for each proposal to construct an interception-rearing complex on the Missouri River.

SEC. 132. COST AND BENEFIT FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 5(a)(2)(B) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n(a)(2)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)(I), by inserting “, or provide contributions equal to,” after “pay”; and

(2) in clause (ii)—

(A) in the heading, by inserting “AND CONTRIBUTIONS” after “OF PAYMENTS”;;

(B) by inserting “or contributions” after “Non-Federal payments”; and

(C) by inserting “or contributions” after “non-Federal payments”.

(b) **CONTINUED ELIGIBILITY.**—Section 1161(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 701n note) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking the “three fiscal years preceding” and inserting “five fiscal years preceding”; and

(B) by striking “last day of the third fiscal year” and inserting “last day of the fifth fiscal year”;

(2) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, or provide contributions equal to,” before “an amount sufficient”; and

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

“(2) The Secretary determines that the damage to the structure was not as a result of negligent operation or maintenance.”

SEC. 133. MATERIALS, SERVICES, AND FUNDS FOR REPAIR, RESTORATION, OR REHABILITATION OF PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In any area covered by an emergency or major disaster declaration declared under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Secretary is authorized to accept and use materials, services, and funds, during the period the declaration is in effect, from a non-Federal interest or private entity to repair, restore, or rehabilitate a federally authorized water resources development project, and to provide reimbursement to such non-Federal interest or private entity for such materials, services, and funds, in the Secretary's sole discretion, and subject to the availability of appropriations, if the Secretary determines that reimbursement is in the public interest.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may only reimburse for the use of materials or services accepted under this section if such materials or services meet the Secretary's specifications and comply with all applicable laws and regulations that would apply if such materials and services were acquired by the Secretary, including sections 3141 through 3148 and 3701 through 3708 of title 40, United States Code, section 8302 of title 41, United States Code, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

(c) AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Prior to the acceptance of materials, services, or funds under this section, the Secretary and the non-Federal interest or private entity shall enter into an agreement that specifies—

(A) the non-Federal interest or private entity shall hold and save the United States free from any and all damages that arise from use of materials or services of the non-Federal interest or private entity, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors;

(B) the non-Federal interest or private entity shall certify that the materials or services comply with all applicable laws and regulations under subsection (b); and

(C) any other term or condition required by the Secretary.

(2) EXCEPTION.—If an agreement under paragraph (1) was not entered prior to materials or services being contributed, a non-Federal interest or private entity shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary that—

(A) specifies the value, as determined by the Secretary, of those materials or services contributed and eligible for reimbursement; and

(B) ensures that the materials or services comply with subsection (b) and paragraph (1).

SEC. 134. LEVEE SAFETY.

Section 9004 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3303) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) IDENTIFICATION OF DEFICIENCIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For each levee included in an inventory established under subsection (b) or for which the Secretary has conducted a review under subsection (c), the Secretary shall—

“(A) identify the specific engineering and maintenance deficiencies, if any; and

“(B) describe the recommended remedies to correct each deficiency identified under subparagraph (A), and, if requested by owner of a non-Federal levee, the associated costs of those remedies.

“(2) CONSULTATION.—In identifying deficiencies and describing remedies for a levee under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with relevant non-Federal interests, including by providing an opportunity for comment by those non-Federal interests.”

SEC. 135. NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following:

“(iii) has an emergency action plan that—

“(I) is approved by the relevant State dam safety agency; or

“(II) is in conformance with State law and pending approval by the relevant State dam safety agency;”; and

(ii) by striking clause (iv) and inserting the following:

“(iv) fails to meet minimum dam safety standards of the State in which the dam is located, as determined by the State; and

“(v) poses an unacceptable risk to the public, as determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Board.”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)(i), by inserting “under a hydropower project with an authorized installed capacity of greater than 1.5 megawatts” after “dam”; and

(2) in paragraph (10)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “NON-FEDERAL SPONSOR” and inserting “ELIGIBLE SUBRECIPIENT”; and

(B) by striking “The term ‘non-Federal sponsor’” and inserting “The term ‘eligible subrecipient’”.

(b) REHABILITATION OF HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAMS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—Section 8A(a) of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467f-2(a)) is amended by striking “to non-Federal sponsors” and inserting “to States with dam safety programs”.

(2) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—Section 8A(b) of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467f-2(b)) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “for a project may be used for” and inserting “to a State may be used by the State to award grants to eligible subrecipients for”.

(3) AWARD OF GRANTS.—Section 8A(c) of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467f-2(c)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “non-Federal sponsor” and inserting “State”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “an eligible high hazard potential dam to a non-Federal sponsor” and inserting “eligible high hazard potential dams to a State”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “PROJECT GRANT” and inserting “GRANT”; and

(II) by striking “project grant agreement with the non-Federal sponsor” and inserting “grant agreement with the State”; and

(III) by striking “project,” and inserting “projects for which the grant is awarded,”;

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

“(C) GRANT ASSURANCE.—As part of a grant agreement under subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall require that each eligible subrecipient to which the State awards a grant under this section provides an assurance, with respect to the dam to be rehabilitated by the eligible subrecipient, that the dam owner will carry out a plan for maintenance of the dam during the expected life of the dam.”; and

(iv) in subparagraph (D), by striking “A grant provided under this section shall not exceed” and inserting “A State may not

award a grant to an eligible subrecipient under this section that exceeds, for any 1 dam.”.

(4) REQUIREMENTS.—Section 8A(d) of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467f-2(d)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “to an eligible subrecipient” after “this section”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “NON-FEDERAL SPONSOR” and inserting “ELIGIBLE SUBRECIPIENT”; and

(ii) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “the non-Federal sponsor shall” and inserting “an eligible subrecipient shall, with respect to the dam to be rehabilitated by the eligible subrecipient”; and

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

“(A) demonstrate that the community in which the dam is located participates in, and complies with, all applicable Federal flood insurance programs, including demonstrating that such community is participating in the National Flood Insurance Program, and is not on probation, suspended, or withdrawn from such Program;”; and

(iv) in subparagraph (B), by striking “have” and inserting “beginning not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator publishes criteria for hazard mitigation plans under paragraph (3), demonstrate that the Tribal or local government with jurisdiction over the area in which the dam is located has”; and

(v) in subparagraph (C), by striking “50-year period” and inserting “expected life of the dam”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN CRITERIA.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Administrator, in consultation with the Board, shall publish criteria for hazard mitigation plans required under paragraph (2)(B).”.

(5) FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLANS.—Section 8A(e) of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467f-2(e)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “the non-Federal sponsor” and inserting “an eligible subrecipient”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “1 year” and inserting “2 years” each place it appears; and

(B) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) PLAN CRITERIA AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Board, shall provide criteria, and may provide technical support, for the development and implementation of floodplain management plans prepared under this subsection.”.

(6) CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENTS.—Section 8A(i)(1) of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467f-2(i)(1)) is amended by striking “a non-Federal sponsor” and inserting “an eligible subrecipient”.

SEC. 136. REHABILITATION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTED PUMP STATIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE PUMP STATION.—The term “eligible pump station” means a pump station—

(A) constructed, in whole or in part, by the Corps of Engineers for flood risk management purposes;

(B) that the Secretary has identified as having a major deficiency; and

(C) the failure of which the Secretary has determined would impair the function of a flood risk management project constructed by the Corps of Engineers.

(2) REHABILITATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “rehabilitation”, with respect to an eligible pump station, means to address a major deficiency of

the eligible pump station caused by long-term degradation of the foundation, construction materials, or engineering systems or components of the eligible pump station.

(B) **INCLUSIONS.**—The term “rehabilitation”, with respect to an eligible pump station, includes—

(i) the incorporation into the eligible pump station of—

- (I) current design standards;
- (II) efficiency improvements; and
- (III) associated drainage; and

(ii) increasing the capacity of the eligible pump station, subject to the condition that the increase shall—

(I) significantly decrease the risk of loss of life and property damage; or

(II) decrease total lifecycle rehabilitation costs for the eligible pump station.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION.**—The Secretary may carry out rehabilitation of an eligible pump station, if the Secretary determines that the rehabilitation is feasible.

(c) **COST SHARING.**—The non-Federal interest for the eligible pump station shall—

(1) provide 35 percent of the cost of rehabilitation of an eligible pump station carried out under this section; and

(2) provide all land, easements, rights-of-way, and necessary relocations associated with the rehabilitation described in subparagraph (A), at no cost to the Federal Government.

(d) **AGREEMENT REQUIRED.**—The rehabilitation of an eligible pump station pursuant to this section shall be initiated only after a non-Federal interest has entered into a binding agreement with the Secretary—

(1) to pay the non-Federal share of the costs of rehabilitation under subsection (c); and

(2) to pay 100 percent of the operation and maintenance costs of the rehabilitated eligible pump station, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

(e) **TREATMENT.**—The rehabilitation of an eligible pump station pursuant to this section shall not be considered to be a separable element of the associated flood risk management project constructed by the Corps of Engineers.

(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$60,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 137. NON-FEDERAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 1043(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking “the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “September 30, 2026”;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking “2023” and inserting “2026”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) **IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall issue guidance for the implementation of the pilot program that, to the extent practicable, identifies—

“(i) the metrics for measuring the success of the pilot program;

“(ii) a process for identifying future projects to participate in the pilot program;

“(iii) measures to address the risks of a non-Federal interest constructing projects under the pilot program, including which entity bears the risk for projects that fail to meet the Corps of Engineers standards for design or quality;

“(iv) the laws and regulations that a non-Federal interest must follow in carrying out a project under the pilot program; and

“(v) which entity bears the risk in the event that a project carried out under the pilot program fails to be carried out in ac-

cordance with the project authorization or this subsection.

“(B) **NEW PROJECT PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary may not enter into a project partnership agreement under this subsection during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this paragraph and ending on the date on which the Secretary issues the guidance under subparagraph (A).”.

SEC. 138. DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue guidance defining the term “economically disadvantaged community” for the purposes of this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(b) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—In defining the term “economically disadvantaged community” under subsection (a), the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, utilize the criteria under paragraphs (1) or (2) of section 301(a) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3161), to the extent that such criteria are applicable in relation to the development of water resources development projects.

(c) **PUBLIC COMMENT.**—In developing the guidance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide notice and an opportunity for public comment.

SEC. 139. COST SHARING PROVISIONS FOR TERRITORIES AND INDIAN TRIBES.

Section 1156(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2310(b)) is amended by striking “for inflation” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “on an annual basis for inflation.”.

SEC. 140. FLOOD CONTROL AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 103(k) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213) is amended—

(1) by striking “Except as” and inserting the following:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) **RENEGOTIATION OF TERMS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—At the request of a non-Federal interest, the Secretary and the non-Federal interest may renegotiate the terms and conditions of an eligible deferred payment, including—

“(i) permitting the non-Federal contribution to be made without interest, pursuant to paragraph (1);

“(ii) recalculation of the interest rate;

“(iii) full or partial forgiveness of interest accrued during the period of construction; and

“(iv) a credit against construction interest for a non-Federal investment that benefits the completion or performance of the project or separable element.

“(B) **ELIGIBLE DEFERRED PAYMENT.**—An eligible deferred payment agreement under subparagraph (A) is an agreement for which—

“(i) the non-Federal contribution was made with interest;

“(ii) the period of project construction exceeds 10 years from the execution of a project partnership agreement or appropriation of funds; and

“(iii) the construction interest exceeds \$45,000,000.

“(C) **CREDIT FOR NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary is authorized to credit any costs incurred by the non-Federal interest (including in-kind contributions) to remedy a design or construction deficiency of a covered project or separable element toward the non-Federal share of the cost of the covered project, if the Secretary determines the remedy to be integral to the

completion or performance of the covered project.

“(ii) **CREDIT OF COSTS.**—If the non-Federal interest incurs costs or in-kind contributions for a project to remedy a design or construction deficiency of a project or separable element which has a 100 percent Federal cost share, and the Secretary determines the remedy to be integral to the completion or performance of the project, the Secretary is authorized to credit such costs to any interest accrued on a deferred non-Federal contribution.”.

SEC. 141. REVIEW OF CONTRACTING POLICIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall complete a review of the policies, guidelines, and regulations of the Corps of Engineers for the development of contractual agreements between the Secretary and non-Federal interests and utilities associated with the construction of water resources development projects.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after completing the review under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and make publicly available, a report that includes—

(1) a summary of the results of the review; and

(2) public guidance on best practices for non-Federal interest to use when writing or developing contractual agreements with the Secretary and utilities.

(c) **PROVISION OF GUIDANCE.**—The Secretary shall provide the best practices guidance included under subsection (b)(2) to non-Federal interests prior to the development of contractual agreements.

SEC. 142. BUY AMERICA.

With respect to all Corps of Engineers construction and rehabilitation contracts to be awarded after the date of enactment of this Act, the steel components furnished and delivered under such contracts shall be manufactured or fabricated in whole or substantial part in the United States with steel produced or made in the United States, its territories, or possessions.

SEC. 143. ANNUAL REPORT ON STATUS OF FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

Concurrent with each report submitted under section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works a report that provides for an accounting of all outstanding feasibility studies being conducted by the Secretary, including, for each such study, its length, cost, and expected completion date.

TITLE II—STUDIES AND REPORTS

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF PROPOSED FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary is authorized to conduct a feasibility study for the following projects for water resources development and conservation and other purposes, as identified in the reports titled “Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development” submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) or otherwise reviewed by Congress:

(1) **TONTO CREEK, GILA RIVER, ARIZONA.**—Project for flood risk management, Tonto Creek, Gila River, Arizona.

(2) **SULPHUR RIVER, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.**—Project for ecosystem restoration, Sulphur River, Arkansas and Texas.

(3) **CABLE CREEK, CALIFORNIA.**—Project for flood risk management, water supply, and related benefits, Cable Creek, California.

(4) DEL MAR BLUFFS, CALIFORNIA.—Project for shoreline stabilization, Del Mar Bluffs, San Diego County, California.

(5) REDBANK AND FANCHER CREEKS, CALIFORNIA.—Project for water conservation and water supply, Redbank and Fancher Creeks, California.

(6) RIO HONDO CHANNEL, CALIFORNIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Rio Hondo Channel, San Gabriel River, California.

(7) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, CALIFORNIA.—Project for coastal storm damage reduction, Southern California.

(8) SHINGLE CREEK AND KISSIMMEE RIVER, FLORIDA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and water storage, Shingle Creek and Kissimmee River, Osceola County, Florida.

(9) ST. JOHN'S RIVER AND LAKE JESUP, FLORIDA.—Project for ecosystem restoration, St. John's River and Lake Jesup, Florida.

(10) WAIMEA RIVER, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management, Waimea River, Kauai, Hawaii.

(11) CHICAGO AREA WATERWAYS SYSTEM, ILLINOIS.—Project for ecosystem restoration, recreation, and other purposes, Illinois River, Chicago River, Calumet River, Grand Calumet River, Little Calumet River, and other waterways in the vicinity of Chicago, Illinois.

(12) FOX RIVER, ILLINOIS.—Project for flood risk management, Fox River, Illinois.

(13) LOWER MISSOURI RIVER, KANSAS.—Project for bank stabilization and navigation, Lower Missouri River, Sioux City, Kansas.

(14) TANGIPAHOA PARISH, LOUISIANA.—Project for flood risk management, Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana.

(15) KENT NARROWS AND CHESTER RIVER, MARYLAND.—Project for navigation, Kent Narrows and Chester River, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

(16) BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Boston, Massachusetts, pursuant to the comprehensive study authorized under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2).

(17) LOWER ST. CROIX RIVER, MINNESOTA.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, Lower St. Croix River, Minnesota.

(18) ESCATAWPA RIVER BASIN, MISSISSIPPI.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Escatawpa River, Jackson County, Mississippi.

(19) LONG BEACH, BAY ST. LOUIS AND MISSISSIPPI SOUND, MISSISSIPPI.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and flood risk management, Long Beach, Bay St. Louis and Mississippi Sound, Mississippi.

(20) PASCAGOULA RIVER BASIN, MISSISSIPPI.—Project for comprehensive watershed study, Pascagoula, Mississippi.

(21) TALLAHOMA AND TALLAHALA CREEKS, MISSISSIPPI.—Project for flood risk management, Leaf River, Jones County, Mississippi.

(22) LOWER OSAGE RIVER BASIN, MISSOURI.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Lower Osage River Basin, Missouri.

(23) UPPER BASIN AND STONY BROOK (GREEN BROOK SUB-BASIN), RARITAN RIVER BASIN, NEW JERSEY.—Reevaluation of the Upper Basin and Stony Brook portions of the project for flood control, Green Brook Sub-basin, Raritan River Basin, New Jersey, authorized by section 401 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4119), including the evaluation of nonstructural measures to achieve the project purpose.

(24) LAKE ONTARIO SHORELINE, NEW YORK.—Project for coastal storm resiliency, Lake Ontario shoreline, New York.

(25) WADING RIVER CREEK, NEW YORK.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, flood risk management, naviga-

tion, and ecosystem restoration, Wading River Creek, New York.

(26) REEL POINT PRESERVE, NEW YORK.—Project for navigation and shoreline stabilization, Reel Point Preserve, New York.

(27) GOLDSMITH INLET, NEW YORK.—Project for navigation, Goldsmith Inlet, New York.

(28) TUSCARAWAS RIVER BASIN, OHIO.—Project for comprehensive watershed study, Tuscarawas River Basin, Ohio.

(29) LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN (TURNING BASIN), OREGON AND WASHINGTON.—Project to improve and add turning basins for the project for navigation, Columbia River Channel, Oregon and Washington, authorized by section 101(b)(13) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 280).

(30) WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for flood risk management and levee rehabilitation, greater Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

(31) CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Project for tidal- and inland-related flood risk management, Charleston, South Carolina.

(32) TENNESSEE AND CUMBERLAND RIVER BASINS, TENNESSEE.—Project to deter, impede, or restrict the dispersal of aquatic nuisance species in the Tennessee and Cumberland River Basins, Tennessee.

(33) SABINE PASS TO GALVESTON BAY, TEXAS.—Modification of the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Port Arthur and Orange County, Texas, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1184), and authorized as a separable element of the project for Sabine Pass to Galveston Bay, authorized by item 3 of section 1401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3838), to reduce the risk of flooding through the construction of improvements to interior drainage.

(34) PORT OF VICTORIA, TEXAS.—Project for flood risk management, Port of Victoria, Texas.

(35) LOWER FOX RIVER BASIN, WISCONSIN.—Project for comprehensive watershed study, Lower Fox River Basin, Wisconsin.

(36) UPPER FOX RIVER AND WOLF RIVER, WISCONSIN.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Upper Fox River and Wolf River, Wisconsin.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—The Secretary shall consider any study carried out by the Secretary to formulate the modifications to the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Port Arthur and Orange County, Texas, identified in subsection (a)(33) to be a continuation of the study carried out for Sabine Pass to Galveston Bay, Texas, authorized by a resolution of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, approved June 23, 2004, and funded by title IV of division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, under the heading "Corps of Engineers—Civil—Department of the Army—Construction" (Public Law 115-123; 132 Stat. 76).

SEC. 202. EXPEDITED COMPLETIONS.

(a) FEASIBILITY REPORTS.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a feasibility study for each of the following projects, and if the Secretary determines that the project is justified in a completed report, may proceed directly to preconstruction planning, engineering, and design of the project:

(1) Project for navigation, St. George Harbor, Alaska.

(2) Project for shoreline stabilization, Aunu'u Harbor, American Samoa.

(3) Project for shoreline stabilization, Tutuila Island, American Samoa.

(4) Project for flood risk management, Lower Santa Cruz River, Arizona.

(5) Project for flood control, water conservation, and related purposes, Coyote Valley Dam, California.

(6) Project for flood damage reduction and ecosystem restoration, Del Rosa Channel, city of San Bernardino, California.

(7) Project for flood risk management, Lower Cache Creek, California.

(8) Project for flood damage reduction and ecosystem restoration, Mission-Zanja Channel, cities of San Bernardino and Redlands, California.

(9) Project for shoreline protection, Ocean-side, California, authorized pursuant to section 414 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2636; 121 Stat. 1176).

(10) Project for flood risk management, Prado Basin, California.

(11) Project to modify the project for navigation, San Francisco Bay to Stockton, California.

(12) Project to modify the Seven Oaks Dam, California, portion of the project for flood control, Santa Ana River Mainstem, California, authorized by section 401(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4113; 101 Stat. 1329-111; 104 Stat. 4611; 110 Stat. 3713; 121 Stat. 1115), to include water conservation as an authorized purpose.

(13) Project to modify the project for navigation, Delaware River Mainstem and Channel Deepening, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, authorized by section 101(6) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4802; 113 Stat. 300; 114 Stat. 2602), to include the construction of a turning basin located near the Packer Avenue Marine Terminal.

(14) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and Southern Florida Project Canal 111 (C-111), South Dade County, Florida.

(15) Project for comprehensive hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and shoreline erosion protection, Chicago, Illinois, authorized by section 101(a)(12) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3664; 113 Stat. 302).

(16) Project for flood risk management, Wheaton, DuPage County, Illinois.

(17) Project for flood damage reduction, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, Blue River Basin, Kansas City, Kansas, carried out pursuant to the resolution of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives adopted on September 24, 2008 (docket number 2803).

(18) Project for flood control, Amite River and Tributaries east of the Mississippi River, Louisiana.

(19) Project for coastal storm risk management, Upper Barataria Basin, Louisiana.

(20) Project to replace the Bourne and Sagamore Bridges, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

(21) Project to deepen the project for navigation, Gulfport Harbor, Mississippi, authorized by section 202(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4094).

(22) Project for flood risk management, Rahway River Basin, New Jersey.

(23) Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Raritan Bay and Sandy Hook Bay, Highlands, New Jersey.

(24) Project for navigation, Shark River, New Jersey.

(25) Project for flood risk management, Rondout Creek-Walkkill River Watershed, New York, carried out pursuant to the resolution of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives adopted on May 2, 2007 (docket number 2776).

(26) Project for ecosystem restoration and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Spring Creek South (Howard Beach), Queens, New York.

(27) Project to resolve increased silting and shoaling adjacent to the Federal channel, Port of Bandon, Coquille River, Oregon.

(28) Project for flood control, 42nd Street Levee, Springfield, Oregon, being carried out

under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s).

(29) Project for ecosystem restoration, Hood River at the confluence with the Columbia River, Oregon.

(30) Project for flood risk management, Rio Culebrinas, Puerto Rico.

(31) Project for flood risk management, Rio Grande de Manati, Puerto Rico.

(32) Project for flood risk management, Rio Guayanilla, Puerto Rico.

(33) Project for flood risk management, Dorchester County, South Carolina.

(34) Project for navigation, Georgetown Harbor, South Carolina.

(35) Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

(36) Project to modify the projects for navigation and other purposes, Old Hickory Lock and Dam and the Cordell Hull Dam and Reservoir, Cumberland River, Tennessee, authorized by the Act of July 24, 1946 (chapter 595, 60 Stat. 636), to add flood risk management as an authorized purpose.

(37) Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, water supply, and related purposes, Lower Rio Grande River, Cameron County, Texas, carried out pursuant to the resolution of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives adopted on May 21, 2003 (docket number 2710).

(38) Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and shoreline erosion protection, Bolongo Bay, St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands.

(39) Project for flood risk management, Savan Gut Phase II, St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands.

(40) Project for flood risk management, Turpentine Run, St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands.

(41) Project for navigation, North Landing Bridge, Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Virginia.

(b) **POST-AUTHORIZATION CHANGE REPORTS.**—The Secretary shall expedite completion of a post-authorization change report for the following projects:

(1) Project for ecosystem restoration, Tres Rios, Arizona.

(2) Project for flood control, San Luis Rey River, California.

(3) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and Southern Florida Project Canal 111 (C-111), South Dade County, Florida.

(4) Project for ecosystem restoration, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, Caloosahatchee River C-43, West Basin Storage Reservoir, Florida.

(5) Project for flood risk management, Des Moines Levee System, including Birdland Park Levee, Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers, Des Moines, Iowa.

(c) **WATERSHED AND RIVER BASIN ASSESSMENTS.**—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of an assessment under section 729 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2267a), for the following:

(1) Kansas River Basin, Kansas.

(2) Merrimack River Basin, Massachusetts.

(d) **DISPOSITION STUDIES.**—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a disposition study, carried out under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a), for the following:

(1) The disposition of the project for Salinas Reservoir (Santa Margarita Lake), California.

(2) The partial disposition of the Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock facility and surrounding real property, in accordance with the requirements of section 2010 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1270; 132 Stat. 3812).

SEC. 203. FEASIBILITY STUDY MODIFICATIONS.

(a) **SAN FRANCISCO BAY, CALIFORNIA.**—Section 142 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2930) is amended—

(1) by inserting “, and along the ocean shoreline of San Mateo, San Francisco, and Marin Counties,” after “Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers”;

(2) by inserting “and, with respect to the bay and ocean shorelines of San Mateo, San Francisco, and Marin Counties, the feasibility of and the Federal interest in providing measures to adapt to rising sea levels” after “tidal and fluvial flooding”;

(3) by striking “investigation” and inserting in its place “investigations”; and

(4) by inserting after “San Francisco Bay region” the following: “and, with respect to the bay and ocean shorelines and streams running to the bay and ocean shorelines of San Mateo, San Francisco, and Marin Counties, the effects of proposed measures or improvements on the local economy; habitat restoration, enhancement, or expansion efforts or opportunities; public infrastructure protection and improvement; stormwater runoff capacity and control measures, including those that may mitigate flooding; erosion of beaches and coasts; and any other measures or improvements relevant to adapting to rising sea levels”.

(b) **SACRAMENTO RIVER, SOUTHERN SUTTER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.**—The study for flood control and allied purposes for the Sacramento River Basin, authorized by section 209 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1197), is modified to authorize the Secretary to conduct a study for flood risk management, southern Sutter County between the Sacramento River and Sutter Bypass, California.

(c) **SALTON SEA, CALIFORNIA.**—In carrying out the program to implement projects to restore the Salton Sea, California, authorized by section 3032 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1113; 130 Stat. 1677), the Secretary is authorized to carry out a study for the construction of a perimeter lake, or a northern or southern subset thereof, for the Salton Sea, California.

(d) **NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR AND TRIBUTARIES, NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.**—The study for flood and storm damage reduction for the New York and New Jersey Harbor and Tributaries project, authorized by the Act of June 15, 1955 (chapter 140, 69 Stat. 132), and being carried out pursuant to the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), is modified to require the Secretary to—

(1) evaluate and address the impacts of low-frequency precipitation and sea-level rise on the study area;

(2) consult with affected communities; and

(3) ensure the study is carried out in accordance with section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c).

SEC. 204. SELMA, ALABAMA.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that—

(1) provides an update on the study for flood risk management and riverbank stabilization, Selma, Alabama, authorized by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works and Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives on June 7, 1961, and April 28, 1936, respectively, the completion of which the Secretary was required to expedite by section 1203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3803); and

(2) identifies project alternatives necessary to—

(A) assure the preservation of cultural and historic values associated with national historic landmarks within the study area; and

(B) provide flood risk management for economically disadvantaged communities within the study area.

SEC. 205. COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, YOLO BYPASS, CALIFORNIA.

(a) **COMPREHENSIVE STUDY.**—The Secretary shall conduct a comprehensive study of the Sacramento River in the vicinity of the Yolo Bypass System, California, to identify actions to be undertaken by the Secretary for the comprehensive management of the Yolo Bypass System for the purposes of flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, water supply, hydropower, and recreation.

(b) **CONSULTATION AND USE OF EXISTING DATA.**—

(1) **CONSULTATION.**—In conducting the comprehensive study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with the Governor of the State of California, applicable Federal, State, and local agencies, non-Federal interests, the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough Partnership, and other stakeholders.

(2) **USE OF EXISTING DATA AND PRIOR STUDIES.**—To the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, the Secretary may—

(A) make use of existing data provided to the Secretary by the entities identified in paragraph (1); and

(B) incorporate—

(i) relevant information from prior studies and projects carried out by the Secretary within the study area; and

(ii) the latest technical data and scientific approaches to changing hydrologic and climatic conditions.

(c) **RECOMMENDATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In conducting the comprehensive study under subsection (a), the Secretary may develop a recommendation to Congress for—

(A) the construction of a water resources development project;

(B) the structural or operational modification of an existing water resources development project;

(C) additional monitoring of, or adaptive management measures to carry out with respect to, existing water resources development projects, to respond to changing hydrologic and climatic conditions; or

(D) geographic areas within the Yolo Bypass System for additional study by the Secretary.

(2) **ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.**—Any feasibility study carried out pursuant to a recommendation under paragraph (1)(D) shall be considered to be a continuation of the comprehensive study authorized under subsection (a).

(d) **COMPLETION OF STUDY; REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report detailing—

(1) the results of the comprehensive study conducted under subsection (a), including any recommendations developed under subsection (c);

(2) any additional, site-specific areas within the Yolo Bypass System where additional study for flood risk management or ecosystem restoration projects is recommended by the Secretary; and

(3) any interim actions relating to existing water resources development projects undertaken by the Secretary during the study period.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **YOLO BYPASS SYSTEM.**—The term “Yolo Bypass System” means the system of weirs,

levees, bypass structures, and other water resources development projects in California's Sacramento River Valley, extending from the Fremont Weir near Woodland, California, to the Sacramento River near Rio Vista, California, authorized pursuant to section 2 of the Act of March 1, 1917 (chapter 144; 39 Stat. 949).

(2) **YOLO BYPASS AND CACHE CLOUGH PARTNERSHIP.**—The term “Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough Partnership” means the group of parties to the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough Memorandum of Understanding, effective May 2016, regarding collaboration and cooperation in the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough region.

SEC. 206. LAKE OKEECHOBEE REGULATION SCHEDULE, FLORIDA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out the review of the Lake Okeechobee regulation schedule pursuant to section 1106 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3773), the Secretary shall—

(1) evaluate the implications of prohibiting releases from Lake Okeechobee through the S-308 and S-80 lock and dam structures on the operation of the lake in accordance with unauthorized purposes and seek to minimize unnecessary releases to coastal estuaries; and

(2) to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate with the ongoing efforts of Federal and State agencies responsible for monitoring, forecasting, and notification of cyanobacteria levels in Lake Okeechobee.

(b) **MONTHLY REPORT.**—Each month, the Secretary shall make public a report, which may be based on the Water Management Daily Operational Reports, disclosing the volumes of water deliveries to or discharges from Lake Okeechobee & Vicinity, Water Conservation Area I, Water Conservation Area II, Water Conservation Area III, East Coast Canals, and the South Dade Conveyance. Such report shall be aggregated and reported in a format designed for the general public, using maps or other widely understood communication tools.

(c) **EFFECT.**—In carrying out the evaluation under subsection (a)(1), nothing shall be construed to authorize any new purpose for the management of Lake Okeechobee or authorize the Secretary to affect any existing authorized purpose, including flood protection and management of Lake Okeechobee to provide water supply for all authorized users.

SEC. 207. GREAT LAKES COASTAL RESILIENCY STUDY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out the comprehensive assessment of water resources needs for the Great Lakes System under section 729 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2267a), as required by section 1219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3811), the Secretary shall—

(1) taking into account recent high lake levels within the Great Lakes, assess and make recommendations to Congress on—

(A) coastal storm and flood risk management measures, including measures that use natural features and nature-based features, as those terms are defined in section 1184 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a);

(B) operation and maintenance of the Great Lakes Navigation System, as such term is defined in section 210 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238);

(C) ecosystem protection and restoration;

(D) the prevention and control of invasive species and the effects of invasive species; and

(E) recreation associated with water resources development projects;

(2) prioritize actions necessary to protect critical public infrastructure, communities,

and critical natural or cultural resources; and

(3) to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, utilize existing data provided to the Secretary by Federal and State agencies, Indian Tribes, and other stakeholders, including data obtained through other Federal programs.

(b) **RECOMMENDATIONS; ADDITIONAL STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out the comprehensive assessment described in subsection (a), the Secretary may make a recommendation to Congress for—

(A) the construction of a water resources development project;

(B) the structural or operational modification of an existing water resources development project;

(C) such additional monitoring of, or adaptive management measures to carry out with respect to, existing water resources development projects, to respond to changing hydrologic and climatic conditions; or

(D) geographic areas within the Great Lakes System for additional study by the Secretary.

(2) **ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.**—Any feasibility study carried out pursuant to a recommendation under paragraph (1)(D) shall be considered to be a continuation of the comprehensive assessment described in subsection (a).

(c) **EXEMPTION FROM MAXIMUM STUDY COST AND DURATION LIMITATIONS.**—Section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c) shall not apply to any study recommended under subsection (b)(1)(D).

SEC. 208. RATHBUN LAKE, CHARITON RIVER, IOWA.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that evaluates—

(1) the existing allocations of storage space for Rathbun Lake, authorized pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 1262; 121 Stat. 1124), including the existing allocation for municipal water supply;

(2) the feasibility of expanding the existing allocation of storage for municipal water supply; and

(3) the affordability of future municipal water supply allocations from Rathbun Lake, for residential users of such future allocations, at projected future costs.

SEC. 209. REPORT ON THE STATUS OF RESTORATION IN THE LOUISIANA COASTAL AREA.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Coastal Louisiana Ecosystem Protection and Restoration Task Force established by section 7004 of Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1272) shall submit to Congress a report that summarizes the activities and recommendations of the task force, including—

(1) policies, strategies, plans, programs, projects, and activities undertaken for addressing conservation, protection, restoration, and maintenance of the coastal Louisiana ecosystem; and

(2) financial participation by each agency represented on the Task Force in conserving, protecting, restoring, and maintaining the coastal Louisiana ecosystem.

SEC. 210. LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMPREHENSIVE STUDY.

(a) **COMPREHENSIVE STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall conduct a comprehensive study of the Lower Mississippi River basin, from Cape Girardeau, Missouri, to the Gulf of Mexico,

to identify actions to be undertaken by the Secretary for the comprehensive management of the basin for the purposes of flood risk management, navigation, ecosystem restoration, water supply, hydropower, and recreation.

(2) **FOCUS AREAS.**—In conducting the comprehensive study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall investigate projects, including—

(A) projects proposed in the comprehensive coastal protection master plan entitled “Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast” prepared by the State of Louisiana and accepted by the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (including any subsequent amendments or revisions), including—

(i) Ama sediment diversion;

(ii) Union freshwater diversion;

(iii) increase Atchafalaya flow to Terrebonne; and

(iv) Manchac Landbridge diversion; and

(B) natural features and nature-based features, including levee setbacks and instream and floodplain restoration.

(b) **CONSULTATION AND USE OF EXISTING DATA.**—In conducting the comprehensive study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with applicable Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian Tribes, non-Federal interests, and other stakeholders, and, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, make use of existing data provided to the Secretary by such parties.

(c) **RECOMMENDATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In conducting the comprehensive study under subsection (a), the Secretary may develop a recommendation to Congress for—

(A) the construction of a water resources development project;

(B) the structural or operational modification of an existing water resources development project;

(C) such additional monitoring of, or adaptive management measures to carry out with respect to, existing water resources development projects, to respond to changing conditions; or

(D) geographic areas within the Lower Mississippi River basin for additional study by the Secretary.

(2) **ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.**—Any feasibility study carried out pursuant to a recommendation under this subsection shall be considered to be a continuation of the comprehensive study required under subsection (a).

(d) **COMPLETION OF STUDY; REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report detailing—

(1) the results of the comprehensive study required by this section, including any recommendations developed under subsection (c); and

(2) any interim actions relating to existing water resources development projects undertaken by the Secretary during the study period.

SEC. 211. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

(a) **ASSESSMENT.**—The Secretary shall conduct an assessment of the water resources needs of the Upper Mississippi River under section 729 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2267a).

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary shall carry out the assessment under subsection (a) in accordance with the requirements in section 1206(b) of Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1686).

SEC. 212. LOWER MISSOURI BASIN FLOOD RISK AND RESILIENCY STUDY, IOWA, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, AND MISSOURI.

(a) **ADDITIONAL STUDIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), upon the request of the non-Federal interest for the Lower Missouri Basin study, the Secretary shall expand the scope of such study to investigate and provide recommendations relating to—

(A) modifications to projects in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri authorized under the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program (authorized by section 9(b) of the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 891)) and the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation project (authorized by section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1945 (chapter 19, 59 Stat. 19)), including modifications to the authorized purposes of such projects to further flood risk management and resiliency; and

(B) modifications to non-Federal, publicly owned levees in the Lower Missouri River Basin.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—If the Secretary determines that expanding the scope of the Lower Missouri Basin study as provided in paragraph (1) is not practicable, and the non-Federal interest for such study concurs in such determination, the Secretary shall carry out such additional studies as are necessary to investigate the modifications described in paragraph (1).

(3) **CONTINUATION OF LOWER MISSOURI BASIN STUDY.**—The following studies shall be considered a continuation of the Lower Missouri Basin study:

(A) Any additional study carried out under paragraph (2).

(B) Any study recommended to be carried out in a report that the Chief of Engineers prepares for the Lower Missouri Basin study.

(C) Any study recommended to be carried out in a report that the Chief of Engineers prepares for an additional study carried out under paragraph (2).

(D) Any study spun off from the Lower Missouri Basin study before the completion of such study.

(E) Any study spun off from an additional study carried out under paragraph (2) before the completion of such additional study.

(4) **RELiance ON EXISTING INFORMATION.**—In carrying out any study described in or authorized by this section, the Secretary, to the extent practicable, shall rely on existing data and analysis, including data and analysis prepared under section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-16).

(5) **CONSIDERATION; CONSULTATION.**—In developing recommendations under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) consider the use of—

(i) structural and nonstructural measures, including the setting back of levees and removing structures from areas of recurring flood vulnerability, where advantageous, to reduce flood risk and damages in the Lower Missouri River Basin; and

(ii) where such features are locally acceptable, natural features or nature-based features (as such terms are defined in section 1184 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a); and

(B) consult with applicable Federal and State agencies, Indian Tribes, and other stakeholders within the Lower Missouri River Basin and solicit public comment on such recommendations.

(6) **EXEMPTION FROM MAXIMUM STUDY COST AND DURATION LIMITATIONS.**—Section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c) shall not apply to the Lower Missouri Basin study or any study described in paragraph (3).

(7) **PRECONSTRUCTION, ENGINEERING, AND DESIGN.**—Upon completion of a study authorized by this section, if the Secretary determines that a recommended project, or modification to a project described in paragraph (1), is justified, the Secretary may proceed directly to preconstruction planning, engineering, and design of the project or modification.

(8) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—For the provision of technical assistance to support small communities and economically disadvantaged communities in the planning and design of flood risk management and flood risk resiliency projects in the Lower Missouri River Basin, for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2026, there are authorized to be appropriated—

(i) \$2,000,000 to carry out section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 709a), in addition to amounts otherwise authorized to carry out such section; and

(ii) \$2,000,000 to carry out section 22(a)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-16), in addition to amounts otherwise authorized to carry out such section.

(B) **CONDITIONS.**—

(i) **LIMITATIONS NOT APPLICABLE.**—The limitations on the use of funds in section 206(d) of the Flood Control Act of 1960 and section 22(c)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 shall not apply to the amounts authorized to be appropriated by subparagraph (A).

(ii) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this paragraph restricts the authority of the Secretary to use any funds otherwise appropriated to carry out section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 or section 22(a)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 to provide technical assistance described in subparagraph (A).

(9) **COMPLETION OF STUDY; REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report detailing—

(A) the results of the study authorized by this section;

(B) any additional, site-specific areas within the Lower Missouri River Basin for which additional study for flood risk management projects is recommended by the Secretary; and

(C) any interim actions relating to existing water resources development projects undertaken by the Secretary during the study period.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **LOWER MISSOURI BASIN STUDY.**—The term “Lower Missouri Basin study” means the Lower Missouri Basin Flood Risk and Resiliency Study, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, authorized pursuant to section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a).

(2) **SMALL COMMUNITY.**—The term “small community” means a local government that serves a population of less than 15,000.

SEC. 213. PORTSMOUTH HARBOR AND PISCATAQUA RIVER AND RYE HARBOR, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a written status update regarding—

(1) efforts to address the impacts of shoaling affecting the project for navigation, Rye Harbor, New Hampshire, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 480); and

(2) the project for navigation, Portsmouth Harbor and Piscataqua River, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of

1962 (76 Stat. 1173), as required to be expedited under section 1317 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-270).

SEC. 214. COUGAR AND DETROIT DAMS, WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN, OREGON.

(a) **REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and make publicly available, a report providing an initial analysis of deauthorizing hydropower as a project purpose at the Cougar and Detroit Dams project.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The Secretary shall include in the report submitted under subsection (a)—

(1) a description of the potential effects of deauthorizing hydropower as a project purpose at the Cougar and Detroit Dams project on—

(A) the operation of the project, including with respect to the other authorized purposes of the project;

(B) compliance of the project with the Endangered Species Act;

(C) costs that would be attributed to other authorized purposes of the project, including costs relating to compliance with such Act; and

(D) other ongoing studies in the Willamette River Basin; and

(2) identification of any further research needed.

(c) **PROJECT DEFINED.**—In this section, the terms “Cougar and Detroit Dams project” and “project” mean the Cougar Dam and Reservoir project and Detroit Dam and Reservoir project, Willamette River Basin, Oregon, authorized by section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 179).

SEC. 215. PORT ORFORD, OREGON.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, at Federal expense, submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a summary report on the research completed and data gathered by the date of enactment of this Act with regards to the configuration of a breakwater for the project for navigation, Port Orford, Oregon, authorized by section 117 of the River and Harbor Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1822; 106 Stat. 4809), for the purposes of addressing shoaling issues to minimize long-term maintenance costs.

SEC. 216. WILSON CREEK AND SLOAN CREEK, FAIRVIEW, TEXAS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a written status update regarding efforts to address flooding along Wilson Creek and Sloan Creek in the City of Fairview, Texas.

SEC. 217. GAO STUDY ON MITIGATION FOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a study on the mitigation of the impact of water resources development projects, including the impact on fish and wildlife, consistent with the requirements of section 906 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2283), section 307(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2317(a)), and section 2036(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2283a), including—

(A) an evaluation of guidance or instructions issued, and other measures taken, by the Secretary to ensure successful mitigation of such impacts;

(B) a review of the methods of mitigation, including the use of in-lieu fees, mitigation banking, and permittee-responsible mitigation, and their long-term effectiveness of restoring or mitigating ecosystem services impacted by such projects;

(C) a review of how the use of the different mitigation methods for such projects varies across Corps of Engineers districts;

(D) an assessment of the backlog of mitigation projects, including the number of mitigation projects pending completion to address such impacts resulting from constructed water resources development projects;

(E) an evaluation of how the Secretary tracks compliance with the mitigation requirements across Corps of Engineers districts;

(F) a review of how the mitigation requirements for water resources development projects contributes to the resilience of water resources in the United States;

(G) an assessment of whether mitigation is being done prior to or contemporaneously with the construction of projects, as required by section 906 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2283);

(H) an evaluation of compliance with section 906(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2283(d)) for the development of specific mitigation plans for projects, whether such plans were successful in mitigating the designated impacts of the projects, and, in instances where such plans were not successful, what actions the Secretary is taking to modify the plans such that they will be successful; and

(I) an assessment of how the Secretary might take advantage of natural infrastructure in mitigation planning to reduce flood risks and flood recovery costs for some communities; and

(2) submit to Congress a report that—

(A) describes the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1);

(B) includes recommendations to ensure compliance with and successful implementation of mitigation requirements for water resources development projects; and

(C) includes recommendations to ensure existing programs and authorities include the use, to the maximum extent practicable, of natural infrastructure.

SEC. 218. GAO STUDY ON APPLICATION OF HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND EXPENDITURES.

(a) **STUDY.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the operation and maintenance needs of federally authorized harbor and inland harbor projects, including—

(1) an inventory of all federally authorized harbor and inland harbor projects;

(2) an assessment of current uses of such projects (and, to the extent practicable, the national, regional, and local benefits of such uses), including the uses listed in section 210(d)(2)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986;

(3) an assessment of the annual operation and maintenance needs associated with harbors and inland harbors referred to in subsection (a)(2) of section 210 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238), including a breakdown of such needs for each of the following types of projects—

(A) emerging harbor projects (as defined in such section);

(B) moderate-use harbor projects (as defined in such section on the day before the date of enactment of this Act);

(C) high-use harbor projects (as defined in such section on the day before the date of enactment of this Act); and

(D) projects assigned to harbors and inland harbors within the Great Lakes Navigation System (as defined in such section);

(4) an assessment of any deferred operation and maintenance needs for such projects;

(5) an assessment of the annual funding level trends for moderate-use harbor projects (as defined in section 210 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-121), excluding funds awarded to donor ports, medium-sized donor ports, and energy transfer ports (as such terms are defined in section 2106 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201));

(6) an assessment of projected needs associated with donor ports, medium-sized donor ports, and energy transfer ports (as such terms are defined in section 2106 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201)); and

(7) an itemization of expenditures provided to donor ports, medium-sized donor ports, and energy transfer ports under section 2106 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201).

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Upon completion of the report under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall submit such report to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate.

SEC. 219. GAO STUDY ON ADMINISTRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL BANKS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that analyzes the administration of section 309 of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act to establish an environmental bank (as defined in such section), such that the Secretary—

(1) achieves the objectives of the report of the Chief of Engineers for ecosystem restoration in the Louisiana Coastal Area or the objectives of the comprehensive coastal protection master plan entitled “Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast” prepared by the State of Louisiana and accepted by the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (including any subsequent amendments or revisions);

(2) promotes ridge restoration, barrier island restoration, marsh creation, non-structural risk management, or any other projects authorized, funded, or undertaken, or proposed to be authorized, funded, or undertaken, pursuant to such comprehensive coastal protection master plan;

(3) allows for proactive investment in projects by a public or private entity seeking to generate credits to satisfy responsibilities associated with environmental compliance;

(4) allows for leveraging additional State, Parish, or Federal funds; and

(5) recommends methods for awarding additional credit for high-priority projects listed in the report and plan described in paragraph (1).

(b) **CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS.**—In carrying out subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall consult with the Secretary, the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force, the Governor of Louisiana (or an appointee), and other stakeholders, to the extent practicable.

SEC. 220. STUDY ON CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONCESSIONAIRE AGREEMENTS.

(a) **STUDY.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Com-

troller General of the United States shall conduct, and submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the results of, a study on commercial concessionaires at Corps of Engineers recreational facilities.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The study under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an analysis of Corps of Engineers policies as they relate to the pricing of items sold by commercial concessionaires at Corps of Engineers recreational facilities, including commoditized goods such as fuel and food items;

(2) an assessment of the impact of gross revenue fees on—

(A) the sales of items described in paragraph (1);

(B) the total revenues collected by commercial concessionaires at Corps of Engineers recreational facilities; and

(C) the amounts of the moneys paid by such concessionaires to the United States—

(i) amounts equivalent to which are appropriated to the Corps of Engineers for operation and maintenance of recreational facilities; or

(ii) that are distributed to States and counties under section 7 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701c-3);

(3) an assessment of the potential impact of using a fixed revenue fee on the sales, revenues, and amounts described in paragraph (2);

(4) an analysis of Corps of Engineers policies related to the length of commercial concessionaire contracts;

(5) an assessment of the impacts of changing the length of commercial concessionaire contracts to a minimum of 25 years, including assessment of—

(A) the potential effects on monetary investment in Corps of Engineers properties by commercial concessionaires, including whether establishing such a minimum contract length would lead to increased investment; and

(B) whether establishing such a minimum contract length would reduce competition, or result in commercial concessionaires providing less value to the public or to water resources development projects; and

(6) an assessment of whether changes in the concessionaire fee structure or the minimum length of a commercial concessionaire contract is in the public interest.

SEC. 221. STUDY ON WATER SUPPLY AND WATER CONSERVATION AT WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that analyzes the benefits and consequences of including municipal water supply and water conservation as a primary mission of the Corps of Engineers in carrying out water resources development projects.

(b) **INCLUSION.**—The Secretary shall include in the report submitted under subsection (a)—

(1) a description of existing water resources development projects with municipal water supply or water conservation as authorized purposes, and the extent to which such projects are utilized for such purposes;

(2) a description of existing water resources development projects with respect to which—

(A) municipal water supply or water conservation could be added as a project purpose, including those with respect to which a

non-Federal interest has expressed an interest in adding municipal water supply or water conservation as a project purpose; and

(B) such a purpose could be accommodated while maintaining existing authorized purposes;

(3) a description of ongoing water resources development project studies the authorizations for which include authorization for the Secretary to study the feasibility of carrying out the project with a purpose of municipal water supply or water conservation;

(4) an analysis of how adding municipal water supply and water conservation as a primary mission of the Corps of Engineers would affect the ability of the Secretary to carry out future water resources development projects; and

(5) any recommendations of the Secretary relating to including municipal water supply and water conservation as a primary mission of the Corps of Engineers.

SEC. 222. PFAS REVIEW AND INVENTORY AT CORPS FACILITIES.

(a) INVENTORY OF PFAS AT CORPS FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, and annually thereafter the Secretary shall complete an inventory of Corps of Engineers civil works facilities that are or may be contaminated, or could become contaminated, by PFAS.

(2) CONTENTS OF INVENTORY.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall review and identify—

(A) all facilities owned or operated by the Corps of Engineers, for which there is a civil works function, that are or may be contaminated, or could become contaminated, by PFAS;

(B) the nature and extent of any such contamination or potential for contamination, including any potential pathways for human exposure to PFAS;

(C) response measures taken to monitor, control, remove, or remediate PFAS, or otherwise reduce the risk of human exposure to PFAS;

(D) for facilities identified under subparagraph (A), the extent to which such facilities (or any such contamination or potential for contamination at such facilities) are related to the civil works functions of the Corps of Engineers;

(E) the extent to which the Secretary, or other entities, may have responsibility for such contamination or potential for contamination; and

(F) for facilities identified under subparagraph (A), the costs to remediate and reduce the risk of human exposure to PFAS.

(3) COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—To the maximum extent practicable, the actions taken under this subsection shall supplement and support work undertaken by other Federal agencies, including actions taken pursuant to the plan published by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, titled “EPA’s Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Action Plan” and dated February 2019.

(4) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Upon completion of the inventory under paragraph (1), and annually thereafter concurrent with the President’s annual budget request to Congress, the Secretary shall submit the inventory to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate.

(b) PFAS TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH.—

(1) RESEARCH SUPPORT.—The Secretary, acting through the Hazardous Waste Research Center located at the Engineer Research and Development Center, shall, to the maximum extent practicable, support the efforts of other Federal agencies in the devel-

opment of innovative technologies and methodologies for the detection, treatment, and cleanup of PFAS associated with Federal facilities, including groundwater associated with such facilities.

(2) DUPLICATION OF EFFORTS.—Nothing in this subsection is intended to duplicate the activities undertaken by other Federal agencies as identified in subsection (a)(3).

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “PFAS” means a perfluoroalkyl substance or polyfluoroalkyl substance with at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.

SEC. 223. REPORT ON RECREATIONAL FACILITIES.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that contains—

(1) an inventory of all recreational infrastructure and facilities associated with water resources development projects;

(2) an assessment of the annual operation and maintenance needs associated with such infrastructure and facilities;

(3) an assessment of deferred operation and maintenance needs for such infrastructure and facilities to operate safely at full capacity; and

(4) an assessment of the economic benefits of recreation to local and regional economies and benefits of sustaining and improving public access at recreational infrastructure and facilities.

TITLE III—DEAUTHORIZATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

SEC. 301. DEAUTHORIZATION OF INACTIVE PROJECTS.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to identify water resources development projects authorized by Congress that are no longer viable for construction due to—

(A) a lack of local support;

(B) a lack of available Federal or non-Federal resources; or

(C) an authorizing purpose that is no longer relevant or feasible;

(2) to create an expedited and definitive process for Congress to deauthorize water resources development projects that are no longer viable for construction; and

(3) to allow the continued authorization of water resources development projects that are viable for construction.

(b) PROPOSED DEAUTHORIZATION LIST.—

(1) PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop a preliminary list of each water resources development project, or separable element of a project, authorized for construction before November 8, 2007, for which—

(i) planning, design, or construction was not initiated before the date of enactment of this Act; or

(ii) planning, design, or construction was initiated before the date of enactment of this Act, but for which no funds, Federal or non-Federal, were obligated for planning, design, or construction of the project or separable element of the project during the current fiscal year or any of the 10 preceding fiscal years.

(B) USE OF COMPREHENSIVE CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG AND OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REPORT.—The Secretary may develop the preliminary list from the comprehensive construction backlog and operation and maintenance reports developed pursuant to section 1001(b)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 579a).

(2) PREPARATION OF PROPOSED DEAUTHORIZATION LIST.—

(A) DEAUTHORIZATION AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall prepare a proposed list of projects for deauthorization comprised of a subset of projects and separable elements identified on the preliminary list developed under paragraph (1) that have, in the aggregate, an estimated Federal cost to complete that is at least \$10,000,000,000.

(B) DETERMINATION OF FEDERAL COST TO COMPLETE.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the Federal cost to complete shall take into account any allowances authorized by section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2280), as applied to the most recent project schedule and cost estimate.

(C) INCLUSION OF DEAUTHORIZATION OF ANTIQUATED PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall reduce the amount identified for deauthorization under paragraph (2)(A) by an amount equivalent to the estimated current value of each project, or separable element of a project, that is deauthorized by subsection (f).

(3) SEQUENCING OF PROJECTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall identify projects and separable elements for inclusion on the proposed list of projects for deauthorization under paragraph (2) according to the order in which the projects and separable elements were authorized, beginning with the earliest authorized projects and separable elements and ending with the latest project or separable element necessary to meet the aggregate amount under paragraph (2)(A).

(B) FACTORS TO CONSIDER.—The Secretary may identify projects and separable elements in an order other than that established by subparagraph (A) if the Secretary determines, on a case-by-case basis, that a project or separable element is critical for interests of the United States, based on the possible impact of the project or separable element on public health and safety, the national economy, or the environment.

(4) PUBLIC COMMENT AND CONSULTATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall solicit comments from the public and the Governors of each applicable State on the proposed deauthorization list prepared under paragraph (2)(A).

(B) COMMENT PERIOD.—The public comment period shall be 90 days.

(5) PREPARATION OF FINAL DEAUTHORIZATION LIST.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prepare a final deauthorization list by—

(i) considering any comments received under paragraph (4); and

(ii) revising the proposed deauthorization list prepared under paragraph (2)(A) as the Secretary determines necessary to respond to such comments.

(B) APPENDIX.—The Secretary shall include as part of the final deauthorization list an appendix that—

(i) identifies each project or separable element on the proposed deauthorization list that is not included on the final deauthorization list; and

(ii) describes the reasons why the project or separable element is not included on the final deauthorization list.

(c) SUBMISSION OF FINAL DEAUTHORIZATION LIST TO CONGRESS FOR CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW; PUBLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the close of the comment period under subsection (b)(4), the Secretary shall—

(A) submit the final deauthorization list and appendix prepared under subsection (b)(5) to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate; and

(B) publish the final deauthorization list and appendix in the Federal Register.

(2) EXCLUSIONS.—The Secretary shall not include in the final deauthorization list submitted under paragraph (1) any project or separable element with respect to which Federal funds for planning, design, or construction are obligated after the development of the preliminary list under subsection (b)(1)(A) but prior to the submission of the final deauthorization list under paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection.

(d) DEAUTHORIZATION; CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the expiration of the 2-year period beginning on the date of publication of the final deauthorization list and appendix under subsection (c)(1)(B), a project or separable element of a project identified in the final deauthorization list is hereby deauthorized, unless Congress passes a joint resolution disapproving the final deauthorization list prior to the end of such period.

(2) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A project or separable element of a project identified in the final deauthorization list under subsection (c) shall not be deauthorized under this subsection if, before the expiration of the 2-year period referred to in paragraph (1), the non-Federal interest for the project or separable element of the project provides sufficient funds to complete the project or separable element of the project.

(B) TREATMENT OF PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), each project and separable element of a project identified in the final deauthorization list shall be treated as deauthorized for purposes of the aggregate deauthorization amount specified in subsection (b)(2)(A).

(3) PROJECTS IDENTIFIED IN APPENDIX.—A project or separable element of a project identified in the appendix to the final deauthorization list shall remain subject to future deauthorization by Congress.

(e) SPECIAL RULES.—

(1) POST-AUTHORIZATION STUDIES.—A project or separable element of a project may not be identified on the proposed deauthorization list developed under subsection (b), or the final deauthorization list developed under subsection (c), if the project or separable element received funding for a post-authorization study during the current fiscal year or any of the 10 preceding fiscal years.

(2) TREATMENT OF PROJECT MODIFICATIONS.—For purposes of this section, if an authorized water resources development project or separable element of the project has been modified by an Act of Congress, the date of the authorization of the project or separable element shall be deemed to be the date of the most recent such modification.

(f) DEAUTHORIZATION OF ANTIQUATED PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any water resources development project, or separable element of a project, authorized for construction prior to November 17, 1986, for which construction has not been initiated prior to the date of enactment of this Act, or for which funds have not been obligated for construction in the 10-year period prior to the date of enactment of this Act, is hereby deauthorized.

(2) IDENTIFICATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that identifies—

(A) the name of each project, or separable element of a project, deauthorized by paragraph (1); and

(B) the estimated current value of each such project or separable element of a project.

(g) ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF INACTIVE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—The Secretary or the non-Federal interest may not carry out any authorized water resources development project, or separable element of such project, for which construction has not been initiated in the 20-year period following the date of the authorization of such project or separable element, until—

(1) the Secretary provides to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a post-authorization change report that updates the economic and environmental analysis of the project or separable element; and

(2) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate take appropriate action to address any modifications to the economic and environmental analysis for the project or separable element of the project contained in the post-authorization change report.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) POST-AUTHORIZATION CHANGE REPORT.—The term “post-authorization change report” has the meaning given such term in section 1132(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2282e).

(2) POST-AUTHORIZATION STUDY.—The term “post-authorization study” means—

(A) a feasibility study developed under section 905 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282);

(B) a feasibility study, as defined in section 105(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215(d)); or

(C) a review conducted under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a), including an initial appraisal that—

(i) demonstrates a Federal interest; and

(ii) requires additional analysis for the project or separable element.

(3) WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.—The term “water resources development project” includes an environmental infrastructure assistance project or program of the Corps of Engineers.

SEC. 302. ABANDONED AND INACTIVE NONCOAL MINE RESTORATION.

Section 560(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (33 U.S.C. 2336(f)) is amended by striking “\$20,000,000” and inserting “\$30,000,000”.

SEC. 303. TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

Section 203(b)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269) is amended by striking “\$12,500,000” each place it appears and inserting “\$15,000,000”.

SEC. 304. LAKES PROGRAM.

Section 602(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-662, 100 Stat. 4148; 110 Stat. 3758; 113 Stat. 295; 121 Stat. 1076) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (27), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (28), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(29) Ellis Pond and Guild Pond, Norwood, Massachusetts; and

“(30) Memorial Pond, Walpole, Massachusetts.”

SEC. 305. WATERCRAFT INSPECTION STATIONS.

Section 104(d)(1)(A) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(d)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (ii), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in clause (iii), by striking “Arizona River Basins,” and inserting “Arkansas River Basins; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) to protect the Russian River Basin, California.”

SEC. 306. REHABILITATION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTED DAMS.

Section 1177 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 467f-2 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e), by striking “\$40,000,000” and inserting “\$60,000,000”; and

(2) in subsection (f), by striking “\$40,000,000” and inserting “\$60,000,000”.

SEC. 307. CHESAPEAKE BAY ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND PROTECTION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 510 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-303, 110 Stat. 3759; 121 Stat. 1202; 128 Stat. 1317) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (i) and inserting after subsection (g) the following:

“(h) PROJECT CAP.—The total cost of a project carried out under this section may not exceed \$15,000,000.”; and

(2) in subsection (i) (as so redesignated), by striking “\$40,000,000” and inserting “\$60,000,000”.

(b) OUTREACH AND TRAINING.—The Secretary shall conduct public outreach and workshops for non-Federal interests to provide information on the Chesapeake Bay environmental restoration and protection program established under section 510 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, including how to participate in the program.

SEC. 308. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER SYSTEM ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

Section 1103(e) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 652(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “\$22,750,000” and inserting “\$40,000,000”; and

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking “\$10,420,000” and inserting “\$15,000,000”.

SEC. 309. MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM.

Any Federal funds, regardless of the account from which the funds were provided, used to carry out construction of the modification to the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System, authorized in section 136 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2004 (117 Stat. 1842), shall be considered by the Secretary as initiating construction of the project such that future funds will not require a new investment decision.

SEC. 310. OUACHITA-BLACK RIVER NAVIGATION PROJECT, ARKANSAS.

The project for navigation, Ouachita-Black River, Arkansas, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-645), is modified to include water supply as a project purpose, subject to completion by the Secretary of a feasibility study and any other review necessary for such modification.

SEC. 311. SACRAMENTO RIVER, GLENN-COLUSA, CALIFORNIA.

The portion of project for flood control, Sacramento River, California, authorized by section 2 of the Act of March 1, 1917 (chapter 144, 39 Stat. 949; 103 Stat. 649; 110 Stat. 3709; 112 Stat. 1841; 113 Stat. 299), consisting of a riverbed gradient restoration facility at the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District Intake, is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 312. LAKE ISABELLA, CALIFORNIA.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary, when evaluating alternative locations for construction

of a permanent Isabella Lake Visitor Center by the Corps of Engineers to replace the facility impacted by the Isabella Dam safety modification project, should afford substantial weight to the site preference of the local community.

(b) **AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may acquire such interests in real property as the Secretary determines necessary or advisable to support construction of the Isabella Dam safety modification project.

(c) **TRANSFER.**—The Secretary may transfer any real property interests acquired under subsection (b) to any other Federal agency or department without reimbursement.

(d) **ISABELLA DAM SAFETY MODIFICATION PROJECT DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “Isabella Dam safety modification project” means the dam safety modification project at the Isabella Reservoir in the San Joaquin Valley, California (authorized by Act of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 901)), including the component of the project relating to construction a visitor center facility.

SEC. 313. LOWER SAN JOAQUIN RIVER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT.

The Secretary shall align the schedules of, and maximize complimentary efforts, minimize duplicative practices, and ensure coordination and information sharing with respect to—

(1) the project for flood risk management, Lower San Joaquin River, authorized by section 1401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3836); and

(2) the second phase of the feasibility study for the Lower San Joaquin River project for flood risk management, authorized for expedited completion by section 1203(a)(7) of the Water Resources Development Act 2018 (132 Stat. 3803).

SEC. 314. SAN DIEGO RIVER AND MISSION BAY, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

The portion of the project for flood control and navigation, San Diego River and Mission Bay, San Diego County, California, authorized by the Act of July 24, 1946 (chapter 595, 60 Stat. 636), identified in the National Levee Database established under section 9004 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3303) as the San Diego River 3 segment and consisting of a 785-foot-long segment of the right bank levee from Station 209+41.75 to its end at Station 217+26.75, as described in construction plans dated August 30, 1951, is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 315. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, WATERFRONT AREA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 114 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 59h) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 114. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, WATERFRONT AREA.

“(a) **AREA TO BE DECLARED NONNAVIGABLE.**—The following area is declared to be nonnavigable waters of the United States: All of that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, California, lying shoreward of a line beginning at the intersection of the southerly right of way line of Earl Street prolongation with the Pierhead United States Government Pierhead line, the Pierhead line as defined in the State of California Harbor and Navigation Code Section 1770, as amended in 1961; thence northerly along said Pierhead line to its intersection with a line parallel with and distant 10 feet easterly from, the existing easterly boundary line of Pier 30-32; thence northerly along said parallel line and its northerly prolongation, to a point of intersection with a line parallel with, and distant 10 feet northerly from, the existing northerly boundary of Pier 30-32; thence westerly along last said parallel line to its intersection with said

Pierhead line; thence northerly along said Pierhead line, to the intersection of the easterly right of way line of Van Ness Avenue, formerly Marlette Street, prolongation to the Pierhead line.

“(b) **REQUIREMENT THAT AREA BE IMPROVED.**—The declaration of nonnavigability under subsection (a) applies only to those parts of the area described in subsection (a) that are or will be bulkheaded, filled, or otherwise occupied or covered by permanent structures and does not affect the applicability of any Federal statute or regulation that relates to filling of navigable waters or to other regulated activities within the area described in subsection (a), including sections 9 and 10 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 401, 403), section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

“(c) **INCLUSION OF EMBARCADERO HISTORIC DISTRICT.**—Congress finds and declares that the area described in subsection (a) contains the seawall, piers, and wharves that comprise the Embarcadero Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 12, 2006.”

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 5052 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 59h-1) is repealed.

SEC. 316. WESTERN PACIFIC INTERCEPTOR CANAL, SACRAMENTO RIVER, CALIFORNIA.

The portion of the project for flood protection on the Sacramento River, authorized by section 2 of the of March 1, 1917 (chapter 144, 39 Stat. 949; 45 Stat. 539; 50 Stat. 877; 55 Stat. 647; 80 Stat. 1422), consisting of the portion of the levee from GPS coordinate N2147673.584 E6690904.187 to N2147908.413 E6689057.060 associated with the Western Pacific Interceptor Canal, is no longer authorized beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 317. RIO GRANDE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, AND TEXAS.

Section 5056(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-114, 121 Stat. 1213; 128 Stat. 1314) is amended by striking “2019” and inserting “2029”.

SEC. 318. NEW LONDON HARBOR WATERFRONT CHANNEL, CONNECTICUT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The portion of the project for navigation, New London Harbor, Connecticut, authorized by the first section of the Act of June 13, 1902 (chapter 1079, 32 Stat. 333), described in subsection (b) is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) **AREA DESCRIBED.**—The area referred to in subsection (a) is generally the portion between and around the 2 piers at the State Pier in New London, specifically the area—

(1) beginning at a point N691263.78, E1181259.26;

(2) running N 35°01'50.75" W about 955.59 feet to a point N692046.26, E1180710.74;

(3) running N 54°58'06.78" E about 100.00 feet to a point N692103.66, E1180792.62;

(4) running S 35°01'50.75" E about 989.8 feet to a point N691293.17, E1181360.78; and

(5) running S 73°51'15.45" W about 105.69 feet to the point described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 319. WASHINGTON HARBOR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the project for navigation, Washington Harbor, District of Columbia, authorized by the Act of August 30, 1935 (chapter 831, 49 Stat. 1031), is modified to reduce, in part, the authorized dimensions of the project, such that the remaining authorized dimensions are as follows:

(1) A 200 foot wide, 15 foot deep channel with a center line beginning at a point East 1,317,064.30 and North 440,373.32, thence to a point East 1,316,474.30 and North 440,028.31,

thence to a point East 1,315,584.30 and North 439,388.30, thence to a point East 1,315,259.31 and North 438,908.30.

(2) A transition area 200 foot wide to 300 foot wide, 15 foot deep, with a center line beginning at a point East 1,315,259.31 and North 438,908.30 to a point East 1,315,044.31 and North 438,748.30.

(3) A 300 foot wide, 15 foot deep channel with a centerline beginning a point East 1,315,044.31 and North 438,748.30, thence to a point East 1,314,105.31 and North 438,124.79, thence to a point East 1,311,973.30 and North 438,807.78, thence to a point East 1,311,369.73 and North 438,577.42, thence to a point East 1,311,015.73 and North 438,197.57, thence to a point East 1,309,713.47 and North 435,678.91.

(4) A transition area 300 foot wide to 400 foot wide, 15 foot deep to 24 foot deep, with a center line beginning at a point East 1,309,713.47 and North 435,678.91 to a point East 1,307,709.33 and North 434,488.25.

(5) A 400 foot wide, 24 foot deep channel with a centerline beginning at a point East 1,307,709.33 and North 434,488.25, thence to a point East 1,307,459.33 and North 434,173.25, thence to a point East 1,306,476.82 and North 1,306,476.82, thence to a point East 1,306,209.79 and North 431,460.21, thence to a point at the end of the channel near Hains Point East 1,305,997.63 and North 429,978.31.

SEC. 320. BIG CYPRESS SEMINOLE INDIAN RESERVATION WATER CONSERVATION PLAN, FLORIDA.

The project for ecosystem restoration, Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservation Water Conservation Plan, Florida, authorized pursuant to section 528 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3767), is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 321. CENTRAL EVERGLADES, FLORIDA.

The project for ecosystem restoration, Central Everglades, authorized by section 1401(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1713), is modified to include the project for ecosystem restoration, Central and Southern Florida, Everglades Agricultural Area, authorized by section 1308 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3819), and to authorize the Secretary to carry out the project as so combined.

SEC. 322. MIAMI RIVER, FLORIDA.

The portion of the project for navigation, Miami River, Florida, authorized by the Act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 925; 59 Stat. 16; 74 Stat. 481; 100 Stat. 4257), beginning at the existing railroad bascule bridge and extending approximately 1,000 linear feet upstream to an existing salinity barrier and flood control structure, is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 323. JULIAN KEEN, JR. LOCK AND DAM, MOORE HAVEN, FLORIDA.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—The Moore Haven Lock and Dam, Moore Haven, Florida, authorized pursuant to the Act of August 30, 1935 (chapter 831, 49 Stat. 1032), shall hereafter be known and designated as the “Julian Keen, Jr. Lock and Dam”.

(b) **REFERENCES.**—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Lock and Dam referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Julian Keen, Jr. Lock and Dam”.

SEC. 324. TAYLOR CREEK RESERVOIR AND LEVEE L-73 (SECTION 1), UPPER ST. JOHNS RIVER BASIN, FLORIDA.

The portions of the project for flood control and other purposes, Central and Southern Florida, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1176), consisting of the Taylor Creek Reservoir and Levee L-73, Section 1, within the Upper St. Johns River Basin, Florida, are no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 325. CALCASIEU RIVER AND PASS, LOUISIANA.

Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on plans to modify the Calcasieu River and Pass Dredged Material Management Plan and Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (December 16, 2010 DMMP/SEIS) to allow for the expansion of Dredged Material Placement Facilities (DMPFs) 17, 19, 22, D, and E to the lakeside foreshore rock boundaries during planned rehabilitation of these facilities.

SEC. 326. SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECT; ABIQUIU DAM, NEW MEXICO.

(a) ABIQUIU RESERVOIR.—Section 5(b) of Public Law 97-140 (43 U.S.C. 620a note) is amended by striking “a total of two hundred thousand acre-feet of”.

(b) WATER STORAGE AT ABIQUIU DAM, NEW MEXICO.—Section 1 of Public Law 100-522 (43 U.S.C. 620a note) is amended—

(1) by striking “200,000 acre-feet of”;

(2) by inserting “and San Juan-Chama project” after “Rio Grande system”; and

(3) by striking “, in lieu of the water storage authorized by section 5 of Public Law 97-140, to the extent that contracting entities under section 5 of Public Law 97-140 no longer require such storage”.

(c) WATER STORAGE.—The Secretary shall—

(1) store up to elevation 6230.00 NGVD29 at Abiquiu Dam, New Mexico, to the extent that the necessary real property interests have been acquired by any entity requesting such storage; and

(2) amend the March 20, 1986, contract between the United States of America and the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (assigned by the City of Albuquerque, New Mexico to the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority) for water storage space in Abiquiu Reservoir to allow for storage by the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority of San Juan-Chama project water or native Rio Grande system water up to elevation 6230.00 NGVD29.

(d) STORAGE AGREEMENTS WITH USERS OTHER THAN THE ALBUQUERQUE BERNALILLO COUNTY WATER UTILITY AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall—

(1) retain or enter into new agreements with entities for a proportionate allocation of 29,100 acre-feet of storage space pursuant to section 5 of Public Law 97-140; and

(2) amend or enter into new storage agreements for storage of San Juan-Chama project water or native Rio Grande system water up to the space allocated for each entity's proportionate share of San Juan-Chama water.

(e) OPERATIONS DOCUMENTS.—The Secretary shall amend or revise any existing operations documents, including the Water Control Manual or operations plan for Abiquiu Reservoir, as necessary to meet the requirements of this section.

(f) LIMITATIONS.—In carrying out this section, the following limitations shall apply:

(1) The storage of native Rio Grande system water shall be subject to the provisions of the Rio Grande Compact and the resolutions of the Rio Grande Compact Commission.

(2) The storage of native Rio Grande system water shall only be authorized to the extent that the necessary water ownership and storage rights have been acquired by the entity requesting such storage.

(3) The storage of native Rio Grande system water or San-Juan Chama project water shall not interfere with the authorized purposes of the Abiquiu Dam and Reservoir project.

(4) Each user of storage space, regardless of source of water, shall pay for any increase in costs attributable to storage of that user's water.

SEC. 327. PAWCATUCK RIVER, LITTLE NARRAGANSETT BAY AND WATCH HILL COVE, RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, that portion of the project for navigation, Pawcatuck River, Little Narragansett Bay and Watch Hill Cove, Rhode Island and Connecticut, authorized by section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1945 (chapter 19, 59 Stat. 13), consisting of a 10-foot deep, 16-acre anchorage area in Watch Hill Cove is no longer authorized.

SEC. 328. HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS.

Section 575 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3789) is repealed.

SEC. 329. CAP SANTE WATERWAY, WASHINGTON.

Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the project for navigation, Cap Sante Waterway and Navigation Channel, Skagit County, Washington, authorized by the Act of March 2, 1919 (chapter 95, 40 Stat. 1285), is modified to deauthorize the portion of the project consisting of an approximately 334,434 foot area of the Federal channel within Anacortes Harbor inside and directly adjacent to the Federal breakwater and training wall structure, starting at a point with coordinates N557015.552, E1210819.619, thence running S88 13°2.06'E approximately 200 feet to a point with coordinates N557009.330, E1211019.522, thence running S01 46°58.08'W approximately 578 feet to a point with coordinates N556431.405, E1211001.534, thence running S49 49°50.23'W approximately 69 feet to a point with coordinates N556387.076, E1210949.002, thence running S51 53°0.25'E approximately 35 feet to a point with coordinates N556365.662, E1210976.316, thence running S49 38°58.48'W approximately 112 feet to a point with coordinates N556292.989, E1210890.775, thence running N88 13°1.87'W approximately 109 feet to a point with coordinates N556296.367, E1210782.226, thence running S46 46°58.97'W approximately 141 feet to a point with coordinates N556199.527, E1210679.164, thence running N88 13°1.77'W approximately 700 feet to a point with coordinates N556221.305, E1209979.502, thence running N01 46°58.08'E approximately 250 feet to a point with coordinates N556471.184, E1209987.280, thence running S88 13°1.77'E approximately 815 feet to a point with coordinates N556445.828, E1210801.886, thence running N01 46°58.08'E approximately 570 feet to the point of origin.

SEC. 330. REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT.

The Secretary shall expedite the activities required to be carried out under section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2326) regarding the use of improvement dredging of the Portsmouth Federal navigation project in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as a source of clean beach fill material to reinforce the stone revetment at Nantasket Beach, Hull, Massachusetts.

SEC. 331. ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR CRITICAL PROJECTS.

(a) CONSISTENCY WITH REPORTS.—Congress finds that the project modifications described in this section are in accordance with the reports submitted to Congress by the Secretary under section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d), titled “Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development”, or have otherwise been reviewed by Congress.

(b) MODIFICATIONS.—

(1) SACRAMENTO AREA, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(23) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat.

336; 117 Stat. 1840) is amended to read as follows:

“(23) SACRAMENTO AREA, CALIFORNIA.—\$45,000,000 for regional water conservation, recycling, reliability, and resiliency projects in Placer, El Dorado, and Sacramento Counties and the San Juan Suburban Water District, California.”.

(2) SOUTH PERRIS, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(52) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 114 Stat. 2763A-220) is amended by striking “\$25,000,000” and inserting “\$50,000,000”.

(3) MADISON AND ST. CLAIR COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(55) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 114 Stat. 2763A-221) is amended by striking “\$10,000,000” and inserting “\$45,000,000”.

(4) SOUTHERN AND EASTERN KENTUCKY.—Section 531 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3773; 113 Stat. 348; 117 Stat. 142; 121 Stat. 1226) is amended—

(A) in subsection (g), by inserting “Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Lincoln,” after “Lee,”; and

(B) in subsection (h), by striking “\$40,000,000” and inserting “\$80,000,000”.

(5) DESOTO COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(30) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 114 Stat. 2763A-220; 119 Stat. 282; 119 Stat. 2257; 122 Stat. 1623) is amended by striking “\$75,000,000” and inserting “\$130,000,000”.

(6) JACKSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(e)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 110 Stat. 3757; 113 Stat. 1494; 121 Stat. 1258) is amended by striking “\$32,500,000” and inserting “\$57,500,000”.

(7) ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.—Section 219(f)(32) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 337; 121 Stat. 1233) is amended by striking “\$35,000,000” and inserting “\$70,000,000”.

(8) MIDWEST CITY, OKLAHOMA.—Section 219(f)(231) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 121 Stat. 1266) is amended by striking “\$2,000,000” and inserting “\$5,000,000”.

(9) SOUTH CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.—Section 313 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4845; 109 Stat. 407; 110 Stat. 3723; 113 Stat. 310; 117 Stat. 142; 121 Stat. 1146) is amended—

(A) in subsection (g)(1), by striking “\$200,000,000” and inserting “\$400,000,000”; and

(B) in subsection (h)(2), by inserting “Beaver, Jefferson,” after “Washington,”.

(10) LAKES MARION AND MOULTRIE, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Section 219(f)(25) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 114 Stat. 2763A-220; 117 Stat. 1838; 130 Stat. 1677; 132 Stat. 3818) is amended by striking “\$89,550,000” and inserting “\$110,000,000”.

(11) EL PASO COUNTY, TEXAS.—Section 219(f)(269) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 121 Stat. 1268) is amended by striking “\$25,000,000” and inserting “\$75,000,000”.

(12) WESTERN RURAL WATER.—Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 383; 117 Stat. 139; 117 Stat. 142; 117 Stat. 1836; 118 Stat. 440; 121 Stat. 1219; 123 Stat. 2851; 128 Stat. 1316; 130 Stat. 1681) is amended—

(A) by striking the section heading and inserting “WESTERN RURAL WATER.”;

(B) in subsection (b), by inserting “Arizona,” before “rural Idaho.”;

(C) in subsection (c), by inserting “Arizona,” before “Idaho”; and

(D) in subsection (i), by striking “for the period beginning with fiscal year 2001, \$435,000,000, to remain available until expended.” and inserting the following: “, to remain available until expended—

“(1) for the period beginning with fiscal year 2001, \$435,000,000 for Idaho, Montana, rural Nevada, New Mexico, rural Utah, and Wyoming; and

“(2) \$150,000,000 for Arizona.”.

(13) CENTRAL WEST VIRGINIA.—Section 571(h) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 371; 121 Stat. 1257) is amended by striking “\$20,000,000” and inserting “\$40,000,000”.

(14) SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.—Section 340(g) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4856; 110 Stat. 3727; 113 Stat. 320) is amended by striking “\$40,000,000” and inserting “\$120,000,000”.

(c) LOWELL CREEK TUNNEL, SEWARD, ALASKA.—Section 5032(a)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-114, 121 Stat. 1205) is amended by striking “15” and inserting “20”.

SEC. 332. PROJECT MODIFICATION AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) WATER SUPPLY.—The following project modifications for water supply, as identified in the report entitled “Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development” dated February 2019, and submitted to Congress on June 3, 2019, pursuant to section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) or otherwise reviewed by Congress, are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the recommendations, included in such report pursuant to section 301(c) of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b(c)):

(1) The project modification for the State of Missouri, Clarence Cannon Dam and Mark Twain Lake Project Salt River, Missouri.

(2) The project modification for the City of Plattsburg, Smithville Lake, Missouri.

(3) The project modification for the City of Smithville, Smithville Lake, Missouri.

(b) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT.—The following project modifications for flood risk management, as identified in a report entitled “Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development”, and submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) or otherwise reviewed by Congress, are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary:

(1) Modification of the project for flood risk management, lower Mississippi River, authorized by the Act of May 15, 1928 (chapter 569, 45 Stat. 534), to incorporate the Wolf River Backwater and Nonconnah Creek levee systems into the project, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1575; 50 Stat. 881), subject to the determination of the Secretary that such systems meet all requirements applicable to such project.

(2) Modification of the project for flood risk management, Red River below Denison Dam, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (chapter 795, 52 Stat. 1219), to incorporate the Cherokee Park Levee into the project, subject to the determination of the Secretary that such levee meets all requirements applicable to such project.

SEC. 333. APPLICATION OF CREDIT.

Section 7007(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1277; 128 Stat. 1226) is amended by inserting “, or may be applied to reduce the amounts required to be paid by the non-Federal interest under the terms of the deferred payment agreements entered into between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest for the projects authorized by section 7012(a)(1)” before the period at the end.

SEC. 334. PROJECT REAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) MUDDY RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.—The separable elements for ecosystem restora-

tion of the project for flood damage reduction and environmental restoration, Muddy River, Brookline and Boston, Massachusetts, authorized by section 522 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2656), and deauthorized pursuant to section 6001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1345), are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary, subject to subsection (b).

(2) EAST CHESTER CREEK, NEW YORK.—Notwithstanding section 1001 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 579a), the project for navigation, East Chester Creek, New York, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 164; 100 Stat. 4181), and deauthorized pursuant to section 1001 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 579(a)), is authorized to be carried out by the Secretary, subject to subsection (b).

(3) CHRISTIANSTED HARBOR, UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS.—Notwithstanding section 1002 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4221), the portion of the project for navigation, Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 167), and deauthorized under section 1002 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4221), is authorized to be carried out by the Secretary, subject to subsection (b).

(4) CHARLOTTE HARBOR, UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS.—Notwithstanding section 1002 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4221), the portion of the project for navigation, Charlotte Amalie (St. Thomas) Harbor, St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, authorized by the Act of August 26, 1937 (chapter 832, 50 Stat. 850), and deauthorized under section 1002 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4221), is authorized to be carried out by the Secretary, subject to subsection (b).

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall complete and submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a post-authorization change report (as such term is defined in section 1132(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2282e(d)) prior to carrying out a project identified in subsection (a).

SEC. 335. CONVEYANCES.

(a) GENERALLY APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.—

(1) SURVEY TO OBTAIN LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—The exact acreage and the legal description of any real property to be conveyed under this section shall be determined by a survey that is satisfactory to the Secretary.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF PROPERTY SCREENING PROVISIONS.—Section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to any conveyance under this section.

(3) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs, including real estate transaction and environmental documentation costs, associated with the conveyance.

(4) LIABILITY.—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall hold the United States harmless from any liability with respect to activities carried out, on or after the date of the conveyance, on the real property conveyed. The United States shall remain responsible for any liability with respect to activities carried out, before such date, on the real property conveyed.

(5) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require that any conveyance under this section be subject to such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(b) EUFAULA, ALABAMA.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall convey to the City of Eufaula, Alabama, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in the Department of the Army Lease No. DACW01-2-17-0747, containing 56.76 acres, more or less, and being a part of Tracts L-1268 (26.12 acres), L-1273 (13.71 acres), L-1278 (6.75 acres), and L1279 (10.36 acres) of the Walter F. George Lock and Dam and Lake project.

(2) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(3) CONSIDERATION.—The City of Eufaula, Alabama, shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property conveyed under this subsection, as determined by the Secretary.

(c) MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall convey to the City of Montgomery, Alabama, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed is the 62.38 acres of land and water under the primary jurisdiction of the Secretary in the R.E. “Bob” Woodruff Project Area that is covered by lease number DACW01-1-05-0037, including the parcels and structure known as “Powder Magazine”.

(3) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States, to include retaining the right to inundate with water any land transferred under this subsection.

(4) CONSIDERATION.—The City of Montgomery, Alabama, shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property conveyed under this subsection, as determined by the Secretary.

(d) OHIO RIVER LOCK AND DAM NUMBER 52, MASSAC COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall convey to the Massac-Metropolis Port District, Illinois, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to any real property located north of the south bank of the Ohio River in Massac County, Illinois, that is associated with the Ohio River Lock and Dam 52.

(2) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(3) CONSIDERATION.—The Massac-Metropolis Port District, Illinois, shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is not less than fair market value of the property conveyed under this subsection, as determined by the Secretary.

(e) CLINTON, MISSOURI.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall convey to the City of Clinton, Missouri, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in paragraph (2).

(4) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed is a tract of land situated in the S ½ of Section 12 and the N ½ of Section 13, Township 41 North, Range 26 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Henry County, Missouri, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the north line of said S ½ of Section 12 and the easterly right-of-way of State Highway No. 13; thence easterly along the north line of said S ½ to the northeast corner of the W ½ NW ¼ NE ¼ SW ¼ of said Section

12; thence southerly along the east line of said W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ to the southeast corner thereof; thence easterly along the north line of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Section 12 to the southwest corner of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Section 12; thence in a northeasterly direction to the northeast corner of said W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; thence easterly along the north line of said S $\frac{1}{2}$ to the westerly right-of-way of the County Road; thence in a southeasterly and southerly direction along the westerly right-of-way of said County Road approximately 2500 feet to the center of Deer Creek; thence in a southwesterly direction along the center of said Deer Creek, approximately 3900 feet to the south line of said N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 13; thence westerly along the south line of said N $\frac{1}{2}$ to the easterly right-of-way line of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad; thence in a northwesterly direction along the easterly right-of-way of said railroad to the easterly right-of-way of said State Highway No. 13; thence in a northeasterly direction along the easterly right-of-way of said State Highway No. 13 to the point of the beginning; and including a roadway easement for ingress and egress, described as a strip of land 80 feet in width, lying 40 feet on each side of the following described line, the initial extremities of the following described strip being extended or reduced as required to exactly adjoin the boundary lines which they meet, situated in the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 12, Township 41 North Range 26 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Henry County, Missouri, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the center of said Section 12, thence S1°24'56"W, 1265.52 feet to a point, thence N88°29'02"W, 483.97 feet to the point of beginning of the strip of land herein described; thence in a northeasterly direction along a curve to the right, said curve having an initial tangent bearing of N3°44'41"E, a radius of 238.73 feet and an interior angle of 61°29'26", an arc distance of 256.21 feet to a point; thence N65°14'07"E 218.58 feet to a point; thence in a northeasterly direction along a curve to the left, having a radius of 674.07 feet and an interior angle of 36°00'01", an arc distance of 423.53 feet to a point; thence N29°14'07"E, 417.87 feet to a point; thence northeasterly along a curve to the right, having a radius of 818.51 feet and an interior angle of 14°30'01", an arc distance of 207.15 feet to a point; thence N43°44'07"E, 57.00 feet to the southerly right-of-way line of a county road, containing 2,948 acres, more or less; Excluding therefrom a tract of land situated in the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of said Section 12, said Township and Range, described as commencing at the center of said Section 12; thence S1°24'56"W, 1265.52 feet to the point of beginning of the tract of land herein described; thence N88°29'02"W, 1122.50 feet; thence S1°43'26"W, 872.62 feet; thence S88°29'02"E, 1337.36 feet; thence N1°43'26"E, 872.62 feet; thence N88°29'02"W, 214.86 feet to the point of beginning, containing 26.79 acres, more or less. The above described tract contains, in the aggregate, 177.69 acres, more or less.

(2) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(3) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the property conveyed under this subsection is not being used for a public purpose, all right, title, and interest in and to the property shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(f) CITY OF CLINTON, OLD ORCHARD ADDITION, MISSOURI.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall convey to the City of Clinton, Missouri, all right, title, and interest of the

United States in and to the real property described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed is Lot 28 in Old Orchard Addition, a subdivision of the City of Clinton, Henry County, Missouri, containing 0.36 acres, more or less, including any improvements thereon.

(3) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States, including such reservations, terms, and conditions as the Secretary determines necessary to allow the United States to operate and maintain the Harry S. Truman Reservoir Project.

(4) CONSIDERATION.—The City of Clinton, Missouri, shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property conveyed under this subsection, as determined by the Secretary.

(g) TRI-COUNTY LEVEE DISTRICT, MISSOURI.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall convey to the Tri-County Levee District, Missouri, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed is the part of Sections 1 and 12 Township 45 North Range 6 West of the 5th P.M. in Montgomery County, Missouri, described as follows: A tract of land being 60' wide and lying South and East of and adjoining the centerline of the existing levee and being described as follows: Commencing at the NW corner of Section 12, thence S 87° 52' 35" E 587.4', thence S 01° 29' 25" W 453.68' to the point of the beginning; said point being in the center of the levee, thence with the centerline of the levee N 77° 01' 30" E 164.92', thence N 74° 26' 55" E 250.0', thence N 72° 27' 55" E 270.0', thence N 69° 06' 10" E 300.0', thence N 66° 42' 15" E 500.0', thence N 64° 14' 30" E 270.0', thence N 61° 09' 10" E 800.0', thence N 60° 58' 15" E 1724.45', thence leaving the centerline S 01° 10' 35" W 69.43', thence parallel with the above described centerline S 60° 58' 15" W 1689.62', thence S 61° 09' 10" W 801.71', thence S 64° 14' 30" W 272.91', thence S 66° 42' 15" W 502.55', thence S 69° 06' 10" W 303.02', thence S 72° 27' 55" W 272.8', thence S 74° 26' 55" W 252.39', thence S 77° 01' 30" W 181.75', thence leaving the South side of the levee N 01° 26' 25" E 61.96' to the point of beginning and containing 5.89 acres more or less.

(3) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) CONSIDERATION.—The Tri-County Levee District, Missouri, shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property conveyed under this subsection, as determined by the Secretary.

(h) JUDGE JOSEPH BARKER, JR., HOUSE, OHIO.—

(1) NON-FEDERAL ENTITY.—In this subsection, the term "non-Federal entity" means the Friends of Joseph Barker, Jr., House, a nonprofit organization in the State of Ohio.

(2) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (6), the Secretary shall convey to the non-Federal entity, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property described in paragraph (3)(A).

(B) EASEMENT.—Upon conveyance of the property under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall provide to the non-Federal entity, without consideration, an easement over the property described in paragraph (3)(B) for

access to the conveyed property for as long as the non-Federal entity is in legal possession of the conveyed property.

(3) DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The property referred to in paragraph (2)(A) is the following (as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act):

(i) JUDGE JOSEPH BARKER, JR., HOUSE.—The tract of land situated in the State of Ohio, Washington County, on the Ohio River, and being particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point located on the southern right-of-way line of Ohio Route 7, a new corner to the land now or formerly owned by the United States of America; thence, leaving the right-of-way of said Route 7 and severing the land of said United States of America parallel to and approximately 10 feet easterly of the toe of the existing dredge disposal berm, southeasterly approximately 326 feet to a point prior to the current Corps of Engineers access to the dredging spoil area; thence, northeasterly approximately 480 feet paralleling the top of the slope to the riverbank side of the house and approximately 25 feet northerly therefrom; thence, northwest approximately 302 feet to a point in the southern right-of-way of Ohio Route 7; thence with the right-of-way of said Route 7, southwesterly approximately 485 feet to the point of beginning, containing approximately 3.51 acres.

(ii) ROAD TRACT.—The tract of land situated in the State of Ohio, Washington County, on the Ohio River, and being particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point located on the southern right-of-way line of Ohio Route 7, a new corner to the land now or formerly owned by the United States of America; thence, leaving the right-of-way of said Route 7 and severing the land of said United States of America and with the House Parcel southeasterly 25 feet; thence, northeast, running parallel to said Route 7 right-of-way, approximately 994 feet to a point of deflection; thence northeasterly 368 feet to a point beyond the existing fence corner; thence, east 140 feet to the edge of the existing Willow Island access road; thence with said access road, northwesterly approximately 62 feet to a point in the southern right-of-way of Ohio Route 7; thence with the right-of-way of said Route 7, southwesterly approximately 1,491 feet to the point of beginning, containing approximately 1 acre.

(B) EASEMENT.—The property referred to in paragraph (2)(B) is the following: The tract of land situated in the State of Ohio, Washington County, on the Ohio River, and being particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point at the intersection of the southern right-of-way of Ohio Route 7 and the northeast side of the existing Willow Island access road, a new corner to the land now or formerly owned by the United States of America; thence, southwest, running with said Route 7 right-of-way, approximately 30 feet to a point on the southwest side of the existing access road, and corner to the road tract; thence with said access road and the line of the road parcel, southeasterly approximately 62 feet to a point; thence leaving the road parcel and crossing the existing access road northeasterly approximately 30 feet to a point located on the northeast side of the existing access road; thence, northwesterly approximately 62 feet, to the point of beginning, containing approximately 0.04 acre.

(4) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(5) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the property conveyed under this

subsection is not being used by the non-Federal entity for a public purpose, all right, title, and interest in and to the property shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(6) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IMPROVEMENTS.—The Secretary shall make such improvements and alterations to the property described in paragraph (3)(A)(i) as the Secretary, in consultation with the non-Federal entity and relevant stakeholders, determines to be appropriate to facilitate conveyance of the property and provision of the easement under this subsection, subject to the condition that the total cost of those improvements and alterations undertaken by the Secretary shall be not more than \$120,000.

(B) ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT.—Before making a conveyance under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall—

(i) conduct, with respect to the property to be conveyed, an assessment of the environmental condition of the property, including an investigation of any potential hazardous, toxic, or radioactive waste present on such property; and

(ii) submit to the non-Federal entity a report describing the results of such assessment.

(C) REFUSAL BY NON-FEDERAL ENTITY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Upon review by the non-Federal entity of the report under subparagraph (B), the non-Federal entity may elect to refuse the conveyance under this subsection.

(ii) ELECTION.—An election under clause (i)—

(I) shall be at the sole discretion of the non-Federal entity; and

(II) shall be made by the non-Federal entity by not later than the date that is 30 days after the date of submission of the report under subparagraph (B)(ii).

(D) DREDGED MATERIAL PLACEMENT ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall—

(i) notify and coordinate with the non-Federal entity and relevant stakeholders before carrying out any dredged material placement activities associated with the property described in paragraph (3)(A) after the date on which such property is conveyed under this subsection; and

(ii) in carrying out a dredged material placement activity under clause (i), act in accordance with Engineer Manual EM 1110-2-5025 (or a subsequent version of that manual).

(7) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.—The Secretary may reserve and retain from any conveyance under this subsection a right-of-way or any other right that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the operation and maintenance of the authorized Federal channel along the Ohio River.

(8) TREATMENT.—Conveyance to the non-Federal entity under this subsection of property described in paragraph (3)(A)(i) shall satisfy all obligations of the Secretary with respect to such property under—

(A) section 306101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) section 306108 of title 54, United States Code, with respect to the effects on the property of dredged material placement activities carried out by the Secretary after the date of the conveyances.

(9) INAPPLICABILITY.—Subtitle I of title 40, and chapter 4 of title 41, United States Code shall not apply to any conveyance or easement provided under this subsection.

(i) LEABURG FISH HATCHERY, LANE COUNTY, OREGON.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—Subject to the provisions of this subsection, the Secretary shall convey, without consideration, to the State of Oregon, acting through the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, all

right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property comprising the Leaburg Fish Hatchery, consisting of approximately 21.55 acres, identified as tracts Q-1500, Q-1501E, and 300E-1 and described in Department of the Army Lease No. DACW57-1-18-0009, together with any improvements on the property.

(2) WATER RIGHTS.—The Secretary may transfer to the State of Oregon, acting through the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, any water rights held by the United States that are appurtenant to the property conveyed under this subsection.

(3) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States, including a condition that all of the property conveyed under this subsection be used and maintained by the State of Oregon for the purpose of operating a fish hatchery in perpetuity.

(4) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the property conveyed under this subsection is not being used or maintained by the State of Oregon for the purpose of operating a fish hatchery in perpetuity, all or any portion of the property, including any water rights transferred under this subsection, shall, at the option of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(5) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—If the State of Oregon does not accept the conveyance under this subsection, the Secretary may dispose of the property, including appurtenant water rights, under subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code.

(j) WILLAMETTE FALLS LOCKS, WILLAMETTE RIVER, OREGON.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) REAL ESTATE APPENDIX.—The term “real estate appendix” means Appendix A of the document published by the District Commander of the Portland District of the Corps of Engineers, titled “Willamette Falls Locks Willamette River Oregon Section 216 Disposition Study with Integrated Environmental Assessment”.

(B) RECEIVING ENTITY.—The term “receiving entity” means an entity identified by the State of Oregon, in consultation with the Willamette Falls Locks Commission, to receive the conveyance under paragraph (2).

(C) WILLAMETTE FALLS LOCKS PROJECT.—The term “Willamette Falls Locks project” means the project for navigation, Willamette Falls Locks, Willamette River, Oregon, authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 664, chapter 382).

(D) WILLAMETTE FALLS LOCKS REPORT.—The term “Willamette Falls Locks report” means the memorandum of the Director of Civil Works with the subject “Willamette Falls Locks (WFL), Willamette River Oregon Section 216 Disposition Study with Integrated Environmental Assessment (Study)”, dated July 11, 2019.

(2) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary is authorized to convey to the receiving entity, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to any land in which the Federal Government has a property interest for the Willamette Falls Locks project, together with any improvements on the land, subject to the requirements of this subsection and in accordance with the Willamette Falls Locks report.

(3) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) SUBJECT TO EXISTING EASEMENTS AND OTHER INTERESTS.—The conveyance of property under paragraph (2) shall be subject to all existing deed reservations, easements,

rights-of-way, and leases that are in effect as of the date of the conveyance.

(5) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the property conveyed under this subsection cease to be held in public ownership, all right, title, and interest in and to the property shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(6) REQUIREMENTS BEFORE CONVEYANCE.—

(A) PERPETUAL ROAD EASEMENT.—Before making the conveyance under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall acquire a perpetual road easement from an adjacent property owner for use of an access road, which easement shall convey with the property conveyed under such paragraph.

(B) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—Before making the conveyance under paragraph (2), in accordance with the real estate appendix, the Secretary shall complete a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

(C) HISTORIC PRESERVATION.—The Secretary may enter into a memorandum of agreement with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation that identifies actions the Secretary shall take before making the conveyance under paragraph (2).

(D) REPAIRS.—Before making the conveyance under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall carry out repairs to address primary seismic and safety risks in accordance with the recommendations approved in the Willamette Falls Locks report.

(7) DEAUTHORIZATION.—Beginning on the date on which the Secretary makes the conveyance under paragraph (2), the Willamette Falls Locks project is no longer authorized.

SEC. 336. REPEALS.

(a) Section 710 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2264) is repealed.

(b) Section 1001 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 579a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2); and

(2) by striking subsection (c).

(c) Section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (c), the Secretary” and inserting “The Secretary”;

(B) by striking “subsections (a) and (c)” each place it appears and inserting “subsection (a)”; and

(C) by striking paragraph (4); and

(2) by striking subsection (c) and redesignating subsections (d) through (g) as subsections (c) through (f), respectively.

(d) Section 6003 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 579c), and the item relating to such section in the table of contents, are repealed.

(e) Section 1301 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 579d), and the item relating to such section in the table of contents, are repealed.

(f) Section 1302 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 579c-1), and the item relating to such section in the table of contents, are repealed.

(g) Section 1301 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 579d-1), and the item relating to such section in the table of contents, are repealed.

(h) Section 1302 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 579c-2), and the item relating to such section in the table of contents, are repealed.

**TITLE IV—WATER RESOURCES
INFRASTRUCTURE**

SEC. 401. PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS.

The following projects for water resources development and conservation and other pur-

poses, as identified in the reports titled “Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development” submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) or otherwise reviewed by Con-

gress, are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the plans, and subject to the conditions, described in the respective reports or decision documents designated in this section:

(1) NAVIGATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. AK	Port of Nome Modifications	May 29, 2020	Federal: \$368,173,000 Non-Federal: \$122,746,000 Total: \$490,919,000
2. AK	Unalaska (Dutch Harbor) Channels	February 7, 2020	Federal: \$26,202,750 Non-Federal: \$8,734,250 Total: \$34,937,000
3. CT	New Haven Harbor Navigation Improvement Project	May 7, 2020	Federal: \$53,489,000 Non-Federal: \$18,822,000 Total: \$72,311,000
4. NY, NJ	New York and New Jersey Harbor Anchorages	April 23, 2020	Federal: \$18,940,000 Non-Federal: \$6,310,000 Total: \$25,250,000
5. TX	Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Brazos River Floodgates and Colorado River Locks	October 23, 2019	Total: \$409,777,000, to be derived ½ from the general fund of the Treasury and ½ from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.
6. TX	Houston Ship Channel Expansion Channel Improvement Project, Harris, Chambers, and Galveston Counties	April 23, 2020	Federal: \$462,803,000 Non-Federal: \$414,045,000 Total: \$876,848,000
7. TX	Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project, Port Lavaca	November 15, 2019	Federal: \$138,660,000 Non-Federal: \$79,664,000 Total: \$218,324,000

(2) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. AZ	Little Colorado River at Winslow, Navajo County	December 14, 2018	Federal: \$52,462,000 Non-Federal: \$28,249,000 Total: \$80,711,000
2. CA	Westminster, East Garden Grove, California Flood Risk Management	July 9, 2020	Federal: \$314,506,000 Non-Federal: \$910,092,000 Total: \$1,224,598,000
3. CT, NY	Westchester County Streams, Byram River Basin, Fairfield County, Connecticut, and Westchester County, New York	May 7, 2020	Federal: \$14,702,500 Non-Federal: \$14,702,500 Total: \$29,405,000
4. ND	Souris River Basin Flood Risk Management	April 16, 2019	Federal: \$58,041,750 Non-Federal: \$31,253,250 Total: \$89,295,000
5. NJ	Peckman River Basin	April 29, 2020	Federal: \$95,022,000 Non-Federal: \$51,166,000 Total: \$146,188,000
6. NM	Middle Rio Grande Flood Protection, Bernalillo to Belen	March 13, 2020	Federal: \$190,538,000 Non-Federal: \$102,598,000 Total: \$293,136,000
7. OK	Tulsa and West-Tulsa Levee System, Tulsa County	April 23, 2020	Federal: \$86,780,000 Non-Federal: \$46,728,000 Total: \$133,508,000

(3) HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. DE	Delaware Beneficial Use of Dredged Material for the Delaware River	March 6, 2020	Initial Federal: \$53,220,000 Initial Non-Federal: \$28,660,000 Total: \$81,880,000 Renourishment Federal: \$116,380,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: \$116,380,000 Renourishment Total: \$232,760,000
2. NJ	New Jersey Beneficial Use of Dredged Material for the Delaware River	April 8, 2020	Initial Federal: \$80,780,000 Initial Non-Federal: \$43,500,000 Total: \$124,280,000 Renourishment Federal: \$82,140,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: \$82,140,000 Renourishment Total: \$164,280,000
3. NJ	Rahway River Basin, New Jersey Coastal Storm Risk Management	June 9, 2020	Federal: \$46,754,000 Non-Federal: \$25,175,000 Total: \$71,929,000
4. NY	East Rockaway Inlet to Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, Atlantic Coast of New York	August 22, 2019	Initial Federal: \$604,203,000 Initial Non-Federal: \$0 Total: \$604,203,000 Renourishment Federal: \$189,763,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: \$189,763,000 Renourishment Total: \$379,526,000
5. NY	Hashamomuck Cove Coastal Storm Risk Management	December 9, 2019	Initial Federal: \$11,549,000 Initial Non-Federal: \$6,218,000 Total: \$17,767,000 Renourishment Federal: \$23,481,500 Renourishment Non-Federal: \$23,481,500 Renourishment Total: \$46,963,000
6. RI	Pawcatuck River Coastal Storm Risk Management Project	December 19, 2018	Federal: \$37,848,000 Non-Federal: \$20,379,000 Total: \$58,227,000
7. VA	Norfolk Coastal Storm Risk Management	February 5, 2019	Federal: \$909,040,000 Non-Federal: \$489,480,000 Total: \$1,398,520,000

(4) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND ECO-SYSTEM RESTORATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. CO	South Platte River and Tributaries, Adams and Denver Counties	July 29, 2019	Federal: \$334,412,000 Non-Federal: \$200,406,000 Total: \$534,818,000
2. NY	Fire Island Inlet to Montauk Point, New York Reformulation	July 9, 2020	Initial Federal: \$1,541,981,000 Initial Non-Federal: \$0 Total: \$1,541,981,000 Renourishment Federal: \$742,926,500 Renourishment Non-Federal: \$742,926,500 Renourishment Total: \$1,485,853,000

(5) ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. CA	Delta Islands and Levees	December 18, 2018	Federal: \$16,746,395 Non-Federal: \$9,016,736 Total: \$25,763,131
2. CA	Yuba River Ecosystem Restoration	June 20, 2019	Federal: \$65,014,326 Non-Federal: \$35,008,268 Total: \$100,022,594
3. FL	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project, Martin and Palm Beach Counties	April 8, 2020	Federal: \$372,232,000 Non-Federal: \$368,528,000 Total: \$740,760,000

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
4. IL	The Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study - Brandon Road, Will County	May 23, 2019	Federal: \$690,643,200 Non-Federal: \$172,660,800 Total: \$863,304,000
5. IL	South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River, Bubbly Creek, Ecosystem Restoration	July 9, 2020	Federal: \$11,657,000 Non-Federal: \$6,277,000 Total: \$17,934,000
6. MD	Anacostia Watershed Restoration, Prince George's County	December 19, 2018	Federal: \$23,171,000 Non-Federal: \$12,476,000 Total: \$35,647,000
7. MO	St. Louis Riverfront- Meramec River Basin Ecosystem Restoration	November 1, 2019	Federal: \$60,124,000 Non-Federal: \$32,375,000 Total: \$92,499,000
8. NM	Rio Grande, Environmental Management Program, Sandia Pueblo to Isleta Pueblo, New Mexico Ecosystem Restoration	August 5, 2019	Federal: \$16,163,000 Non-Federal: \$8,703,000 Total: \$24,866,000
9. NY, NJ	Hudson-Raritan Estuary Ecosystem Restoration	May 26, 2020	Federal: \$265,320,000 Non-Federal: \$142,864,000 Total: \$408,184,000
10. TX	Jefferson County Ecosystem Restoration	September 12, 2019	Federal: \$37,615,000 Non-Federal: \$20,254,000 Total: \$57,869,000

(6) WATER SUPPLY.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. OR	Willamette River Basin Review Reallocation,	December 18, 2019	Federal: \$0 Non-Federal: \$0 Total: \$0

(7) MODIFICATIONS AND OTHER PROJECTS.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Decision Document	D. Estimated Costs
1. FL	Caloosahatchee River West Basin Storage Reservoir (C-43 WBSR)	July 24, 2020	Federal: \$503,466,500 Non-Federal: \$503,466,500 Total: \$1,006,933,000
2. KY	Kentucky Lock	June 9, 2020	Total: \$1,152,769,000 (to be derived ½ from the general fund of the Treasury and ½ from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund)
3. NC	Carolina Beach Integrated Beach Renourishment	June 16, 2020	Federal: \$24,205,000 Non-Federal: \$24,205,000 Total: \$48,410,000
4. NC	Wrightsville Beach	July 2, 2020	Federal: \$53,788,000 Non-Federal: \$22,329,000 Total: \$76,117,000 Renourishment Federal: \$14,553,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: \$14,553,000 Renourishment Total: \$29,106,000
5. TX	Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Deepening and Widening and Barge Shelves	May 4, 2020	Federal: \$403,000,000 Non-Federal: \$273,010,000 Total: \$676,010,000

SEC. 402. SPECIAL RULES.

(a) GREAT LAKES AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER INTERBASIN PROJECT, BRANDON ROAD, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—The Secretary shall carry out the project for ecosystem restoration, Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin project, Brandon Road, Will County, Illinois, authorized by section 401 of this Act, substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions described in the Report of the

Chief of Engineers, dated May 23, 2019, with the following modifications:

(1) The Federal share of the cost of construction shall be 80 percent.

(2) The Secretary may include the addition or substitution of technologies or measures not described in the report, as the Secretary determines to be advisable.

(b) WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN REVIEW REALLOCATION STUDY.—The Secretary shall

carry out the project for water supply, Willamette River Basin Review Reallocation, Oregon, authorized by section 401 of this Act, substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions described in the Report of the Chief of Engineers, dated December 18, 2019, with the following modifications:

(1) The Secretary shall meet the obligations of the Corps of Engineers under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 by complying

with the June 2019 NMFS Willamette Basin Review Study Biological Opinion Reasonable and Prudent Alternative until such time, if any, as it is modified or replaced, in whole or in part, through the consultation process under section 7(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

(2) The Secretary may reallocate not more than 10 percent of overall storage in the joint conservation pool, as authorized by this Act and without further congressional action, if such reallocation is consistent with the ongoing consultation under section 7(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 related to Willamette Valley System operations.

(3) The Secretary shall ensure that the revised reallocation is not reallocated from a single storage use, does not seriously affect authorized project purposes, and does not otherwise involve major operational changes to the project.

(c) CANO MARTIN PENA, SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.—Section 5127 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1242) is amended by striking “\$150,000,000” and inserting “\$232,430,000”.

SEC. 403. AUTHORIZATION OF PROJECTS BASED ON FEASIBILITY STUDIES PREPARED BY NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to carry out the following projects for water resources development and conservation and other purposes, subject to subsection (b):

(1) FORT PIERCE, ST. LUCIE COUNTY, FLORIDA.—The project for hurricane and storm damage reduction, Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida, as described in the review assessment of the Secretary, titled “Review Assessment of St. Lucie County, Florida Port Pierce Shore Protection Project Section 203 Integrated Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment (June 2018)” and dated July 2018, at a total cost of \$33,107,639, and at an estimated total cost of \$97,958,972 for periodic nourishment over the 50-year life of the project.

(2) BAPTISTE COLLETTE BAYOU, LOUISIANA.—The project for navigation, Baptiste Collette Bayou, Louisiana, as described in the review assessment of the Secretary, titled “Review Assessment of Plaquemines Parish Government’s Section 203 Study Baptiste Collette Bayou Navigation Channel Deepening Project Integrated Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment (January 2017, Amended April 2018)” and dated June 2018, at a total cost of \$44,920,000.

(3) HOUMA NAVIGATION CANAL, LOUISIANA.—The project for navigation, Houma Navigation Canal, Louisiana, as described in the review assessment of the Secretary, titled “Review Assessment of Houma Navigation Canal Deepening Project Section 203 Integrated Feasibility Report and DRAFT Environmental Impact Statement (June 2018)” and dated July 2018, at a total cost of \$253,458,000.

(4) PORT FOURCHON BELLE PASS CHANNEL, LOUISIANA.—The project for navigation, Port Fourchon Belle Pass Channel, Louisiana, as described in the review assessment of the Secretary, titled “Review Assessment of Port Fourchon Belle Pass Channel Deepening Project Section 203 Feasibility Study (January 2019, revised January 2020)” and dated April 2020, at a total cost of \$95,483,000.

(5) WILMINGTON HARBOR, NORTH CAROLINA.—The project for navigation, Wilmington Harbor, North Carolina, as described in the review assessment of the Secretary, titled “Review Assessment of Wilmington Harbor, North Carolina Navigation Improvement Project Integrated Section 203 Study & Environmental Report (February 2020)” and dated May 2020, at a total cost of \$834,093,000.

(6) CHACON CREEK, TEXAS.—The project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and other purposes, Chacon Creek, Texas, as described in the review assessment of the Secretary, titled “Review Assessment of Chacon Creek, Texas Section 203 Integrated Feasibility Report and DRAFT Environmental Assessment (August 2018)” and dated September 2018, at a total cost of \$51,973,000.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary may only carry out a project authorized under subsection (a)—

(1) substantially in accordance with the applicable review assessment for the project submitted by the Secretary under section 203(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as identified in subsection (a) of this section, and subject to such modifications or conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate and identifies in a final assessment that addresses the concerns, recommendations, and conditions identified by the Secretary in the applicable review assessment; and

(2) after the Secretary transmits to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate such final assessment.

(c) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 203(c)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(c)(1)) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “a report” and inserting “an assessment”.

TITLE V—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 501. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

□ 1415

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DEFAZIO. 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 H.R. 7575, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today, we continue the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee tradition by considering the fourth consecutive bipartisan Water Resources Development Act since 2014, a tradition started by my friend and predecessor, Bill Shuster. It is a great tradition, and it is an incredible service to our Nation.

I am proud to be joined by Ranking Member SAM GRAVES, Subcommittee

Chair NAPOLITANO, and Subcommittee Ranking Member BRUCE WESTERMAN in sponsoring the Water Resources Development Act of 2020.

The bill under consideration today was developed in a bipartisan manner with input from both sides of the aisle. The legislation was considered in committee and favorably reported by voice vote.

H.R. 7575 includes projects and policy provisions that impact communities across the Nation. It authorizes construction of 34 projects studied and approved by the chief of engineers since WRDA 2018 was signed into law.

It authorizes 36 new Corps of Engineers feasibility studies and directs the Corps to expedite the completion of 41 ongoing studies, which were submitted to the Corps by local sponsors willing to share the costs of these project studies.

H.R. 7575 continues our work to ensure the full utilization of the harbor maintenance trust fund by unlocking nearly \$10 billion. This is \$10 billion under an initiative started by Ronald Reagan of taxes collected from shippers that are ultimately paid by consumers in the United States. So, for years, we have been taking money under false pretenses and not spending that money on its designated purpose.

This bill will finally rectify that problem. There is ample need to invest that \$10 billion in our ports and harbors around the country.

The legislation also directs the Secretary of the Army to equitably allocate maintenance funds to pay for harbor operation maintenance needs, while addressing the ongoing needs of the Nation’s largest ports, the Great Lakes harbors, its emerging harbors.

This is especially important in communities like my district along Oregon’s southwest coast, where the difference between life and death for those who both recreate or fish commercially is in the conditions of our harbors, jetties, and breakwaters. It is literally life and death in very cold water. So, this is incredibly important.

Before earmarks were banned, I used to get my harbors dredged by earmarking. Since that was banned when the Republicans took over in 2010, I managed in the first WRDA bill in 2014 to get a 10 percent set-aside for small and emerging harbors. That has provided the critical dredging for my district and many, many harbors around the United States of America.

This bill, because we will have a lot more money, will provide actually 20 percent to small and emerging harbors. We have delayed and deferred projects all around the country.

This bill also recognizes the important role that inland waterways play in our Nation and provides a cost-share shift to help in completing construction of much-needed projects. I would give a shout-out to CONOR LAMB from Pennsylvania as being a tireless advocate on that, as well as other Members.

WRDA 2020 also includes specific policies that focus on climate change,

natural infrastructure solutions, and affordability, and provisions that assist minority, Tribal, and rural communities.

The bill recognizes the important role of resiliency in helping communities meet the current and future challenges of changing hydrologic conditions and repetitive and more frequent flooding events. I am glad to include provisions in this bill that will ensure taxpayer dollars are spent on infrastructure that will be resilient and will contribute to the resiliency of communities across the country.

It also ensures that all communities, especially communities with socioeconomic challenges, have a path forward in getting the tools they need for flood protection and ecosystem restoration. H.R. 7575 continues this tradition with a 2-year extension of the process.

We accommodated many, many Member requests from both sides of the aisle in this bill. There are some provisions in this bill, however, that will need further review. This legislation continues in conference.

For example, H.R. 7575 authorizes six projects where the studies were developed by the non-Federal interest under section 203 of WRDA-86.

The committee has received letters of concern about whether these projects have undergone sufficient environmental review, which would include public input of an equivalent level to studies developed by the Corps of Engineers. These are valid questions, and they may require changes to the 203 process as we go to conference with the Senate.

I would like to recognize a few individual members on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for their valuable contributions to this bill: Chairwoman GRACE NAPOLITANO, for her dogged support in addressing the maintenance needs of our largest ports, particularly southern California, and for meeting future water supply needs of arid regions around the Nation, and the dedication of some of the newest members of my committee.

The vice chairwoman of the subcommittee is Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL from Florida, and her dedication to getting provisions to protect and restore the national treasure that is the Everglades was tireless.

I also recognize the work of the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. FLETCHER) for her incredibly strong advocacy for the Port of Houston and their needs, and for the protection and sustainability of the businesses and communities along the Texas Gulf Coast that depend upon that navigable area.

I also recognize the new Member, the gentlewoman from Iowa (Ms. FINKENAUER), for her advocacy in addressing flooding risks of rural and economically disadvantaged communities within the Mississippi River Valley.

As I mentioned before, CONOR LAMB contributed. ANGIE CRAIG, Mr. PAPPAS from New Hampshire, Representative

DELGADO, HARLEY ROUDA, and SHARICE DAVIDS, they were all instrumental in bringing important issues to the committee and contributed to the formation of WRDA 2020.

The Water Resources Development Act is essential to communities throughout the country that depend upon the safe and affordable uses of their ports, harbors, and inland waterways. Our economy, safety, and environment will benefit from passage of WRDA 2020.

I am proud of our work on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, July 24, 2020.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN DEFAZIO: I write to confirm our mutual understanding regarding H.R. 7575, the Water Resources Development Act of 2020. H.R. 7575 contains provisions that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Budget. However, in order to expedite floor consideration of this important legislation, the Committee agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill.

The Committee on the Budget 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. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment to any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation or similar legislation and requests your support if such a request is made.

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,

JOHN A. YARMUTH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COM-
MITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE,
Washington, DC, July 24, 2020.

Hon. JOHN YARMUTH,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. YARMUTH: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7575, the Water Resources Development Act of 2020. I appreciate your decision to waive formal consideration of the bill.

I agree that the Committee on the Budget has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I further agree that by forgoing formal consideration of the bill, the Committee on the Budget is not waiving any jurisdiction over any relevant subject matter. Additionally, I will support the appointment of conferees from the Committee on the Budget should a House-Senate conference be convened on this legislation. Finally, this exchange of letters will be included in the Congressional Record when the bill is considered on the floor.

Thank you again and I look forward to continuing to work collaboratively with the

Committee on the Budget on this important issue.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFAZIO,
Chair.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7575, the Water Resources Development Act of 2020, or WRDA 2020.

Two weeks ago, we advanced this bipartisan legislation out of committee by voice vote. In taking up this bill, as the chairman pointed out, we are maintaining Congress' consideration of WRDA legislation on a 2-year cycle, something that we have done for some time now, since 2014.

We are also demonstrating that when we work in partnership instead of partisanship, we can accomplish great things for the infrastructure and for the American people.

I want to thank all the members of the committee and staff, especially the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, for their hard work and their willingness to work together on this important piece of legislation.

WRDA authorizes 39 critical projects across the country that originate at the local level but provide far-reaching benefits throughout their regions and the national economy.

WRDA is going to strengthen our American competitiveness. It is going to provide greater safeguards and peace of mind to our constituencies and help create jobs. Importantly, this bill supports the Nation's inland waterway networks and flood protection infrastructure.

In my home State of Missouri, we experienced devastating high water in 2019. RECORD flooding along the Missouri River destroyed homes, farms, and businesses in communities like Big Lake and Craig, Missouri, and many of those affected are still recovering to this day.

The threat of flooding remains for many Americans, and this bill authorizes some bold new plans to evaluate flood risk reduction in many of the major river basins.

This is a good first step to providing greater protections for the lives and property of the folks in the Lower Missouri River Basin. My district also borders the Mississippi River, with local communities facing very similar challenges with flood control and navigation.

To address these issues, WRDA provides new authority for the construction of permanent flood control structures in communities that experience repetitive losses as a result of flood events. We simply have to stop rebuilding back to the same inadequate standards in repeatedly flooded communities like mine in north Missouri.

This bill also streamlines the Public Law 84-99 program to ensure critical projects under this program can be done more efficiently and more effectively.

It has been more than a year since floods devastated parts of my district, and I am still getting calls from levee districts and communities on both the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers about issues they are having with this program. Under this bill, some of that is going to be alleviated.

The bill also delays construction and requires further evaluation of interception-rearing complexes, or IRCs. These expensive and unproven projects are supposedly designed to save the pallid sturgeon, but we don't know if they will actually do that. What we do know is that they are disastrous for navigation and disastrous for flood control along the Missouri River.

This bill recognizes the Corps should not build any more IRCs until it is proven that they won't negatively impact navigation and flood protection for many of our towns, farms, and businesses along the river.

Additionally, this legislation provides important new tools and funding set-asides for rural communities. It ensures that major construction and rehabilitation efforts on the inland waterway system are completed more quickly, and it offsets new project authorizations with deauthorizations of old, out-of-date projects to ensure fiscal responsibility.

This is a commonsense, bipartisan bill, and I want to thank Chairman DEFAZIO, Chairwoman NAPOLITANO, and Ranking Member WESTERMAN for their partnership in this bipartisan effort.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support H.R. 7575, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Water Resources Development Act.

This bill, which was artfully and carefully drafted by Chairman DEFAZIO and the chair of the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee, Congresswoman NAPOLITANO, enjoys broad bipartisan support.

In particular, this bill includes provisions that will protect the Great Lakes, which contain 90 percent of North America's fresh surface water.

It includes a specific authorization of the invasive species control system at Brandon Road Lock and Dam. Once completed, Brandon Road will prevent Asian carp and other invasive species from entering the Great Lakes.

The Great Lakes delegation has fought for that authorization for nearly a decade. Since 2010, when Congress authorized the Great Lakes interbasin study, our delegation has worked for a long-term and basin-wide solution to the threat posed by the Asian carp.

Today's authorization is not the end, but it sends a bipartisan and clear message to our Nation that we take the protection of America's greatest \$7 billion recreational, fishery, and freshwater system seriously.

In addition to the bill's commitment to the Brandon Road project, I also

commend the committee and its chair for taking important steps updating requirements for resiliency, embedding beneficial reuse into the Corps' project development process, and investing and rebuilding the Nation's water infrastructure for the 21st century, all of which will create good jobs across this Nation.

Let me applaud Chairman DEFAZIO and the ranking member for their careful work to develop a bipartisan bill. The Water Resources Development Act of 2020 enjoys broad support and will ensure our Nation's continued prosperity.

□ 1430

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), who is on the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Republican leader and our ranking member, Mr. GRAVES from Missouri, for their continued leadership on the consideration of the Water Resource Development Acts, or WRDAs.

Today I rise in strong support of H.R. 7575, WRDA 2020. H.R. 7575 strengthens our Nation's ability to withstand severe weather and flood events. It authorizes the construction of key water infrastructure projects, creates jobs here at home, and directly contributes to our economic growth and competitiveness.

The Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, where I have the honor of serving as ranking member, has jurisdiction over the water resources development missions of the U.S. Corps of Engineers. H.R. 7575 authorizes vital Corps projects for navigation; flood control; shoreline protection; recreation; water supply; environmental protection, restoration, and enhancement; and fish and wildlife management.

This WRDA bill focuses on supporting more resilient infrastructure, increasing rural flood protection, addressing the maintenance backlogs at our Nation's ports and harbors, and prioritizes our Nation's inland waterways.

This bill will help key projects in my home State of Arkansas that will spur economic development and prevent further environmental degradation. It advances the long-stalled MKARNS deepening project, protects the water supply for users of the Ouachita-Black system, and begins the process of preventing bank destabilization of the Sulphur River.

Our committee passed this bill 2 weeks ago by a voice vote, continuing the strong bipartisan support and the WRDA tradition.

H.R. 7575 is fiscally responsible, with new project authorizations fully offset by deauthorizations of projects that are outdated or no longer viable.

Above all, this legislation represents the continued bipartisan commitment

to regular order for consideration of water resources projects. Regularly overseeing the improvement of our Nation's infrastructure is one of Congress' most important responsibilities.

This is a good, commonsense bill, and I want to thank Chair DEFAZIO and especially Chair NAPOLITANO for her leadership on our Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee, and both of them for working across the aisle with us.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the incredible staff work on both sides of the aisle, but, in particular, the Republican staff, which includes Ian Bennitt, Jon Pawlow, and Victor Sarmiento. I also want to recognize Jefferson Deming on my staff for his work.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support H.R. 7575.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I included in the RECORD a letter from Chairman JOHN YARMUTH from the House Committee on the Budget agreeing to waive consideration of H.R. 7575, as amended, as well as my response to Chairman YARMUTH expressing appreciation for his willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I also include in the RECORD several letters of support from organizations and stakeholders in support of H.R. 7575.

JULY 28, 2020.

DEAR MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

The farmers, ranchers, food and beverage manufacturers, processors, package suppliers and agricultural product marketers that comprise our memberships are dedicated to providing the safe, abundant and affordable food, fiber and feed required to ensure our country stays healthy and fed.

Because American agriculture's competitive advantage largely depends upon the quality, reliability, accessibility and cost-effectiveness of the national transportation system, our organizations commend Congress for consistently examining water infrastructure projects every two years and write today to urge your support of H.R. 7575, the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2020.

As you know, agricultural commodities move via truck, rail, barge and ocean-going vessels. Consistent and timely focus on the U.S. inland waterways transportation network is vital to agricultural stakeholders because 20 percent of a farmer's income depends on exports. Inland waterway barge transportation is the least expensive, most efficient and most environmentally friendly mode, and U.S. locks and dams help relieve congestion and wear-and-tear on highways as well as discipline rail rates.

With respect to U.S. port and inland waterways infrastructure, H.R. 7575 includes two notable provisions we wish to highlight. Both Section 101 concerning the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF) and Section 108 pertaining to inland waterways projects would positively affect the ability of our organizations' members to fulfill their role in the agricultural value chain to serve American farmers and domestic and global customers.

As you know, the intent of Section 101 of H.R. 7575 is to "unlock" the more than \$9 billion that's been collected and deposited in the HMTF by those that pay the 0.125 percent ad valorem tax based upon the value of

cargo imports. The inability thus far to access and spend those dollars on much-needed port dredging further has eroded the United States' comparative transportation advantage and contributed to lost export opportunities to the detriment of U.S. economic growth. Our organizations strongly support Section 101, which would provide critical and overdue access to the existing balance in the HMTF so that these funds can be spent on dredging as intended.

In addition, we believe that adjusting the cost-share formula for inland waterway construction and major rehabilitation of navigation projects, as proposed in Section 108 of H.R. 7575, is a prudent policy that would help address a critical problem facing our inland waterways transportation system. As you know, the majority of U.S. locks and dams are operating on borrowed time, having long outlived their 50-year design life. Further, most are not of sufficient capacity to handle modern 1,200-foot barge tows, and others require more maintenance. Each of these factors costs shippers valuable time and resources.

Section 108 amends the cost-share formula for the construction and major rehabilitation of each inland waterways navigation project from the current 50 percent general revenue and 50 percent Inland Waterways Trust Fund (IWTF) funding to 65 percent general revenue and 35 percent IWTF. The policy is a step in the right direction that would expedite completion of such projects and help bring the U.S. inland waterways transportation system into the 21st century. For these reasons, we support making permanent the cost share formula adjustment in H.R. 7575 to provide certainty for these projects, which reduces construction costs.

Our organizations strongly support passage of H.R. 7575 because Section 101 and Section 108 would enhance U.S. agriculture's competitiveness, contribute to the overall efficiency of the U.S. transportation system, and promote overall U.S. economic growth and job creation. We urge you to support and approve this critical infrastructure bill so that negotiations can proceed with the Senate with the goal of enacting a new WRDA law in 2020.

Sincerely,

Agricultural and Food Transporters Conference, Agricultural Retailers Association, Agriculture Transportation Coalition, American Farm Bureau Federation, American Soybean Association, American Sugar Cane League, Corn Refiners Association, Farm Credit Council, Florida Sugar Cane League, Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, National Aquaculture Association, National Association of Wheat Growers, National Cattlemen's Beef Association.

National Corn Growers Association, National Cotton Council, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, National Grain and Feed Association, National Milk Producers Federation, National Oilseed Processors Association, North American Millers' Association, North American Renderers Association, Specialty Soya & Grains Alliance, The Fertilizer Institute, United Fresh Produce Association, USA Rice, Waterways Council, Inc., Western Growers.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF PORT AUTHORITIES,
July 15, 2020.

Hon. PETER DEFazio,
Chairman, House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Washington, DC.

Hon. SAM GRAVES,
Ranking Member, House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Washington, DC.

Re Water Resources Development Act of 2020.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DEFazio AND RANKING MEMBER GRAVES: The American Association

of Port Authorities (AAPA) supports passage of H.R. 7575, the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 through the House of Representatives. On behalf of our 78 United States member ports, AAPA appreciates that this legislation expands the budget cap adjustment to all the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund revenues for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) which would unlock approximately \$10 billion from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund. We are pleased to see that the legislation recognizes the needs of donor ports, emerging harbors and Great Lakes navigation projects and look forward to working with you prior to enactment on these provisions.

The legislation also authorizes new navigation channel improvement studies as well as authorizing projects to proceed to construction. The legislation continues to improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of Corps study efforts and product delivery. These efforts are essential for our Nation's future economic growth as well as providing family supporting jobs.

I thank you for your work on these issues and others related to maritime infrastructure, both included in this bill and otherwise. Our Association looks forward to working with you, your Committee staff, and the rest of Congress on passage of this legislation.

Respectfully,
CHRISTOPHER J. CONNOR,
President and CEO.

THE CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION,
July 28, 2020.

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

Minority Leader KEVIN MCCARTHY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Re H.R. 7575, the Water Resources Development Act of 2020.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of the Associated General Contractors of America (AGC)—the leading association in the construction industry representing more than 27,000 firms, including America's leading general contractors, specialty-contracting firms, service providers, and suppliers—I urge you to vote "yes" on H.R. 7575, the Water Resources Development Act of 2020, which is expected to be considered by the U.S. House of Representatives under the suspension of the rules this week.

H.R. 7575 is an essential step forward as Congress works to continue the biennial process of passing legislation that invests in our nation's water resources infrastructure. The predictability of the biennial passage of water resources development acts is critical for all stakeholders involved in the planning and execution of water resources projects. Through these investments, H.R. 7575 will create jobs, improve the quality of life for all Americans, protect our communities, facilitate waterborne commerce, restore environmentally sensitive areas of the country, and help grow our economy.

AGC appreciates that the bill will help ensure that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Civil Works Program is appropriately responsive to the water resources needs identified by local communities. Specifically, the bill authorizes more than 30 pending Corps Chief's Reports, which will facilitate important water resources projects across the country, authorizes dozens of new feasibility studies, and expedites the completion of many existing feasibility studies. In addition, AGC supports the provisions of H.R. 7575 that ensure funds from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund go towards their intended uses, extend a pilot program that al-

lows non-federal interests to carry out feasibility studies and projects, and modify the cost share of projects funded by the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, among others.

AGC applauds the bipartisan process used to develop H.R. 7575 and is hopeful that the House and U.S. Senate will reach an agreement between their respective legislative proposals this year. Again, AGC urges you to vote "yes" on H.R. 7575 and looks forward to working with the Congress as the legislative process continues.

Sincerely,
JAMES V. CHRISTIANSON,
Vice President, Government Relations.

THE PORT
OF LOS ANGELES,
July 16, 2020.

Hon. PETER DEFazio,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure, Washington, DC.

Hon. GARRET GRAVES,
Ranking Member, Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure, Washington, DC.

Hon. GRACE NAPOLITANO,
Chairwoman, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, Washington, DC.

Hon. BRUCE WESTERMAN,
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DEFazio, CHAIRWOMAN NAPOLITANO, RANKING MEMBER GRAVES, AND RANKING MEMBER WESTERMAN: On behalf of the Port of Los Angeles, I am writing to thank you for your leadership in advancing the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 and to express our strong support for its swift enactment.

Combined, the San Pedro Bay ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach handle more than one third of the nation's containerized imports and exports. In fact, every single Congressional district in the nation is reached by the goods moving through the San Pedro bay, so maintaining the in-water infrastructure at these ports is essential for American competitiveness in the global economy.

In previous communications we noted that historically the San Pedro Bay ports receive a disproportionately low return of Harbor Maintenance Trust (HMT) revenues, and what we do receive cannot be used for vital infrastructure maintenance. We are grateful that you have recognized the importance of equity for donor ports in your legislation and addressed these priorities:

Fair share of HMT funding for donor ports.

Expanded uses for emerging harbors and donor ports.

Extension of the 2106 program for donor and energy transfer ports.

A robust and healthy port industry is vital to our nation's economy. Donor ports, such as the Port of Los Angeles, play a fundamental role in supporting the national freight system and the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund. Full spend of HMT revenues (including the trust fund balance), and fair and equitable allocations, will ensure that this important funding is used to enhance our nation's competitiveness.

Language in the recently passed CARES Act includes "full-spend" to be implemented with either the passage of WRDA reauthorization or in January 2021. This makes addressing donor equity and expanded uses extremely urgent and I am grateful for your work to address these vital issues and am happy to express my strong support for this bi-partisan legislation.

We applaud your efforts to address this vital infrastructure need and hope to work

with you as this bill moves forward to address the unique requirements of our nation's ports.

Sincerely,

EUGENE D. SEROKA,
Executive Director.

[From the National Wildlife Federation,
July 15, 2020]

**WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT
INCLUDES WINS FOR WILDLIFE, COMMUNITIES**

WASHINGTON, DC—The Water Resources Development Act of 2020, which is being marked up by the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, includes numerous provisions to advance ecosystem restoration and strengthen climate resilience. The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee reported out a related bill, America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2020, earlier this year.

"Nature has long been an underutilized tool in the Army Corps' toolbox. This bill takes important steps to remedy this, with a suite of reforms that remove barriers to using healthy rivers, floodplains, wetlands and shorelines to protect communities from hurricanes and floods," said Melissa Samet, senior water resources counsel at the National Wildlife Federation. "The National Wildlife Federation is grateful for the strong leadership of Chairman DeFazio, Subcommittee Chair Napolitano, Ranking Member Sam Graves and Subcommittee Ranking Member Westerman for their bipartisan efforts to advance important provisions to protect frontline communities and vital ecosystems including the Everglades, Mississippi River Delta, and Great Lakes."

The National Wildlife Federation supports many important provisions of this bill, including:

Provisions that remove barriers to, and drive use of natural infrastructure, including by ensuring that natural infrastructure solutions will benefit from the same cost-share requirements as non-structural measures.

Careful evaluation of natural infrastructure solutions to protect communities from storms and floods, including a robust pilot program that provides full federal funding for flood and storm risk reduction studies for economically disadvantaged communities and ensures robust evaluation of natural infrastructure solutions.

Implementation of the Water Resources Principles, Requirements and Guidelines (PR&G) by the Corps, including fully engaging the public in that effort. Effective implementation of the PR&G will bring the Corps' water resources planning process in line with 21st Century water resources management principles, and improve water resources planning across the board.

Comprehensive review of the Corps' mitigation record by the Government Accountability Office. Ensuring full compliance with mitigation requirements is critical for fish and wildlife and for the communities and economies that rely on these vital resources.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
July 14, 2020.

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

Hon. SAM GRAVES,
*Ranking Member, Committee on Transportation
and Infrastructure, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN DEFAZIO AND RANKING MEMBER GRAVES: The U.S. Chamber of Commerce applauds the bipartisan approach taken by your Committee in advance of tomorrow's markup of the Water Resources

Development Act (WRDA) of 2020. Reauthorization of America's water resources programs is critical to economic growth and environmental stewardship, and we support this legislation.

WRDA would ensure the viability of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Civil Works programs including navigation, flood risk management, recreation, and associated environmental infrastructure. Enactment of this bill would provide critical economic and environmental benefits to the United States.

Reauthorizing these programs prior to their September 30 expiration would provide the certainty of federal commitment needed to allow state, local, and private partners to move forward with needed planning and construction of modern, resilient infrastructure. These important water projects would bring economic benefits to both rural and urban regions.

The Chamber also applauds the inclusion of 34 new project authorizations, additional provisions to ensure modern, resilient infrastructure, improvements in water supply delivery, and increased investment from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, a long-time priority of both your Committee and the Chamber.

With less than three months until the current authorization expires, the Chamber is pleased that House leadership anticipates floor consideration of the bill later this month. We appreciate your Committee moving promptly to ensure timely action on these critical issues.

Sincerely,

NEIL L. BRADLEY.

WATERWAYS COUNCIL, INC.,
Washington, DC, July 28, 2020.

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

Hon. SAM GRAVES,
*Ranking Member, Committee on Transportation
and Infrastructure, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN DEFAZIO AND RANKING MEMBER GRAVES: The members of Waterways Council, Inc. (WCI) thank you for your leadership and commitment to the Water Resources and Development Act (WRDA) biennial process.

America's inland waterways system includes 12,000 miles of commercially operated and maintained navigable channels that directly affect 38 states. The inland waterways system is tasked with transporting the nation's bulk commodities that keep America competitive in the most energy-efficient and environmentally friendly way. In 2016, 558 million tons of commodities valued at \$300 billion transited the waterways, supporting 541,000 American jobs.

WCI thanks you for Section 108. This section adjusts the cost-share formula for the construction and major rehabilitation of inland waterways navigation projects from the current 50 percent general revenue and 50 percent Inland Waterways Trust Fund (IWTF) to 65 percent general revenue and 35 percent IWTF for seven years. The policy is a step in the right direction and will help expedite the completion of inland waterways construction and major rehabilitation projects during the applicable years. WCI looks forward to working with the Committee as they proceed to conference on making the cost-share permanent.

Passing this legislation in regular order is critical to ensuring waterways reliability in order to keep America competitive. WCI offers its support of passing WRDA 2020.

Sincerely,

TRACY ZEA,
*President and CEO,
Waterways Council, Inc.*

WRDA 2020 SUPPORT LIST

American Shore and Beach Preservation Association, Agricultural Working Group, American Association of Port Authorities (AAPA), American Society of Civil Engineers, Associated General Contractors of America (AGC), Association of California Water Agencies, Association of Marina Industries, BOAT US, Earthjustice, Future Ports, Great Lakes Metro Chambers Coalition (GLMCC), Healing Our Waters-Great Lakes Coalition, Laborers International Union of North America (LIUNA), Lake Carriers' Association, Marine Retailers Association of America.

National Association of Counties (NACo), National Audubon Society, National Grain and Feed Association, National Marine Manufacturers Association, National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA), National Water Supply Alliance, National Wildlife Federation (NWF), Port of Los Angeles, Resources Legacy Fund/Open Rivers Fund, Rise to Resilience and Waterfront Alliance, Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, The Nature Conservancy, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Waterways Council, Inc.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCIA), who is a member of the committee.

Mr. GARCIA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 and commend the leadership of Chairman DEFAZIO and Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment Chair NAPOLITANO.

I hail from Chicago and the Nation's Gold Coast along Lake Michigan, and we know how important a healthy Great Lakes system is. Lake Michigan is not only Chicago's primary drinking water source, it is part of the largest freshwater source in the world—our beloved Great Lakes.

Lake Michigan is a tremendous recreational resource and economic asset, and it needs to be protected. This legislation authorizes projects important to my constituents.

First, the Brandon Road Lock and Dam project must be completed to prevent Asian carp, an invasive species, from migrating into Lake Michigan.

We must also restore Bubbly Creek, a degraded waterway that was polluted by Chicago's meatpacking industry in the early 1900s and made famous by Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle." Restoring the waterway will create a healthy ecosystem and benefit neighborhoods like McKinley Park, Bridgeport, and Pilsen.

Managing storm water systems can be challenging in Chicago because it is heavily urbanized. This bill promotes more natural infrastructure and studies for Chicago area rivers and the Great Lakes river basins to make sure future projects preserve our drinking water, protect people's homes and businesses from flooding, and restore our environment so that all communities benefit from our rivers and Great Lakes.

I am proud of the bipartisan effort developing and passing this legislation through the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

I also want to give a shout-out to my incredible Brookings Institution fellow, Christine Gallagher, who has done tremendous work for my office on transportation and water issues. This is her last week before she returns to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and I congratulate her.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST).

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I rise also, today, in support of the Water Resources and Development Act of 2020. This piece of legislation is a top priority for my constituents in south Florida on the Treasure Coast because it is critical to our public health, our environment, and our economy.

Now, I am smiling because this legislation includes a number of provisions that I was proud to write to protect Florida's waterways, including accelerating construction of the EAA reservoir, reducing discharges from Lake Okeechobee to the St. Lucie Estuary, and to combat harmful algal blooms—all yeomen's work.

Now, demanding that the Army Corps of Engineers must seek to reduce discharges into our coastal estuaries is a huge victory that everybody in our community should be proud of.

However, I ask my colleagues this: If their constituents were being, literally, poisoned by the Federal Government, would they fight for anything less than a complete stop to that poisoning?

That is why I am going to continue to be in this fight with everything that I have got, build on this momentum to eliminate all toxic discharges into my community and send more water south into Florida's Everglades.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. LAMB), who is a member of the committee and who was key in getting the additional investments in the inland waterways.

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, others before me have said why it matters that we have working locks and dams. It has always mattered.

The United States has more miles of navigable rivers, lakes, and canals than anywhere else in the world. It made us who we are as a nation. We could move iron ore to make steel faster, cheaper, and easier than all of our competitors because of our water, but especially because of our locks and dams that control the water. So we need to fix them, and this bill will help.

I hope that America will take note of something else here today, which is that this Congress still works. It might not be as well as people would want every single day, but this is a major bill. This is a major infrastructure bill, and this is a major infrastructure bill that has been bipartisan from the very beginning and, hopefully, will end bipartisan when our friends in the Senate work with us to get this done.

I want to give a special thanks to my Republican friend and colleague from

Texas (Mr. BABIN). Together, we led a big group of Members from both parties in support of a better way to fund these locks and dams.

I especially want to thank Chairman DEFAZIO and Ranking Member GRAVES, who agreed. Now we have a better chance to rebuild the locks and dams and to deliver on the promise we made to the American people.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES), who is the ranking member of the Aviation Subcommittee.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to commend Republicans and Democrats for coming together. This bill is a bipartisan bill. It doesn't mean it is perfect, but it means that we all came together and we worked together to ensure that we are advancing our Nation's water resources.

Mr. Speaker, this bill does everything from ecological restoration, to our navigation channels, to flood control, to hurricane protection.

This is about the resilience and sustainability of our community and the resilience and sustainability of our ecosystem and our economy. These are projects that we need to be working together on.

I want to thank my friend, the chairman, Mr. DEFAZIO; the ranking member, SAM GRAVES; as well as the subcommittee—friends—chairman and ranking member, GRACE NAPOLITANO and BRUCE WESTERMAN.

Mr. Speaker, this bill advances important priorities like ensuring section 1043 can be expanded to allow our State and non-Federal sponsors to be a partner with the Corps of Engineers—a true partner—and lead some sections of the projects; allowing our continuing authorities programs to be expanded; incorporating tools like natural infrastructure into the toolbox of achieving these objectives that we all share; ensuring that we attack—and I want to thank my friend from Florida (Mr. MAST) for leading on this—the harmful algal blooms off the coast of Louisiana, which I represent, largest dead zone in this Nation on a national basis; and importantly, ensuring that we maintain and take a different sustainable approach to the authorized depth of the Mississippi River system, which is America's commerce superhighway, connecting 31 States with the least expensive and lowest emissions form of transportation; putting shipments on barges and on oceangoing vessels so America can compete globally with the great products that we develop here.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank all the great staff who worked on this, including Ian Bennett, Victor Sarmiento, Ryan Seiger, Maggie Ayrea, Paul Sawyer, and all the folks who helped put this bill together. I urge adoption.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ).

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, the Water Resources Development Act contains

important language to help prevent a public health crisis at the Salton Sea, California's largest lake, which is in my district.

The Salton Sea's shoreline is rapidly receding, exposing thousands of acres of lake bed and sending dust loaded with selenium and pesticides into the air and into the lungs of residents in my district.

My provision will authorize the Army Corps of Engineers to take the next steps and study the construction of a northern perimeter lake project at the sea, which is the next major project under the State of California's Salton Sea Management Program, and it will strengthen the Federal-State partnership.

Later this week, we will pass the Energy and Water Development appropriations bill, which contains another one of my provisions which will prioritize the Army Corps' efforts at the Salton Sea.

I would like to thank Chairman DEFAZIO, Congressman VARGAS, and Congresswoman NAPOLITANO for their partnership on this pressing and important issue, and I urge support for this legislation.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS), who is the ranking member on the Highways and Transit Subcommittee.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member GRAVES for his leadership on this issue and also the ranking member of the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee, a good friend, Mr. WESTERMAN, along with Chairman DEFAZIO and Chair NAPOLITANO of the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee.

This is a great day. This is a continuation of what was started in 2014 under Chairman Shuster at the time, and it was with bipartisan success that we began getting the water resource development bills passed on a 2-year basis. This is another shining example of what bipartisan work can do. We are here to talk about the successes of authorizing all of the Corps of Engineers' programs, which is extremely important to my district, which is surrounded by the inland waterway system.

If we don't do our job in this institution in the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee to pass a Water Resources Development Act on a biannual basis, then what happens is we put the effectiveness of our farmers and our manufacturers from getting their products from their manufacturing facilities or their fields into the inland waterway system and out into the global marketplace in a cost-effective way and in a way that is going to allow them to continue to provide jobs in my district.

One aspect of this bill I am particularly grateful for is the cost share adjustment in the Inland Waterways Trust Fund. This is a big deal for us to

upgrade our antiquated lock and dam system along the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. This is a success story.

I thank Chairman DEFAZIO and Ranking Member GRAVES. I do also want to thank the staff of the Transportation and Infrastructure committee. They worked hard. All of them deserve a round of thanks, and I appreciate the efforts on not just this bill, but every other piece of legislation that goes through that great committee.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on this bill, and I am glad to see the process is working today.

□ 1445

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BARRAGÁN).

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman DEFAZIO for working in a bipartisan manner, and subcommittee Chairwoman NAPOLITANO, to make sure this bill got through on a bipartisan basis.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that two policy changes that I led the fight for have been included in this legislation. Flooding disproportionately impacts low-economic communities and people of color.

Mr. Speaker, 18 months ago, a severe storm in my district flooded the streets of Compton and shut down parts of the 710 freeway. Many communities lack the money to pay for studies to plan and develop projects that can reduce damage from flooding and storms. As part of a new program funded by this bill, the Federal Government will now cover 100 percent of the cost of these studies for a select number of disadvantaged communities.

This bill also makes it less costly for communities to restore nature in ways that will reduce the risk of flooding and help provide cleaner air and water.

For example, it will be easier to restore areas where water covers the soil, known as wetlands, such as the Dominguez Gap Wetlands along the Los Angeles River. Or we can more easily afford planting street trees and trees in local parks to absorb flood water, cool the community, and clean the air.

In short, this bill will make our communities stronger, built to last, and better prepared for the future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on the Water Resources Development Act of 2020.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the Water Resources Development Act of 2020. I appreciate the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure bringing us a strong bipartisan product, of which you have heard. This meets the water management needs across our country.

The Third District of Nebraska was heavily impacted by unprecedented

flooding last year. These floods ravaged farmland, destroyed essential infrastructure, like highways, water treatment plants, and levees that had withstood the test of time for decades. The Army Corps of Engineers has worked within their authority to address these water management issues around our State; however, they have not been able to address every concern.

I appreciate the chairman and ranking member working with me to ensure inactive levees have an opportunity to receive assistance from the Army Corps of Engineers if they meet certain criteria. Peru, Nebraska, is one of the many communities that could be helped by this legislative language.

Mr. Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this bipartisan bill.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR).

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman DEFAZIO and Ranking Member GRAVES and their staff for the wonderful work that they did for putting this bipartisan bill together, and also Chairwoman GRACE NAPOLITANO.

Mr. Speaker, for the last 14 years, I have been working in Congress to advocate for the full authorized funding of Laredo, Texas’ Chacon Creek Restoration Project.

The Army Corps now, once we get this done, can carry out the flood risk management and ecosystem project totaling about \$52 million. The flood mitigation component will evacuate 250 homes from the floodplain, from Lake Casa Blanca all the way down to the Rio Grande along the Chacon Creek.

This ecosystem restoration component will also include 417 acres of wetland and riparian restoration. This is a natural treasure that we have in Laredo, Texas, and it will provide hundreds of acres of new recreational and educational parklands.

Mr. Speaker, the Chacon Creek is a tremendous natural resource in Laredo, and I thank the ranking member and committee staff for doing this great work.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN).

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member GRAVES and Chairman DEFAZIO.

Mr. Speaker, Southeast Texas is the global leader in creating reliable, affordable energy that powers America and, quite frankly, much of the world. But we can’t do that without modernizing and improving our water infrastructure, which it is my honor to have achieved in this bill for the people of the 36th Congressional District of Texas, and by extension, all American families.

My district has four ports, including the main port terminal of the Port of Houston. The Houston Ship Channel is the busiest U.S. deep-draft waterway, and it is the top exporting port in the Nation.

This bill turns years of advocacy to dredge, widen, and improve two-way traffic on the Houston Ship Channel into real results. This will allow for a more efficient, safe, and productive waterway for all. But I also recognize that there is still much work to be done. It is not an exaggeration to say that by spending \$1 million today on hurricane and flood prevention infrastructure, we can save a billion dollars in damages down the road from another storm like Hurricane Harvey, which dumped 60 inches of rain on my district—a North American rainfall record, by the way.

Thankfully, this bill contains numerous provisions for me and my colleagues on both sides of the aisle that work to address these critical needs. It is a great honor to serve the people of Southeast Texas in Congress in producing legislation like this bipartisanly—one of the biggest reasons why.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank the bipartisan work of the chairman, the ranking member, and also the staff and the subcommittee chair.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington State (Ms. SCHRIER).

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, in Washington State, we are blessed with an abundance of rivers and lakes that support fish and wildlife. Right now, projects like modifying tide gates and restoring or reconnecting floodplains and wetlands are not getting the priority they need to protect these important ecosystems.

I am so pleased that the bill I introduced with Congressman RICK LARSEN was included in WRDA. By prioritizing rivers with the greatest chance of recovery, we have the best shot at protecting these waterways and achieving the largest return on our investments.

Healthy rivers mean clean water for fish, wildlife, and communities, and healthy salmon runs help us meet our treaty rights obligations, ensure thriving local economies and recreational opportunities, and protect our endangered salmon and orca populations.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman DEFAZIO and Ranking Member GRAVES.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this year’s bipartisan Water Resources Development Act.

Our country was built on an elaborate system of inland waterways, ports, and harbors to facilitate trade and transportation. And nearly every community in our country relies on open waterways to move their products.

My district is no exception. We are home to the Port of Huntington Tri-State on the Ohio River. This interconnected water system creates jobs and ensures that Appalachia remains a competitive region of economic growth.

As we rethink and reform America's supply chains post-COVID, we must continue to open, update, and modernize key water infrastructure to maintain safety and efficiency. WRDA investments secure this mission.

WRDA also delivers protection from hurricanes and flooding. In my district in southern West Virginia, we saw disaster strike in 2016 when our dams overflowed, and our rivers tore through many vibrant communities. As we recover and rebuild, we must also prepare for the future.

If we pass this bill, we can double the funding for flood protection in central West Virginia and triple the funding in southern West Virginia. The vast majority of American communities lie along key U.S. waterways. And while I work for my district, countless others will also see increased protections.

Mr. Speaker, for the good of our country, I implore my colleagues to vote "yes."

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

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and the ranking member.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the 2020 Water Resources Development Act, a bill that includes language that I fought for to ensure that the Federal Government not just supports and funds flood control projects, but also supports those projects in economically disadvantaged communities.

For too long, the Army Corps has relied on an outdated metric when making decisions whether or not to invest. Unfortunately, it is a metric that doesn't always capture the project's full value, including the potential loss of valuable agricultural land, like that in the Pajaro Valley in my district on the central coast of California.

Mr. Speaker, I have to say, though, with continued pressure by me and many other stakeholders, I am proud that the 2020 WRDA contains language that directs the Army Corps when they re-scope projects to take into account non-Federal interests, especially in economically disadvantaged communities.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chair and ranking member for their leadership on WRDA, and I look forward to working with them to reach a final compromise with the Senate that maintains this language to properly invest in all communities, not just to save money, but to save lives.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman DEFAZIO and Ranking Member GRAVES for including my request to fund Section 531, the program for Southern and Eastern Kentucky.

In the region that I serve, we are still fighting for clean water and reliable wastewater systems for our families, our schools, and our businesses. Many of our folks, like those in Martin Coun-

ty, are often forced to boil water because lines are failing, and believe it or not, we are still finding straight pipes dumping raw sewage into some of our beautiful streams.

Thanks to Section 531, some 35,000 families in Southern and Eastern Kentucky now have their own septic system or access to a reliable wastewater system, and over 90 percent of my rural region now has access to clean water.

But it should be 100 percent in every part of America. Anything less is shameful. And that is why this funding increase and this bill are so critical.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member, Mr. GRAVES, and Chairman DEFAZIO for bringing a great bill out, and I urge its support.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman DEFAZIO and Ranking Member GRAVES for answering the plea of so many of us in relation to our districts. I thank subcommittee chairwoman, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ranking Member WESTERMAN.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad for all these years I have been working on issues dealing collectively with our Houston port or bayous and the flooding crisis that we have in Houston, Texas, Harris County.

I am glad that this legislation authorizes the Houston Ship Channel Expansion Improvement Project, part of my district, the Federal contribution to which is approximately \$463 million. I remember standing at the edge of our port looking at the mud collecting and impeding the going and coming of those vessels.

It authorizes the construction of all 34 pending Corps Chief's Reports received since the enactment of WRDA;

Authorizes 35 feasibility studies for water resources development projects;

And directs the Corps, which we have worked with, to expedite the completion of 41 feasibility studies currently underway, including the Houston Regional Watershed Assessment, Flood Risk Management feasibility study, which I have introduced over and over again. It is now going to move.

It fully unlocks the approximately \$10 billion currently held in the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

It helps bayous in my district, Greens Bayou, White Oak Bayou, Hunting Bayou; and, of course, it recognizes that Hurricane Harvey—we had 21 trillion gallons of water, losing housing, 203,000 homes were damaged and 12,700 were destroyed.

Finally, what is so important, the bill directs the secretary to issue final agency procedures for its Principles, Requirements, and Guidelines to ensure that future water resources development projects will maximize sustainable development and affordably address the needs of economically disadvantaged communities.

The bill authorizes the Corps to study, design, and construct water resources.

Mr. Speaker, the most disadvantaged persons are the ones that suffer the most. I am grateful for this bill, and I ask support for this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong and enthusiastic support of H.R. 7575, the Water Resources Development Act for 2020, which strengthens America's competitive edge by investing in our ports, harbors and inland waterways, builds more resilient communities, and creates additional flexibility for the Corps to address the water resources needs of economically disadvantaged communities, communities of color, and rural communities.

I thank Congressman DEFAZIO and Congressman GRAVES of Missouri, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Congresswoman NAPOLITANO and Congressman WESTERMAN, the Water Development Resources Subcommittee Chair and Ranking Member, respectively, for their work in shepherding this important bipartisan legislation to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bipartisan legislation because it:

1. Authorizes the Houston Ship Channel Expansion Channel Improvement Project, the federal contribution to which is approximately \$463 million.

2. Authorizes the construction of all 34 pending Corps Chief's Reports received since the enactment of WRDA 2018.

3. Authorizes 35 feasibility studies for water resources development projects, those identified through the public review process established by section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014.

4. Directs the Corps to expedite the completion of 41 feasibility studies currently underway, including the Houston Regional Watershed Assessment Flood Risk Management Feasibility study, which is certainly needed given the frequency and severity of historic-level flood events in recent years in and around the Houston metropolitan area.

5. Fully unlocks the approximately \$10 billion currently held in the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF) by providing the authority to appropriate additional funds for harbor maintenance needs from the existing balance in the Trust Fund.

Mr. Speaker, these water development projects managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in consultation with local partners are key to preserving our Nation's economy, to protecting our communities, and to maintaining our quality of life.

The Army Corps of Engineers has been working with the Harris County Flood Control District since 1937 to reduce the risk of flooding within Harris County.

Current projects include 6 federal flood risk management projects:

1. Sims Bayou;
2. Greens Bayou;
3. Brays Bayou;
4. White Oak Bayou;
5. Hunting Bayou; and
6. Clear Creek.

In addition to these ongoing projects, the Army Corps of Engineers operates and maintains the Addicks and Barker (A&B) Detention Dams in northwest Harris County.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation because it is essential in minimizing the risk of flood damage to Houston and Harris

County metropolitan area, the nation's fourth largest, is a matter of national significance because the region is one of the Nation's major technology, energy, finance, export and medical centers:

1. The Port of Houston is the largest bulk port in the world;

2. Texas Medical Center is a world renowned teaching, research and treatment center;

3. Houston is home to the largest conglomeration of foreign bank representation and second only to New York City as home to the most Fortune 500 companies; and

4. The Houston Watershed Assessment study area sits within major Hurricane Evacuation arteries for the larger Galveston Gulf Coast region.

At its peak on September 1, 2017, one-third of Houston was underwater due to Hurricane Harvey flooding.

There were over 41,500 square miles of land mass impacted by Hurricane Harvey and the subsequent flooding that covered an area larger than the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont combined.

Hurricane Harvey dropped 21 trillion gallons of rainfall on Texas and Louisiana, most of it on the Houston Metroplex.

In September 2017, NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory reported that Hurricane Harvey's rainfall created 275 trillion pounds of water, which caused the crust in and around Houston to deform and sink nearly 1 inch because of the weight.

Over 300,000 structures flooded in southeastern Texas, where extreme rainfall hit many areas that are densely populated.

Hurricane Harvey is the largest housing disaster to strike the U.S. in our Nation's history.

Hurricane Harvey damaged 203,000 homes, of which 12,700 were destroyed.

Texas flood control districts are still struggling to recover from this record breaking flood event.

Nineteen trillion gallons of flood waters poured into the Houston Ship Channel from area rivers and bayous on the way to the Gulf of Mexico.

As a consequence, tens of millions of tons of sediment and debris flowed through the big-gest waterway in the nation.

The Port of Houston produces 27 percent of the nation's gasoline and about 60 percent of the U.S. aviation fuel.

Investments in all aspects of our Nation's water infrastructure pays dividends in the form of economic activity.

The Houston Ship Channel generates \$617 billion in the U.S. with \$265 billion of that in Texas representing 16 percent of the state of Texas's GDP.

The Port of Houston sustains 2.7 million jobs nationally with 1.2 million of them within the state of Texas.

Mr. Speaker, let me list a few of the provisions in this bill that will benefit my communities I represent.

The bill directs the Secretary to issue final agency procedures for its Principles, Requirements, and Guidelines (PR&G) to ensure that future water resources development projects will maximize sustainable development and affordably address the needs of economically disadvantaged communities.

The bill authorizes the Corps to study, design and construct water resources projects

for communities that have been subjected to repetitive flooding events and have received emergency flood assistance, including construction of temporary barriers.

This authority will help repetitive loss communities, especially those in economically-disadvantaged communities, obtain critical flood protection.

The legislation requires the Corps to undertake an inventory of water resources development projects and associated properties that are or may be contaminated with PFAS, and to develop a plan to remediate and limit potential human exposure to the contamination.

The bill requires the Corps to complete its review on minority community and tribal consultation, as well as update Corps' policies on environmental justice considerations and community engagement and consultation.

Finally, the legislation authorizes and creates additional flexibility for the Corps to address the water resources needs of economically disadvantaged communities, communities of color, and rural communities, such as authorizing the Corps of Engineers to provide technical assistance for resiliency planning, with priority given to economically disadvantaged communities.

I urge all Members to join me in voting for H.R. 7575, the bipartisan Water Resources Development Act of 2020.

□ 1500

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the remaining time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri has 12½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Oregon has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN).

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor of representing the First Congressional District of New York, located on the East End of Long Island, a district almost completely surrounded by water. We were hit really hard by Superstorm Sandy, and the widespread devastation emphasized the dire need to ensure our communities were better prepared for the future.

Working hard with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, Colonel Thomas Asbery of the Army Corps, and their entire hardworking team, this bill prioritizes local projects that are vital to my congressional district.

That includes the Fire Island to Montauk Point project, which includes essential dredging and shoreline projects over 83 miles of coastline.

Coastal storm risk management for Hashamomuck Cove in Southold is included, where right now local residents, businesses, and first responders are paralyzed even during a severe thunderstorm.

Equally as important, this legislation continues to build on these victories, jump-starting movement on projects at Reel Point Reserve and Shelter Island, Goldsmith's Inlet in Southold, and Wading River Creek in Riverhead through authorizing feasibility studies.

The Water Resources Development Act is great news for our shorelines on

Long Island and across the country, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ).

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman DEFAZIO and Ranking Member GRAVES for the opportunity to briefly speak on the bipartisan 2020 Water Resources Development Act.

I am pleased that this bill includes my legislation, the Tuscarawas River Flooding Study Act, which authorizes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to conduct a comprehensive feasibility study on the Tuscarawas River watershed.

Northeast Ohio is justifiably proud of our historical heritage regarding the Ohio and Erie Canal. From the Portage Lakes to Canal Fulton, this heritage is embedded throughout my district. However, this legacy also means that cities and villages often encounter recurring flooding events because of the historical building patterns from the 19th century.

Just last summer, southwest Summit County saw significant flooding throughout the Tuscarawas River basin. This study will serve as a first step toward beginning to find solutions to address these challenges.

I would like to thank the Huntington District of the Army Corps for their extensive work with my office on this issue and Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District for their knowledge and guidance.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight an issue in my district that I have been working tirelessly on, and that is to preserve the pool at the New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam.

I am extremely disappointed this legislation was brought before the House with no opportunity to amend the bill before negotiations began with the Senate.

The lock and dam, and the pool it creates, is critical to the Augusta community and is utilized for municipal and industrial water supply as well as recreation.

The Corps of Engineers recently selected a rock weir as an alternative to replace the lock and dam, a design that drops the pool level and was demonstrated last year with disastrous results. Not only does this plan not meet the requirements of the WIIN Act, but local stakeholders have expressed serious concerns with the Corps of Engineers' proposal. This option does not meet the intent of Congress and maintain the pool.

Moving forward with the rock weir is unacceptable, and I thank my colleagues from Georgia for their bipartisan effort to champion this issue in the recent committee markup.

I urge the committee to work with me to include language in the final bill that will repair and maintain the lock and dam and the pool, while still accommodating the mitigation project. It is essential.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN), who understands water issues.

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill that includes language for flood control in Puerto Rico. We are now in the hurricane season, and today, it is announced a tropical storm between today and tomorrow.

The flood control projects included in the bill are Río Guayanilla, Río Manatí in Ciales, and Río Culebrinas on the northwestern part of the island, as well as important provisions to study flood damage, provide resiliency planning assistance, and evaluate seismic risks.

I am also most proud to have secured in this bill an increase to the authorization cost for the Cano Martín Peña project, \$232.4 million, as established during the feasibility phase in 2016, fixing a discrepancy in WRDA 2007. This increase ensures updated costs are considered as the project moves forward, which is especially critical for the development of eight communities in the San Juan area.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, WRDA 2020 is a good bipartisan piece of legislation that is going to improve flood control infrastructure and improve ports, harbors, and inland waterways across the country.

This is infrastructure that is critical to protecting our communities and our farms and businesses in north Missouri and the rest of America. It is essential to the efficient movement of goods, products, commodities, and resources nationwide.

Again, I want to thank the many cosponsors and the members of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for their hard work on this very important bill.

Also, committee staff on both sides put a lot of work into this piece of legislation, Mr. Speaker, and I want to thank them all for their hard work. Specifically, from the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, the Republican staff, I want to thank Ian Bennitt, Jon Pawlow, and Victor Sarmiento. From the Democrat staff, I want to thank Ryan Seiger, Navis Bermudez, Camille Touton, and Alexa Williams. From the Republican full committee staff, I want to thank Paul

Sass, Jack Ruddy, Corey Cooke, Tara Hupman, Abby Camp, Nick Christensen, Justin Harclerode, Tyler Micheletti, Jamie Hopkins, and Shawn Bloch. In addition, I very much want to thank Kathy Dedrick, Mohsin Syed, and the rest of the Democrat full committee staff.

WRDA is a perfect example of Republicans and Democrats working together to address America's infrastructure needs, as this committee is meant to do, I would urge all Members to support this legislation.

I want to add, too, Mr. Speaker, the gracious work of and being able to work with Chairman DEFAZIO. When we work together, it actually works quite well, and I want to thank him for that.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his kind words. We find many opportunities to work together. There are times when we have significant policy differences, and we get through it. And we will keep plugging.

This bill is great for our Nation. On a daily basis, of our Nation's 58 largest ports, they only have about 40 percent of their capability due to deferred dredging.

We have jetties failing around the Nation. We heard from CONOR LAMB from Pennsylvania. We did great engineering work in the 1800s and early 1900s. I viewed a lock in his district built in the early 1900s, but these things do have a lifetime.

The increase in cost share for inland waterways is going to make a great difference. We are finally going to spend the \$10 billion that the American people have put into an account for harbor maintenance on harbor maintenance. Things take a long time in Washington, D.C. I started on that with Bud Shuster in 1996, but finally, we are going to get there.

This money can and will be very productively spent. It will put people to work, and it will make our Nation more competitive.

We had, for quite some time, a dispute among the various ports, large, small, and in between. We worked all of that out. It is easier to do when there is more money. So, this bill is going to be good for large, medium, and small ports, and emerging harbors. And just to be parochial, it is going to be great for my district.

We have many, many dangerous bar entrances. Fishers, particularly commercial, sometimes recreational, die there. The dredging needs are always going to be there. Also, we have failing jetties that need replacement, so the additional cost share there will help.

Then an additional cost share by statute for the Great Lakes, although I did talk with Ms. KAPTUR, and she feels that we didn't quite get it right. We will work on that in conference.

I would like to thank staff: Ryan Seiger, who is chief counsel on the sub-

committee; Camille Touton; Alexa Williams; Navis Bermudez; Joe Sheehy, who works for GRACE NAPOLITANO, who couldn't be here today; and legislative counsel Kakuti Lin. Legislative counsel has been fabulous. Then, the other side of the aisle: Ian Bennitt, Victor Sarmiento, Jon Pawlow. Again, thanks to my friend and colleague, the ranking member.

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

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7575, the Water Resources Development Act for 2020. This legislation is the result of bipartisan work and leadership of Committee Chairman DEFAZIO and Ranking Member GRAVES and many others. It deserves to be passed by the this House as a vital contribution to improving and maintaining our Nation's ports system, inland waterways, dams, levees, aids to navigation, flood control, and the many critical support and operational functions of our U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in support of national, state and local water resources development needs.

Alaska's 33,904 miles of shoreline dwarf the Lower 48 and with fewer miles of paved road than Rhode Island, Alaska's rivers are our highways and our ports are the lifeblood of our state's communities. The Committee continues to make incremental progress on embracing the unique challenges Alaskan communities face with respect to port and harbor improvements, inland waterway navigation, flood and storm protection and other water resource infrastructure overseen by the Army Corps of Engineers.

The Army Corps Alaska District is an integral partner to Alaska's communities managing significant project demand with limited resources. However, need continues to outpace available appropriations and Corps resources to get projects completed. The reforms to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund included in this bill is a step in the right direction and I will continue to advocate for greater federal investment for our nation's water infrastructure.

I am particularly pleased that WRDA 2020 contains an authorization for improvements to the Port of Nome, Alaska as well as other provisions for ports and harbors in Alaska. It is rewarding to see that a majority of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle in this House and in the other body, have come to recognize, along with the Administration, the essential and indispensable strategic, national defense and commercial importance of the Arctic for our Nation's future.

The authorization of \$490,919,000 for the Arctic Deep Draft Port project in Nome included in this bill has been a long time coming, and it is a positive step forward for Alaska and the country. The Port of Nome, due to its geographic location, is a strategic transportation hub that meets the needs of U.S. Arctic Policy by strengthening U.S. presence in the region. The Port of Nome expansion is critical to ensure more effective search and rescue and environmental response activities as vessel traffic increases throughout the Arctic. The port will serve the country's National interests and support Coast Guard and Navy operations. It will also expand an existing logistics

hub for more than 50 Alaskan coastal communities to help reduce the cost of living and create economic opportunity throughout Alaska and the Pacific Northwest.

I want to commend the Army Corp's Alaska District, General Semonite and Assistant Secretary James for all their hard work to get the Chiefs report done in time for this bill. As a former tugboat captain in Alaska, I know how important it is to have good ports, and I would like to thank the Chairman and the Ranking Member for including this provision in the bill.

The bill also provides for the authorization of two other much needed projects to benefit Alaskan harbors. The bill authorizes a \$34,937,000 dredging project for Unalaska Dutch Harbor. Dutch Harbor is one of the nation's top fishing ports measured by catch volume and value and is essential to the Alaska fishing economy and the nation's food supply. The project will dredge the entrance channel of the harbor to 58 feet improving the ability of commercial, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Navy, U.S. military assets and ships from allied nations to utilize the harbor.

The bill also includes language to include the authorization for St. George's navigation improvements project pending the timely release of a positive Chiefs Report from the Army Corps. The project will provide for the operability, safety and reliability of the St. George Harbor as promised by the federal government to aid the transition of the economy of the Pribilof Islands away from fur seals to commercial fishing.

Importantly, the bill makes an improvement to the Tribal Partnership Program by increasing the per project federal cost share cap to \$15 million dollars from \$12.5 million. This improvement is a step in the right direction and the increase begins to take into account the challenges Alaska faces with higher project costs. In forthcoming WRDA bills, I will continue to work with my colleagues and the Committee to ensure that Corps policies regarding benefit-cost ratios, existing authorities and cost share requirements treat Alaska fairly and take into account all the unique environmental challenges present in Alaska.

As this bill moves into the Conference process, I will continue working with my colleagues to include language, present in the Senate's draft bill, that will protect nonfederal project sponsors from shouldering cost liabilities incurred by the Army Corps through no fault of their own. This language is needed for Project Cooperation Agreement in instances where the Army Corps has been assessed a large adverse judgment by the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals or another court of competent jurisdiction.

In December 2018, the Aleutians East Borough was notified by the Army Corps that the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals had awarded Kelly-Ryan, Inc. a \$20,000,000 judgement for a procurement dispute arising in 2006–09 over the construction of a breakwater and other general navigation features in False Pass, Alaska. The standard Project Cooperation Agreement between a non-federal project sponsor and the Corps for any Civil Works project sets out the specific cost-sharing requirements applicable to the project. The Agreement includes a definition of "total costs of construction of the general navigation features". This definition includes "the Government's costs of contract dispute settlements or awards". The costs of disputes, claims, and

equitable adjustments are added to the final cost of a project and allocated between the non-federal and USACE based on the cost-share formula.

The Army Corps has verbally informed the Borough that 20 percent of this judgement (\$4 million) may be allocated to the Borough's financial share of the project in the future. Notably, the dispute had nothing to do with the project's design, engineering, or construction. The dispute was instead focused on the manner in which the USACE's contracting officer sought to comply with a congressional directive changing the manner in which the Corps funded continuing contracts. Non-federal sponsors, especially smaller rural communities, should not be required to carry a significant share of the financial burden when there is a violation of procurement law peripheral to the actual design, engineering, and construction of the project itself.

As many know one of my mottos is "Alaska to the future." Looking ahead, as the only "Arctic State" in the Union, Alaska will play the central role in hosting future arctic infrastructure including as "System of Ports" and safe harbors as national security, government and commercial activities inevitably increase in and around the Arctic in the coming years. The Army Corp's Alaska Deep-Draft Arctic Port System Study and recent Defense Department and U.S. Coast Guard strategic studies have shown that, U.S. strategic interests will benefit from increased arctic infrastructure including port infrastructure to cover Alaska's vast arctic land mass.

What is needed, and what has been called for, is a "System of U.S. Arctic Ports" whereby the improvements at Nome should be the first in a series of needed improvements at other key Alaska locations that will provide the United States with the breadth of assets including a specialized Ports System for coverage and access to the Arctic.

One location that should warrant due consideration for future improvements in an Arctic Ports System is Port Clarence/Point Spencer located immediately adjacent to the Bering Strait. Today's U.S. year-round ice free "Arctic" ports are in Dutch Harbor, Adak, and St. Paul, Alaska which play important roles because of their locations. As ice navigability improves the natural and protected deep-water port of Port Clarence can serve as a year-round potential forward service center and port of refuge close to, and directly adjacent to the key "choke point" of the Bering Strait.

The following is a brief overview of key information about this strategically located natural deep-water port in the Arctic:

Port Clarence is north-northwest of Nome (70 miles), on the Seward Peninsula, and is a protected natural deep-water harbor. It is sheltered by a long isthmus called Point Spencer. Most recently, the U.S. Coast Guard based a LORAN facility at Point Spencer with associated power and an 8,000-foot airstrip (4,500 feet of paved runway and 3,500 feet of extended gravel-covered runway).

Port Clarence's protected harbor served Indigenous people of the region before contact with European cultures.

Port Clarence served as a port of refuge for whaling vessels in the mid-1850s while Alaska was under Russian sovereignty. It still serves as the Port of Refuge from storms for vessels, including U.S. Coast Guard vessels and other government and commercial vessels travelling

through the Bering Strait or docked temporarily in Nome.

From 1866 to 1867, Port Clarence served as the forward operating base for the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in the attempt to link the continents with an undersea telegraph cable.

Around 1884 it became the central summer refitting port for the Arctic fleet, which usually arrived in July and headed south around September (unless they elected to overwinter there).

The Port of Nome project and potential development Port Clarence/Point Spencer is positioned to become a key part of America's deep-water Arctic Ports System, ready to receive and assist vessels moving to and from Arctic destinations, trans-Arctic shipping, or Navy and Coast Guard vessels and aircraft undertaking a wide variety of missions from those dealing with national security to economic development, search and rescue, shipping safety, oil spill prevention, response and clean up, arctic research, maritime law enforcement on the Bering Sea, the Chukchi Sea, and the Arctic Ocean.

The Congress authorized the transfer of certain tracts of land at Point Spencer to Bering Straits Native Corporation (BSNC) while providing the opportunity for retention of certain tracts by the USCG and the State of Alaska should the USCG and the State wish to retain those tracts. Port development at Point Spencer-Port Clarence should proceed as a cooperative effort among the State, the Federal government, and BSNC in coordination with the enhancements of the Port of Nome.

Port Clarence has, historically been and will continue to be a valuable "Port of Refuge" because of its naturally deep waters and naturally protected harbor—as shipping vessel traffic continues to increase in the Arctic.

BSNC is working now with U.S. Corps of Engineers to place 30-ton and 60-ton industrial grade mooring system buoys at Port Clarence to serve maritime safety needs for the entire Bering Strait Region.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues Chairman DEFAZIO and Ranking Member GRAVES for their leadership in this unusually challenging time in the Congress and for our nation by bringing this bipartisan Water Resources Development Act legislation to the House Floor. I look forward to the positive impact that WRDA 2020 will have on our nation's water resources development for decades to come.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my support of the Water Resources Development Act. This strong, bipartisan bill will help assure that our nation's ports, harbors, and waterways are developed and maintained to enhance economic and environmental vitality.

I am particularly pleased with the commitment to beneficial reuse of dredged material from Corps water resources projects. Dredged material is a valuable resource that can help restore impacted shorelines and ecosystems and that can create resilient coastlines and estuaries. Environmental groups in California have emphasized the importance of beneficial reuse, specifically because the dredged material can play a vital role in restoring and preserving shallow water habitats such as tidal marshes and mudflats. The beneficial use pilot program, first authorized in WRDA 2016, was so successful that H.R. 7575 increases the

number of eligible projects. Notably, our own San Francisco Bay estuary faces a number of issues associated with resiliency and sustainability, and the reuse of dredged material can be enormously helpful in addressing these critical issues around the Bay. In its report for WRDA 2020, the Committee highlighted Richmond Outer Harbor, Pinole Shoal, and the San Francisco Bay as priorities for consideration in the next round of pilot projects.

This year's bill also highlights the role and value of alternative dredging methods and equipment to beneficial reuse of dredged material. Specifically, I am encouraged that the Committee clarifies that the use of alternative dredging methods and equipment must be part of the overall beneficial use program. This is important as, too often, we find that the old ways utilized by the Corps for maintaining navigation channels will not meet modern day demands to protect our natural resources and build a resilient future through reliable strategic management plans that allow annual dredging.

This bill will go a long way toward improving our environment, providing much-needed direction to the Army Corps, and supporting California's 11th District.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7575, the Water Resources Development Act of 2020. I would like to thank Chairman DeFazio and my fellow colleagues on the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee for their diligent work to produce this much needed water resources bill. Everyone in the U.S. is impacted by the need for clean water and I believe this bill takes a giant step forward to ensuring this becomes a reality for every American.

Within my district, The City of Dallas is appreciative to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) for their funding of the Dallas Floodway, Dallas Floodway Extension flood risk management projects and Lewisville Dam repairs and their continued efforts to complete these projects quickly. I look forward to continuing to hear good reports on the progress of these projects. I am pleased that the Corps is moving forward with these projects.

Please allow me to note that it is helpful for the Corps to accept input from non-federal sponsors in the development of WRDA guidance. The Corps, working with local non-federal sponsors instead of developing guidance independently, will result in more resilient projects with multiple benefits. The role of resiliency in the construction, operation and maintenance of projects carried out by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) must continue to be a priority.

The Dallas area falls within the Southwestern Division of the Army Corps of Engineers. Flooding and flood control continue to be issues that are ever-present on the minds of residents along the Trinity River. I have held several meetings on flooding in the Dallas area to address this issue and hope to continue to work with the Corps to combat flooding in Dallas.

Other parts of North Texas have also benefited from projects included in previous versions of WRDA legislation. The projects addressing pump stations and levy heights in Dallas, along with bridge projects in Ft. Worth would not be where they are today without the Corps and this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex is growing at a quite rapid pace and

this updated legislation will help to provide adequate water and wastewater infrastructure to meet the demands, given the rapid pace of growth and development in our area. Furthermore, the bill will help in addressing maintenance needs, replacing aging infrastructure, and help in accounting for human behavior in all aspects of our water system—from sewer overflows, to promoting water conservation through drought tolerant outdoor landscaping.

Lastly, I want to thank the committee for working with me to include language in the bill regarding the embankment of Lake Waco, on which Lake Shore Drive is located, so that we may keep the public safe from danger. I understand that there is also language in the Senate bill on the Lakeshore Drive issue that may be more direct. As we move through completion of this bill in conference, I hope to continue to work with the committee to ensure that Lakeshore Drive is not a safety hazard.

Mr. Speaker, the projects I just mentioned are a tiny piece of the multitude of projects the Army Corps of Engineers works on to help address the water needs of the United States and its residents. Every American is impacted by this legislation and I urge my colleagues to support it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DeFazio) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7575, 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1523

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COURTNEY) at 3 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7617, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 1067) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7617) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 230, nays 181, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 168]

YEAS—230

Adams	Gomez	Omar
Aguilar	Gonzalez (TX)	Pallone
Allred	Gottheimer	Panetta
Axne	Green, Al (TX)	Pappas
Barragán	Grijalva	Pascarell
Bass	Haaland	Payne
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Perlmutter
Bera	Hastings	Peters
Beyer	Hayes	Peterson
Bishop (GA)	Heck	Phillips
Blumenauer	Higgins (NY)	Pingree
Blunt Rochester	Himes	Pocan
Bonamici	Horn, Kendra S.	Porter
Boyle, Brendan F.	Horsford	Pressley
Brindisi	Houlihan	Price (NC)
Brown (MD)	Hoyer	Quigley
Brownley (CA)	Huffman	Raskin
Bustos	Jackson Lee	Rice (NY)
Butterfield	Jayapal	Richmond
Carbajal	Jeffries	Rose (NY)
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Rouda
Carson (IN)	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Cartwright	Kaptur	Ruiz
Case	Keating	Ruppersberger
Casten (IL)	Kelly (IL)	Rush
Castor (FL)	Kennedy	Ryan
Castro (TX)	Khanna	Sánchez
Chu, Judy	Kildee	Sarbanes
Cisneros	Kilmer	Scanlon
Clark (MA)	Kim	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Schiff
Clay	Kirkpatrick	Schneider
Cleaver	Krishnamoorthi	Schrader
Clyburn	Kuster (NH)	Schrier
Cohen	Lamb	Scott (VA)
Connolly	Langevin	Scott, David
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Serrano
Correa	Larson (CT)	Sewell (AL)
Costa	Lawrence	Shalala
Courtney	Lawson (FL)	Sherman
Cox (CA)	Lee (CA)	Sherrill
Craig	Lee (NV)	Sires
Crist	Levin (CA)	Slotkin
Crow	Levin (MI)	Smith (WA)
Cuellar	Lieu, Ted	Soto
Cunningham	Lipinski	Spanberger
Davids (KS)	Loebach	Speier
Davis (CA)	Lofgren	Stanton
Davis, Danny K.	Lowenthal	Stevens
Dean	Lowe	Suozzi
DeFazio	Lujan	Swalwell (CA)
DeGette	Luria	Takano
DeLauro	Lynch	Thompson (CA)
DelBene	Malinowski	Thompson (MS)
Delgado	Maloney	Titus
Demings	Carolyn B.	Tlaib
DeSaulnier	Maloney, Sean	Tonko
Deutch	Matsui	Torres (CA)
Dingell	McAdams	Torres Small
Doggett	McBath	(NM)
Doyle, Michael F.	McCollum	Trahan
Engel	McEachin	Trone
Escobar	McGovern	Underwood
Eshoo	McNerney	Vargas
Españillat	Meeks	Veasey
Evans	Meng	Vela
Finkenauer	Mfume	Velázquez
Fletcher	Moore	Vislosky
Foster	Morelle	Wasserman
Frankel	Moulton	Schultz
Fudge	Mucarsel-Powell	Waters
Gabbard	Murphy (FL)	Watson Coleman
Galleo	Nadler	Welch
Garamendi	Napolitano	Wexton
Garcia (IL)	Neal	Wild
Garcia (TX)	Neguse	Wilson (FL)
Golden	Norcross	Yarmuth
	O'Halleran	
	Ocasio-Cortez	

NAYS—181

Aderholt	Bergman	Bucshon
Allen	Biggs	Budd
Amash	Bilirakis	Burchett
Amodei	Bishop (NC)	Burgess
Armstrong	Bishop (UT)	Byrne
Babin	Bost	Calvert
Bacon	Brady	Carter (GA)
Baird	Brooks (AL)	Carter (TX)
Balderson	Brooks (IN)	Chabot
Banks	Buchanan	Cheney
Barr	Buck	Cline

Cloud	Jordan	Rooney (FL)
Cole	Joyce (OH)	Rose, John W.
Collins (GA)	Joyce (PA)	Roy
Comer	Katko	Rutherford
Cook	Keller	Scalise
Crawford	Kelly (MS)	Schweikert
Crenshaw	Kelly (PA)	Scott, Austin
Curtis	King (IA)	Sensenbrenner
Davidson (OH)	King (NY)	Shimkus
Davis, Rodney	Kinzing	Simpson
DesJarlais	Kustoff (TN)	Smith (MO)
Diaz-Balart	LaHood	Smith (NE)
Duncan	LaMalfa	Smith (NJ)
Dunn	Lamborn	Smucker
Emmer	Latta	Spano
Estes	Lesko	Stauber
Ferguson	Long	Stefanik
Fitzpatrick	Loudermilk	Steil
Fleischmann	Lucas	Steube
Flores	Luetkemeyer	Stewart
Fortenberry	Marshall	Stivers
Fox (NC)	Massie	Taylor
Fulcher	Mast	Thompson (PA)
Gaetz	McCarthy	Thornberry
Gallagher	McCaul	Tiffany
Garcia (CA)	McClintock	Tipton
Gianforte	McHenry	Turner
Gonzalez (OH)	McKinley	Meuser
Gooden	Meuser	Upton
Graves (GA)	Miller	Van Drew
Graves (LA)	Moolenaar	Wagner
Graves (MO)	Mooney (WV)	Walberg
Green (TN)	Murphy (NC)	Walden
Griffith	Newhouse	Walorski
Grothman	Norman	Waltz
Guest	Nunes	Watkins
Guthrie	Olson	Weber (TX)
Hagedorn	Palazzo	Webster (FL)
Harris	Palmer	Wenstrup
Hartzler	Pence	Westerman
Hern, Kevin	Perry	Williams
Herrera Beutler	Posey	Wilson (SC)
Higgins (LA)	Reed	Wittman
Hill (AR)	Rice (SC)	Womack
Hollingsworth	Riggleman	Woodall
Huizenga	Roby	Wright
Hurd (TX)	Rodgers (WA)	Yoho
Jacobs	Roe, David P.	Young
Johnson (OH)	Rogers (AL)	Zeldin
Johnson (SD)	Rogers (KY)	

NOT VOTING—19

Abraham	Granger	Mullin
Arrington	Hice (GA)	Reschenthaler
Cicilline	Holding	Rouzer
Conaway	Hudson	Timmons
Gibbs	Johnson (LA)	Walker
Gohmert	Marchant	
Gosar	Mitchell	

□ 1615

Messrs. KATKO and STIVERS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Clay (Davids (KS))	Kuster (NH)	Payne
Cleaver (Davids (KS))	(Brownley (CA))	(Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Langevin (Lynch)	Peters (Rice (NY))
Frankel (Clark (MA))	Lawson (FL)	Pingree (Clark (MA))
Garamendi (Sherman)	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	Pocan (Raskin)
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Lipinski (Cooper)	Porter (Wexton)
Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Rooney (FL)
Horsford (Kildee)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	(Beyer)
Johnson (TX)	McEachin (Wexton)	Rush
(Jeffries)	Moore (Beyer)	(Underwood)
Khanna (Sherman)	Mucarsel-Powell	Serrano
Kirkpatrick (Gallego)	Schultz	(Jeffries)
	Nadler (Jeffries)	Watson Coleman
	Napolitano (McGovern)	(Pallone)
	(Correa)	Welch
	Pascrell (Sires)	(McGovern)
		Wilson (FL)
		(Hayes)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BLUMENAUER). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1626

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. VEASEY) at 4 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7617, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 1067) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7617) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 229, nays 182, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 169]

YEAS—229

Adams	Cicilline	DeSaulnier
Aguilar	Cisneros	Deutch
Allred	Clark (MA)	Dingell
Axne	Clarke (NY)	Doggett
Barragán	Clay	Doyle, Michael F.
Bass	Cleaver	Engel
Beatty	Clyburn	Escobar
Bera	Cohen	Eshoo
Beyer	Connolly	Espallat
Bishop (GA)	Cooper	Evans
Blumenauer	Correa	Finkenauer
Blunt Rochester	Costa	Fletcher
Bonamici	Courtney	Foster
Boyle, Brendan F.	Cox (CA)	Frankel
Brindisi	Craig	Fudge
Brown (MD)	Crist	Gabbard
Brownley (CA)	Crow	Gallego
Bustos	Cuellar	Garamendi
Butterfield	Cunningham	Garcia (IL)
Carbajal	David (KS)	Garcia (TX)
Cárdenas	Davis (CA)	Gomez
Carson (IN)	Davis, Danny K.	Gonzalez (TX)
Cartwright	Dean	Gottheimer
Case	DeFazio	Green, Al (TX)
Casten (IL)	DeGette	Grijalva
Castor (FL)	DeLauro	Haaland
Castro (TX)	DelBene	Harder (CA)
Chu, Judy	Delgado	Hastings
	Demings	

Hayes	McAdams	Scanlon
Heck	McBath	Schakowsky
Higgins (NY)	McCollum	Schiff
Himes	McEachin	Schneider
Horn, Kendra S.	McGovern	Schrader
Horsford	McNerney	Schrier
Houlahan	Meeks	Scott (VA)
Hoyer	Meng	Scott, David
Huffman	Mfume	Serrano
Jackson Lee	Moore	Sewell (AL)
Jayapal	Morelle	Shalala
Jeffries	Moulton	Sherman
Johnson (GA)	Mucarsel-Powell	Sherrill
Johnson (TX)	Murphy (FL)	Sires
Kaptur	Nadler	Slotkin
Keating	Napolitano	Smith (WA)
Kelly (IL)	Neal	Soto
Kennedy	Neguse	Spanberger
Khanna	Norcross	Speier
Kildee	O'Halleran	Stanton
Kilmer	Ocasio-Cortez	Stevens
Kim	Omar	Suozi
Kind	Pallone	Swalwell (CA)
Kirkpatrick	Panetta	Takano
Krishnamoorthi	Pappas	Thompson (CA)
Kuster (NH)	Pascrell	Thompson (MS)
Lamb	Payne	Titus
Langevin	Perlmutter	Tlaib
Larsen (WA)	Peters	Tonko
Larson (CT)	Peterson	Torres (CA)
Lawrence	Phillips	Torres Small (NM)
Lawson (FL)	Pingree	Trahan
Lee (CA)	Pocan	Trone
Lee (NV)	Porter	Underwood
Levin (CA)	Pressley	Vargas
Levin (MI)	Price (NC)	Veasey
Lieu, Ted	Quigley	Vela
Loeb sack	Raskin	Velázquez
Lofgren	Rice (NY)	Visclosky
Lowenthal	Richmond	Wasserman Schultz
Lowey	Rose (NY)	Waters
Luján	Rouda	Watson Coleman
Luria	Roybal-Allard	Welch
Lynch	Ruiz	Wexton
Malinowski	Ruppersberger	Wild
Maloney,	Rush	Wilson (FL)
Carolyn B.	Ryan	Yarmuth
Maloney, Sean	Sánchez	
Matsui	Sarbanes	

NAYS—182

Aderholt	Estes	Lamborn
Allen	Ferguson	Latta
Amash	Fitzpatrick	Lesko
Amodei	Fleischmann	Lipinski
Armstrong	Flores	Long
Babin	Fortenberry	Loudermilk
Bacon	Fox (NC)	Lucas
Baird	Fulcher	Luetkemeyer
Balderson	Gaetz	Marshall
Banks	Gallagher	Massie
Barr	Garcia (CA)	Mast
Bergman	Gianforte	McCarthy
Biggs	Golden	McCaul
Bilirakis	Gonzalez (OH)	McClintock
Bishop (NC)	Gooden	McHenry
Bishop (UT)	Graves (LA)	McKinley
Bost	Graves (MO)	Meuser
Brady	Green (TN)	Miller
Brooks (AL)	Griffith	Moolenaar
Brooks (IN)	Grothman	Mooney (WV)
Buchanan	Guest	Murphy (NC)
Buck	Guthrie	Newhouse
Bucshon	Hagedorn	Norman
Budd	Harris	Nunes
Burchett	Hartzler	Olson
Burgess	Hern, Kevin	Palazzo
Byrne	Herrera Beutler	Palmer
Calvert	Higgins (LA)	Pence
Carter (GA)	Hill (AR)	Perry
Carter (TX)	Hollingsworth	Posey
Chabot	Huizenga	Reed
Cheney	Hurd (TX)	Rice (SC)
Cline	Jacobs	Riggleman
Cloud	Johnson (OH)	Roby
Cole	Johnson (SD)	Rodgers (WA)
Collins (GA)	Jordan	Roe, David P.
Comer	Joyce (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Cook	Joyce (PA)	Rogers (KY)
Crawford	Katko	Rooney (FL)
Crenshaw	Keller	Rose, John W.
Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Roy
Davidson (OH)	Kelly (PA)	Rutherford
Davis, Rodney	King (IA)	Scalise
DesJarlais	King (NY)	Schweikert
Diaz-Balart	Kinzing	Scott, Austin
Duncan	Kustoff (TN)	Sensenbrenner
Dunn	LaHood	Shimkus
Emmer	LaMalfa	Simpson

Smith (MO) Thornberry Webster (FL)
 Smith (NE) Tiffany Wenstrup
 Smith (NJ) Tipton Westernman
 Smucker Turner Williams
 Spano Upton Wilson (SC)
 Stauber Van Drew Wittman
 Stefanik Wagner Womack
 Steil Walberg Woodall
 Steube Walden Wright
 Stewart Walorski Yoho
 Stivers Waltz Young
 Taylor Watkins Zeldin
 Thompson (PA) Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—19

Abraham Graves (GA) Mullin
 Arrington Hice (GA) Reschenthaler
 Conaway Holding Rouzer
 Gibbs Hudson Timmons
 Gohmert Johnson (LA) Walker
 Gosar Marchant
 Granger Mitchell

□ 1711

Mr. MEUSER changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Clay (Davids Kuster (NH) Payne
 (KS) (Brownley) (Wasserman
 Cleaver (Davids (CA)) Schultz
 (KS) Langevin Peters (Rice
 DeSaulnier (Lynch) (NY))
 (Matsui) Lawson (FL) Pingree (Clark
 Frankel (Clark (Evans) (MA))
 (MA)) Lieu, Ted (Beyer) Pocan (Raskin)
 Garamendi Lipinski (Cooper) Porter (Wexton)
 (Sherman) Lofgren (Jeffries) Rooney (FL)
 Grijalva (Garcia Lowenthal (Beyer)
 (IL)) (Beyer) Rush
 Hastings McEachin (Underwood)
 (Wasserman (Wexton) Serrano
 Schultz) Moore (Beyer) (Jeffries)
 Horsford (Kildee) Mucarsel-Powell Watson Coleman
 Johnson (TX) (Wasserman (Pallone)
 (Jeffries) Schultz) Welch
 Khanna Nadler (Jeffries) (McGovern)
 (Sherman) Napolitano Wilson (FL)
 Kirkpatrick (Correa) (Hayes)
 (Gallego) Pascrell (Sires)

CHILD CARE IS ESSENTIAL ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 7027) making additional supplemental appropriations for disaster relief requirements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 195, nays 212, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 170]

YEAS—195

Aderholt Banks Brooks (AL)
 Allen Barr Brooks (IN)
 Amash Bergman Buchanan
 Amodei Biggs Buck
 Armstrong Bilirakis Busch
 Babin Bishop (NC) Budd
 Bacon Bost Burchett
 Baird Brady Burgess
 Balderson Brindisi Byrne

Calvert Carter (GA) Huizenga
 Carter (TX) Hurd (TX) Rose (NY)
 Chabot Jacobs Rose, John W.
 Cheney Johnson (OH) Roy
 Cline Johnson (SD) Rutherford
 Cloud Joyce (OH) Scalise
 Cole Joye (PA) Schrader
 Collins (GA) Katko Schweikert
 Comer Keller Scott, Austin
 Cook Kelly (MS) Sensenbrenner
 Crawford Kelly (PA) Sherrill
 Crenshaw King (IA) Shimkus
 Crow King (NY) Simpson
 Cunningham Kinstinger Slotkin
 Curtis Kustoff (TN) Smith (MO)
 Davidson (OH) LaHood Smith (NE)
 Davis, Rodney LaMalfa Smith (NJ)
 DesJarlais Lamb Smucker
 Diaz-Balart Lamborn Spanberger
 Duncan Latta Spino
 Dunn Lesko Stauber
 Emmer Long Stelanik
 Estes Lucas Steil
 Ferguson Luetkemeyer Steube
 Finkenauer Luria Stewart
 Fitzpatrick Marshall Stivers
 Fleischmann Massie Taylor
 Flores Mast Thompson (PA)
 Fortenberry McAdams Thornberry
 Foxx (NC) McEachin Tiffany
 Fulcher McCarthy Tipton
 Gallagher McCaul Torres Small
 Garcia (CA) McClintock (NM)
 Gianforte McHenry Turner
 Golden McKinley Upton
 Gonzalez (OH) Meuser Van Drew
 Gooden Miller Wagner
 Gottheimer Moolenaar Walberg
 Graves (GA) Mooney (WV) Walden
 Graves (LA) Murphy (NC) Walorski
 Graves (MO) Newhouse Waltz
 Green (TN) Norman Watkins
 Griffith Nunes Weber (TX)
 Grothman Olson Webster (FL)
 Guest Palazzo Wenstrup
 Guthrie Palmer Westernman
 Hagedorn Pence Williams
 Harris Perry Wilson (SC)
 Hartzler Posey Wittman
 Reed Rice (SC) Womack
 Herrera Beutler Rigglesman Woodall
 Higgins (LA) Roby Wright
 Hill (AR) Rodgers (WA) Yoho
 Hollingsworth Roe, David P. Young
 Horn, Kendra S. Rogers (KY) Zeldin
 Houlihan

NAYS—212

Adams Cox (CA) Hastings
 Aguilar Craig Hayes
 Alford Crist Heck
 Axne Cuellar Higgins (NY)
 Barragán Davids (KS) Himes
 Bass Davis (CA) Horsford
 Beatty Davis, Danny K. Hoyer
 Bera Dean Huffman
 Beyer DeFazio Jackson Lee
 Bishop (GA) DeGette Jayapal
 Blumenauer DeLauro Jeffries
 Blunt Rochester Johnson (GA)
 Bonamici Delgado Johnson (TX)
 Boyle, Brendan Demings
 F. DeSaulnier Keating
 Brown (MD) Deutch Kelly (IL)
 Brownley (CA) Dingell Kennedy
 Bustos Doggett Khanna
 Butterfield Doyle, Michael Kildee
 Carbajal F. Kilmer
 Cárdenas Kim
 Carson (IN) Escobar Kind
 Cartwright Eshoo Kirkpatrick
 Case Espallat Krishnamoorthi
 Casten (IL) Evans Kuster (NH)
 Castor (FL) Fletcher Langevin
 Castro (TX) Foster Larsen (WA)
 Chu, Judy Frankel Larson (CT)
 Cisneros Fudge Lawrence
 Clark (MA) Gabbard Lawson (FL)
 Clarke (NY) Gallego Lee (CA)
 Clay Garamendi Lee (NV)
 Cleaver Garcia (IL) Levin (CA)
 Clyburn Garcia (TX) Levin (MI)
 Cohen Gomez Lieu, Ted
 Connolly Gonzalez (TX) Lipinski
 Cooper Green, Al (TX) Loebach
 Correa Grijalva Lofgren
 Costa Haaland Lowenthal
 Courtney Harder (CA) Lowey

Luján Perlmutter Sires
 Lynch Peters Smith (WA)
 Malinowski Peterson Soto
 Maloney Phillips Speier
 Carolyn B. Pingree Stanton
 Maloney, Sean Pocan Stevens
 Matsui Porter Suozzi
 McCollum Pressley Swalwell (CA)
 McEachin Price (NC) Takano
 McGovern Quigley Thompson (CA)
 McNeerney Raskin Thompson (MS)
 Meeks Rice (NY) Titus
 Meng Richmond Tlaib
 Mfume Rouda Tonko
 Moore Roybal-Allard Torres (CA)
 Morelle Ruiz Trahan
 Moulton Ruppertsberger Trone
 Mucarsel-Powell Rush Underwood
 Murphy (FL) Ryan Vargas
 Nadler Sánchez Veasey
 Napolitano Sarbanes Vela
 Neal Scanlon Velázquez
 Neguse Schakowsky Visclosky
 Norcross Schiff Wasserman
 O'Halleran Schneider Schultz
 Ocasio-Cortez Schrier Waters
 Omar Scott (VA) Watson Coleman
 Pallone Scott, David Welch
 Panetta Serrano Wexton
 Pappas Sewell (AL) Wild
 Pascrell Shalala Wilson (FL)
 Payne Sherman Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—23

Abraham Gosar Mitchell
 Arrington Granger Mullin
 Bishop (UT) Hice (GA) Reschenthaler
 Cicilline Holding Rogers (AL)
 Conaway Hudson Rouzer
 Gaetz Johnson (LA) Timmons
 Gibbs Jordan Walker
 Gohmert Marchant

□ 1800

Messrs. CLAY, CLEAVER, CORREA, HOYER, SCOTT of Virginia, PASCRELL, and TAKANO changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. PALAZZO and DAVIDSON of Ohio changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 170 and “yea” on rollcall No. 168.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Clay (Davids Kuster (NH) Payne
 (KS)) (Brownley) (Wasserman
 Cleaver (Davids (CA)) Schultz
 (KS) Langevin Peters (Rice
 DeSaulnier (Lynch) (NY))
 (Matsui) Lawson (FL) Pingree (Clark
 Frankel (Clark (Evans) (MA))
 (MA)) Lieu, Ted (Beyer) Pocan (Raskin)
 Garamendi Lipinski (Cooper) Porter (Wexton)
 (Sherman) Lofgren (Jeffries) Rooney (FL)
 Grijalva (Garcia Lowenthal (Beyer)
 (IL)) (Beyer) Rush
 Hastings McEachin (Underwood)
 (Wasserman (Wexton) Serrano
 Schultz) Moore (Beyer) (Jeffries)
 Horsford (Kildee) Mucarsel-Powell Watson Coleman
 Johnson (TX) (Wasserman (Pallone)
 (Jeffries) Schultz) Welch
 Khanna Nadler (Jeffries) (McGovern)
 (Sherman) Napolitano Wilson (FL)
 Kirkpatrick (Correa) (Hayes)
 (Gallego) Pascrell (Sires)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will take this occasion to make an announcement concerning the wearing of masks in the Hall of the House during the coronavirus pandemic.

Under clause 2 of rule I, the Chair is required to preserve order and decorum in the Chamber. This includes the responsibility to ensure the protection of Member and staff safety and health during proceedings. This responsibility is of paramount importance, particularly in the midst of a pandemic.

To that end, the Chair announces that, during the pendency of a covered period pursuant to House Resolution 965, Members and staff will be required to wear masks at all times in the Hall of the House, except that Members may remove their masks temporarily when recognized. The Chair expects all Members and staff to adhere to this requirement as a sign of respect for the health, safety, and well-being of others present in the Chamber and surrounding areas.

The Chair would further inform Members and staff that they will not be permitted to enter the Hall of the House without wearing a mask. Masks will be available at the entry points for any Member who forgets to bring one. The Chair would also like to remind Members that the Speaker has the authority to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove a Member from the floor as a matter of decorum. To reiterate, the Chair views the failure to wear a mask as a serious breach of decorum.

As always, the Chair appreciates the cooperation of Members and staff in preserving order and decorum in the Chamber and in displaying respect and safety for one another by wearing a mask.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1813

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. HAALAND) at 6 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.

CHILD CARE IS ESSENTIAL ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 7027) making addi-

tional supplemental appropriations for disaster relief requirements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 249, nays 163, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 171]

YEAS—249

Adams	Garcia (IL)	Napolitano
Aguilar	Garcia (TX)	Neal
Allred	Golden	Neguse
Axne	Gomez	Norcross
Barragán	Gonzalez (TX)	O'Halleran
Bass	Gottheimer	Ocasio-Cortez
Beatty	Green, Al (TX)	Omar
Bera	Grijalva	Pallone
Beyer	Haaland	Panetta
Bishop (GA)	Harder (CA)	Pappas
Blumenauer	Hartzer	Pascarell
Blunt Rochester	Hastings	Payne
Bonamici	Hayes	Perlmutter
Boyle, Brendan	Heck	Peters
F.	Herrera Beutler	Peterson
Brindisi	Higgins (NY)	Phillips
Brooks (IN)	Himes	Pingree
Brown (MD)	Horn, Kendra S.	Pocan
Brownley (CA)	Horsford	Porter
Buchanan	Houlahan	Pressley
Bustos	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Butterfield	Huffman	Quigley
Carbajal	Hurd (TX)	Raskin
Cárdenas	Jackson Lee	Rice (NY)
Carson (IN)	Jacobs	Richmond
Cartwright	Jayapal	Rose (NY)
Case	Jeffries	Rouda
Casten (IL)	Johnson (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Castor (FL)	Johnson (TX)	Ruiz
Castro (TX)	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Chu, Judy	Katko	Rush
Cicilline	Keating	Ryan
Cisneros	Kelly (IL)	Sánchez
Clark (MA)	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Clarke (NY)	Khanna	Scanlon
Clay	Kildee	Schakowsky
Cleaver	Kilmer	Schiff
Clyburn	Kim	Schneider
Cohen	Kind	Schrader
Connolly	Kirkpatrick	Schrier
Cook	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
Cooper	Kuster (NH)	Scott, David
Correa	Lamb	Serrano
Costa	Langevin	Sewell (AL)
Courtney	Larsen (WA)	Shalala
Cox (CA)	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Craig	Lawrence	Sherrill
Crist	Lawson (FL)	Sires
Crow	Lee (CA)	Slotkin
Cuellar	Lee (NV)	Smith (NJ)
Cunningham	Levin (CA)	Smith (WA)
Davids (KS)	Levin (MI)	Soto
Davis (CA)	Lieu, Ted	Spanberger
Davis, Danny K.	Lipinski	Speier
Davis, Rodney	Loeb sack	Stanton
Dean	Lofgren	Staubert
DeFazio	Lowenthal	Stefanik
DeGette	Lowe	Stevens
DeLauro	Luján	Suozzi
DelBene	Luria	Swalwell (CA)
Delgado	Lynch	Takano
Demings	Malinowski	Thompson (CA)
DeSaulnier	Maloney,	Thompson (MS)
Deutch	Carolyn B.	Titus
Dingell	Maloney, Sean	Tlaib
Doggett	Matsui	Tonko
Doyle, Michael	McAdams	Torres (CA)
F.	McBath	Torres Small
Engel	McCaul	(NM)
Escobar	McCollum	Trahan
Eshoo	McEachin	Trone
Españillat	McGovern	Underwood
Evans	McNerney	Upton
Finkenauer	Meeks	Van Drew
Fitzpatrick	Meng	Vargas
Fletcher	Mfume	Veasey
Foster	Moore	Vela
Frankel	Morille	Velázquez
Fudge	Moulton	Visclosky
Gabbard	Mucarsel-Powell	Wagner
Gallego	Murphy (FL)	Wasserman
Garamendi	Nadler	Schultz

Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch

Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)

Yarmuth
Young

NAYS—163

Aderholt	Gonzalez (OH)	Palmer
Allen	Gooden	Pence
Amash	Graves (GA)	Perry
Amodei	Graves (LA)	Posey
Armstrong	Graves (MO)	Reed
Babin	Green (TN)	Rice (SC)
Bacon	Griffith	Riggleman
Baird	Grothman	Roby
Balderson	Guest	Rodgers (WA)
Banks	Guthrie	Roe, David P.
Barr	Hagedorn	Rogers (AL)
Bergman	Harris	Rogers (KY)
Biggs	Hern, Kevin	Rooney (FL)
Bilirakis	Higgins (LA)	Rose, John W.
Bishop (NC)	Hill (AR)	Roy
Bishop (UT)	Hollingsworth	Rutherford
Bost	Huizenga	Scalise
Brady	Johnson (OH)	Schweikert
Brooks (AL)	Johnson (SD)	Scott, Austin
Buck	Jordan	Sensenbrenner
Bucshon	Joyce (OH)	Shimkus
Budd	Joyce (PA)	Simpson
Burchett	Keller	Smith (MO)
Burgess	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NE)
Byrne	Kelly (PA)	Smucker
Calvert	King (IA)	Spano
Carter (GA)	King (NY)	Steil
Carter (TX)	Kinzing	Steube
Chabot	Kustoff (TN)	Stewart
Cheney	LaHood	Stivers
Cline	LaMalfa	Taylor
Cloud	Lamborn	Thompson (PA)
Cole	Latta	Thornberry
Collins (GA)	Lesko	Tiffany
Comer	Long	Tipton
Crawford	Loudermilk	Turner
Crenshaw	Lucas	Walberg
Curtis	Luetkemeyer	Walden
Davidson (OH)	Marshall	Walorski
DesJarlais	Massie	Waltz
Diaz-Balart	Mast	Watkins
Duncan	McCarthy	Weber (TX)
Dunn	McClintock	Webster (FL)
Emmer	McHenry	Wenstrup
Estes	McKinley	Westerman
Ferguson	Meuser	Williams
Fleischmann	Miller	Wilson (SC)
Flores	Moolenaar	Wittman
Fortenberry	Mooney (WV)	Womack
Fox (NC)	Murphy (NC)	Woodall
Fulcher	Newhouse	Wright
Gaetz	Norman	Yoho
Gallagher	Nunes	Zeldin
Garcia (CA)	Olson	
Gianforte	Palazzo	

NOT VOTING—18

Abraham	Granger	Mitchell
Arrington	Hice (GA)	Mullin
Lawrence	Holding	Reschenthaler
Gibbs	Hudson	Rouzer
Gohmert	Johnson (LA)	Timmons
Gosar	Marchant	Walker

□ 1904

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia changed his vote from "yea" to "nay." Ms. SANCHEZ, PRESSLEY, STEFANIK, and Mr. JACOBS changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Clay (Davids)	Hastings	Langevin
(KS))	(Wasserman	(Lynch)
Cleaver (Davids	Schultz)	Lawson (FL)
(KS))	Horsford (Kildee)	(Evans)
DeSaulnier	Johnson (TX)	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)
(Matsui)	(Jeffries)	Lipinski (Cooper)
Frankel (Clark	Khanna	Lofgren (Jeffries)
(MA))	(Sherman)	Lowenthal
Garamendi	Kirkpatrick	(Beyer)
(Sherman)	(Gallego)	McEachin
Grijalva (Garcia	Kuster (NH)	(Wexton)
(IL))	(Brownley	Moore (Beyer)
	(CA))	

Mucarsel-Powell (Wasserman Schultz)
Nadler (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
Pascrell (Sires)
Payne (Wasserman Schultz)

Peters (Rice (NY))
Pingree (Clark (MA))
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Wexton)
Rooney (FL) (Beyer)
Rush (Underwood)

Serrano (Jeffries)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (McGovern)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David

Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko

Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young

CHILD CARE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 7327) making additional supplemental appropriations for disaster relief requirements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 250, nays 161, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 172]

YEAS—250

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Delgado

Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Español
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gothelmer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick

Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Bridges
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxy (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia (CA)

Gianforte
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzer
Hern, Kevin
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Carter (PA)
King (IA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClintock
McHenry
Meuser
Miller
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Murphy (NC)
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson

Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Reed
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiffany
Tipton
Turner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—19

Abraham
Arrington
Conaway
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gosar
Granger

Hice (GA)
Holding
Hudson
Johnson (LA)
Marchant
Mitchell
Mullin

Reschenthaler
Rouzer
Timmons
Trone
Walker

□ 1939

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.” So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Speaker, I was attending an event in my district with President Trump to discuss the importance of American energy independence. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 168, “nay” on rollcall No. 169, “yea” on rollcall No. 170, “nay” on rollcall No. 171, and “nay” on rollcall No. 172.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, unfortunately, I was unable to be present for today's votes. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 168, “nay” on rollcall No. 169, “yea” on rollcall No. 170, “nay” on rollcall No. 171, and “nay” on rollcall No. 172.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 171 and 172, I am not recorded. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on rollcall No. 171 and NAY on rollcall No. 172.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Clay (Davids (KS))	Kuster (NH) (Brownley (CA))	Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))	Langevin (Lynch (FL))	Peters (Rice (NY))
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Lawson (FL) (Evans (MA))	Pingree (Clark (MA))
Frankel (Clark (MA))	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	Pocan (Raskin)
Garamendi (Sherman)	Lipinski (Cooper)	Porter (Wexton)
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Rooney (FL) (Beyer)
Hastings	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Rush (Underwood)
McEachin (Wasserman Schultz)	Moore (Beyer)	Serrano (Jeffries)
Horsford (Kildee)	Mucarsel-Powell (Wasserman Schultz)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Nadler (Jeffries)	Welch (McGovern)
Khanna (Sherman)	Napolitano (Correa)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Kirkpatrick (Gallego)	Pascarell (Sires)	

SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF AUGUST 2020 AS NATIONAL WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MONTH

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H. Res. 1046, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1046

Whereas the 19th Amendment extended the franchise to women across the United States;

Whereas August 18, 2020, marks the centennial of the ratification of the 19th Amendment by three-fourths of the States;

Whereas August 26, 2020, marks the centennial of the 19th Amendment becoming part of the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas the centennial of the ratification of the 19th Amendment is a pivotal chapter in the history of American democracy;

Whereas the ratification of the 19th Amendment marks the single largest expansion of voting rights in United States history;

Whereas the ratification of the 19th Amendment did not, in practice, guarantee voting rights to all American women, as African-American women, Native American

women, Asian American women, Hispanic American women, and other women of color in America continued to face legal and social barriers to voting throughout the twentieth century;

Whereas the suffragists persevered in their quest for women's equality through generations of hardships, including the Civil War, Reconstruction, World War I, and the Spanish Flu pandemic; and

Whereas the Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission was created to encourage, plan, develop, and execute programs, projects, and activities to commemorate the centennial of the passage and ratification of the 19th Amendment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the designation of National Women's Suffrage Month;

(2) celebrates the 100th anniversary of the passage and ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution;

(3) honors the fearless voting rights activists who fought for generations to secure women's access to the ballot;

(4) reaffirms that all citizens have the right to full participation in American democracy;

(5) recommits to uplifting an inclusive, diverse, and complete history of women's fight for the vote;

(6) recommits to persevering through these unexpected times to celebrate the suffragists, educate new generations about this critical chapter in the history of American democracy, and create a legacy that will inspire for the next 100 years;

(7) recommends that Members of Congress demonstrate their support for the suffrage centennial through local and national commemorative efforts, such as the Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission's Forward Into Light Campaign; and

(8) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Women's Suffrage Month and commemorate this milestone of American democracy by ensuring that the untold stories of women's decades-long battle for the ballot are recognized and celebrated across the United States.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3010

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3010.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WILD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PROVIDE CITIES FINANCIAL SUPPORT

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

Mr. CISNEROS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of our local cities in the 39th Congressional District and across America. Our cities continue to combat the coronavirus and provide central services, but they are losing revenue fast.

Citizens in my district sent a letter urging support, and since the beginning of this pandemic, I have been advo-

cating on their behalf. Without Congress stepping up, public safety will be on the chopping block.

While my Republican colleagues and the White House want to speak out against defunding the police, their lack of support for our towns and cities means they are not only defunding the police but also the fire department and other public safety services.

This last-minute Senate Republican COVID relief bill does just that and puts the safety of the American people at risk. It also ties school funding to reopening and puts big corporations over frontline workers.

I renew my call to all of my colleagues and to the White House to not put our cities in a situation where they have to lay off first responders and cut community programs.

Let's provide our cities with the financial support they need.

□ 1945

CHINESE ESPIONAGE IN ACADEMIA

(Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, whether we like it or not, every day the Communist Government of China seeks the downfall of our great Nation. Since 2000, there have been well over 100 documented cases of Chinese espionage in the United States.

Many of these have come from the infiltration of American academic institutions. This past year, even the chairman of the Department of Chemistry at Harvard University was charged with academic espionage.

This is a national crisis and why I introduced the INFLUENCE Act today.

Existing law requires institutions of higher learning to report any gift or contract from a foreign source valued at \$250,000 or more. That is simply too high a threshold. My bill lowers this threshold to \$50,000 so we can have a better idea of who is influencing American higher education.

We cannot be naive to the fact that China desires this Nation's downfall, and their infiltration of American higher education is a clear and present danger to this great Nation's security. I hope my colleagues will bolster our national security by supporting the INFLUENCE Act.

CHILDCARE

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the thousands and millions of childcare workers—essential workers—and their families and the children in support of legislation that provides \$50 billion to reaffirm childcare essential workers and, as well, to provide relief to desperate parents.

COVID-19 has taken an enormous toll on our community. It has taken a toll

because people have not worn masks, there have not been stay-at-home orders, and Houston and Harris County are suffering. This legislation will be a lifeline.

In addition, I fight for and advocate for the moneys for our States and local communities. We cannot suffer a Republican bill. We must have \$600 for our unemployment extension or addition, and, as well, it is imperative that we have testing money. The way you stop COVID-19 is testing, testing, testing, social distancing, wearing a mask, and giving authority to local jurisdictions to be able to issue stay-at-home orders.

This is a pandemic and a crisis. When is the Nation going to stand up to an administration that refuses to understand that?

We in the Congress, this majority in the United States House of Representatives, will fight against eliminating \$600, not getting the money for our States and local governments, and not getting testing money.

RECOGNIZING CHRIS MARTIN IV

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

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, as he prepares to retire as CEO after four decades, I rise to recognize a constituent of mine, Chris Martin, for his leadership of Martin Guitars, an exceptional business in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, that has been a source of pride in my community for generations.

For almost 200 years, C.F. Martin & Company has produced acoustic guitars widely recognized as the finest in the world. The product of an unparalleled legacy of craftsmanship, Martin Guitars have been proudly used by legendary musicians across our country and the world: Bob Dylan and Eric Clapton, Paul McCartney and Joan Baez, Willie Nelson and Kurt Cobain, to name only a few.

I want to express my gratitude to Chris and the Martin Guitars team for their continued dedication to contributing to a made-in-the-USA economy based on excellence; for their commitment to maintaining and expanding music education in our classrooms; and for their determination to advance social, economic, environmental, and racial justice.

I congratulate Chris on all he has achieved. As he looks forward to a new chapter, I wish him the very best.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO LEBANON—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-141)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CISNEROS) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to Lebanon declared in Executive Order 13441 of August 1, 2007, is to continue in effect beyond August 1, 2020.

Certain ongoing activities, such as Iran's continuing arms transfers to Hizballah—which include increasingly sophisticated weapons systems—serve to undermine Lebanese sovereignty, contribute to political and economic instability in the region, and continue to constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13441 with respect to Lebanon.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 29, 2020.

REFLECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE WITH RESPECT TO CONGRESSMAN JOHN LEWIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WILD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I have asked the members of the Ways and Means family to assemble on the floor tonight so that we might offer appropriate praise to the life of one of the iconic figures of not just the civil rights movement, but of the Ways and Means Committee.

I sat next to John Lewis for 25 years on the Ways and Means Committee, and I must tell you, Madam Speaker, he was the bravest and most gentle person I ever met.

He nearly lost his life in pursuit of justice and confronted some of the darkest facets of our society at the Edmund Pettus Bridge as a very young man, but he never lost faith in what America could become.

During those many conversations—and he offered a tutorial to me about

the life and the legend that he had offered to America—his unyielding optimism and hope lifted the spirits of his fellow Members of Congress and the American people in our Nation's most trying moments.

With quiet strength, grace, and love, he shouldered unthinkable burdens and changed this world for the better. Through it all, he was unfailingly humble, selfless, and kind.

I must say—and I was commenting a moment ago to some colleagues on the committee—if he was in the room, Madam Speaker, you would have to get him to come to the microphone. That was that reluctance that he had. And we all had known about the great achievements that he had offered to this Nation, but it was never, "Let me get to the microphone." It was always a much more humble arrangement.

He came to my constituency in 2015. He was invited by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who staffed a small Catholic college in Chicopee, Massachusetts. They invited him to commemorate the fact that on Bloody Sunday on the Edmund Pettus Bridge they were the only ones, with members of the Edmundite priesthood, who would care for them when others closed their doors.

When John greeted Sister Maxyne Schneider upon introduction for the commencement address, the two of them broke out in tears, and 5,000 people in the Springfield Civic Center broke out in tears with them. He remembered that moment, and they remembered him—another great story in the legacy of John Lewis.

It is rare that a person has an opportunity in this institution to work alongside a real hero. We had that here, and we sometimes forget that in the din of incendiary debate. But for three decades, I, along with other members of the Ways and Means Committee, had that honor. To be in his presence, his wisdom, and his joyful spirit day in and day out was a blessing beyond words.

John served in this Congress until his last day, in part because his work was not done. Despite all the advancements he achieved, glaring inequities remain in our Nation that demand reform. But lucky for us, John Lewis inspired generations of young people to follow in his steps, to stand up to injustice, and to fight for what is right.

Now he can clearly rest, and our prayers are with him as we carry on his vital and unfinished business. It is up to all of us to pick up where John left off and to be part of his legacy in action.

For those of us who will join his funeral service tomorrow in Atlanta, what a great journey this has been to have served with him in this Congress.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY).

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for bringing the Ways and Means family, as he termed it, together for this important evening.

These past few days, our country has taken time to reflect on the life and

the legacy of John Robert Lewis, from the Edmund Pettus Bridge to Auburn Avenue. Through streets of the South to the rotunda of the United States Capitol, our Nation has come together to celebrate the life of a man who rose to the occasion to fight for the rights of all human beings.

A Congressman for the great State of Georgia and an esteemed member of the Ways and Means Committee, John Lewis was a blessing to our institution. It was an honor of a lifetime to sit next to such giants as he, Congressman Sam Johnson, and others who made their way through the Ways and Means Committee in the Longworth House Office Building.

I was lucky to not just sit near John in the committee room, but I realized early this session, as I went to look at my old office in the Cannon House Office Building, that John Lewis was serving there, too. That day I had a big smile on my face as I greeted John, and we reminisced a bit about sharing our offices.

Madam Speaker, you couldn't help but smile if you ever crossed paths with him. He was one of the better angels of our nature. He was one of our thousand points of light.

The man who walked in the wind to bring equality to America now is walking in the heavens with his creator. We are a better nation and a better people because of him, and this institution and all of our country will miss him dearly.

To know John, as every member of this committee will tell you, is a blessing. His life, his career, and his legislative achievements will be studied by future students for generations.

It was an honor to have worked on such important issues with him, including the first reforms of the IRS in over two decades and in making improvements to Medicare for our Nation's seniors.

It is common knowledge in D.C., and certainly in the Ways and Means Committee, that our room happens to be one of the coldest rooms in the Capitol. But that was not the case when John walked in. His presence alone brought that room warmth, calmness, and reassurance that, if we work together, we all can make a difference.

When I look down the dais in the weeks ahead, I will be sad to miss our friend, but I will always be proud to have had the privilege of working with such a remarkable man. Each day he walked in these Halls, we all witnessed, firsthand, his remarkable integrity, his intelligence toward the complex policy issues we debate, and his willingness to work across the aisle if it means Americans will have greater dignity, opportunity, and equal rights.

I will tell you, Madam Speaker, if you were poor, if you were born on the wrong side of the tracks, or if you felt powerless, John Lewis was your man. John Lewis would fight for you.

God loved this remarkable servant, and I know John is walking hand in

hand with God and his beloved Lillian today.

Tomorrow, I will be honored to join Chairman NEAL to attend his funeral in Atlanta with many of our House colleagues.

John, it will be a celebration of your life, a chance for us to honor you and reflect on all the joy, passion, and love you brought to this Congress, to our lives, and to this country.

May you rest in peace, my friend, and may God continue to shower you with faith, hope, and love each day.

I thank Chairman NEAL for having me as part of this dedication today.

□ 2000

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), another esteemed member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, in my time in Congress rarely have I participated in Special Orders, but tonight, this is more than a Special Order.

John Lewis was one of the greatest men to have ever served in the Congress of the United States of America. He devoted his entire life to helping others and to making our country a better place. It was an incredible honor to serve with him in Congress and on the Committee on Ways and Means.

My wife, Jan, and I walked with him over the Edmund Pettus Bridge on the 50th anniversary of Bloody Sunday. That was 50 years after John was almost killed on that bridge after peacefully protesting discrimination that disenfranchised Americans in our country.

He visited my district, and hundreds of my constituents came out to see him. One man came in a wheelchair, pushed by his daughter. And his daughter said: My father was a Freedom Rider and marched with John Lewis. And he checked himself out of the hospital tonight so he could be here to see John Lewis. After they said their hellos, he got back in the wheelchair and said: Take me back to the hospital.

I am thanked to this day for bringing John to our community.

When you would pass John in the halls of Congress, and he would greet you with, "Hello, my brother," he made you believe that you were actually his brother. We must all commit to working harder to be a little more like John Lewis.

Good-bye, John, and thank you. Godspeed, my brother.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON).

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NEAL. What an honor to be here with the Committee on Ways and Means' family.

They said pictures are worth a thousand words, and I am going to try to go through these as rapidly as I can.

The first picture is my son and daughter, who came—as Mike was just

explaining as part of his family—to the Edmund Pettus Bridge, but they had to be back in school the next day and so they couldn't actually march across the bridge that Sunday.

John said: Wait a minute. That won't do. He put them in a car and drove them out there, and for 20 minutes talked to them about that experience and what it was. And it was very tense, very graphic, the violence that he endured and what they went through. And I could see both my daughter and my son looking at him, and they were taking it all in.

And my daughter, very innocently—she was 13 at the time—said: Mr. Lewis, did you ever have any fun?

And John Lewis put his head back and had the broadest grin. He said: Well, sure, darling, we did. You know, at night we used to go back and we would pitch our tents, and we would make campfires, and we sat around and told stories. And we sang and we danced. He said: I can still see Andy Young in his coveralls doing the jitterbug, and he could dance. Andy Young in his coveralls doing the jitterbug.

Madam Speaker, I will include in the RECORD our other items, but this iconic photo says it all about John Lewis.

Madam Speaker, on the day that we passed the Affordable Care Act, the day before, he had been spat on. So was Reverend Cleaver, and so were others who were walking over here to vote on that bill that day. But John Lewis said: No—we had a caucus that morning with President Obama—he said: Say nothing of this. Remember that during the movement, we cast this aside. This is a distraction. Don't be taken in by this crowd.

We learned about it the next day. And at that caucus I asked him to get up and address the caucus. And he said: Let's stay calm. Let's stay together, and let's make sure that we keep our eye on the prize.

He went to walk away from the microphone, and then he stepped back, and he said: 45 years to the day, we marched from Selma to Montgomery, he said, and let me tell you, we faced far worse crowds than are out here today. So let's lock arms. Let's go across that street and pass that bill. And we did.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for convening our Committee on Ways and Means' family.

It was a bittersweet moment this morning as we gathered outside the Capitol saying good-bye to John. His visits to Portland touched thousands of people, and I heard so much about them. He was not just a civil rights icon and a tremendous human being and an inspiration, he was a moral compass of our Committee on Ways and Means. He was the living, breath-

ing manifestation of policy that impacts every family in America, not just merely numbers and dry policy, but things that matter.

Too seldom does the consideration of everyday citizens—especially the poor, the weak, and the disadvantaged—get the same attention as the rich and powerful and well-connected. Well, that is not the fault of John Lewis. And I would hope that all of us here who are celebrating his life, would be inspired by his deeds, by his life's work.

As John would say, "not just our words, but our deeds." And I hope our moral compass of the Committee on Ways and Means will guide us as we move forward to give the American people the policies that John would have expected.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY), our friend, who asked me on the floor last week, will the committee be paying a tribute to John Lewis.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, we all have these memories of Mr. Lewis, and some of you knew him far longer and far better than I did, but I can just tell you this: The time that I spent with Mr. Lewis that I remember the most was not so much in a committee hearing or not so much on the floor, but in March of 2015 when I took my 8-year-old grandson to Selma for the 50th anniversary of crossing the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

We started off in Birmingham and went to the Baptist church. And George, my grandson, could not understand, when we were looking at this, he was looking at some men in hoods. He said: Grandpa, who are those guys?

I said: Those are the Ku Klux Klan.

He said: Who are they?

I said: George, these are people that you don't want to be associated with. They are haters.

He said: Well, what did they do?

I said: Well, this is the church they bombed, and they killed little girls that were practicing for a choir.

And he goes: Why would anybody want to kill little girls?

I said: Because they were filled with hate. They weren't filled with love.

Now, at that same trip, Mr. Lewis was with us. Mr. Lewis was there. And I said: Mr. Lewis, I just want you to meet my grandson, George.

And he stopped and he talked to George.

And George said to him: Mr. Lewis, why do they have on hoods? If they are so tough and they are so brave and they are so courageous, why did they have to wear a hood?

He said: George, at 8-years-old, you get it far better than some adults do.

Now, we go to the Edmund Pettus Bridge, and Mr. Lewis stops to take time to talk to a little boy. Not for a minute, not if you stand off to the side, son, I will get with you later on.

No, he stops, he walks away from other people who were surrounding him and talking to him, and he stoops down

and he talks to an 8-year-old boy to tell him how proud he is that that child is going to walk across the Edmund Pettus Bridge with him.

And as I watched that, I thought, what better example could any person give to a child than to spend that time with them. And I thought at that point, Mr. Lewis and I are both grandfathers. What an example for grandfathers, not just an example for fellow Americans, but what an example of who this man really was.

And if you look on his tombstone, it is going to say born February 21, 1940; died July 17, 2020—80 years. The time between his birth and the time between his death are some of the most significant years in our country's history of someone who stopped to recognize what was going on and said: Not on my time. I will do everything I can to change this. I will go through any sacrifice. I will endure any type of pain, any type of ridicule, any type of beatings to prove a point to say, It is time.

The one thing I always thought—I never, ever called him “John” by the way, because I just thought that would be disrespectful. Some of you know him much better than I did, so it was always “Mr. Lewis.”

Mr. Lewis, every time I would see him, I would say: Good morning, Mr. Lewis. He would say: Good morning, my brother. We would have a subcommittee meeting, and I would say: Mr. Lewis, it was really good being with you. He would say: It was good being with you, my brother.

And I say tonight, as we are here, we are not saying “good-bye, my brother.” We are saying, “until we meet again, my brother.” What a phenomenal human being and somebody who is going to be missed forever—80 years of being the finest example of humankind you could possibly be.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for allowing us to speak tonight. This is truly a family of the Committee on Ways and Means. We really do appreciate each other.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGETT).

Mr. DOGETT. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman.

Madam Speaker, for the past 3 years, it has been my good fortune to sit next to Mr. Lewis on the dais of the Committee on Ways and Means.

His warmth, his humility, his lack of bitterness after all that he endured was truly extraordinary. His decades of service touched so many lives. With his multi-volume graphic novel, “March,” he found a way to reach a younger audience with his enduring message of struggle, hope, and love.

Reading it to my own grandchildren, they were hooked early when John talked about the fact that, as a young boy, he preached to his chickens—and that is how he became the great orator that we know him as being. He noted that: They would never quite say amen.

The dedication in March reads, “To the past and future children of the movement.” Not just this work, but his entire life's work was dedicated to the past and future children of the movement. For all that you have done, for all our children, John, we say “amen.”

John knew that America could not call itself a democracy until everyone could cast a ballot, and that the struggle for voting rights was a struggle for democracy itself. He dedicated himself to completing the promise of the Declaration of Independence as he exhorted the crowd down the Mall here at the Lincoln Memorial at the March on Washington to “Get in and stay in the streets of every city, every village and hamlet of this Nation until true freedom comes, until the revolution of 1776 is complete.”

And, again, in 2015, as he annually commemorated that March across the Edmund Pettus Bridge, John asked “Get out there and push and pull until we redeem the soul of America.”

John Lewis worked so tirelessly to get in “good trouble.” When the LBJ Foundation from Austin awarded him with the Liberty & Justice For All Award, I learned that he had experienced over 40 arrests, physical attacks, and serious injuries. But then I had seen, sitting next to him, some of the marks on his balding head of those very attacks.

Through it all, he maintained that “good trouble” was what America really needed. There will never be a time when America can afford to forget the legacy of John Lewis. He fought so long, so selflessly to advance our democracy, and he called the right to vote “sacred.”

Madam Speaker, we honor his tireless labor by picking up the baton and voting. We honor his legacy when we vote and enable more of our friends and neighbors to do the same. John Lewis now rests, but we cannot. Inspired by his sacrifice, we must continue his struggle.

No one can ever replace him, but no one person must. There are so many who share John Lewis' dream. And we will grow our numbers, and when we do, we will overcome.

□ 2015

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), a very close friend of John Lewis.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, you know, if there are angels on Earth, John would be one. He was the most angelic person I have ever known, generous to a fault, easy to get along with.

John was known for marching, but I am reminded that the Bible says that the steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord. John was and is a good man, always looking out for the underdog, always looking out for the disadvantaged, the poor, the needy, the hopeless, the helpless.

John has been an inspiration for me for more than 50 years, when he was a

mere teenager. If I had a message, I would say that the songwriter probably had John in mind when he said:

If you give the best of your service,
Telling the world that the Savior is come;
Be not dismayed when men don't believe
you.

Pick up the cross and run swiftly to him.
He'll understand.

And we all say: John, well done. Well done.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ).

Ms. SANCHEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart. Few men ever achieve what John Lewis has in his life, and few men do so while genuinely caring about every single person they meet.

When I joined the Ways and Means Committee as a new member, John made a point to make me feel welcome.

Despite all that he had accomplished in his life, John was never too busy or too important for you.

John made such a profound impact on all of us because his kindness, humility, and gentle strength were rooted in his nature.

He understood that his life's work could never be finished, and he never missed an opportunity to inspire younger generations to carry that work forward.

I will never forget when John's inspiration healed deep wounds in my own community. In 2005, a high school in my district was struggling with racial tension between Black and Latinx students. Students were hopelessly divided, and John offered to visit the high school with me.

He spoke to students and their parents and helped them understand that the civil rights movement benefited all disenfranchised communities. He reminded us that when minority communities allow ourselves to be pitted against each other, we all suffer.

As serious as John was, he also had a lighthearted and fun side to him as well. I will never forget when he made a video of himself dancing “Gangnam Style” to encourage young people to vote. He was up for anything that promoted voting and civic engagement.

John had a profound impact on my son, Joaquin, when we walked together in Selma across the Edmund Pettus Bridge. Joaquin, who was 7 at the time, was able to walk with John Lewis and retrace the footsteps of history with a living legend. Joaquin was so moved that he read all of John's books and wrote a report on him during a unit on African-American history in school.

I will always cherish the memories that my family and I were lucky enough to share with John.

It is a cruel irony that we should lose John when the qualities that made him great are needed so desperately today in our government. But his passing is a heartbreaking reminder of what really matters.

Because of John, we know that riding our society of injustice requires

all of us to get in good trouble. Because of John, we know we can withstand true adversity.

History will remember John Lewis as a hero who made the world better for all. It is worth remembering that he did so by showing and reminding us all to be better versions of ourselves.

I am so grateful to have called him a friend, a colleague, and a mentor. My husband and son were here this morning to say good-bye to Mr. Lewis for the last time. My son thought it was important to see him off on his journey to walk with angels. We will miss him dearly.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS).

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, as has been said, John Lewis grew up on a chicken farm to sharecroppers in Troy, Alabama. During that time, there was great pain and suffering for our African-American brothers and sisters in the segregated South.

John Lewis's mother, in the summer of 1951, when John was 11, wanted to get him out of the heat of the segregated South, and she sent him to a place called Buffalo, New York, my hometown. Mrs. Lewis had baked for 3 days, because stopping in a diner along the way was not an option for the Lewis family.

John Lewis, when he got to Buffalo, he saw young kids, Black and White, playing together in Olmsted Park, now appropriately called Martin Luther King Jr. Park. He saw White women and Black women drinking from the same water fountain. He saw his uncles, Black men, working aside White men in the steel and flour mills of Buffalo, New York.

It was from that experience in Buffalo, in the summer of 1951, at age 11, that John said that he believed the desegregation of the South was possible, and he committed his lifework to that cause.

On March 7, 1965, as we know, John led a peaceful civil rights march over the Edmund Pettus Bridge. The idea was to march from Selma to Montgomery, the State's capital, a distance of about 55 miles. There were 148 State troopers waiting at the foot of the bridge for John and the peaceful demonstrators.

The State troopers said to cease and disperse. John led his fellow marchers, and they knelt and prayed. Then, they were attacked.

They broke John's skull. But before John went to the hospital to be administered to, he insisted on waiting till the news media got there. With blood pouring down his face, he admonished the President of the United States to take up the civil rights cause.

On August 6 of that year, the Voting Rights Act was signed into law by President Johnson.

John said, oddly, one time that he was grateful for the police beating because had that event not occurred, had

that not become Bloody Sunday, it would have just passed as a local news story. Nobody would have witnessed it, and nothing would have changed.

John always said, you sometimes have to give a little blood to redeem the soul of a nation.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is a testament to the vision of John Lewis, a man of goodness and a man of grace, who at the age of 11, in the summer of 1951, was inspired by what he saw in Buffalo and had the presence of mind and the courage to act on that inspiration.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL).

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise again to honor the life and legacy of John Robert Lewis, a civil rights hero, mentor, and dear friend.

It is rare that you grow up to meet your hero and rarer still that you get to befriend them.

Growing up in Selma, Alabama, and a lifelong member of Brown Chapel AME Church, year after year, I would sit and marvel at those foot soldiers coming to my church to reenact that Bloody Sunday. There was Coretta Scott King and Joseph Lowery. There was Amelia Boynton Robinson, but, of course, there was John Lewis.

Never in my wildest dreams did I think that I would grow up and become Alabama's first Black congresswoman and not only walk the halls with John Lewis but get to sit on the same committee with John Lewis.

John was a slice of home for me in Congress. You see, looking into his eyes, I would see home, and all I would want to do is emulate home. John was a chief deputy whip, so I wanted to be a chief deputy whip. John was on the Ways and Means Committee. Sounded good to me.

John was always allowing people to radiate in his smile and in his light. He could never talk about voting rights—if I were within earshot, he would say: "And TERRI SEWELL represents Selma. Where is Terri?" And we would laugh. Those private moments were so precious to me. Those are the moments that I will cherish.

When I would call him the boy from Troy, he would call me the girl from Selma. We would laugh at how far our State had come, how far our Nation had come. I would say: "But, John, we have so much more to do." He would remind me that the better days of our Nation were ahead of it.

I don't know how I will continue to fight for the right to vote and restore the Voting Rights Act that he shed a little blood on a bridge in my hometown for, but I know that I am not alone, that John has sowed seeds of hope and inspiration into so many of us.

We are all disciples of John, and we all owe it to him to pick up that mantle and to continue the march, the march toward a more perfect Union.

For, you see, John has sowed seeds in all of us. Can't you hear him? Just close your eyes. If you see something that is unjust, unfair, you have a moral obligation to do something about it, to get in the way.

Never give up. Never give in. Keep the faith. Keep your eyes on the prize.

Rest in peace, my friend. Know that we all will pick up that mantle and continue your march.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE).

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I was born in Selma, Alabama, and I was 3 years old when John Lewis crossed the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

My family moved away when I was young, but I still carried my birthplace. We moved quite frequently, and every new town we would go to, I would go to a school, and a teacher would ask where I was born. I would say Selma, and that started a whole conversation about what happened in Selma.

It is on my passport: Selma, Alabama. So many people who have seen that have started a conversation about what John Lewis and so many people did, crossing that bridge in Selma.

The story has become part of me, part of my life.

And I never, ever imagined, first, that I would be a Member of Congress, let alone have the opportunity to serve on the Ways and Means Committee with my hero, John Lewis.

One of the first trips I ever took as a Member of Congress was to go to Selma, to go back to my birthplace with TERRI SEWELL, with John Lewis. We were the Selma caucus, the three of us, on the Ways and Means Committee.

Just to be able to experience that, to talk to John—I had the chance to go to South Africa with John when he gave a talk at the 50th anniversary of Bobby Kennedy's "Ripples of Hope" speech and talk to John and hear his stories.

He lifted all of us up. He was an icon, yet when you were with him, I think we all became better people. He lifted us up, and he reminded all of us—in fact, he showed all of us what is possible, what each of us can do, how we can create change if we stand up, if we speak up for what is right and for what is just and what is fair.

□ 2030

So we will continue to honor John, each of us, by doing that, by speaking out, by getting into "good trouble," necessary trouble.

And, John, we will always remember your words, your kindness, your leadership. Thank you for passing a little bit of that on to each of us. Rest in peace. We will miss you terribly.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JUDY CHU).

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember my friend and colleague, John Lewis.

To say John Lewis was a civil rights icon barely captures his legacy because

he was so much more than that. He was a living piece of the civil rights movement, a connection to historic injustice, and a reminder of our power to remedy it.

John didn't just talk about voting rights, he nearly died defending the right to vote. And because of him and his determination to do what was right, to stand up to injustice whenever he saw it, and to cause a little "good trouble" whenever it was needed, our country is a more just and equitable one.

It was one of the greatest privileges of my life that I was not only able to serve alongside John on the Ways and Means Committee, but I was able to march alongside him as well. In Alabama, he led many of us on the annual pilgrimage of Selma across that Edmund Pettus Bridge.

But throughout his life, he gave voice to the voiceless, fought to empower the powerless, and stood up for those who could not.

I will never forget that June day here in Washington, D.C., after 49 people were shot dead in Florida in yet another senseless mass shooting. John said, "Enough is enough." He came to the House floor, right there, in fact, and sat down. We joined him for 26 straight hours while the Nation tuned in, transfixed.

When the President was keeping immigrant children in cages, John led us on a march to the CBP offices to demand these children be released. It was so hot and humid that many of us felt like fainting, but I looked over at John, and there he was still standing strong and marching. I thought to myself: His strength is the result of decades of civil disobedience.

This past week, we passed the historic NO BAN Act to stop the senseless travel ban against Muslims. And it was John who, 3 years ago, went to the Atlanta airport when the ban was first announced to demand answers and release. And when he was essentially ignored by Customs and Border Protection, he started a sit-in right that moment at the airport.

John was always a moral voice urging us to think of others and to do all that we can to improve their lives. Even in the face of the worst, John never stopped believing in our capacity for the best. I will miss him and his guidance. John may be gone, but we will keep marching.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for arranging for this opportunity for the Ways and Means Committee to come together to honor our brother, John Lewis.

Just listening to my colleagues gives me a greater sense of just how privileged we all have been. I think we often take for granted the people who are around us, and I don't think we can ever take John for granted, but to a certain extent, when I arrived here, I got used to seeing him on the floor.

And it is hard to come to this floor without having a little bit of anticipation that, of the many privileges that come with serving our country in this place, the one privilege that I could always count on was that, even on those tough days when the job wasn't so great, we could always plan on seeing John Lewis and getting some encouragement from him.

I met John before I came to Congress, just about 8 years ago, through my Uncle Dale. Dale Kildee served here for a long time. He served almost a quarter of a century with John and loved John—still does.

I have talked to Dale about John quite often. That was a relationship that led to me wanting to make sure that I tried to develop that same relationship and, of course, becoming a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

We spend so much time together, despite the fact that we haven't been able to the last couple of months. As a committee, we spend an enormous amount of time working together and having meals together and talking to one another. It felt like I had a chance to get so much closer to John, and I will never forget that.

As big and monumental a life as he led, as important a voice as he was, as such a soldier for justice and a figure in American history, as good and decent as a man he was in that respect, as we all know now, of course, is that he was that good a friend. He was that good a human being. He was that generous a person.

For me, the last couple of months, obviously, it has been hard, but it has been special, because John, under our temporary rules, John, of course, hasn't been able to be with us in these last couple of months as he was battling a sickness but asked if I would be willing to carry his proxy and cast his votes here on the floor.

I don't know that a greater honor could ever be bestowed upon me by him, but he was always grateful to me. I had to speak to him before each vote series, and he was always so grateful.

I thought to myself: John, I am grateful to you that you have given me this honor to cast a vote for the person who is most known for the sacred right to vote of anyone in our generation, perhaps anyone in our Nation's history.

The way we honor him, though, is with moments like this; but the best way that we honor him is to carry his work forward, to continue to do his work. And so the way I view it, while, for a couple of months I did carry his vote to this floor, even though John is gone, I think we can all continue to carry his vote, carry his voice, carry his work to this place and all across the country.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for giving us this opportunity.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ESTES).

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor the life and legacy of our colleague, John Lewis.

In my short time in Congress, I have had the privilege of working with John as members of the Ways and Means Committee. And in that time, I can tell you John is a true statesman.

Here in Washington, and even inside this Chamber, we see some individuals with personal agendas who are only interested in transactional relationships; however, John was a compassionate soul, dedicated to the cause of equality and justice.

Because of John's experiences with discrimination and hate, he brought to this body a thoughtful and passionate approach to ensuring that all Americans can experience the blessings of liberty that are guaranteed in our Constitution.

He understood the pain of a divided nation, the progress we have made over the past century, and the challenges we still face. Through it all, he met anger and violence with peace and love, a demonstration of his character that I think all of us can learn from.

I used to live in Nashville, Tennessee, and one of John's earliest acts was seeking peaceful change and organizing sit-ins at Nashville lunch counters. This is reminiscent to me of a courageous group of young people in my hometown, Wichita, who also sought equal treatment at a popular downtown lunch counter. The 1958 Dockum Drug Store sit-in was part of an early movement in cities across the country that helped advance desegregation.

I am so thankful that the youth in Wichita, along with men and women like John Lewis, had the boldness and fortitude to advance necessary and overdue changes in a racially segregated environment.

While we served on different sides of the aisle, his compassion for others was evident and his love of country unwavering. My memories of John will be of his legacy and his service. I am grateful to have served alongside him during my tenure in Congress, and I am thankful for his dedication to equality for Americans, the Georgians he represented, and the United States.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for leading this special hour.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE).

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for organizing this opportunity for those of us who served with John on the Ways and Means Committee to be able to come together as a committee and mourn him.

I have to say sitting here for the last hour or so and listening to all of my colleagues share their remembrances about John Lewis and just how special he was to them has truly been one of the best hours that I have spent on the House floor, and it has just been beautiful to listen to. I think it is a side of Congress that people rarely get to see, and I think we would be better off, all of us would be better off, if we were able to do this more.

When I hear the name John Lewis, obviously, this is one of the great American heroes in history, but that is not the first thing I think of.

When he comes to mind, the first thing I think of was just what a kind and quiet and humble and gentle man he was, always so nice to me from my very first day as a freshman, when I heard a voice behind me that said, "Young man, is this seat taken?" And I looked to the side of me and it was John Lewis, and I couldn't even speak.

He was just always that person to everyone. And, to me, that is a great lesson that should inspire us all to be better people.

I also believe, as a matter of faith, that I don't think it was an accident or a coincidence that the Lord called him home at this time during this summer of crisis in our Nation.

America has not quite become. We are constantly in the act of becoming. America is a nation born not of a race or a tribe, but out of ideas, a commitment to ideals. Someone who firmly believed that with every fiber of his being to deep in his soul was John Lewis. And throughout this year, and at this time, I know there are many in our society who are questioning the future of America, as it seems like we are coming apart at the seams.

Well, let's listen to the voice again of John Lewis, someone who never lost his faith and his optimism in this country, what it stands for, what it is called to be, and what he truly believed it will be. He gave his blood for this cause. He lived his life for it. And let him continue to be an example for all of us today.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NEAL for doing this. I found this the most healing experience since John's loss.

Madam Speaker, as we approach the end of our life, it is fitting to think about how we will be remembered. Will they say: Was he brave? Was he kind? Was he humble? Was he honest?

But time wipes all memories away, and what is left? What impact did we have on the lives of others, of the people to come?

John Lewis is the best of men, the most Christ-like person I have ever known, and he changed the personal trajectories of tens of millions of people.

Born into poverty and racism, John has become the desperate hope that we need. Hammarskjöld wrote that all life asks of us is that we live it with courage. I grieve, we all grieve deeply this most courageous man, and thank God for his life.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS).

□ 2045

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

I rise to honor truly a great American, a real-life hero, who I was fortunate enough to have as a colleague for 4 years, including the 2 years serving together on the Ways and Means Committee. Congressman John Lewis has been an inspiration to me from a very young age.

I remember the first time I saw him on the Walter Cronkite evening news. He was walking across the Pettus Bridge in Selma. I felt very strongly about him and what he was doing. Madam Speaker, I was 10 years old, and I found him to be inspiring. He was purposeful. He was driven to make a difference. He was driven for "good trouble."

As a result of his action and because of the action of another gentleman who was a part of the Big Six, Whitney Young, I worked at the Urban League. I recall being elected to the Pennsylvania State House at 26 years of age, and it was John Lewis that inspired me, though I had never been to Alabama, but I had seen him on television. I remember that impression that he left upon me, because—although I had heard all the words I have heard today—I had never seen such determination.

So you can imagine growing up in the city of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, him from Selma, Alabama, and the influence he was having.

I also honored him by welcoming Congressman Lewis to the southeast part of Pennsylvania for a gun reform ceasefire. I recall introducing him. I recall all of that.

But now, Madam Speaker, we must carry on his work of civil rights, equal opportunity. Most of all, we must rededicate ourselves to protecting the right to vote and making use of hard-won rights, a right for which John Lewis and many others sacrificed for all of us.

So I say to you, Madam Speaker and Mr. Chairman, he should rest in peace and power.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER).

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for organizing this Special Order this evening.

This morning the Capitol bid farewell for the last time to our colleague and friend, the inimitable American hero, our beloved John Lewis.

In the days since his passing, countless words have been delivered in tribute to John's life, his accomplishments, his character, his importance to our Nation.

I have no doubt in the years to come John Lewis will take his place in our history books among not only the champions of the civil rights movement but also in the pantheon of historical giants who have literally reshaped the foundation and recalibrated the moral compass of our Nation.

But as our Speaker clearly recognized on Tuesday when his body was

brought to lie in state under the Capitol's dome, no words, no matter how great the tribute, can match those of John himself. From his famous speech in 1963 at the March on Washington to his frequent and inspired remarks to his fellow Members of Congress, often in what seemed like the darkest moments, John Lewis' voice thundered, but his words were always uplifting.

He talked to us about "good trouble," noting that there is nothing wrong with a little agitation for what is right and what is fair.

He instructed us to see all sides of an issue, "You have to tell the whole truth, the good and the bad, maybe some things that are uncomfortable for some people."

And he always looked to the future with hope and optimism. "Take a long, hard look down the road you will have to travel once you have made a commitment to work for change. Know that this transformation will not happen right away. Change often takes time." But he also said: "If you're not hopeful and optimistic, then you just give up. You have to take the long, hard look and just believe that if you're consistent, you will succeed."

John may have left this Earth, but his inspiration remains deep within us. I hope in the days ahead we can honor his memory by passing into law the John Lewis Voting Rights Act.

And wouldn't it be fitting to also rename the Edmund Pettus Bridge—where 55 years ago John put his life on the line to change the world—the John Robert Lewis Memorial Bridge to reflect the change that John brought to the world.

May his memory remain a blessing for each of us and for our country at these most difficult times and hopefully in better times ahead.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI).

Mr. SUOZZI. Madam Speaker, it was such a great gift and honor when John Lewis would call me like he called many of us, "my brother," to serve on his committee, to ask him to give the closing prayer at this year's National Prayer Breakfast, to travel to Selma with him, and like all he came in contact with, to learn from him.

When the Christian church was in its infancy, there was tremendous infighting, different tribes and sects, different personalities battling over the direction of this new organization that will go on to transform the world.

Paul the Apostle, one of the earliest and most prolific leaders, was imprisoned by the Romans and ultimately beheaded for his belief in Jesus.

While in prison in 62 AD, Paul wrote a series of letters to the followers of Jesus instructing them how to conduct themselves.

In his letter to the Ephesians, Paul gave this instruction in chapter 4, versus 1 to 3: "I, then, a prisoner for the Lord, urge you to live in a manner worthy of the call you have received,

with all humility and gentleness, with patience, bearing with one another through love, striving to preserve the unity of the spirit through the bond of peace."

John Lewis also a prisoner for the Lord many times, lived that model life worthy of his calling with humility and gentleness, with patience, bearing with everyone through love, striving to preserve unity through the bond of peace.

John Lewis showed us that strength comes from humility and gentleness and patience and love, striving for unity through peace.

I know I need to be better. Thank you, John Lewis. Rest in peace, good and faithful servant.

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

REFLECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE WITH RESPECT TO CONGRESSMAN JOHN LEWIS

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for having this Special Order in which we rise, remember, and recognize one of our country's civil rights champions, one of America's heroes, my friend, our colleague, and, yes, the conscience of Congress, Congressman John Robert Lewis.

Now, unlike some other Members that spoke earlier, even though John was a fellow Member of Congress, he was a fellow Member on the Ways and Means Committee, I have to say I never got used to having John Lewis as a fellow colleague.

As Mr. KELLY alluded to and said, I should say, we do have a family here on the Ways and Means Committee, but it was clear that John was that favorite child. All of us were in awe as to everything he did and everything that John stood for.

And that is part of the reason why my wife and I took our two daughters down to Selma, Alabama, this last March to walk arm in arm with John Lewis across the Edmund Pettus Bridge for the last time.

Now, obviously, with the ceremonies this week in John's passing we have been thinking a lot about John, but this past weekend I could not get him out of my head. And it resonated with me the most when my wife and I took our two daughters up to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and we stood on the battlefield, in that cemetery and at that monument and read the speech that President Lincoln gave to consecrate that hallowed ground. And I can tell you it reminded me of the lifelong fight of John Lewis. It reminded me of

our Nation's lifelong fight for equality. And it reminded me of our continued fight today. And you will see what I mean when I use some of that speech in my following remarks.

Although we are a Nation conceived in liberty and equality, it seems as if now our Nation is divided and being tested as to whether we can endure together. Now we gather here tonight to honor the death of a man who literally shed blood so that our Nation can live together. But in a larger sense what we say here tonight is nothing compared to what John Lewis did throughout his life.

See, as with most of our speeches on the House floor, the world will little note nor long remember what we say here tonight, but it can never forget what John did, not only in this Chamber, but also for civil rights and for this country.

So it is for us, from Congress Members to frontline workers to peaceful protestors to be dedicated to the unfinished work which John fought for and so nobly advanced. And with the passing of John Lewis let us be dedicated to the task remaining before us, that from John's life we take increased devotion to the cause for which he gave full measure of devotion that we here highly resolve, that his actions, his service, his sacrifice shall never be in vain, that this Nation under God shall continue to have freedom and equality and that our government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall never perish from this Earth, but shall always live with the conscience of our country, John Robert Lewis.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. GOMEZ).

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for doing this Special Order hour to remember the life of John Lewis.

He called other people "brother." He called me "young brother," so I guess I was the little guy.

He was such an amazing man. He had a huge character. He was a civil rights giant who amplified the voices of a generation. His commitment to dismantling hatred and oppression in whatever its form was something that inspired generations, and it is something that we all know that we stand on his shoulders on for our own fights for greater equality in this country.

His strength and resolve, showcased during the Nashville sit-in movement, the Freedom Riders, and the March on Washington gave us the momentum to carry on through adversity and taught us what it means to get into some "good trouble."

And those who knew John and marched with him, whether it was to protest the detention of immigrant children, as I did a few years ago, or to speak out against racial injustice, always felt a little bit more hopeful when he was around. It created that little bit of a ripple of hope from person to person when he was marching with you.

I believe he also created a little bit of a ripple of change in every single person he met that transformed and empowered communities and for future generations still unborn. That is the kind of legacy he left.

But I also got to see him as just a humble person, a regular person. And I noticed when we would walk from the Ways and Means Committee room back here to vote, I would always kind of walk with him, and people would come up and ask for a photograph, you know, school children and adults alike. And they would get around him and, you know, I was pushed aside, and I took the phone and I was proud to take the photographs. He would always say: Hi, I am John Lewis. What is your name and where are you from? And he took that moment to make it about them, not about him.

Imagine if we were all like that, where we just paused a little bit and took the moment to make it about the other person, the other party, the other State, the other person from a different country. Imagine what this country would be like. It would be a lot better. It would be a lot more hopeful and would create that ripple of change that we all desire.

I know John is getting up to the pearly gates of Heaven with Saint Peter, who is the guardian of those gates, and John is going to say: Hi, I am John Lewis, nice to meet you.

□ 2100

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Madam Speaker, the Nation had a chance tonight to hear about the affection and regard that we held for a very important member of the Ways and Means family, John Lewis.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. KELLY for yielding me the time. He did urge at a moment last week: I hope that we will be able to do a bipartisan tribute to John.

I said we planned one, and we want to make sure both sides are involved.

I just want to close on this note, as we travel to Atlanta tomorrow to say good-bye to John. At a Committee on Ways and Means Democratic retreat in New York about 2 years ago, with a very distinguished alumnus of the Democratic Party as well, Charlie Rangel came over to the dinner. John, myself, and former Chairman Rangel, we were sitting and just talking at the end of the night. After the conversation, when John got up and left, Charlie Rangel said to me: You know, Rich, there were many of us who did the right thing along the way. Many of us participated fully in the civil rights movement. But John Lewis would have died for the cause.

Pretty remarkable: John Lewis would have died for the cause.

Tonight, Madam Speaker, I want to thank the Members of the House, both political parties, and the Ways and Means family for a nice tribute to our friend, John Lewis.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Chair, I thank Chairman NEAL so much for hosting this Special Order.

We truly are a family, and at times like this, that really comes out.

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

Mr. NUNES. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor my friend John Lewis. A giant of the civil rights movement in life, John Lewis' legacy now transcends his death. Nearly two hundred years after our Founders dedicated our nation to the proposition that all men are created equal, John Lewis worked to secure that precious truth. He did so with a warm heart and a smile on his face. He brought that same spirit to Congress, where we served on the Ways and Means Committee together and his presence was always uplifting.

Facing racial segregation and violence, Congressman Lewis held an unwavering conviction in the ability of nonviolence to deliver equality to all Americans.

His tireless and bold efforts were met with determined resistance and brutality. He suffered vicious beatings and unwarranted arrests. Through all strife and opposition, he stood bloody but unbowed.

John Lewis helped move our nation, and he will be dearly missed in this House.

HONORING DR. HAFEEZ MALIK AND DR. LYNDA MALIK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK) for 30 minutes.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise in tribute to a man whose life not only stands as a testament to his own achievements but also as an illustration of the greatness of the United States of America and as an embodiment of the American Dream.

Dr. Hafeez Malik, whose son Dean Malik has resided in Bucks County with his family for almost 20 years, passed away on April 20, 2020, at the age of 90 years old.

Dr. Malik was a professor at Villanova University for over 50 years, teaching undergraduate and graduate-level courses in political science, international relations, American history, and American government.

Dr. Malik was a world-renowned scholar who dedicated much of his life to strengthening the relationship between Pakistan, the country from which he emigrated, and the United States.

Dr. Malik provided lectures to American diplomats and senior military officers on multiple occasions at the U.S. State Department, while also forming the Pakistani American Congress in the 1990s.

Dr. Malik's scholarship has become an invaluable contribution, enabling the United States to understand the nuances of diplomacy throughout the Muslim world and has guided American foreign policy for nearly half a century.

Madam Speaker, Dr. Malik's success and acclaim would not have been pos-

sible without the love and support of the love of his life, his wife of 64 years, fellow Villanova professor Dr. Lynda Malik.

Hafeez and Lynda met as students at Syracuse University in the early 1950s. They got married in 1956.

These two amazing people embarked upon an amazing, productive, and renowned public partnership grounded in the bonds of everlasting marriage, ending only with Hafeez's recent death.

Throughout the Villanova University community, in the international world of academia, as well as in their social circles in southeastern Pennsylvania, where I represent, and elsewhere in the United States and in their home country of Pakistan, Hafeez and Lynda were known as a married power couple.

Throughout the years, they shared in each other's successes as well as each other's hardships and served as productive, upstanding members of our community.

Hafeez and Lynda were also proud, patriotic Americans. Their son Dean, who is a friend of mine, is a former Marine officer, a former criminal prosecutor, a practicing attorney, and a proud Iraq war veteran.

Madam Speaker, in death, Dr. Malik leaves behind his lifelong spouse and partner, who is suffering from dementia, and a disabled older son. Nevertheless, it is a comfort to all who know them that the success earned by this couple throughout their lifetime shall go to support these family members now in their time of vulnerability and their time of need, and that their son is to carry on Hafeez's legacy of public service in this life.

Madam Speaker, I rise in tribute to a man and his wife whose life not only stands as a testament to his own achievements but also as an illustration of the greatness of the United States of America and as an embodiment of the American Dream itself.

Madam Speaker, let us honor not only the life of Hafeez Malik and his wife, Lynda, but also his lifelong partnership with his wife, Lynda; their amazing family; all they have done for the community of Pennsylvania; all they have done for Villanova University as a couple; and all they have done for the United States of America as a couple.

They are a great family. They were a very, very special couple, and I wanted to honor them on the floor of the House of Representatives tonight.

Madam Speaker, I ask to have this speech and the life of Hafeez and his wife, Lynda, permanently entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

LETTER SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 4(b) OF HOUSE RES- OLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,

Washington, DC, July 27, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI

Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: Pursuant to section 4(b) of House Resolution 965, we are writing to inform you that the Committee on Natural Resources has met the requirements for conducting a business meeting outlined in regulation E.1 of the remote committee proceedings regulations, inserted into the Congressional Record on May 15, 2020, and that the Committee is prepared to conduct a remote meeting and permit remote participation.

In meeting these requirements, the Committee held a non-public business meeting rehearsal on July 27, 2020; a public full committee hearing with remote participation on June 11, 2020; and a public subcommittee hearing with remote participation on June 18, 2020.

Sincerely,

Raúl M. Grijalva, Chair, Committee on Natural Resources; Debra Haaland, Member of Congress; Jared Huffman, Member of Congress; Ruben Gallego, Member of Congress; Alan Lowenthal, Member of Congress; Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan, Member of Congress; Nydia M. Velázquez, Member of Congress; Grace Napolitano, Member of Congress; Matt Cartwright, Member of Congress; Darren Soto, Member of Congress; Paul D. Tonko, Member of Congress; TJ Cox, Member of Congress; Mike Levin, Member of Congress; Diana DeGette, Member of Congress; Ed Case, Member of Congress; Jesús G. "Chuy" Garcia, Member of Congress; Steven Horsford, Member of Congress; A. Donald McEachin, Member of Congress; Anthony G. Brown, Member of Congress; Debbie Dingell, Member of Congress; Wm. Lacy Clay, Member of Congress; Jim Costa, Member of Congress; Joe Neguse, Member of Congress.

LETTER SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 4(b) OF HOUSE RES- OLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, July 29, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: Pursuant to section 4(b) of House Resolution 965, we are writing to inform you that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has met the requirements for conducting a business meeting outlined in regulation E.1 of the remote committee proceedings regulations, inserted into the Congressional Record on May 15, 2020, and that the Committee is prepared to conduct a remote meeting and permit remote participation.

In meeting these requirements, the committee held a non-public business meeting rehearsal on July 28, 2020, a public full committee hearing with remote participation on June 11, 2020, and a public subcommittee hearing with remote participation on June 3, 2020.

Sincerely,

Mark Takano, Chairman; Kathleen Rice,
Member of Congress; Mike Levin,

Member of Congress; Julia Brownley, Member of Congress; Conor Lamb, Member of Congress; Anthony Brindisi, Member of Congress; Max Rose, Member of Congress; Elaine Luria, Member of Congress; Joe Cunningham, Member of Congress; Collin Peterson, Member of Congress; Colin Allred, Member of Congress; Chris Pappas, Member of Congress; Susie Lee, Member of Con-

gress; Gilbert R. Cisneros, Jr., Member of Congress; Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan, Member of Congress; Lauren Underwood, Member of Congress.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(b) of House Resolution

967, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and 10 a.m. for legislative business. Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, July 30, 2020, at 9 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first and second quarters of 2020, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2020

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR., July 9, 2020.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ETHICS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2020

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. THEODORE E. DEUTCH, July 7, 2020.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2020

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Lale Morrison	2/17	2/20	Austria		1,423.12		792.91		517.58		2,733.61
	2/22	2/23	England		536.99		293.48		531.16		1,361.63
Committee total					1,960.11		1,086.39		1,048.74		4,095.24

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JIM MCGOVERN, July 20, 2020.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2020

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. PETER A. DEFAZIO, July 14, 2020.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 4686, Sami's Law, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 7575, the Water Resources Development Act of 2020, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 7575

By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2020– 2025	2020– 2030
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	337	673

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

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

4823. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Bruce T. Crawford, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4824. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Joseph L. Osterman, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4825. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Major General Timothy J. Kadavy, Army National Guard of the United States, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4826. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral Thomas J. Moore, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4827. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral David H. Lewis, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4828. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General James C. Vechery, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4829. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral Richard A. Brown, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C.

1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4830. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Joseph L. Lengyel, Air National Guard of the United States, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4831. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Terrence J. O'Shaughnessy, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4832. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General James M. Holmes, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4833. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of the 20 officers whose names appear on the enclosed list 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.

4834. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of the 12 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.

4835. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of the 15 officers whose names appear on the enclosed list 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.

4836. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of the three officers whose names appear on the enclosed list 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.

4837. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of the nine officers whose names appear on the enclosed list 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.

4838. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General John J. Broadmeadow, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4839. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Todd T. Semonite, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4840. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Thomas W. Bergeson, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4841. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Thomas C. Seamands, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4842. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Michael A. Rocco, United Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4843. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Anchorage Grounds; Lower Mississippi River below Baton Rouge, LA, including South and Southwest Passes; New Orleans, LA [Docket No.: USCG-2014-0991] (RIN: 1625-AA01) received July 16, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4844. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Chartier Fireworks, St. Clair River, MI [Docket No.: USCG-2020-0375] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 16, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4845. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Security Zone; HMS MEDWAY, St. Johns River, Jacksonville, FL [Docket No.: USCG-2020-0264] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received July 16, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4846. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-1076; Product Identifier 2019-NM-173-AD; Amendment 39-19914; AD 2020-11-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 7, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4847. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0452; Product Identifier 2020-NM-062-AD; Amendment 39-19910; AD 2020-09-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 7, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4848. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0454; Product Identifier 2019-SW-113-AD; Amendment 39-19911; AD 2020-09-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 7, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4849. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Services B.V. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0450; Product Identifier 2020-NM-034-AD; Amendment 39-19907; AD 2020-09-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 7, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4850. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0101; Product Identifier 2019-NM-190-AD; Amendment 39-19908; AD 2020-09-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 7, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4851. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Hardin, MT [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0954; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ANM-6] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 7, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4852. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary interim rule — Safety Zone, Object Removal; Delaware River and

Bay, Philadelphia, PA [Docket No.: USCG-2020-0344] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 16, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1067. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7617) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-461). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 5119. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require certain air carriers to provide reports with respect to maintenance, preventive maintenance, or alterations, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-462). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 5139. A bill to protect transportation personnel and passengers from sexual assault and harassment, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-463, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 5912. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to permit the use of incentive payments to expedite certain federally financed airport development projects (Rept. 116-464). 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. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BANKS, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 7808. A bill to amend section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 (commonly referred to as the Communications Decency Act) to stop censorship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TAYLOR (for himself, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Mr. BARR):

H.R. 7809. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a HOPE Preferred Equity Facility to guarantee certain financial investments of commercial borrowers affected by COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. OLSON (for himself, Mr. GOMMERT, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. WRIGHT, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. BRADY, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CONAWAY, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. FLORES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. ROY, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CLOUD, Mr.

CUELLAR, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VELA, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 7810. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3519 East Walnut Street in Pearland, Texas, as the "Tom Reid Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM (for himself and Mr. MAST):

H.R. 7811. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for a reduction in loan fees for certain veterans affected by major disasters; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7812. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently allow a tax deduction at the time an investment is made in property used to extract critical minerals and metals from the United States, to modify the prohibition on the acquisition of certain sensitive materials from non-allied foreign nations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7813. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require disclosures of foreign gifts by entities affiliated with institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself and Ms. CHENEY):

H.R. 7814. A bill to establish a strategic uranium reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEWART:

H.R. 7815. A bill to provide for the expansion of the Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan, Washington County, Utah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mrs. TORRES of California):

H.R. 7816. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize the use of funds for comprehensive reproductive health care services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself and Mr. FLORES):

H.R. 7817. A bill to direct the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to submit a report on facilitating efficient, timely environmental reviews of nuclear reactors through expanded use of categorical exclusions, environmental assessments, and generic environmental impact statements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GOODEN (for himself and Mr. BANKS):

H.R. 7818. A bill 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; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. AXNE (for herself and Mr. DUNN):

H.R. 7819. A bill to provide that CARES Act Provider Relief Fund payments are not includible in gross income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 7820. A bill to establish the John Lewis Election Day holiday on November 3, 2020, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. KILMER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HECK, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. DEAN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. RYAN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. KIND, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CASE, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. SCHNEIDER):

H.R. 7821. A bill to automatically extend and adjust enhanced unemployment assistance for the duration of the COVID-19 emergency and economic crisis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for himself, Mr. McEACHIN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 7822. A bill to protect clean air and public health by expanding fenceline and ambient air monitoring and access to air quality information for communities affected by air pollution; to require immediate toxic air monitoring at the fenceline of facilities with pollution linked to local health threats; to ensure the Environmental Protection Agency promulgates rules that require fenceline air monitoring in communities with air polluting industrial source categories; to expand and strengthen the national ambient air quality monitoring network; to deploy air sensors in communities affected by air pollution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 7823. A bill to provide for emergency grants for essential community facilities and temporary installations needed in response to COVID-19 pandemic in rural areas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BUCK:

H.R. 7824. A bill to require certain businesses to disclose the use of forced labor in their direct supply chain, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BUCK:

H.R. 7825. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to create increased opportunities for savings to HSA, MSA and FSA plans, to mitigate the financial strain on families caused by COVID-19, to provide for child nutrition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARDENAS (for himself and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 7826. A bill to amend the Wire Act to clarify that gambling on commercial greyhound racing and field coursing using wire communication technology is prohibited; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. McEACHIN, Mr. BEYER, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. WILD, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. HECK, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr.

SOTO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 7827. A bill to authorize funding for certain offices and programs of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, 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. COHEN:

H.R. 7828. A bill to permit vicarious liability claims against an employer of a person who, under color of law, subjects another to the deprivation of rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 7829. A bill to redesignate the Federal building located at 935 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest in the District of Columbia as the "Federal Bureau of Investigation Building"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. NEAL, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. MOORE, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. PORTER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. HORSFORD):

H.R. 7830. A bill to provide protections to Social Security and Supplemental Security Income beneficiaries relating to extra payments due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DELGADO (for himself and Mr. SENSENBRENNER):

H.R. 7831. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to establish a pilot program to provide selected States with an increased reimbursement for school lunches that are comprised of locally-grown and unprocessed foods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas (for herself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. ROY, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. OLSON, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. BABIN, Mr. FLORES, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. VEASEY):

H.R. 7832. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4020 Broadway Street in Houston, Texas, as the "Benny C. Martinez Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio:

H.R. 7833. A bill to authorize the Corps of Engineers to conduct a feasibility study for the project for comprehensive watershed study, Tuscarawas River Basin, Ohio; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH:

H.R. 7834. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 with respect to small company capital formation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. GONZALEZ of

Ohio, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARTZ, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia):

H.R. 7835. A bill to authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor to Eric Fisher Wood, Jr. for the acts of valor during the Battle of the Bulge; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SOTO, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H.R. 7836. A bill to provide, manufacture, and distribute high quality face masks for every individual in the United States during the COVID-19 emergency using the Defense Production Act and other means; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Energy and Commerce, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAMB (for himself, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 7837. A bill to provide a payroll tax credit for certain employee dependent care expenses paid by employers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 7838. A bill to provide for certain temporary waivers with respect to the 340B drug discount program due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself and Mr. BRADY):

H.R. 7839. A bill to amend the Medicare IVIG Access and Strengthening Medicare and Repaying Taxpayers Act of 2012 to extend the Medicare Patient IVIG Access Demonstration Project; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. McHENRY:

H.R. 7840. A bill to reauthorize the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. McHENRY (for himself and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 7841. A bill to require the purchase by the Federal Government of certain medical supplies and protection equipment be from the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, Energy and Commerce, Veterans' Affairs, Education and Labor, 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. MURPHY of North Carolina:

H.R. 7842. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to improve protections against foreign influence at institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. LAMALFA, and Ms. SPANBERGER):

H.R. 7843. A bill to amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 to promote reforestation following unplanned events on Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on 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. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Mr. GOMEZ):

H.R. 7844. A bill to authorize the Director of the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce to provide assistance for nonprofit economic development organizations to provide services for low- and moderate-income individuals who are aspiring entrepreneurs or seeking employment and for owners of smaller businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, 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. PETERSON:

H.R. 7845. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish a forgivable loan program for remote recreational businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself and Ms. SÁNCHEZ):

H.R. 7846. A bill to ensure access to Pandemic Unemployment Assistance for workers who are unable to obtain child and family care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself and Ms. DELAURO):

H.R. 7847. A bill to create a database of eviction information, establish grant programs for eviction prevention and legal aid, and limit use of housing court-related records in consumer reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself and Ms. OMAR):

H.R. 7848. A bill to divert Federal funding away from supporting the presence of police in schools and toward evidence-based and trauma informed services that address the needs of marginalized students and improve academic outcomes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 7849. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to carry out a pilot program to award competitive grants to eligible entities to train individuals for careers in the renewable energy and energy efficiency industries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. ZELDIN, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. YOHIO, and Mr. ROONEY of Florida):

H.R. 7850. A bill to require a National Intelligence Estimate on Iranian proxy forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. DEUTCH):

H.R. 7851. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow taxpayers to designate overpayments of tax as contributions and to make additional contributions to the Homeless Veterans Assistance Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' 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. SMITH of Washington:

H.R. 7852. A bill to establish a presumption of occupational disease for certain employees at the Department of Energy's Radioactive Waste Management Complex, to refine the definition of compensable illnesses, to establish a research program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 7853. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish a task force to identify vulnerabilities in supply chains for United States entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania (for himself and Ms. DEAN):

H.R. 7854. A bill to amend title VI of the Social Security to extend the period with respect to which amounts under the Coronavirus Relief Fund may be expended; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. YOHIO (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. PERRY, Mr. FLORES, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. GUEST, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. CLOUD, and Mr. WALTZ):

H.R. 7855. A bill to authorize the President to use military force for the purpose of securing and defending Taiwan against armed attack, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself and Mr. TRONE):

H. Res. 1068. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the alliance between the United States and the Republic of Slovenia and the enduring friendship between the American and Slovenian peoples is critical to United States interests; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself and Mr. CARDENAS):

H. Res. 1069. A resolution declaring racism a public health crisis; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. MAST, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. BURGESS):

H. Res. 1070. A resolution commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Veterans History Project of the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 7808.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

Article 1 Section 8: "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

In *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992), Justice Kennedy stated, in an opinion co-authored by Justices Sandra Day O'Connor and David Souter, that "At the heart of liberty is the right to define one's own concept of existence." Justice Kennedy continued in *Obergefell v. Hodges* (2015): "The Constitution promises liberty to all within its reach, a liberty that includes certain specific rights that allow persons, within a lawful realm, to define and express their identity."

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 7809.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution:

"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. OLSON:

H.R. 7810.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 7811.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1: "The Congress shall have the power to . . . provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States;"

Clause 18: "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers . . ."

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7812.

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. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7813.

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

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

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 7814.

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 Executive 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. STEWART:

H.R. 7815.

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

Article I, Section 8 authorizes Congress "[t]o 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 Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 7816.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

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

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 7817.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. GOODEN:

H.R. 7818.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mrs. AXNE:

H.R. 7819.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 7820.

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

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

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 7821.

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

Article I, Section 8: "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;"

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 7822.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 7823.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. BUCK:

H.R. 7824.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BUCK:

H.R. 7825.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 7826.

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

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 7827.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 7828.

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

Amendment XIV, Section 1: All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Amendment XIV, Section 5: The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 7829.

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

Article I, Section 8: "To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;"

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 7830.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution: "The Congress shall have the 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. DELGADO:

H.R. 7831.

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

Article 1

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas:

H.R. 7832.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 to establish post offices and post Roads

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio:

H.R. 7833.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution stating that Congress has the authority to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution."

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH:

H.R. 7834.

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

Article 1 Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7835.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 14

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 7836.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LAMB:

H.R. 7837.

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

Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 7838.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 7839.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 7840.

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

Article IV, Section 3, clause 2 provides Congress with the power to "dispose of and make all needful rules and Regulations respecting the Territory and other Property belonging to the United States."

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 7841.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina:

H.R. 7842.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 7843.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 7844.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. PETERSON:

H.R. 7845.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 7846.

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

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

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 7847.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 7848.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 7849.

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

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 7850.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 7851.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H.R. 7852.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 7853.

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

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

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7854.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution in that the legislation exercises legislative powers granted to Congress by that clause "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States of any Department of Office thereof."

By Mr. YOHO:

H.R. 7855.

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

Article 1, Section 8: Powers of the Congress

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 40: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 444: Mr. SWALWELL of California.

H.R. 906: Mr. MORELLE, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. ROY, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. GOSAR, Ms. MOORE, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 945: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 1127: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1349: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 1508: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.

H.R. 1597: Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. TIPTON, and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 1694: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1714: Ms. GABBARD and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 1873: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 1895: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 2075: Ms. MATSUI and Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER.

H.R. 2086: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 2166: Ms. SPEIER and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 2200: Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 2208: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 2261: Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 2271: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 2350: Ms. WILD, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 2419: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 2442: Ms. GABBARD, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 2482: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 2571: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH and Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 2650: Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 2694: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 2733: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 2859: Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 2965: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 2986: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BERA.

H.R. 3010: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. BACON, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 3119: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 3570: Mr. COOPER and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 3572: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. NORTON, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 3662: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 3690: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 3716: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. COOK.

H.R. 3766: Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 3935: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 4078: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 4104: Mr. SPANO, Mr. TIPTON, and Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 4150: Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 4228: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 4439: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. GRIFFITH, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 4512: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 4525: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 4644: Mr. SIRES and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 4679: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 4681: Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LONG.

H.R. 4686: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. CLYBURN.

H.R. 4701: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 4764: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 4817: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 4986: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 5041: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 5046: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 5098: Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 5110: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 5172: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 5260: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 5292: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 5420: Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 5435: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 5485: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 5577: Mr. WATKINS.

H.R. 5586: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 5619: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 5689: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 5741: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 5845: Ms. BROWNLEY of California and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 5861: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 5884: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 5900: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 5983: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 5986: Mr. RASKIN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 5989: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 6027: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 6039: Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. BASS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. WATERS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CORREA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. ROUDA, Mr.

LEVIN of California, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. PETERS, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 6047: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 6141: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 6142: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 6174: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 6338: Mr. SPANO and Mr. COLE.

H.R. 6364: Mr. MEUSER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 6495: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 6537: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 6556: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 6559: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 6561: Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

H.R. 6626: Mr. FOSTER and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 6646: Mr. CUELLAR and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 6680: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 6688: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 6697: Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 6718: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 6720: Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. MORELLE, and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H.R. 6788: Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Mr. LONG.

H.R. 6799: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 6813: Mr. PETERSON, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mrs. HARTZLER, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 6814: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 6829: Mr. PASCARELL, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, and Mr. ARRINGTON.

H.R. 6837: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 6926: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 6952: Ms. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 6958: Ms. HOULAHAN and Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 6970: Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee.

H.R. 7039: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 7040: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 7052: Mr. COSTA and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 7072: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 7096: Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 7149: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.

H.R. 7153: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H.R. 7175: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 7178: Ms. SLOTKIN, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. GALLEGO, and Mr. BANKS.

H.R. 7189: Mr. COOK and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 7197: Miss RICE of New York, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. SOTO, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. RICHMOND, and Mrs. TORRES of California.

H.R. 7232: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 7269: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 7280: Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 7285: Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 7292: Mr. RESCENTIALER and Ms. PIN-GREE.

H.R. 7293: Mr. UPTON and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 7327: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

H.R. 7356: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 7388: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 7393: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 7414: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 7415: Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 7434: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 7443: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 7463: Mr. RUSH, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. CLAY, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. POCAN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 7483: Mr. WELCH, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 7490: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.
 H.R. 7496: Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H.R. 7527: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
 H.R. 7534: Mr. LUCAS.
 H.R. 7536: Ms. NORTON and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 7539: Mr. LUJÁN and Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 7550: Mr. HASTINGS and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
 H.R. 7553: Mr. SOTO, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
 H.R. 7557: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
 H.R. 7561: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
 H.R. 7585: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
 H.R. 7595: Mr. WESTERMAN and Mr. RYAN.
 H.R. 7604: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 7615: Mr. OLSON and Mr. MCKINLEY.
 H.R. 7622: Ms. MOORE.
 H.R. 7623: Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. SIRE.
 H.R. 7632: Mr. REED and Mr. LAMB.
 H.R. 7642: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. SMUCKER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CASE, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 7651: Mr. COLE.
 H.R. 7659: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Mr. ROUDA.
 H.R. 7666: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. COLE, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. MORELLE, and Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 7679: Mr. ALLEN and Mr. MARSHALL.
 H.R. 7682: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Mr. SHERMAN.
 H.R. 7690: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. GUEST, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. BERGMAN, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
 H.R. 7691: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mr. ROUDA.
 H.R. 7696: Mr. PALMER.
 H.R. 7699: Mr. OLSON.
 H.R. 7700: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mr. GALLEGO.
 H.R. 7703: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
 H.R. 7710: Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. LATTA.
 H.R. 7724: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 7734: Mrs. WALORSKI and Mr. HOLDING.
 H.R. 7739: Mr. LYNCH.
 H.R. 7743: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
 H.R. 7751: Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. PERRY, Mr. BALDERSON, and Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 7760: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 7768: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.
 H.R. 7778: Mr. COLE and Mr. CURTIS.
 H.R. 7790: Mr. HORSFORD and Mr. ENGEL.
 H.R. 7792: Mr. SPANO and Mr. GROTHMAN.
 H.R. 7795: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
 H.R. 7799: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HIMES, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SIRE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. NEAL, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BEYER, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BASS, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. TRONE, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CRIST, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Mr. CORREA.
 H.R. 7802: Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. ALLEN, and Mrs. WALORSKI.
 H.R. 7804: Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. TURNER, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. BACON, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. COLE, Mr. OLSON, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. ESTES.
 H.R. 7805: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H.R. 7806: Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
 H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. BURGESS.
 H. Con. Res. 27: Mr. TRONE, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Ms. DEAN, Mr. TIFFANY, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. ROUZER, and Mr. WILLIAMS.
 H. Con. Res. 100: Mr. SOTO and Mr. CLEAVER.
 H. Con. Res. 108: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. COOK, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. GUEST.
 H. Res. 114: Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. PALAZZO.

H. Res. 302: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H. Res. 759: Mr. SHERMAN and Ms. TITUS.
 H. Res. 823: Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. BURCHETT, and Mr. TED LIEU of California.
 H. Res. 835: Ms. PINGREE.
 H. Res. 837: Mr. TRONE, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.
 H. Res. 894: Mr. COSTA, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.
 H. Res. 958: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
 H. Res. 972: Mr. BIGGS, Mr. LATTA, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. TRONE, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. KIM, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H. Res. 977: Ms. MENG, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. SIRE, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H. Res. 985: Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H. Res. 1003: Mr. NADLER, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H. Res. 1024: Ms. OMAR.
 H. Res. 1033: Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. COOK, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. CICILLINE.
 H. Res. 1034: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.
 H. Res. 1040: Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
 H. Res. 1046: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Mrs. WALORSKI.
 H. Res. 1052: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H. Res. 1056: Mr. PETERS.
 H. Res. 1062: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. TRONE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 3010: Mr. BERGMAN.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 166

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 2020

No. 134

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, You have taken care of us in the years that have gone. We honor You for Your glory and strength. May we place our hope in You and never forget that You can also sustain us in the future.

Today, give our Senators the wisdom to trust You in the small things, realizing that faithfulness with the least prepares them for fidelity with the much. As they seek to be stewards of Your justice, mercy, and grace, use them to fulfill Your purposes. Lord, given them a love for Your wisdom and a passion to be guided by your precepts.

We pray in Your Holy Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. LOEFFLER). 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.

FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, now that the United Kingdom has separated from the European Union, it is our opportunity to sit down with the United Kingdom and do some business. Therefore, I am pleased that the United States and the United Kingdom are making strides in our negotiations to complete a free trade agreement.

Our two countries, as you know, have a centuries-old relationship. That relationship will be further strengthened by a comprehensive deal that presents economic opportunities for our farmers, our manufacturers, and our service providers to the benefit of both sides of the Atlantic.

I will continue to insist that an agreement reached between our two countries will allow us to reach our full potential as trading partners, particularly when it comes to agricultural trade.

The United Kingdom has been subject to very restrictive European Union rules that have no scientific basis. We call those sanitary and phytosanitary rules.

I urge the administration to work with the United Kingdom negotiators to achieve greater marketing access for U.S. farmers. In other words, I am tired of the EU restrictions that we have had over the last couple of decades on our GMO grains.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, when the Senate passed the CARES Act back in March, we were trying to prepare the Nation for economic paralysis and the medical battle of the century at the very same time. Hospitals, healthcare providers, small businesses, and working families needed help fast, and the Senate stepped up in historic fashion.

For months, our legislation has helped cushion the pain of this crisis from coast to coast, but our Nation is not finished with this fight. More Americans are dying every day. Millions and millions are unemployed. And

the institutions of American life cannot stay totally shut down until our race for a vaccine hits the finish line.

Our Nation needs to smartly and safely reopen while keeping up the medical battle. We need to get kids safely back to school and adults safely back to work without losing ground in the healthcare fight.

The coronavirus does not care that we are divided. The coronavirus will not care if Washington Democrats decide it suits their partisan goals to let relief run dry. The American people are hurting, and Congress should have their backs.

On Monday, I laid down a marker to shape the bipartisan conversations that need to happen now—not a loony, ideological fantasy like the House Democrats bill from a few months ago, which would have cut taxes for rich people, raised taxes on small business, and provided no additional round for the Paycheck Protection Program. No, serious talks actually require a serious starting point.

That is why we wrote a serious bill containing largely bipartisan policies. It has another round of cash for households—more than \$3,000 for an eligible family of four, with even more support for adult dependents; another round of additional Federal unemployment benefits assistance, which would otherwise simply expire; and another targeted round of the Paycheck Protection Program to prevent even more layoffs and keep paychecks coming to American workers. It has powerful new incentives to jump-start rehiring, bring down unemployment, and create safe workplaces for workers and customers. It has more support for hospitals and health providers; more support for testing, PPE, and diagnostics; and more resources for the sprint toward a vaccine. It has historic support for schools to reopen—a higher dollar amount than House Democrats managed to propose in their bill, which costs three times as much as ours.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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And—uniting all three pillars of kids, jobs, and healthcare—we have legal protection for medical workers, schools, nonprofits, and businesses so that well-connected trial lawyers can't get even richer off of stopping the recovery in its tracks.

This is a more-than-fair, more-than-bipartisan framework for Democrats to engage with. The only reason I can see that Speaker PELOSI and the Democratic leader would sabotage negotiations is if, as some concluded when they killed police reform in June, they actually think bipartisan progress for the country would hurt their own political chances. That is why I said a few days ago that we would quickly learn whether the American people would be getting the responsible Democratic Party from March or the cynical, obstructionist Democratic Party from June that blocked police reform. So let's review the early going.

Almost the instant we put out this proposal—which would send thousands of dollars in cash to families and even more cash to unemployed people—the Democratic leader proclaimed that “those Republican, hard-right money people . . . don't want the Federal Government to help anybody.”

A trillion dollar proposal for kids, jobs, and healthcare just proves Republicans don't want to help anyone.

Yesterday, after meeting with the administration, the Speaker of the House said this “isn't a negotiation.”

So here we go again. It is the script from police reform all over again.

We have had weeks of talk from Democrats about the urgency of the issue, weeks of Democrats thundering that people will be hurt if we don't act. But then, when it is time to actually make a law, Democrats would rather keep political issues alive than find a bipartisan way to resolve them.

Take the issue of additional Federal unemployment insurance. For weeks now, it has been clear to a majority of Americans that we should not pay people more to stay home than we pay people who continue working.

Should we have generous unemployment insurance in this crisis? Of course. Republicans want to continue the Federal supplement at eight times the level that Democrats themselves put in place during the last recession.

But, obviously, we should not be taxing the essential workers who have kept working so the government can pay their neighbors a higher salary to stay home.

Let me say that again. We should not be taxing the essential workers who have kept working so the government can pay their neighbors a higher salary to stay home.

Until about 5 minutes ago, this was not a controversial opinion. Democrats shared it with us. The House Democrat majority leader said yesterday: “That's an argument that . . . has some validity to it. . . . It's not \$600 or bust.”

A few days earlier, our Democratic colleague Senator COONS said he

thought we would be “finding some path forward” with a different dollar figure.

The day before yesterday, our colleague Senator CARDIN said: “What is the right number? Well, we certainly understand we don't want someone to have higher benefits than what someone can make working.”

At the State level, the Democratic Governor of Connecticut agrees. This is what he said: “I think sometimes it discourages work. . . . I would put off this extra \$600 true-up they're talking about. . . . I don't think we need that.”

That is the Democratic Governor of Connecticut.

Like I said, it is not controversial. The Congressional Budget Office says that five out of six recipients of this aid—83 percent—receive more to stay home than they made on the job.

Let me say that one more time. The Congressional Budget Office says that five out of six recipients of this aid—83 percent—receive more to stay home than they made on the job. We all know that is not fair, and it is not workable in a reopening job market. We have already heard from small business owners who had trouble reopening because it would be financially irrational for their employees to come back.

This is why Republicans propose to continue providing Federal aid—continue providing hundreds of dollars per week—but do it in a more targeted way while providing even more incentives for rehiring.

But now the Speaker of the House apparently signals she rejects this bipartisan consensus and will not let a package go forward unless we continue paying people more not to work. That is apparently the Speaker's position—that she will not let a package go forward unless we continue paying people more not to work. That is what Speaker PELOSI apparently signaled yesterday: No money for schools, no money for households, no second round of the PPP, no more money for hospitals or testing, nothing at all unless we continue to pay people more not to work.

If the Democrats don't get to continue taxing essential workers to pay other people more to stay home, then nobody gets a dime.

To put it gently, that is a completely unhinged position. Sixty-two percent of Americans say that paying people extra to remain unemployed creates the wrong incentive. A Democratic Governor says he doesn't want that continuing. Her own deputy, the House Democratic majority leader, said yesterday that there should be room to negotiate.

But Speaker PELOSI is literally moving the goalposts so fast that even Democrats can't keep up, and now she apparently feels that any rescue package will have to be to the political left of her own Democratic majority leader, to the political left of the Democratic Governor of Connecticut or she will not even consider it. She will just refuse to

legislate until the election and wish the American families good luck in dealing with the pandemic.

These are not the positions of people who are putting the common good above politics. These are not the positions of people who actually want to reach an agreement to save Federal unemployment insurance from completely expiring.

The American people deserve better than this. The American people cannot afford for Democrats in Congress to have decided in June that they are finished legislating until November—not during a crisis like this. The country needs help. The country needs action. If Democratic leaders decide they will not negotiate, they will answer to the American people.

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 to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Derek Kan, of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

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 Democratic leader is recognized.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, over the past 3 months, as Americans stayed home and forfeited their routines and their livelihoods to combat the spread of the virus, as essential workers risked their safety and their families' safety, as 50 million Americans filed unemployment claims, as small businesses folded, and as the disease spread rapidly through the summer, the Republican majority paused on addressing COVID-19 while it confirmed more rightwing judges. Americans pitched in and sacrificed, and many suffered greatly while the Senate Republicans kept their assembly line

of extreme judicial nominees humming along and did little else.

Now, after an interminable delay, the Senate Republicans have finally admitted that the country needs relief, but they can't even get their act together to produce a halfway legitimate legislative proposal. We all witnessed a week and a half of infighting on the Republican side as the country careened toward several cliffs created by Republican delay. The Republicans bickered amongst themselves as the moratorium on evictions expired, State and local governments shed jobs and cut public services, and the last enhanced unemployment checks went out the door.

When the Republicans finally convinced themselves they were ready to unveil a plan, instead of presenting a single, coherent bill, the Republicans released several incongruent drafts that were littered with corporate giveaways, K Street handouts, and Presidential pet projects.

Some Republicans proposed billions of dollars for large agribusinesses and defense contractors but not a dime to help American families stay in their homes. The Republican bill has a tax break for three-martini lunches but no food assistance for hungry kids. There is \$2 billion for a new FBI building, the location of which will increase the value of the Trump hotel, but no funding to help State and local governments retain teachers, firefighters, busdrivers, and other public employees. There is no support for Medicaid, for nursing homes, or for those with disabilities.

The proposals to support our health system and to meet our testing needs are wildly insufficient.

If you are one of the 20 to 30 million Americans who lost their jobs through no fault of their own and you can't find work, Senate Republicans think you have it too good right now. You should take a 30-percent pay cut, Republicans are saying.

This is not a serious proposal for a country in the midst of a once-in-a-generation crisis. So, as you can imagine, when reviews started rolling in yesterday, they weren't too positive. One Republican Senator said: "There are 100 problems with the plan." Another Republican: "It is a mess. I can't figure out what this bill is about." Another Republican of this Chamber said: "You look at the package that was rolled out by the Republican leadership, and it contains virtually nothing that will actually aid in the recovery." Those would be harsh criticisms if they came from Democrats, but those quotes weren't from Democrats; those were Republican Senators talking about their own party's plan.

Two senior Republican Senators have said that the Republican proposal would be lucky to get even half of the Republican conference to vote for it. Leader MCCONNELL warned Democrats against blocking the Republican proposal. It turns out that Senate Repub-

licans are blocking the Republican proposal.

So it is abundantly clear that the Senate Republican proposal for the next phase of COVID relief is not a useful starting point. You don't have to take my word for it; just ask President Trump, who took the podium yesterday afternoon and called the Senate Republican proposal "semi-irrelevant." At this point, I am beginning to wonder who does support the Republican proposal on COVID-19.

So here is where we are. We need to turn the page on the Republican proposal—and quickly. The legislative train wreck by Senate Republicans cannot derail our efforts to provide urgent, comprehensive, and necessary relief to the American people.

Speaker PELOSI and I have started negotiating with Chief of Staff Meadows and Secretary Mnuchin. We want to work with our Republican colleagues and the White House on a bill that actually meets the needs of the American people in these unprecedented times, but it is going to take good faith and compromise. We are not hearing that from Leader MCCONNELL.

Leader MCCONNELL is already drawing lines in the sand, insisting that any agreements include his specific corporate immunity provision—no negotiation. Put this provision—extreme provision—in the bill without negotiation. That sure doesn't sound like someone who wants to reach a bipartisan agreement. We are going to need everyone to pull together. We are going to need to focus on the needs of the American people.

With all due respect to the Republican leader, Americans on the brink of eviction are not crying out for a sweeping corporate liability shield. No one should be willing to torpedo all the relief Americans are counting on unless there is a giant corporate giveaway attached.

Time is short. Speaker PELOSI and I will be back at the negotiating table with the White House later today. It is time for our Republican colleagues to roll up their sleeves and get serious as well.

One final point on this subject. Again this morning, the Republican leader continued his "Alice in Wonderland" interpretation of what has happened. When what has happened is black, he says white. When what has happened is white, he says black. He is totally the opposite of the truth on what has happened.

He has suggested that Democrats might be trying to block progress on COVID relief because it might suit our party in the election, that we Democrats had decided to stop legislating until November—I mean, shocking stuff.

Over 10 weeks ago, Democrats—Democrats—passed a bill three times the size of the Republican proposal that was more generous and beneficial to the American people on nearly every measure. Leader MCCONNELL dismissed

it. Senate Democrats spent the entire month of June asking our Republican colleagues, including Leader MCCONNELL, to pass crucial legislation related to jobs, healthcare, and small business. We went on the floor and made those requests. Republicans blocked every single one—nearly every single one of those requests. So this absurd, nasty insinuation by the Republican leader doesn't pass the laugh test.

The fact that Leader MCCONNELL would even consider the idea that a political party might deny support for the American people in order to help win an election says more about the Republican leader than anybody else.

NLRB NOMINATIONS

On another matter, today the Senate will vote on two nominations to the NLRB—the National Labor Relations Board—one nominee from the Republican side and another from the Democratic side. On bipartisan boards and commissions like the NLRB, this used to be the tradition. The President's party always enjoys a majority on these boards, but it is crucial for the opposite party, whoever it is at the time, to have their recommendations approved to these bipartisan boards.

Unfortunately, the vote comes today after more than 2 years during which the Republican majority refused to even schedule a vote on a Democratic nominee to the NLRB, Mark Pearce. The Republicans waited so long that both Democratic nominees who were already on the NLRB had their terms expire.

While Democrats look forward to confirming Lauren McGarity McFerran to the NLRB later today, we are still frustrated that the Republican majority denied any Democratic representation on the Board for too long, and they continue to deny a vote on the second Democratic seat.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I intend to talk about section 230 here in just a moment. I just want to react to what the Democratic leader said and also make some observations generally about where I think we are with respect to a coronavirus relief bill.

The Democratic leader indicated that the Republican bill wasn't a serious bill. Frankly, I think it could be argued that the bill he has endorsed, passed by the House of Representatives, was not a serious bill. It was about \$3.5 trillion, which would make it about \$1 trillion larger than the massive coronavirus relief bill we passed unanimously in the Senate back in March. That bill, at the time, for a lot of people, represented something unlike anything they had ever seen before, both in terms of scale and scope, the expanse of all the issues that it addressed. I think in many respects it was a bill that most Members believed at the time that we needed to get as much assistance out there as quickly

as we could, and as a consequence of that, there was broad support for that.

We are at a different point now, obviously, several months later, and have some perspective that enables us to look at what might be effective, what has worked, and what hasn't worked. We have gotten a lot of input from State and community leaders, from businesses, schools, hospitals, and healthcare providers who have been impacted by the virus, and have been able to respond to what has already been done by the Congress in terms of assistance.

So I think at this point, as we look at what the greatest needs are, it is pretty clear that we have to do something to provide safety net assistance for those who have lost jobs in the form of unemployment insurance. I think there is a commitment on both sides to address that.

I would argue that the proposal advanced by the Democrats, which would just be a continuation of the existing program, is not one that I think most people across this country think is wise policy, and certainly to the degree that it provides an incentive for people to stay home and not go back to work, it does provide a disincentive to work.

I think that is something this legislation ought to address, and that is pretty much a widely held view, not just by Republicans but by Democrats. There are Democrats here in the Senate, Democrats in the House, and Democratic Governors who have said that the existing unemployment benefit needs to be modified, needs to be reformed, needs to be revised.

The question has been raised: What level? It strikes me, at least, that we ought not be putting a benefit out there that exceeds the amount that people would make if they were actually working, because what that essentially says is that those who are working, those who stayed in the workforce are basically paying benefits to those who did not, when, in fact, if there weren't a benefit that exceeded the amount that they made when they were working, they might get back in the workforce if those jobs become available again. That is certainly something we want to incentivize.

So I would hope that in any deal that is struck where we address unemployment insurance, we can come up with a solution that does tailor it to the need of the moment, and that is to get people back to work. We want to have policies that create jobs. That is something I think ought to be first and foremost in this bill.

We have indicated that this ought to be about kids, getting them back to school in the fall. It ought to be about healthcare, about coming up with therapeutics and more testing, better testing. It ought to be about ultimately, hopefully, getting a vaccine and in the meantime making sure that we are addressing the needs of our providers, those doctors and nurses and nursing home caregivers who are on the frontlines.

So those are the priorities that I think ought to be in this bill. It seems to me there is plenty of room for bipartisan cooperation, and it will take that. It also strikes me that this suggestion that you have to do more dollar-wise isn't always necessarily a sound approach. In fact, I would argue that anything we do right now ought to be targeted. It ought to be focused on those who have needs. If it is assistance to State and local governments, if it is assistance to small businesses that are out there creating jobs—anything that we do at this point ought to be based and predicated upon where the needs are, and we ought to have accountability for the funds that are going out there.

My impression from the bill passed by the House Democrats and supported by many Senate Democrats here is that the more we spend, the better it is. I don't think the American people subscribe to that view. I think they realize, like I do, that we are operating in an environment where we have a \$26 trillion debt, and we have already added this year, because of the first coronavirus bill, about another \$3 trillion to that debt and increased our debt to GDP ratio up over 100 percent, which is pretty dangerous territory if you look at any relevant metric in history.

So I would argue that the approach that we take right now ought to be focused, it ought to be targeted, it ought to be measured, and it ought to be directed to those who really have needs—by that, I mean people who are unemployed—through unemployment insurance. It ought to be small businesses that are trying to keep their employees employed and trying to get back and going again and creating jobs. It ought to be healthcare providers who are dealing with the frontline crisis and also the heavy investment we need to make in the ultimate solution, which will be the vaccine, and, of course, in terms of the fall, getting kids back to school. That entails a whole lot more testing. Those are all things that are included in the bill that was put forward by Republicans.

Most of the Democratic objections to that bill are that it doesn't spend enough, that it is just not generous enough. Well, again, I think we have to be very, very careful, very thoughtful and aware and conscience of the fact that we are operating at a time when we have \$26 trillion in debt, where every dollar we spend is a borrowed dollar, and we need to be effective, surgical, targeted, and wise about how we spend the American people's hard-earned tax dollars.

I am hopeful these discussions will lead to a solution. We knew right away that there wasn't going to be unanimous support for this. It is not like the last time around, and I have said all along that I wouldn't expect every Republican to support the bill that came out and was released a couple of days ago. I think it is a starting point.

I hope the Democrats will negotiate in good faith and not simply try to raise the ante because they have a bill that has already passed the House at \$3.5 trillion. That, to me—not to mention the size of it but also the components of it—was a very irresponsible bill. That is not a serious bill. And the fact that it mentions the word “cannabis” more times than it mentions the word “jobs” I think gives you all you need to know about how serious that effort was.

But there is a place that we can land that addresses those critical elements that I mentioned, and I hope that, notwithstanding the rhetoric we are hearing from the Democratic leader, the Democrats will enter into good-faith discussions and play a constructive role in trying to come up with a bipartisan solution to the challenges we face because of an unprecedented and historic pandemic.

PACT ACT AND SECTION 230

Madam President, yesterday in my role as head of the Commerce Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, Innovation, and the Internet, I led a hearing looking at proposed reforms of section 230 of the Communications Decency Act.

So what is section 230? Section 230 provides internet sites that host user-generated content—sites like YouTube or Twitter or Facebook—with immunity for the content users post on their sites. So, for example, if somebody uploads a YouTube video with defamatory content, YouTube isn't held responsible for that content.

It is not fair to say that section 230 has enabled the internet as we know it. Without section 230 protections, many of the sites we rely on for social connection or news or entertainment would never have come into being. If a solo blogger, for example, could be held responsible for monitoring each and every comment on his or her site, no matter how many hundreds or thousands there are, it is unlikely blogging would ever have taken off. If YouTube were responsible for the content of every one of the millions of videos on its site, it is unlikely that YouTube would have grown the way that it has.

There is a reason that user-generated sites like Twitter and Facebook are U.S. companies and not, for example, European companies. That is because other countries do not offer the liability protections of section 230.

But section 230 was written in the infancy of the internet, long before sites like Twitter and Facebook were created. As we have seen the internet grow, we have come to realize that there are also some changes that need to be made.

For example, while I support the principle that sites should not be held responsible for everything users generate, there is a difference between an inappropriate video a site misses and a site that knowingly allows itself to be used for criminal purposes.

In 2018, after it became obvious that certain sites were knowingly allowing

themselves to be used by child traffickers and predators, Congress passed a law to hold these and other sites responsible for enabling child sex trafficking.

As the previous chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee and current chairman of the Commerce Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, Innovation, and the Internet, I have been focusing on internet issues related to user-generated content sites for the past couple of years. I have chaired several hearings on the topic, including a hearing on terrorist content on sites like Twitter and Facebook and a hearing on the opaque algorithms that these sites use to filter the content that users see.

At the end of June, Senator SCHATZ and I introduced legislation, the Platform Accountability and Consumer Transparency Act, or the PACT Act, to address some of the issues surrounding section 230 and user-generated content sites.

Our bill would preserve the benefits of section 230, like the internet growth and widespread dissemination of free speech it has enabled, while increasing accountability and consumer transparency. One reason section 230 has become so controversial is that internet platforms have cultivated the notion that they are merely providing the technology for people to communicate and share their thoughts and ideas.

But the reality is somewhat different. The truth is that websites have a strong incentive to exercise control over the content each of us sees, because if they can present us with content that will keep us engaged, we will stay on that site longer. Today, sites like Facebook and Twitter make use of sophisticated content moderation tool, algorithms, and recommendation engines to shape the content we see on these platforms.

Moderation can certainly improve the user experience. Most of us would prefer that YouTube suggest videos that match our interest rather than something completely unrelated. The problem is that content moderation has been and largely continues to be a black box, with consumers having little or no idea how the information they see has been shaped by the sites they are visiting. The PACT Act would address this problem by increasing transparency around the content moderation process.

It would require internet platforms like Facebook and Twitter to submit quarterly reports to the Federal Trade Commission outlining the material they have removed from their sites or chosen to deemphasize—for example, posts they have chosen to mostly exclude from users' feeds.

Sites would also be required to provide an easily digestible disclosure of their content moderation practices for users and, importantly, they would be required to explain their decisions to remove material to consumers. Until relatively recently, sites like Facebook

and Twitter would remove a user's post without explanation and without an appeals process. Even as platforms start to shape up their act with regard to transparency and due process, it is still hard for users to get good information about how content is moderated.

Under the PACT Act, if a site chooses to remove your post, it has to tell you why it decided to remove your post and explain how your post violated the site's terms of use. The PACT Act would also require sites to create an appeals process, so that if Facebook removes one of your posts, it would not only have to tell you why, but it would have to tell you a way to appeal that decision. To some extent, some platforms like Facebook are already starting to do this, but by no means are they all doing so.

The PACT Act would preserve companies' 230 protections for material posted on their sites, but it would require companies to remove material that has been adjudicated as illegal by a court. Large sites like Facebook and Twitter would be required to remove illegal content within 24 hours, while smaller sites would be given additional time. Failure to remove illegal material would result in the site's losing its 230 protections for that content or activity, a provision that matches a recent recommendation made by the Department of Justice for section 230 reform.

Finally, in addition to promoting transparency and accountability, the PACT Act also contains measures to strengthen the government's ability to protect consumers. As the Department of Justice has noted in its recommendations to reform section 230, broad section 230 immunity can pose challenges for Federal agencies in civil enforcement matters.

It is questionable whether section 230 was intended to allow companies to invoke section 230 immunity against the Federal Government acting to protect American consumers in the civil enforcement context. This contributes to the creation of a different set of rules for enforcing consumer protections against online companies, compared to those in the offline world.

I am grateful to Senator SCHATZ for his work on this bill, and I am proud of what we put together. We both have done a lot of work on these issues, and this bill is a serious bipartisan solution to some of the problems that have arisen around section 230. Our hearing yesterday, which included one of the original authors of the section 230 provision, former Representative Chris Cox, confirmed that the PACT Act would go a long way toward making our user-generated internet sites more accountable to consumers.

I look forward to working with Senator SCHATZ to advance our legislation in the Senate, and I hope that we will see a vote on our bill in the near future.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, to date, America has lost nearly 150,000 people who have died with diseases related to coronavirus. We are quickly approaching 5 million cases of infections in the United States of America.

Consider this for a moment. The United States has 5 percent of the world's population. Yet we have almost 25 percent of all the COVID infections in the world. How did we reach this point that we have such a rampant rate of infection in what is considered one of the most developed nations on Earth?

Part of the problem is the President, who peddles worthless medical advice, and part of the problem is that the Republican Senate has been unwilling to face the economic hardships which have been created by this pandemic on our economy.

It was 10½ weeks ago that the House of Representatives, under Democratic control of Speaker PELOSI, passed the Heroes Act. That was 10½ weeks ago. They knew this day was coming—when the unemployment benefits that we put in the original legislation would expire, as they will this week, and the help for those who are renting to meet their obligations would expire, as it did last week. So 10½ weeks ago, Speaker PELOSI put on the table her proposal to deal with America after these things occurred.

Today, on the floor of the Senate, Senator MCCONNELL, the Republican leader, called her efforts “a looney ideological fantasy”—“a looney ideological fantasy.” The obvious question to Senator MCCONNELL, who is the leader of the majority here in the U.S. Senate, is, Where have you been for the last 10½ weeks? Where is the Republican alternative, the Republican substitute? Why have we not seen that come forward and a real negotiation take place between the House and the Senate?

For the longest time, Senator MCCONNELL told us that he just did not feel “a sense of urgency” to take up this matter. He did not feel a sense of urgency. Well, history was made in the Senate Chamber this last Monday, because Senator MCCONNELL came to the floor and used the word “urgent.” Finally, urgency is stirring in his loins, and he announced this week a Republican alternative—but not quite. What he announced was a series of bills to be introduced by the Republican side—a series of bills. We are just days away from the situation where these issues are expiring, such as unemployment assistance, and yet, in this circumstance, we are dealing with the problem where we do not have alternatives from the Republican side. Well, we have some. One was addressed this morning, when it came to unemployment assistance.

Understand what happened last March 26 when we passed the CARES Act. This bill passed 96 to nothing in the Senate Chamber—unanimous, bipartisan. But when we sat down to establish the amount of money to be

given to unemployed workers in America, we ran into a problem—one we didn't anticipate. The Secretary of Labor in the Trump administration, Secretary Scalia, came to us and sat down at the table and said: You have a lot of interesting formulas when it comes to unemployment compensation, but just remember the reality. The reality is that 50 different States have 50 different computer systems, some of which are very modern and up to speed and others which are ancient and not up to speed. When you start coming up with complex Federal formulas for sending money to unemployed workers in these States, you are going to run into 50 different reactions. And that is exactly what we faced.

So the alternative was simple. We either gave a flat-dollar amount in the unemployment benefit supplement or we just wondered what the States might do with any other formula. So the decision was made—with the White House, with the Republicans—for the \$600 a week Federal supplement to unemployment. There was argument on the floor that some workers may come out ahead if that happens. Well, undoubtedly that might be the case, because the Federal supplement was in addition to whatever a person qualified for in State unemployment, and each State has a different formula for State unemployment assistance, and each worker has a different work experience and salary experience. But we went forward, believing we needed to do something dramatic and significant for the economy and the first place to start was with unemployed workers. Economists will state that when you are facing a recession, when there is a lack of consumer demand, the first dollar you want to hand out as a government is to an unemployed worker. You know they are going to spend it. They have to spend it to pay the rent or the mortgage, to pay the utility bills, to put food on the table, clothes on the kids, and to pay for health insurance. So we put money into the economy, and it worked. We managed to slow the decline of the economy, even though we see more unemployment still coming around. It would have been much worse if we hadn't made this commitment and invested in unemployment benefits.

So now, with the expiration of this Federal unemployment benefit program on July 31, just a few days away, the question is, What will we replace it with?

Democrats proposed in the Heroes Act in the House that we extend the current program to the end of this year. That is certainly a direct way to deal with this and one that would provide continuing assistance to these families.

The Republicans have come up with a much different approach. What they suggested is that we take the \$600-a-week Federal supplement and reduce it to \$200 a week, and then by October 1, we require the States to implement a

program that would give the unemployed workers 70 percent of their last wage. They obviously ignored what Secretary Scalia told us just a few months ago, and that is that the States would run into a terrible challenge trying to meet this new Republican standard of 70 percent of your last paycheck. We were told we couldn't do that back in March.

Has the landscape changed so much when it comes to State computer systems? I doubt it. I doubt it very much. In Illinois we have a good system, but it has been dramatically overwhelmed by the Federal supplemental payment and the new pandemic unemployment insurance and other provisions that we passed in Washington. So to think that we could move to a new formula in Illinois while meeting our current obligations is very difficult in our State, which is more modern than some.

Having said that, though, Republicans have argued that if by October 1 you can't provide 70 percent by formula to the unemployed workers, I suppose they will go back to the \$200 a week.

So what is behind this? What is at the heart of this? Well, there are several things that I think need to be noted on the floor. Here is the assumption. Listen to this. You have heard it over and over, and we heard it again this morning—the assumption that has been made by the Republicans in their approach to unemployment insurance.

They assume that if people are receiving \$600 a week in a Federal supplement to unemployment, that they are going to refuse to go back to work, even when offered a job. They are making more money to stay home than they did on the job; at least, that is what has been repeated over and over again.

This morning, I would like to put in the RECORD an article from the Yale News. This Yale study, which was just released this week, says: The Yale study finds expanded jobless benefits did not reduce employment. This is exactly the opposite of what we have heard over and over again from the Republican side.

This report from Yale economists said as follows:

[It found] that workers receiving larger increases in unemployment benefits experienced very similar gains in employment by early May relative to workers with less-generous benefit increases. People with more generously expanded benefits also resumed working at a similar or slightly quicker rate than others did, according to the report.

The data do not show a relationship between benefit generosity and employment paths after the CARES Act, which could be due to the collapse of labor demand during the COVID-19 crisis.

Put in simple terms, there aren't that many jobs out there looking for workers, and as it turns out, some unemployed workers have gone back to work, even though they might make slightly less than they did under unemployment. Why? The reason is obvious. Unemployment is a temporary benefit. Unemployment may not be as good and

generous as what a person has in the workplace when you count the benefits that come with some jobs. Ultimately, many workers who are unemployed today want to get back to work.

We should not assume, as some politicians do, that if a person is unemployed, they must be lazy. With 30 million unemployed Americans, that is hardly the case, and certainly when it comes to whether or not people have the incentive to go back to work, I believe most Americans do want to work. The notion that we have to change the whole system for fear that some might not is definitely unfair.

Let me just say this, as we move forward with this. I see a colleague on the floor seeking recognition in a few minutes. As we move forward with this attempt to deal with the economy, we have to face the reality, and the reality is, as made clear by the Chairman of the Federal Reserve, that if we take our foot off the accelerator right now, we are going to plunge it over the cliff in a deeper economic mess than we are in today.

They are trying, by every means in monetary policy and the interest rates, to enliven this economy and create an environment where it may reopen soon. I hope that happens. But if we take the Republican approach, a little bit of this and a little bit of that, it is not going to work. We are going to find ourselves with a recession that is even worse.

And for those deficit hawks, how badly do you think our deficit will look if we face an even deeper recession? It is going to get worse and dramatically so. Shouldn't our first obligation be to the workers across America who have lost their jobs so they can keep their families together? This notion of cutting the Federal benefit from \$600 a week to \$200 a week, I can guarantee you, will mean much more traffic and activity at the food pantries around America as these unemployed families try to keep things together.

Then there is a proposal from the Republican side for a three-martini lunch Federal tax break. A three-martini lunch—is that the way out of our economic morass? And at the same time they are encouraging the three-martini lunch Federal tax break, they will not give any additional assistance to those who are receiving SNAP benefits—those low-income Americans who are needing some help just to feed their families. It seems that things are upside down.

The last point I will make is this. Senator MCCONNELL has said repeatedly for months: Nothing is going to happen in the Senate—nothing—to help anybody in America, unless he gets his wish to give immunity to American corporations from coronavirus lawsuits.

Finally, we get to see his proposal. It was released this week. I want to tell you, it is the most dramatic tort reform proposal I have seen since I have served in the U.S. Senate. It basically takes away the rights of workers, as

well as those who are customers of businesses, from recovering under a coronavirus lawsuit. It lowers the standard of care that is required of businesses to a level which basically will not protect Americans who face this pandemic across the country. At the same time, it is providing assistance and relief, it is, unfortunately, creating an environment where some businesses—some, unfortunately—will not be as careful as they should be in the way they conduct their businesses with customers and their employees. We know that we face a challenge here with this pandemic, but giving this kind of corporate break when it comes to immunity and liability only will make things more dangerous for customers and employees across the United States of America.

Let me say a word about what has been said on the floor over and over again by Senator CORNYN and Senator MCCONNELL—the so-called tsunami of lawsuits, the epidemic of frivolous lawsuits, the trial lawyers on parade to the courthouse because of this pandemic. Well, we have checked every lawsuit filed in the United States this year that mentions the word “coronavirus” or “COVID-19.” Do you know how many COVID medical malpractice cases have been filed so far this calendar year with this so-called tsunami of lawsuits? Six. Six. And how many consumer personal injury cases have been filed this year mentioning “COVID-19” or “coronavirus,” this epidemic, this flood of lawsuits? There are 15 across the entire United States of America. It is an imaginary problem that they are creating at this point. We can deal with it, and 28 States have already by changing their State laws, but giving immunity to corporations from coronavirus lawsuits will not make us safer, will not make the workplace safer for workers, or the business safer for customers.

If we are going to restore consumer confidence, everybody has to pull together. We ought to have standards established by the CDC based on public health and not politics. And businesses—conscientious businesses, I am sure, will follow those standards because they do care. Currently, we don't have these standards, and this effort will make it even less likely that we will.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Yale News article dated July 27, 2020 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the YaleNews, July 27, 2020]
YALE STUDY FINDS EXPANDED JOBLESS
BENEFITS DID NOT REDUCE EMPLOYMENT
(By Mike Cummings)

A new report by Yale economists finds no evidence that the enhanced jobless benefits Congress authorized in March in response to the COVID-19 pandemic reduced employment.

The report (PDF) ([https://tobin.yale.edu/sites/default/files/files/C-19%](https://tobin.yale.edu/sites/default/files/files/C-19%20Articles/) 20Articles/

CARES-UI identification vF(1).pdf) addresses concerns that the more generous unemployment benefits, which provide \$600 per week above state unemployment insurance payments, would disincentivize work.

The researchers assessed this claim using weekly data from Homebase (<https://joinhomebase.com/>), a company that provides scheduling and timesheet software to small businesses throughout the United States. The findings suggest that, in the aggregate, the expanded benefits neither encouraged layoffs during the pandemic's onset nor deterred people from returning to work once businesses began reopening.

The enhanced unemployment benefits were initiated under the CARES Act, a \$2.2 trillion economic stimulus package enacted on March 27 that attempted to ease the pandemic's severe economic consequences. The expanded benefits, which are set to expire July 31, provide a \$600 weekly payment in addition to any state unemployment insurance. The supplemental payment was designed to cover 100% of the average U.S. wage when combined with existing unemployment benefits. The generosity of an individual's unemployment benefits depends on several factors, including their earnings history and their state's schedule of benefits.

The report found that workers receiving larger increases in unemployment benefits experienced very similar gains in employment by early May relative to workers with less-generous benefit increases. People with more generously expanded benefits also resumed working at a similar or slightly quicker rate than others did, according to the report.

“The data do not show a relationship between benefit generosity and employment paths after the CARES Act, which could be due to the collapse of labor demand during the COVID-19 crisis,” said Joseph Altonji (<https://economics.yale.edu/people/faculty/joseph-altonji>), the Thomas DeWitt Cuyler Professor of Economics in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and a co-author of the report.

Critics argued that the expanded benefits, which exceeded many people's normal weekly wages, would incentivize businesses to lay off workers to cut costs and disincentivize recipients from returning to work. If the enhanced benefits had these effects, the researchers said, the data should show a significant drop in employment in the week after the CARES Act took effect; it should also show subsequent decreases in relative employment as workers with more generous unemployment benefits put off returning to work. The data did not yield results that support these predictions.

The researchers found no evidence that recipients of more generous benefits were less likely to return to work. They also found that workers who received larger increases in their unemployment benefits relative to their wages did not experience greater declines in employment after the CARES Act was enacted.

The Homebase data primarily covers small businesses that require time clocks for day-to-day operations. The majority are restaurants, bars, or retail operations. The workers represented in the dataset are hourly employees who earn relatively low wages. While the data does not represent the entire U.S. labor market, it captures a segment of it that has been disproportionately affected by the pandemic, the researchers noted.

The analysis controlled for the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and for the various restrictions that states imposed on businesses during the public health crisis. The researchers tested their results against employment outcomes in the federal government's Current Population Survey, a more

representative sample of the labor market than the Homebase data, and obtained similar findings. But they stress that their results pertain to the current pandemic period of slack labor demand and do not speak directly to the effects of unemployment benefits on employment during normal times.

The report's other authors are Zara Contractor, Lucas Finamor, and Dana Scott (primary author), Ph.D. candidates in the Department of Economics; Ryan Haygood, a rising senior in Yale College and research assistant at the Tobin Center; Ilse Lindenlaub, assistant professor of economics; Costas Meghir (<https://economics.yale.edu/people/faculty/costas-meghir>), the Douglas A. Warner III Professor of Economics; Cormac O'Dea (<https://economics.yale.edu/people/faculty/cormac-odea>), assistant professor of economics; Liana Wang '20 B.A., an undergraduate research assistant; and Ebonya Washington (<https://economics.yale.edu/people/faculty/ebonyawashington>), the Samuel C. Park Jr. Professor of Economics.

The analysis, supported by Yale's Tobin Center for Economic Policy, comes as Congress debates whether to extend the expanded unemployment benefits. The full report is available on the Tobin Center's website ([https://tobin.yale.edu/sites/default/files/files/C-19%20Articles/CARES-UI identification—vF\(1\).pdf](https://tobin.yale.edu/sites/default/files/files/C-19%20Articles/CARES-UI%20identification-vF(1).pdf)).

Mr. DURBIN. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SASSE). The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise this morning to cover a couple of topics. One is on some comments on the legislation that I hope we are going to complete to provide relief to the Nation with regard to both the public health crisis and the jobs crisis, and then I will have two other sets of remarks in different parts of the RECORD, but let me start with what we are facing right now.

We know that it has been 4 months since the CARES Act, way back at the end of March, and we all expected, I think at that time, that that piece of legislation and the legislation prior thereto and subsequently would have an impact on Americans, we hoped, in a positive way. I think there is some evidence to indicate that the CARES Act had a positive impact. Obviously, it was not perfect legislation, but I don't think any of us thought that was the end of the road.

And then we saw, just 10 weeks ago, the Heroes Act pass the House of Representatives. So you have the CARES Act enacted into law and operative—and thank goodness for that—as well as several other pieces of legislation. But the Heroes Act only passed by the House and no action by the Senate in those intervening 10 weeks.

If you were on the majority side of the aisle, the Republican side, as Leader MCCONNELL has outlined, and you wanted to delay—wait to see the full impact of the CARES Act—there is an argument that some would make in that direction. I don't agree with it. But what I don't understand is why, even if you believe that you should wait, why would you not be preparing for the worst? Why would you not be preparing for the kind of outbreaks we have seen across the country when the

virus moved away from the Northeast, generally, to the South and Southwest, and then to the West even more so? Why would you not prepare at least an outline of legislation? Why would you not begin negotiations many, many weeks ago, as opposed to waiting until the last minute not just to respond to the overall problem—the worst public health challenge in a century—but also, in a particular way, why would you wait, as the majority did, until the very last minute on the issue of unemployment insurance when we know benefits are running out in a matter of hours, really, not even a few days now? So if that is your perspective that we should have waited, why wouldn't you prepare for the worst so that when the worst was hitting, or something comparable to that, you would have legislation ready to go?

The majority chose to delay, and I think, in a real sense, seemed to adopt the President's kind of virus denial that if you just don't talk about it or if you try to change the subject or, in the case of the majority, if you don't legislate about it or prepare—just prepare to legislate about it, it will somehow recede into the background, and we don't have to worry about it. Well, that delay and that denial has proved to be, I think, misguided, and I think that is being charitable.

So we are faced with a number of challenges at the same time as we face a public health and jobs crisis. I will start with nursing homes and long-term care and the very related issue of home- and community-based services.

We know that in long-term care settings, most of those settings being nursing homes, the Nation has endured more than 59,000 deaths. That number may have hit 60,000, but we know that it is more than 59,000 deaths. So more than 40 percent of all the deaths in the United States of America, which is now about to reach 151,000, I think, from what we saw this morning—more than 40 percent of those are in long-term care settings and most of them in nursing homes. This isn't theoretical to people out there. This isn't theoretical to families across my home State of Pennsylvania or a lot of other States where, in many States, 60 percent or more of all the deaths were in long-term care settings. The deaths are, of course, residents of those nursing homes, in addition to workers.

So when you combine resident deaths and worker deaths, you get more than 59,000. We have to ask ourselves as Americans: Is that just going to be acceptable? Are we going to stand here 3 months from now or 4 months or 6 months from now and say: Wow, it is really tragic, all these deaths, and another 59,000 people died in long-term care settings, mostly nursing homes? Is that the America we want? Is that the America we are going to settle for?

And, oh, I know, I can hear the argument: Oh, you know, it is a terrible virus. It is. It is a virus that hits the very old in disproportionately higher

numbers, and if you happen to be an older citizen and you have all kinds of chronic conditions or other health issues that might compromise your immune system or otherwise, you are especially susceptible.

So some would argue: Well, this is just going to happen. But we know exactly how to get the numbers down—the case numbers down and the death numbers. Is it perfect? No. Can we get the 59,000 to zero? Of course not. No one would argue that. But the idea that the United States of America, in addition to not responding effectively to the onset of the virus itself—I am just talking about a subset or a part of the tragedy, and that is the tragedy in our nursing homes, both for residents and their families and for workers and their families.

We know exactly what works, and I have a bill that would substantially reduce the deaths and the cases. What is it? Well, first of all, it is important to know the number—3768. That is the bill. I hope that my bill will be included wholly, or in substantial fashion, in the next bill. S. 3768, what does it do? It allocates \$20 billion.

Now, we have heard numbers that this next piece of legislation might hit \$1 trillion or more, and I think that is likely. We should ask ourselves: Can't we set aside \$20 billion of that, a fraction of that trillion dollar-plus or more bill that we will pass, we hope? Can't we set aside a fraction of that for older citizens and their families and the workers who take care of them? These are Americans who fought our wars. They worked in our factories. They built the strongest middle class the world has ever seen over the course of the last 75 or so years. These are people who were inventors and innovators. These are people who made America what it is today. They are our fathers and our mothers, our grandmothers and grandfathers. They gave us life and love. The least we could do is make an American effort to get the death numbers down and the case numbers down. Anyone who says we can't do that is defeatist and I think invoking an anti-American spirit. We know how to do this.

What will the \$20 billion go for? It is simple but could be profound in its impact.

No. 1, we know that one practice in a nursing home that reduces the number of cases of people contracting the virus and the death number is cohorting. What does that mean? Separating—separating those with the virus in the nursing home from those who don't have it. Nursing homes that did that were successful in getting their numbers down. They did it early, way back in early March—maybe even earlier in some cases—and it worked. It has been implemented in a number of States. But that has a cost to it. You might have to build out, and you might have to retrofit.

You also need extra dollars for personal protective equipment. There

should be no question that in the United States of America, every nursing home has every piece of personal protective equipment it needs. PPE is lifesaving—lifesaving for the resident to be guarded from contracting the virus and essential for the workers as well.

What else do we need the money for? If you have a problem in a nursing home with an outbreak, we ought to be able to surge expertise from other settings. That nursing home might need more doctors in that crisis or that outbreak. It might need more nurses or certified nurses assistants or other personnel. We should have the dollars at the State level to serve those professions. We also need more money for testing in nursing homes—vitally important.

I think families across the country expect us to directly address this. Unfortunately, the Republican bill proposed the other day does not do that, does not invest, as my bill would.

Here is a headline from just this week, July 24, in the New York Times. I will not read the story, but the headline is "FEMA Sends Faulty Protective Gear to Nursing Homes Battling Virus"—faulty protective gear. We are months into this, and we have FEMA sending faulty protective gear. Here are the first lines of the story:

Expired surgical masks. Isolation gowns that resemble oversize trash bags. Extra-small gloves that are all but useless for the typical health worker's hands.

It goes on and on. I don't have time to read it all today. But that article and so many other documented reports indicate that these facilities don't have the protective gear they need.

The second issue is unemployment insurance. We are told that the majority, in their proposal, wants to cut the \$600 per week down to \$200. Do the math—cutting it by \$400 a week. This is at a time when we are told that since February, the United States has lost 15 million jobs. My recollection is that in the great recession of around a decade ago—between the fall of 2008 and sometime in the spring of 2009, roughly—about half a million jobs were lost. We have already lost, basically, double that—15 million jobs. We were told: Oh, don't worry. April is going to be a bad month, and May and June are going to be a lot better. That unemployment rate is just going to roll down from there.

I was hoping that would be the case, but in Pennsylvania, in April, 1 million were unemployed. What was May? Fortunately, it went down—849,000. I expected June in our State to be a lot lower than 849,000. Maybe it would go down by 100,000 or 150,000; I hoped even more. But, unfortunately, it went from 849,000 to about 821,000—821,000 people out of work in Pennsylvania in the month of June.

We still have a jobs crisis that will endure for a good while yet and, therefore, an unemployment crisis. The worst time to cut those benefits, those extra benefits, would be right now.

I know we have heard the argument that if you continue this, you are creating a disincentive to work. That is what we are told. According to the Washington Center for Equitable Growth, in a report this month—just a couple of days ago—they found: “Lack of opportunities to work, not a disincentive to work, are keeping unemployment elevated.” That is what they found. They documented more than that statement would entail, but that is what they found in their research. They also found 23 percent fewer job openings in July of 2020 versus July of 2019. So there were fewer job openings.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor said that there are almost four unemployed in the United States for every job opening.

The third issue, State and local funding: The Republican proposal has nothing to help States and local governments. We know that State and local governments have to balance their budgets, so extra dollars can come only from one source—the Federal Government. State and local governments have had to spend more to protect their citizens with the onset of the virus, the COVID-19 disease, and the impact of the virus and the pandemic blew a hole in their budgets.

So what is going to happen? A State, whether it is a red State or blue State or whatever the political conditions—they are all the same when it comes to revenue loss. Here is what is going to happen, as sure as night follows day: They are going to have to cut education. So I would say to school districts: Get ready for cuts because if your State cannot balance its budget, there are going to be education cuts.

There will be cuts to healthcare, probably Medicaid in most instances, and there will be other cuts. Public transit—we were on a call last night with transit advocates from around Pennsylvania, and our side is asking for more help for transit. But you can go down a long list, whether it is education or healthcare or even public safety itself at the local level.

So we should do a lot more. We should be replicating or at least approximating what the House did when they allocated \$875 billion for State and local governments combined.

How about the Supplement Nutrition and Assistance Program? The majority has refused over and over again—categorically refused—to increase SNAP by the percentage that our side has argued for. I know it is a little easy in Washington to talk about hunger and food insecurity as some kind of distant issue because those of us who serve in this Chamber are not food insecure. We don't have to suffer the pain of hunger that many families are suffering. Many suffered food insecurity long before the pandemic, but many others—even middle-class families or people trying to get to the middle class—are suffering from food insecurity because of the virus and the economic downturn. Families, we know, are literally choos-

ing between the food they need for their families or paying the mortgage, choosing between the food they need—groceries—versus paying for their kids' medications.

The last issue in this part of my remarks is on Medicaid. We know that the Senate did the right thing in the Families First legislation way back in early March when it increased the matching dollars for Medicaid by 6.2 percent. Those matching dollars are vital for States to be able to pay for Medicaid and to be able to balance their budgets. The House bill, the Heroes Act, passed 10 weeks ago, I believe, set forth another increase of a higher amount—14 percent—for those matching dollars. I think that makes a lot of sense, especially when people are losing their jobs every day.

We just read a story in the New York Times last week, I think it was. More than 5 million people in the country have lost their health insurance because they lost their jobs or for other reasons. So a lot of those folks who are out of luck when it comes to healthcare itself are turning to Medicaid. We should increase the matching rate to 14 percent.

The Republican proposal has no additional dollars for Medicaid. I guess we should not be surprised because the White House budget proposals in the last several years—and I think supported in large measure by the Republican majority here in the Senate—have not only not wanted to increase dollars for Medicaid, but, in fact, the White House has proposed cuts of several hundred billion dollars to Medicaid over a 10-year timeframe several years in a row. Republicans in the Senate have said very little, if anything, against those kinds of proposals.

Let me just move to a separate set of remarks.

REMEMBERING JOHN LEWIS

Mr. President, I have some remarks about U.S. Representative John Lewis, whose casket just left in a hearse from the grounds of the Capitol this morning. It was moving to see the number of people who would stand in line for a long period of time in 97- or 99-degree heat to pass by his casket.

There is so much we could say about John Lewis. It is difficult to summarize or encapsulate or not repeat ourselves, but I think in so many ways John Lewis was courage personified. Very, very few Americans—other than those who served in combat itself or in other instances—could say that they have put themselves on the line as he did with his courage in the face of hatred and in the face of brutal beatings and otherwise.

John Lewis helped the United States in its ongoing work to form a more perfect union. There is so much more we could say about that. He was beaten on multiple occasions for standing up for civil rights and, of course, the right to vote itself. He did all of this—all of this—by practicing nonviolence. I don't know how he did that. I really don't. I

would like to be able to think that I could do that in the face of beatings, but I don't think I could. I really doubt that I could and that most people could. But he practiced nonviolence and thereby had a huge impact on the American people and American law.

He served 33 years here in the U.S. House of Representatives. He also served on the Atlanta City Council. When President Obama was bestowing the Medal of Freedom on John Lewis, he said that John Lewis was “the conscience of the U.S. Congress.” It was so well said.

I think, at a time like this, we are summoned by his enduring example. We are summoned by his heroic example to pass the voting rights bill, H.R. 4, which has been basically sitting here since December, when the House passed it. That is the best way to demonstrate our gratitude for John Lewis's contributions.

The fight against injustice must continue. We can't just say what a great man he was or what a great leader he was; we have to continue to be inspired by and act against injustice whether it is in housing or food insecurity or education or employment or healthcare or otherwise.

Martin Luther King said one time, “Until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.” John Lewis's life was in furtherance of that goal—to bring about a world where justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

I think John Lewis was a patriot in the broadest sense of the word. We know from the song “America the Beautiful,” that wonderful line, “O beautiful for patriot dream that sees beyond the years,” that the dream of a patriot, when they are fighting on a battlefield, is not just about the fight they are in; the dream of a patriot, of course, is about what happens after, that their sacrifice brings about a better world, a more secure country in the context of a war or a battle.

John Lewis also had the dream of a patriot, the dream of a better life for Americans, the dream of equal protection under the law, the dream of voting rights being protected. In the largest sense of the word, John Lewis was a patriot.

I am almost done. I know I might be overtime, and I know we have a colleague waiting. I will be brief. I apologize for going a little long.

We know that there has been a lot of debate about what happened when we had reports in the New York Times and other reports, in June, about the U.S. intelligence community learning that Russian intelligence had offered payments as high as \$100,000, transferred through a middleman, to kill U.S. servicemembers in Afghanistan.

I know that we don't have time to get into all the details of that today, but we know that the President has, I think, on the record, not said anything about this until maybe yesterday in an

interview, and in my judgment, he did not address and did not respond appropriately to those reports.

I was hoping what the President would say in the interview that I saw on television this morning—I guess it was yesterday—and what he would have said long before that is that we are going to investigate this and we are going to make a determination about the conclusion that we reach—that he would reach as President and that he would directly confront Vladimir Putin and challenge him on this. But he had a recent phone call with him, and all the reporting indicates and even the President indicated in his interview that he did not challenge Vladimir Putin. That is beyond disturbing, and I think it is not in furtherance of our national security interests.

In the interest of time today, I will not say more because I know we are over time.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to complete my remarks prior to the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CHINA

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, it is interesting to hear my colleagues talk about China and COVID and our response. I think many of us looked at 2019 and felt like that was really a significant year for U.S.-China relations. It marked the 40th anniversary of bilateral diplomatic relations between Washington and Beijing, and we also finalized a phase 1 trade deal.

This led many of us to being optimistic, but remember that 2019 also marked the 70th anniversary of Chairman Mao's ascension to the chairmanship of the Chinese Communist Party and the 30th anniversary of the massacre at Tiananmen Square.

When you start asking questions about that history and how it has informed the decisions of current Chinese leadership, the capitalist facade that has been so carefully constructed by the propagandists in Beijing starts to peel away, and it starts to crack.

After decades of espionage, military aggression, and horrific political violence inflicted on their own people, many here in Washington have grown numb to Chinese hostility. They kind of expect or accept that is the way they are going to act. That is the only explanation I could come up with for the shock that rippled through this town when we discovered that the Chinese Communist Party spent 51 days muzzling the doctors, lawyers, and journalists who desperately tried to warn the rest of the world about the growing threat from the novel coronavirus.

Our relationship with China has reached a tipping point. We will never be able to go back to what had been that cautious optimism that we had in 2019.

Fortunately, it looks like both my colleagues here in Washington and many of our allies are allowing themselves to process the threat posed by Beijing's standard operating procedures. The UK has banned the use of equipment from Chinese tech giant Huawei for their ongoing 5G rollout, and France has implemented policies that restrict the use of Huawei's products. These decisions are giving some hope to the people I am talking to back in Tennessee every single day. They are happy to see that allies are following in our footsteps. This is a good thing. It is an opportunity for us to role-model how you work to unravel a relationship with an aggressor.

They would also want me to tell you that they appreciate the Senate's growing bipartisan support for legislation like my SAMC Act, which will secure our pharmaceutical supply chains from Chinese interference, and Senator MCSALLY's Civil Justice for Victims of COVID Act, which will allow Americans harmed by this pandemic to sue the Chinese Communist Party officials in U.S. court.

But we all know that there is no single-shot bill we can use to decouple from China and put control back in the hands of American businesses, educators, institutions, and innovators. We have to begin to unravel these ties with China. Now, there are a lot of people in this town who think that this is impossible, and they will say: Oh, that is ill-advised. You do not want to try to unravel from China.

I think they are wrong, and I think that we can and we must do this. But lipservice is not going to cut it. Over the past few months we have talked at length about what needs to be done, but, with few exceptions, we are light on specifics. So last Wednesday I published a white paper laying out the current state of affairs between the United States and China and talked about what got us to this position. Then, I have 120 specific policy recommendations that Congress can use as a basis for future legislation, whether it is trade or agriculture or telecommunications or 5G or our military complex. I would like to use my remaining time to lay out a few of these recommendations as a place to start.

By now most Americans are at least familiar with the term "Belt and Road Initiative." This is an initiative program the Chinese have used to buy their way. They have bought their way into the good graces of governments in Asia, Africa, and Europe. The trillions of dollars in investment buys inroads and influence across countries of every economic background and in organizations like the United Nations.

While we cannot and should not compete dollar for dollar, we should partner with our allies to prevent struggling governments from falling into this debt diplomacy or these debt traps. We must also secure our supply chains across every sector of our economy and bring critical manufacturing

and technologies back to the United States.

I mentioned the SAMC Act. It would incentivize companies to bring their manufacturing operations back to the United States and also fund partnerships between pharmaceutical companies and universities so that they can train the workforce we need in order to pull this manufacturing out of China and bring it back to communities right here.

We should not hesitate in moving forward on this legislation. Once we invest in this new technology and infrastructure, we are going to have to invest in securing it by securing our emerging 5G networks. To that end, we need to make more spectrum available for the commercial wireless sector to ensure our continued leadership in 5G and other emerging technologies. If we fail to do so, we risk ceding ground to China in the standard-setting bodies that are going to define 5G internationally.

We will not be able to stop China alone. We must look toward those international organizations, as well as allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific, to help us deter Chinese aggression and foster stable economic growth. This includes providing support for Hong Kong and Taiwan and promoting universal human rights standards, both in China and across the globe. We will also increase defense investment in the region through a newly created Pacific Deterrence Initiative.

Most importantly, we must accept the fact that, at its core, China is not a normal country. It does not behave like a normal country. When Xi Jinping ascended to the head of the Chinese Communist Party in 2012, many assumed he was going to act as a reformer and turn away from the Maoist thought, but, predictably, he did not.

We cannot simply wait for this problem to go away. Last week, Beijing escalated tensions by ordering Americans to vacate our only consulate in western China, distancing its abuses in Tibet and Xinjiang from American diplomatic personnel. You know what. It is not going to stop with this. They are accelerating their aggression.

We have to become more independent of China. We are too dependent on them at this point. It is time for the United States to deny this era of Chinese impunity and change the way we are doing business. It is time to reestablish rules to guide the global economy, to encourage our allies to join us, and to hold Beijing accountable.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, if cloture is invoked on the Kan nomination, the confirmation vote occur at 1:30 p.m. on Thursday, July 30. I further ask that the cloture vote on the Kaplan nomination occur at 2:45 p.m. today and that,

if cloture is invoked, all postcloture time be considered expired and the Senate immediately vote on his confirmation. I further ask that the cloture vote on the McFerran nomination occur at 4:45 p.m. today and that, if cloture is invoked, all postcloture time be considered expired and the Senate immediately vote on her confirmation. Finally, I ask that, if any of these nominations are confirmed, that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on 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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Derek Kan, of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LANKFORD). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote or change their vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 76, nays 22, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 147 Ex.]

YEAS—76

Alexander	Cortez Masto	Hassan
Barrasso	Cotton	Hawley
Blackburn	Cramer	Hoey
Blunt	Crapo	Hyde-Smith
Boozman	Daines	Inhofe
Braun	Durbin	Johnson
Burr	Enzi	Jones
Capito	Ernst	Kaine
Carper	Feinstein	Kennedy
Casey	Fischer	King
Cassidy	Gardner	Klobuchar
Collins	Graham	Lankford
Coons	Grassley	Leahy
Cornyn	Harris	Lee

Loeffler	Risch	Sinema
Manchin	Roberts	Smith
McConnell	Romney	Sullivan
McSally	Rosen	Thune
Moran	Rounds	Tillis
Murkowski	Rubio	Toomey
Murphy	Sasse	Warner
Paul	Schatz	Whitehouse
Perdue	Scott (FL)	Wicker
Peters	Scott (SC)	Young
Portman	Shaheen	
Reed	Shelby	

NAYS—22

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Stabenow
Bennet	Heinrich	Tester
Blumenthal	Hirono	Udall
Booker	Menendez	Van Hollen
Brown	Merkley	Warren
Cantwell	Murray	Wyden
Cardin	Sanders	
Duckworth	Schumer	

NOT VOTING—2

Cruz	Markey
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 76, the nays are 22.

The motion is agreed to.

The Senator from Minnesota.

CORONAVIRUS

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise to address the impact that the coronavirus pandemic is having on rural America.

We know that it affects every area of this country. In the urban areas of our country, we have seen what this has meant to the people who are in crowded housing and to the people who work every day in our urban hospitals. We have seen it in the suburban areas with small businesses and with moms who are trying to figure out how to handle the summer with their kids, but the rural areas sometimes don't get as much attention. The Presiding Officer knows of this in his home State of Oklahoma. He understands this.

There are a lot of rural areas in our country that have suffered as well. They have suffered not only because of spikes in the virus, like we have seen recently, but also because of the economic implications—a farm economy that was already in trouble because of the price of commodities, because of world trade barriers, because of weather events. You name it. It has affected rural areas in a big, big way.

According to several recent reports, as of July 14, one-third of all rural counties are now considered red zones, places that in the last week of testing added 100 or more new cases per 100,000 people. Between June 13 and July 12, the number of new cases in rural counties increased by 150 percent. That is why we must take immediate action to provide the critical support that the rural areas need.

They are areas that may not have easy access to hospitals or that may have smaller hospitals. That is why the issue of funding for State and local governments, as long as we make sure the rural areas are able to share in this funding as well, is so important for the rural hospitals, for their equipment—all of this.

This is beyond what we all know already of the food supply chains and our nutrition programs. We certainly don't want a situation in which one can't get

homegrown American food. Just as we have learned with the medical equipment supply chain, we can't always get the swabs that we need for so much of our testing and the like.

I just want to make clear that people sometimes see rural areas as though they are out there, doing fine—all of these idyllic pictures. I don't think they understand the struggle, the fact that rural poverty for kids is often higher than it is in urban areas, and this was before the pandemic. To me, the pandemic has just put a big magnifying glass on some of these disparities that we knew already existed.

There is a more senior population in rural areas, so you have people trying to keep themselves safe. They are isolated in seniors' homes or in areas of smaller assisted living, where they are very, very isolated, even more so than they might be, but where they have their families nearby who can at least visit them through a window. That is even harder. So, really, all of these challenges conspire to make this a topic that we must discuss.

The operation of public hospitals, long-term care facilities, and first responder services during a public health crisis requires a significant mobilization of resources, and this relief package that I am pleased we are debating now—I would like to see more movement, but at least the negotiations are ongoing—must include the funding for rural area hospitals as well as for State and local governments. Local governments in rural areas are facing both falling revenues and increased emergency expenses. They have smaller margins under which they operate, which threatens their ability to provide essential public services and their ability to continue paying teachers and first responders.

The public health crisis is putting incredible pressure on our public health system, and many rural hospitals and health systems already have limited ICU beds and resources. The disproportionately low number of healthcare providers across rural America has been brought into sharp focus by this crisis. We have already heard stories of the hospitals that were once delivering babies but that lost one OB/GYN doctor and could no longer deliver babies. Then the family has to go miles and miles and hours and hours just to have the delivery of a baby in a safe situation. That is why we need to do much. It is the funding.

There is a bill that Senator GRASSLEY and I have that will actually allow some of the smaller hospitals—this was prepandemic—to exist in different circumstances, like emergency room circumstances, so they don't entirely close down. It is why I have led the reauthorization of the Conrad 30 Waiver Program, which has brought in over 15,000 immigrant doctors to fill the gaps. We also know there are issues of personnel in these hospitals—nurses and doctors. This is a program that allows for immigrant students who have

gotten degrees from American medical schools to be able to serve out their residencies in underserved areas in America, which sometimes means in urban areas that don't have enough personnel and which, lots of times, means in rural areas. That is why, in fact, the initial author of this bill was Senator Kent Conrad of North Dakota. It is because of the problem North Dakota had.

As I have traveled through the country in the last year, I have continued to hear about all of the problems we have in our VA hospitals and the like. They want to have these physicians who have been trained in America and have degrees from America to stay and not have to go back to their home countries when, in fact, they want to stay in America.

Helping rural hospitals also means ensuring they have vital protective equipment, like masks, gowns, and gloves; and medical supplies, like ventilators.

That is why I have urged the administration to deliver supplies from the Strategic National Stockpile and to protect consumers' access to medical and hygiene products.

It also means delivering additional resources for testing and for contact tracing, like the \$75 billion that the House passed in the Heroes Act, and it means expanding telehealth services, which my bill with Senators Casey and Capito—the ACCESS Act—would do.

I recently had the experience of my own dad, at age 92, with coronavirus. He ended up at age 92 surviving it, with just having lost 10 pounds and a very poor appetite, but he came out of it as strong as he went into it. But I didn't know that was going to happen, and I will never forget that moment of our family standing outside the window because, of course, we couldn't go in. We are standing out there en masse while he is in his room—or in a room that they had given him, because he got coronavirus—and they put the telephone on so that he can hear us on speaker phone, but he cannot figure out what is going on. He doesn't really understand, with his disease, why we are wearing the masks and we can't even hold his hand. And you don't know if that is the last time you are going to see your loved one at that moment. As it turned out, it had a happy ending for him, and he is doing fine, but not for everyone else that was in his home.

That is why these services, where maybe he could see us on a big TV, instead of maybe on the little iPhone when we do FaceTime, would make such a difference, not just to people in his situation who are in a small assisted living, with the need of services, but if people are there because they wanted to have a living situation where they could hang out with their friends and play bridge and the like. We are going to have to think of those senior facilities and the access we can give not only to doctors to consult

with patients, but also for them to be able to see their families.

This means broadband. That is why I introduced the Accessible, Affordable Internet for All Act—comprehensive broadband legislation led by Representative JIM CLYBURN of South Carolina. I was honored that he asked me to carry this bill in the Senate. It would invest \$100 billion to build high-speed broadband infrastructure in underserved areas. Underserved areas, a lot of times, as he knows from his State of South Carolina, include a lot of rural areas and rural farmers. In his case, there are so many African-American communities that are underserved by broadband, and it would make a big difference all over the country.

Senator CRAMER of North Dakota and I introduced the Keeping Critical Connections Act, which, again, is another way of focusing on low-income and on rural areas to help our small broadband providers who, in my experience, have tended to really put their money where their mouth is and actually build out in these areas so that people get high-speed broadband.

Our bill now has 34 cosponsors—half Democrats, half Republicans—and I keep working to ensure that students in low-income families, regardless of their ZIP Code, are connected.

I don't want to hear another story like I heard of the high school student who had to take her biology exam in the liquor store parking lot in town because she didn't have high-speed access; or the doctor who can, yes, see the x rays at his rural hospital, but if he wants to do work from home, as so many of us are doing in the pandemic, he has to go to the McDonald's parking lot to be able to view these x rays.

Iceland can do this. They have volcanoes. They are covered at times in ash, and they have been able to get high-speed internet to every person in their country. We should be able to do the same.

Farmers. I spent the morning on a number of Zoom calls with our farmers in Minnesota—our soybean farmers and others—and I have to say that they are in hard times right now. They are in hard times because, as I said, before this pandemic, we were having problems. Our food supply chain has been hit—from the farmers who grow our food, fuel, and fiber, to the workers in the processing plants, of which I have many in my State.

I was just in Worthington, MN, which is the home of one of the biggest food processing plants that was hit hard by the coronavirus. They have put in place some better safety measures, and they are now operating.

There are the truckdrivers and barge operators, who deliver products to stores and export terminals and the families who may be struggling to put food on the table due to sudden unemployment.

When many businesses began shutting down in March, commodity futures prices tumbled, given the lower

demand for food and fuel. At the beginning of the pandemic, dairy producers estimated that milk prices would drop by \$2.85 billion in 2020. Cattle ranchers and hog producers saw the value of their livestock drop by 30 to 40 percent, and the futures price for corn and soybean fell 10 to 15 percent per bushel.

These losses occurred as farmers were still recovering from weather conditions that delayed or prevented harvest last year. Many farmers were barely breaking even as it was, and they began this spring planting season behind, and then they confronted the pandemic.

In March, we passed the CARES Act. It was not perfect. We all know that, but it provided \$23.5 billion in disaster assistance for farmers and livestock producers impacted by the pandemic. The Department of Agriculture began making payments in June, and, as of yesterday, they had processed over \$6.5 billion in payments to more than 473,000 producers.

But there is still money that has been unspent. That is \$14 billion. In addition to funding for the next package, it must reach producers of all sizes. This has been particularly hard in my State, waiting for that help.

The House has already taken action to provide additional direct assistance for farmers and dairy and livestock producers. I met with Representative COLLIN PETERSON, who heads up the House Ag Committee, this weekend, when we were both here, marooned in Washington, and went through the work that he had done, and I am very hopeful that we can do something similar in our bill here.

While farmers and livestock producers need emergency relief, we also must recognize that the pandemic has placed a significant strain on workers and consumers. We cannot slow the spread of the coronavirus when tests can take as long as 12 days to provide results.

A friend back in Minnesota, just a week ago or so, got a test. He felt sick, didn't want to get his family infected, and spent 6 days in the basement not being able to see his family, and it took that long to find the result. And then he found out he didn't have it. Those stories are just as similar but, of course, much more fortunate—but similar to people who wait when they are sick, and they need to know if they are sick. And not everyone has a basement to stay in. So the point of this is that these delays in testing are very, very difficult on our economy.

That is why, in May, I joined Senator DEBBIE STABENOW, the ranking member of the Agriculture Committee and my Democratic colleague on the Senate Agriculture Committee, in introducing the Food Supply Protection Act. The bill would provide support for food banks to upgrade their infrastructure to handle additional demands, strengthen food partnerships to prevent food waste, and protect workers through grants—and here we get to

what I was talking about—for protective equipment, test kits, and cleaning supplies.

Also, last week, I joined Senator JERRY MORAN of Kansas in introducing the Requiring Assistance to Meat Processors for Upgrading Plants Act, or the RAMP-UP Act, that we are doing together.

The closure of meat packing plants highlighted the need to provide consumers with more choices and farmers with more flexibility when marketing their livestock.

Our bill would help small and medium-size meat packers make improvements to their facilities so they can meet the standards necessary for Federal inspections. This will allow them to make sales across State lines and increase market opportunities.

These two important pieces of legislation—the Stabenow bill I mentioned and the one that Senator MORAN and I just introduced—should be included in the next relief package.

Another critical component to the rural economy is our Nation's biofuel industry. In the first quarter of 2020, biofuel processing plants purchased an estimated 1.3 billion bushels of corn and supported over 350,000 jobs.

Many of them are based, of course, in rural communities. In fact, a lot of our farmers own the plants. In fact, a lot of our local people depend on these plants for one of the major businesses in their small towns.

Even before the pandemic, the misuse of small refinery exemptions under the renewable fuel standard by the EPA had led biofuel plants to shut down.

I will never forget visiting a biodiesel plant in Iowa that had been shut down, and there was one worker left. His job was to maintain the plant, and he took me on a tour of the empty plant and then pulled out a coat rack that contained the uniforms of the people—his friends—who used to work there. And embroidered on the uniforms were the names of the workers, with names like Bob, Joe, Salvador. A tear goes down his cheek, and he said: I kept these uniforms. I keep them pressed on this coat rack because I hope they will come back and work here.

That was before the pandemic, and that is what we have seen because of some policies by this administration that claim that they wanted to help the Midwest but instead granted wholesale a bunch of exemptions, not just to the refineries. It is in there for a good reason—to help struggling refineries—but they, literally, granted those exemptions to Exxon, to Chevron, to dozens and dozens and dozens of companies. And that is before the pandemic.

That is why Senator GRASSLEY and I have taken this on in a big way. These losses—this is, again, prepandemic—have resulted in over 100 biofuel processing plants nationwide idling production or closing altogether. It is combined, prepandemic and during the pandemic.

That is why in May I introduced legislation with Senator GRASSLEY to sup-

port biofuel producers during the pandemic. Our bill involves reimbursement for their feed stock or commodity purchases through the first quarter of this year.

It is also why I led a letter with 19 Senators urging the EPA to deny 52 petitions for waivers that would enable more billion-dollar oil companies to receive small refinery exemptions.

The approval of these retroactive exemptions at this moment would only worsen the unprecedented economic challenges facing the biofuel industry. Competition is good in America. That is why we have the renewable fuel standard, because it is a nascent new fuel, and it had to really get into that market in a big way against Big Oil, which gets many more subsidies than the biofuels do. And this is not a time to go backward and shut down every biofuel plant in America, and that is where this administration is headed, if it keeps up these practices.

There is much more we must do to help our rural communities. I would note that one of the emerging issues I have heard about a lot in my State is these childcare deserts, and that is that rural families are seeing unavailable childcare. This is, again, prepandemic. It was a big problem, where you would have so many people who wanted to work but were unable to get childcare to be able to do that work.

That is not just in my State. It is all over the country. That is why Senator SULLIVAN and I introduced the Child Care Workforce and Facilities Act prepandemic, which would address the national shortage of affordable, quality childcare in these rural areas to help them expand their childcare workforces.

Right now, the economy is slowly but surely starting to reopen, and we know that for families who have been at home and the parents are still working, this has become harder and harder for moms and dads to figure out what they are going to do about childcare.

So this should be a time where we step back and say: OK, how are we going to deal with this, not just with the threat moving from the pandemic now, today, but the day after tomorrow? And I mean that as a metaphor for next year. How are we going to make this work for rural areas?

And I have gone through everything I think we need to do to get there: the healthcare, making sure that we have healthcare available in rural areas; the broadband, making sure that something we can do is available; the childcare deserts; and the ag economy.

I will say that there is a big argument for rural America right now, as we have seen that people are able, with the right connections, to work from home, and we need new ideas and new startups, and it is actually less expensive to start new companies in the rural part of this country, where the cost of living is lower.

We know that there are farmers that want to keep farming their small plot

of land in places like South Carolina and in places like Oklahoma and in places like Minnesota. But if we just allow rampant consolidation in the ag industry and the tech industry—where there is a hearing going on, as I speak right now, over in the House that maybe a few more people are watching—the point of it is this: We have to also take on consolidation during this pandemic and look at our laws next year. And I am not just going to wait for a bunch of judges to make decisions when they have been going against the antitrust laws now at the Supreme Court level for years—one loss after another. It just so cries out for a change in our antitrust laws. We have adapted these laws over the years.

I will end with one story involving that. I was at a small cafe a few years ago in Albert Lea, MN. A woman was there with her former husband and her brother-in-law.

She turned to me and she said: “I just saw you on TV.”

I said: “Was it about Russia and the elections?”

The Presiding Officer and I were doing a lot of work at the time nationally on protecting our elections from foreign interference.

I said: “Was that it?”

She said: “No. That wasn't it.” She said that it was on the local station. It was about States. It was about how things are getting too big, and it makes it hard for us.

We want to maintain our rural spaces. It is not just a romantic vision of the past. We want to maintain our rural areas for America. It is about having food that is ours, having it made in America so we are not dependent on foreign foods. It is about having our own energy supply, which can be varied and vast. It is about having our own technology and developing the next new idea and the next new iPhone. We are not going to be able to do that if we shut out a big swath of our country. That is not going to work. We actually want to encourage development in rural America. That is what I think we need to do.

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. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, just 75 days ago today, the Democratic House passed the Heroes Act. The Heroes Act was a comprehensive and I think very bold bill that addressed the very real needs that face this country as we struggle to contain the coronavirus.

During the 75 days that passed, we Democrats pressed the Republican leadership to take up the Heroes Act in the Senate, and for 75 days, we have been told no. The point was simple:

Bring it up, vote for it or against it, amend it if you want, but let's have some real action.

For 75 days we have watched the virus spread. We saw the death toll rise as President Trump stood by, denying the severity of the crisis, attacking the science, and assuring the American public that the virus would just go away on its own. For 75 days we watched as critical deadlines bore down on us for programs that offered a lifeline to the American people, including the expiration of Federal unemployment benefits and a moratorium on evictions.

This week, on Monday, after 73 days of waiting, Senate Republicans finally unveiled their proposals to address the coronavirus pandemic, and even some Republicans have said it is disjointed and in disarray. One has to ask, what has been done all this time?

Instead of one bill, it is a collection of eight different pieces of legislation, introduced by eight different Members. Instead of a cohesive package to address the needs of the American people and to get the virus under control, their proposals prioritize corporations over people. They put business interests ahead of society.

It is unclear whether the White House has blessed this package. It is even less clear whether it has the support of the majority of Republicans in this body. One thing that is clear: The priorities are completely misplaced.

My friends on the other side of the aisle seem to think they can fix our Nation's problems by simply forcing a reopening of the economy, forcing people back into the workplace, and forcing children back to school as if the virus isn't still spreading like wildfire. It is a terrible approach and would make us less safe.

Everybody wants to get the economy on track. We want schools to reopen, and we want to return to the workplace. But the only way to accomplish that is to contain the virus, slow the spread. That is the only thing that will give people the confidence to emerge from their homes and reengage in society and our economy. To do that, there are certain things we have to do.

We have to have quick and efficient testing and contact tracing. We need a vaccine, but we will have to have a way to mass-produce that vaccine, once we have it, to the people. We need to support unemployed Americans until we get through this crisis. We need to keep people from being evicted and losing their homes. We need to create safe working environments and safe learning environments for our children. Where children must learn from home with parents working from home, we need to make investments in the infrastructure they need to be successful.

The Republican bill fails on all these points. It has insufficient funding for testing and contact tracing. It has insufficient funding for a mass-vaccine campaign once we have a vaccine. It underfunds education programs. It uses

the money as a stick to force school districts to open even if the locality and public health agencies say it is not safe. It fails to provide much needed investment in broadband and internet access for rural areas to allow for distance learning where it is needed.

One teacher said to me: If you force us to open, what happens when a week after it opens, two children and two teachers have COVID-19? The school closes down for a period of time. Let's be realistic.

There is no increase for SNAP benefits even though more people are going hungry today in America. There is no new funding for State and local governments that are laying off teachers and healthcare workers and first responders as revenues dry up.

The Republican proposal inexplicably cuts Federal unemployment benefits to millions of workers. They insist this incentivizes people to go back to work. Where are they going to work? Where are the jobs? People want to work, but jobs are hard to come by. All this does is make more people destitute, put people more at risk of not being able to put food on the table or pay the rent.

To show why this proposal is a non-starter, let me share a few stories from Vermonters who have written or called or come into my office as I have been around Vermont this past weekend.

One man wrote to me because he is concerned he will be evicted from his home in the next few days. He has been out of work since March, only able to survive because of the Federal unemployment benefits in the CARES Act, which in this bill have been callously stripped away. His wife is taking classes at the local community college in the hopes of one day getting a better job. In just a few short days, they could face eviction because they can't afford to make their \$750 rent payment. Instead of inching ever closer to achieving the American dream, that dream is being snatched away through no fault of their own. Homelessness is now a real possibility for them.

He writes:

I hope that you and your fellow Senators can find a solution as soon as possible, because we are all affected by what happens in the Capitol.

He is right. Whatever is done here affects him and his family and all other families. What are the solutions being proposed? Unemployment benefits slashed, no rental assistance, and the expiration of the eviction moratorium. When is the last time anyone in this room struggled to make rent? Who are we to tell this man he does not deserve continued help from his government in the middle of a pandemic?

Another voter contacted me over the fate of her 98-year-old mother. Since March, her mother and the other residents of her nursing home have been confined to their rooms, unable to join each other for dinner and unable to participate in activities. The nursing home staff lack the necessary personal protective equipment and testing capa-

bility. She has not been able to even hug her own mother since the pandemic started.

She writes:

We can't just have a single-state or single-country response to this pandemic. We must all work together to take action now to support the most vulnerable members of our society.

I couldn't agree more. We need to work together. We need to protect the most vulnerable among us. We need to prioritize the most urgent of needs, but the Republican proposal doesn't do that.

Across our country, children are going hungry because their parents are out of work and the cost of food is on the rise. The Republican proposal includes nothing for SNAP and nothing for child nutrition. But there are multibillion-dollar giveaways to the defense industry. Republicans say they want 5 years of immunity for large corporations so they will not be sued if they force their workers back to work if they get sick, but they have no money in there for the protection of those workers. They protect the owners of the company who probably don't even come in the company. They protect them but not the workers in the company.

They take money to replace money that the White House basically took away to build a wall that Mexico was supposed to pay. Then, when I saw this in the proposal, here was \$1.7 billion for an FBI building that was going to be built either in Virginia or Maryland—\$1.7 billion to protect the aging building and prop it up. Why? Because if it were gone, somebody might build a hotel there. There would be potential competition with Donald Trump's hotel across the street. They are going to put \$1.7 billion of taxpayers' money in there to protect his hotel from any competition, but there is no money in it to ensure people can safely vote in our upcoming elections. What is going on? This is "Alice in Wonderland."

In the absence of a President who takes this virus seriously or is able to lead this country through the crisis, the American public needs Congress to step up. The Republican proposal fails to do this. It leaves people behind and our country and our economy even more vulnerable.

Let's stop playing partisan games and offering solutions only one party can get behind. Let's get something we can all get behind. Let's start bipartisan, bicameral negotiations on a bill that can be sent to the President by the end of next week. Let's make priorities of those programs that help us contain this virus and help us protect the vulnerable families like those I have seen the past several days in Vermont—a bill that puts us on the right track to reopening our economy.

Frankly, the American people can't wait any longer. The Vermonters who call and write into my office and stop me in the street to talk with me, they are pleading for help. They can't wait

any longer. And to do nothing—to do nothing is an abdication of our sworn responsibility to serve our constituents.

But to advance this patchwork series of bills offered by the Republican majority is worse. It is a disservice to the thousands of Americans who have died and the millions of Americans who have contracted this virus and the hundreds of millions of Americans who are looking to their government to do something so they can have their country back.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROMNEY). The Senator from Virginia.

(The remarks of Mr. Kaine pertaining to the introduction of S. 4349 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. Kaine. With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HEALS ACT

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, 4 years ago, Jill Larsen opened Crayons 2 Pencils Early Learning Center in Norwalk, IA. This state of the art childcare center offers full day, before and after school care, and preschool-only programs for children from 6 weeks old to school age. They have even expanded to include a learning center and recreation center. It truly is topnotch. But when COVID-19 hit, Crayons 2 Pencils' enrollment dropped from 150 children to 32. And it was only through the Paycheck Protection Program that this childcare center was able to stay afloat and keep their workers paid.

Jill Larsen's story is not unique. Without the help of the Paycheck Protection Program, so many of our small businesses and childcare programs across the country would have gone under. Ninety-nine percent of Iowa's businesses are small businesses, and the Paycheck Protection Program has been a critical lifeline for so many of them.

I hear it time and again on my 99-county tour—most recently on a Main Street tour in Albia with some outstanding female small business owners. Nearly 60,000 small businesses in Iowa have received PPP loans, saving hundreds of thousands of jobs. But, folks, there are more funds left in the program, and many of these folks need additional help. That is why we should allow our most distressed businesses to receive a second PPP loan—so they can continue to keep workers paid and their doors open. The HEALS Act would make that possible.

While the Paycheck Protection Program helped the Crayons 2 Pencils daycare center keep their employees paid, as folks are getting back to work, these critical facilities are facing new challenges—making up for losses from decreased enrollment, trying to expand to accommodate more kiddos due to school closures, or acquiring critical medical supplies or PPE to create a safe and clean environment for these families.

Just recently, I held a telephone townhall, and I was joined by Iowa's director of health and human services, Kelly Garcia. We heard the concerns of Iowa parents and talked about the solutions we are working on at the State and Federal levels when it comes to childcare access and affordability.

Our working parents are anxious and concerned about what lies ahead. Do they have to quit their jobs to stay at home with the kids? How much will childcare cost? What happens if childcare providers can't open back up?

This is the reality for so many. That is why I made it a top priority to provide additional resources for our childcare programs and our families. Included in the HEALS Act is my bill to create back-to-work childcare grants, which would give providers the resources they need to make it through this crisis. It would also help them access PPE and other medical supplies so they can adhere to the safety guidelines and provide a clean and safe environment.

But it doesn't stop there. I am also working to assist our lower income families, those who rely on the child care and development block grants and those who simply need access to clean diapers.

Just a couple of weeks ago, I was in Davenport, IA, where I got to take part in a diaper distribution with the Hiney Heroes of the Quad Cities—yes, Hiney Heroes. As a result of this visit, the folks over at Huggies and the National Diaper Bank donated 25,000 diapers to this important diaper bank. We know that during this pandemic, the diaper supply has run short. I have teamed up with Democratic Senator CHRIS MURPHY on this effort to include additional assistance for our diaper banks.

COVID-19 has also created challenges for our farmers. These hard-working folks are facing new challenges while working around the clock to make sure Americans have adequate access to food and fuel. I was visiting with some farmers at the Bloomfield Livestock Market in Davis County not long ago, and they described these hardships firsthand. I hear the same from our ethanol and biodiesel producers. That is why I helped ensure more aid for our farmers and producers, including our ethanol producers and so many other important commodities in Iowa.

In our rural communities—like Montgomery County, where I live—COVID-19 has only amplified existing financial pressures on our healthcare centers. Most rural hospitals rely on

services such as elective surgery to keep them financially afloat, but because of the pandemic and the response to it, many hospitals have had to cancel these elective surgeries as protective measures due to the pandemic.

Additionally, the need for PPE and other equipment has significantly increased.

Lower revenue combined with higher expenses has made it incredibly difficult for these rural hospitals to stay afloat. We absolutely can't leave these folks behind. We need our hospitals to keep their doors open so that quality healthcare is accessible to all Iowans, whether they live in the big cities like Des Moines and Polk County or small communities like Red Oak, where I live, in Montgomery County.

As I have toured Iowa over the last several weeks, I have also visited with many of our essential workers. Our nurses, grocery store clerks, truck-drivers, childcare providers, and so many more have been working on the frontlines of this pandemic, rising to the challenge to care for and protect Iowans. That is why I am pushing hard to allow these essential workers to keep more of their hard-earned dollars by suspending Federal income and payroll taxes. These folks deserve a reward for their tireless efforts.

No amount of financial relief will make this virus go away, but Congress has a role to play in helping families get back on their feet, but it is also every single one of us doing our part—wearing our masks, washing our hands, and social distancing as much as possible. Together, with the help of every individual and all levels of government, we will get through this.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I want to talk about the portion of the bill that we have made available to our colleagues and the country this week after lots of input from our colleagues on the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education part of the bill. It is about 25 percent of the bill, almost \$250 billion. That money would be used to get us back on track toward vaccines that work, toward treatments that work, to provide additional resources for testing, for treatment, for care, to get us back to school, to get us back to work, and to get us back to childcare. These are all things that are critical for our economy and families to return in the way they want to.

For those things to work the way we would want them to work, our colleague Senator ALEXANDER put it very succinctly: All things run through testing. If you are going to go back to school, if you are going to go back to work, if you are going to go back to childcare, if you are going to be in a nursing home between now and the time we have a vaccine, we need tests that are easy to take and quick to respond. A test that you can take and have the answer in 10, 12, or 15 minutes

will make all the difference, and we continue to push for that in this bill.

In fact, there is about \$9 billion in a fund that maybe should have been designated a little more specifically, but it hasn't been spent. It was designed to be a testing fund. We should combine that with another \$16 billion and make testing available for those priorities—for nursing homes or in that State-Federal partnership.

In this bill, we say that a priority for the Federal Government in that partnership is tests that work in nursing homes, tests that work in childcare centers, tests that work in elementary and secondary education, and tests that work in colleges and universities, that allow people to get back into those situations, including a residential campus, to know that when you are there, you have a way to not only test people quickly but get an answer quickly.

Frankly, President Trump is right when he says that the way current testing has been working really doesn't do much but measure how many people had the disease. It doesn't even say how many people necessarily have the disease but how many people had the disease. If you have a test and you don't get an answer for 5 or 6 or 7 days, what good did it really do you to take the test? It certainly didn't do you much good in terms of not infecting others because you didn't know that you had it—particularly if you are in that high percentage of people who don't have symptoms but are still able to spread the disease.

That is why a test that gives you an answer in 15 minutes makes all the difference in the world. If you are on a college campus and take that test and in 15 minutes you have the answer, and if the answer is that you have this, your next place to go is somewhere by yourself.

I think almost every campus returning to residential campus living is setting aside some of their dorm space—on some campuses, all their dorm space is single-student dorm rooms—but for every campus I talked to, some rooms are set aside just so the student has a place to go.

If you show up at the nursing home as a worker and in 15 minutes you find out you have COVID, the last place you need to be is that nursing home. But if you don't know for 5 or 7 days whether you have COVID, it doesn't help out very much.

I think what the President has said on testing makes a lot of sense. But it doesn't mean the tests aren't good; it means better tests. We have put a lot of money and effort behind those tests. Sometime in the next few days, I think the National Institutes of Health will be announcing tests that are moving forward that will do just what I suggested.

We put another \$26 billion toward a vaccine. Our colleague Senator DAINES has been very helpful in looking at this organization called BARDA, which was

designed a decade ago to be able to respond to a pandemic and never has been effectively used in that way, in my view. This time, we are using it and intend to continue to use it to form those partnerships with the private sector early on to begin to produce a vaccine, even when we don't know absolutely for sure that it is going to be FDA-approved. But we do know that if it is FDA-approved, we want it as soon as it can possibly be available. If it is not FDA-approved, it never gets used, but if it is FDA-approved, the difference between a vaccine that is available January 15 and a vaccine that is available May 15—it is worth the loss if it doesn't work out. Let's say you went forward with five of these vaccines, and three of them worked. Then you have vaccines—maybe 300 million doses on January 15, and you have to destroy a couple of hundred million doses because that didn't get through the full safety requirement. That makes all the difference in the world. Lives are saved, and the economy is restored. And we are moving forward with that. We are putting another \$26 billion behind that.

We also have language in our bill that requires an effort that was announced yesterday, which is for a group of scientific ethicists to start talking about what the priorities should be for that vaccine when we have it. Who should get it first? What should our priorities be? How do we distribute this in a way that seems fair and equitable? How do we distribute this in a way that somebody who can't get in a car and drive 100 miles to a doctor and pay for the shot has the same chance to get the vaccine as somebody who could do all of those things? Our bill requires that.

All of our discussions on this bill, plus our public discussions in a hearing we had a month ago, have said we want the administration to have a plan as to how to distribute the vaccine before we have the vaccine. Everybody thinks we might have a vaccine available by the end of this year or early next year. There is no reason to wait for that to happen to have a plan. I would like to see a plan on October 1. I told the Chief of Staff of the President that again yesterday.

This bill provides money to be sure that people who go to places like community health centers are going to have a community health center that can respond to what they need. There is \$7.6 billion for community health centers.

There is another \$25 billion for providers that lost income—which is almost every provider—during the last several months as our hospitals and our doctors and our surgical centers and other places were told: Here is what we want you to do. We want you to stop your income. We want you to stop all the elective things you can possibly stop. At the same time, we want you to be ready for the greatest healthcare crisis your facility will ever meet.

So fully engaged in spending money and being ready to meet a crisis, but because you stopped income that you would normally have, we are trying to do what we can—not to exceed the income they would have normally had but to replace some of that income. There is also money for rural clinics that would step up and do that.

Senator CAPITO and Senator COLLINS were particularly vigorous in making sure we had the money needed for people who have mental health challenges, many of whom have gotten worse during this isolation period and this job-loss period, or if you or somebody in your family is sick.

The opioid deaths, the substance abuse deaths have gone back up for the first time in about 3 years. That is totally logical when you think about it. Had this headed in another direction, you would have a support system working that keeps you from returning to that habit, that dependency. Then you are suddenly by yourself. Maybe you are not only by yourself, but you are by yourself and you lost your job. Maybe you are by yourself, and your mother is sick with COVID, and you can't see your mom or dad or somebody in your family, and you are thinking: I wonder—surely I can do that thing that made me feel so good just one time and not be addicted. We know it doesn't work that way.

Our Nation continues to face challenges, and with those challenges, we have asked the National Institutes of Health to look one more time and more closely at people's underlying conditions that might put them more at risk for COVID-19, see what has happened with minorities, with pregnant women, with children, and begin to drill down and figure out what we can do.

As I have said before, bipartisan priorities should include school. Frankly, they also need to include childcare. If you are going to get America back to work, you are going to have to have a childcare system that works, and that is not going to happen on its own. About half of our childcare facilities have been closed since the 1st of March. The other half that has been open has struggled to stay open. Many have benefited from the PPP program, but at the same time, when they stay open or when others reopen with social distancing and the reluctance of people to send their kids back to a place where there are lots of other kids, there is probably no more than 50-percent occupancy. You are not going to make up for that by doubling the amount that families pay for childcare. You need to make up for that with the kinds of grants and assistance that are in this bill. It is about getting students back to school, getting people back to work, and getting childcare facilities working.

Senator ERNST, who was just on the floor, and Senator LOEFFLER have both been big advocates of what we need to do to make childcare a priority.

Schools need to reopen safely based on State and local criteria. This bill includes money for schools to do that. There is about \$70 billion for elementary and secondary schools. Frankly, we are a little bit ahead of where the House was with the Heroes Act. If you get into a bidding war with the House, you are never going to win. You need a realistic discussion. Only 90 days ago or so or 60 days ago, the House felt it needed \$100 billion to reopen schools. We suggested \$105 billion. In some report, I read that the House then decided, well, maybe it should be \$400 billion if the Senate were willing to spend \$105 billion.

We should be able to figure this out and figure this out quickly, with some of that money being available only if you go back to school in person and some of it being available if you go back to school virtually, as others will do, depending, again, on their situations locally.

We are ready to move forward. Answers to these important questions are in this bill. I look forward to talking about it not only with our Democratic colleagues in the Senate but with our colleagues in the House.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I rise to discuss the relief that the HEALS Act will provide to those in farm country and rural America as they weather the challenges of COVID-19.

It is so important, for they are out there for us every day, producing that food supply. They had incredible challenges before this COVID-19 started. The Presiding Officer is from an ag State. He knows the kind of challenges we are facing. Obviously, we need to be there for them as we go through this coronavirus fight.

I want to start by thanking them. They provide us with the lowest cost, highest quality food supply in the world. Think about it. Every single American benefits every single day from what our farmers and ranchers do with food, fuel, and fiber. Just the food piece alone means that Americans have the highest quality, lowest cost food supply in the history of the world. This is thanks to our farmers and ranchers. Rarely, if ever, has there been a more appropriate time to say thank you to the men and women who provide us with that food supply, and the resilience of our ag producers, in the face of tremendous hardship that has been caused by the global health pandemic, serves as a real testament to their grit and to their determination.

That is why we have worked to provide additional support for farmers, ranchers, and processors in this HEALS Act. The legislation includes \$20 billion in direct appropriation, which will be used for our farmers and ranchers, along with other funding that we were able to secure in the CARES Act. We are trying to also do it in a cost-effective way. In recognizing

that we have a debt and deficit we have to be mindful of, what we are trying to do is to actually utilize funding that we put together in the CARES Act for the CCC, or the Commodity Credit Corporation. We are taking \$14 billion of that and combining it with the \$20 billion from this legislation to make sure that we have adequate funding—a total of about \$34 billion—to address the needs in farm country.

Prior to the coronavirus, farmers entered 2020 after 7 years of rural recession caused by low commodity prices, trade disruptions, and some really tough weather and natural disasters. Yet our farmers and ranchers are the eternal optimists—they have to be—so they go into every year with that grit and determination and continue to provide that food supply that we all rely on.

Now, of course, you add COVID-19 into the mix. Storefronts have closed. Restaurants have shuttered their doors. Processing plants have limited and, in some cases, shut down operations. Of course, ag prices are also down. Farmers and ranchers came into a tough situation and now face further challenges with the pricing and the other challenges created by COVID-19, as I said. Though it will take some time to really quantify those losses, the reports we have right now indicate that losses in the ag sector could be near \$42 billion. For example, losses in the cattle industry alone could total as much as \$13 billion.

We need to be there for them because, again, they are not only out there producing the food; they are doing other things to help out as well. For example, there are a couple of stories about our farmer groups that are making an effort to help others.

In May, R.D. Offutt Farms, which is one of our Nation's premier potato growers that is based in Fargo, ND, donated 37,000 pounds of frozen potato products to the Great Plains Food Bank. The North Dakota Stockmen's Association and its foundation donated \$20,000 to the same food bank to purchase beef from North Dakota ranchers. The North Dakota Farmers Union and Farmers Union Enterprises teamed up to donate 30,000 pounds of pork ribs to the Great Plains Food Bank as well. Those types of stories go on.

So while the farmers and ranchers of America are out there, fighting their own challenges, they are helping others at the same time, and I think that it is truly, truly remarkable.

In the CARES Act, we took the first important step by providing \$9.5 billion to the USDA, the Department of Ag, along with the \$14 billion, which I just referenced, to replenish the CCC. As I mentioned earlier, we have utilized some of that funding to provide assistance, but now we are going to take that additional \$14 billion and combine it with the funding here of \$20 billion to make sure we can get that assistance off to the farmers.

Again, we are working to do this in a way that is prudent with our tax-

payers' dollars in recognizing the challenges we have with debt and deficit. We have to be mindful of it, but at the same time, we have to make sure we are getting adequate assistance out to those great farmers and ranchers across America who are getting it done for all Americans every single day.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I rise to discuss the HEALS Act.

As we continue to confront this coronavirus pandemic, we have to ensure that our schools and our employers can safely reopen. Our healthcare providers must also have the resources they need to continue to provide essential care to all Americans to fight this virus and to help this Nation return to some semblance of normalcy as quickly as possible. We have to also provide liability protection for those schools, businesses, and healthcare providers while they do their very best to operate safely during this unusual, once-in-a-generation, once-in-multiple-generations pandemic. The HEALS Act will help to provide these protections.

The HEALS Act also includes several provisions that I have been championing, including legislation to address unemployment insurance system reform.

We note that there have been a lot of challenges associated with the legacy computer systems, and we should never ever have to endure this again.

Financial assistance to help childcare providers reopen has also been another priority of mine. I recognize that our childcare providers play an essential role in not just caring for our children and ensuring they remain educated and in a safe environment when their parents aren't around but in also being critical to our broader economy. If your kids aren't taken care of, you can't go to work, and Hoosiers want to go to work.

Finally, we have telehealth legislation that has been included in this HEALS Act that will lead to greater affordability and access, especially as many of these authorities are made permanent in the future. This is a way to bend the cost curve down and provide a higher value for each of those healthcare dollars in our moving forward.

It also includes the TRUST Act, which is something that I helped to introduce in order to establish a bipartisan national plan to finally begin tackling the long-term drivers of our national debt once we get through this coronavirus pandemic. I have been talking about this and have sometimes been criticized for talking about fiscal responsibility and the largest drivers of our long-term national debt. I am unapologetic every time I talk about it. This TRUST Act would establish a bipartisan national plan to finally begin tackling this, and I hope it will remain in the package as negotiations continue.

Most importantly, I am glad the HEALS Act includes some really important features of my RESTART Act, which is a bipartisan piece of legislation that I introduced with Senator BENNET. We now have somewhere north of 42, 44 bipartisan cosponsors. We have 50 national groups—and growing—that are supportive of this legislation. It is very important that these features remain in the HEALS Act.

Like my RESTART Act, the HEALS Act recognizes the need for having long-term working capital loans and targeting that relief toward businesses that have suffered significant revenue decline. We don't want more examples of businesses that are doing just fine in the wake of the pandemic getting access to moneys that, frankly, they don't need. Instead, we want to target our resources toward the hardest hit businesses that will not survive this pandemic. That is what the RESTART Act does, and I am proud of those features that were included. However, I have to say, in order to truly assist the hardest hit small- and medium-sized enterprises that have fallen through the gaps of previous programs, more of the RESTART Act is going to have to be included throughout this negotiation process.

Last night, I received a text from a longtime friend of mine. Her name is Sheila. Sheila is a resident of Dearborn County, IN. Gosh, Sheila is an incredibly hard-working person, and she texted me the following:

Todd, I saw you on C-SPAN today. I really appreciate how you bring up the Hoosiers. When you are writing this next bill, please consider small businesses like my husband and I have. Pat is the lone legal owner of our catering business. We invested all of the revenue made over the few years into our business, buying equipment, et cetera. Because of this investment, we had an impressive schedule of events this past spring, summer, and fall lined up. This time of year gives our barbecue business our greatest exposure and opportunity for financial gain. We were ineligible for a PPP loan because we did not show a profit. When composing the next PPP, please consider single-person business owners like our barbecue and catering business. God bless you.

Well, God bless you, Sheila. It is hard-working people and couples and partnering Americans who help build this country. It is innovators and entrepreneurs and doers and dreamers and workers like Sheila.

If we don't provide this much needed relief now, I am really concerned that we are going to be in a far worse position in the weeks and months to come.

As more businesses close permanently, they go bankrupt; they are no longer paying payroll taxes. Then there is greater damage done to the economy and to our Nation's balance sheet.

I am also concerned about our ability as a country to fully recover once there is a vaccine available. It is our small and medium-sized enterprises, which you disproportionately find in States like Indiana, the heartland of the country, where so much innovation occurs. It is not always in these large busi-

nesses; it is the smaller enterprises where the innovation occurs. Then, ultimately, it is the big businesses that acquire these innovative businesses.

So we want these engines—these incubators of innovation, these small businesses, medium-sized businesses that are innovative and entrepreneurial—to survive this difficult time.

They are also pillars, frankly, of Main Street, America. We take pride in our small businesses, many of which have been so hard hit. We don't want to hollow out Main Street America on the back end of this. The most fiscally irresponsible thing we could do here at the Federal level of government is to fail to respond to the needs of these small and medium-sized enterprises.

So the additional assistance that I am calling for is critical to, for example, the more than 500,000 manufacturing employees in the State of Indiana, the most manufacturing-intensive State in the country.

It is also critical to the 200,000 Hoosier restaurant employees laid off or furloughed since March. We have been able to provide them some short-term assistance, but this virus and the challenges associated with it have lingered on much longer than all of us had hoped, and we are going to have to help out these employers so that they have a place to go back to work once we figure this thing out.

This assistance is critical to the small music venues that enrich our local communities throughout the State of Indiana and across our country, which are facing permanent closure, too, and the countless restaurants, gyms, salons, boutiques, hotels, retailers, and other small businesses that are essential pillars of our community.

I grew up in a small business family. We had our up years; we had our down years. We had some rough Christmases. My dad, my mom—they took great pride in that family business. They made it. They worked hard. But they saw nothing like this virus. We need to help these businesses. These businesses are in dire straits not because any bad business decisions were made, but, instead, because this virus came from overseas, disrupted our lives, and in the interest of public health, our employees had to stay home. People stopped buying the same things they were buying. Our shopping patterns changed.

At some point we will resume some semblance of normalcy. We are getting there. But in the meantime, we need a bridge to the other side of this virus. We need to make sure that all of the provisions of the RESTART Act make it into the HEALS Act.

Since Senator BENNET and I introduced the RESTART Act in May, our legislation has received support from more than 40 bipartisan Senators. I am proud of that. There is a lot of hard work going on in the U.S. House of Representatives to get Members of the House to sign up as well. It has also

been endorsed by roughly 50 national organizations and more than 50 Indiana businesses, and these are prominent national organizations, including, for example, the National Association of Manufacturers.

Given the widespread support for the RESTART Act, I will continue to work with my colleagues to ensure that more of it is included in the final coronavirus package. I hope we get all of it included. We have to ensure that we are caring for those who have suffered the most.

To Sheila and to Pat, you have my word—you have my word, as you did the first day we met, that I would do everything I could to fight for the people of Indiana, to fight for what is right, to fight tirelessly on behalf of my customers—you and the millions of Hoosiers I represent—answering only to my ultimate bosses: God and the Constitution.

I will fulfill that pledge and continue fighting for all of you during this difficult time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. President, first of all, I want to associate myself with the message delivered just a little bit ago by my senior Senator from North Dakota, Senator HOEVEN, and echo his words about the importance of farmers and ranchers, all of our agricultural producers—those who produce the food and the fiber and the fuel for our country.

They need assistance, and I am really grateful that Senator HOEVEN has played such a lead role in getting them assistance in the HEALS Act. It is critical.

I want to join the rest of my colleagues today in discussing the HEALS Act and demonstrating our support for the merit of this important bill. The ultimate answer to the problems that we face as a result of this virus, of course, lies in the healthcare industry and in our healthcare in fighting against this enemy, the virus. That is why we are calling for more funding for testing and treatments and, ultimately, a vaccine, hopefully, and hopefully soon.

As we do so, we also have to make sure that our economy is healthy, that our economy survives, and that our education system remains available and accessible to our students in the classroom.

Jobs, kids, and healthcare, students, parents, and patients—these are what Senate Republicans are fighting for.

I have introduced bipartisan legislation to further this goal. I believe we should include it in the HEALS Act in its entirety. Many pieces of it are in, but I think we can do more.

The Paycheck Protection Small Business Forgiveness Act would offer streamlined forgiveness for any borrower of a Paycheck Protection Program loan of \$150,000 or less who fills out a simple one-page form attesting that they spent the loan dollars the way they are supposed to.

With the expected forgiveness guidance from the bureaucracy, businesses and lenders will have to spend billions of dollars to receive the forgiveness that was promised them. In fact, we estimate that each borrower would have to spend \$2,000—and each lender \$500 per loan—just to comply with what the bureaucracy comes up with. That doesn't even include the dollars we have to spend on the bureaucracy itself.

We created the PPP to help small businesses and their employees survive, not to create a bureaucracy that will bury them in paperwork.

So who are these borrowers of PPP loans of \$150,000 or less? Well, loans of this size make up—listen to this—85 percent or 4.2 million of the loans but only 25 percent or \$132 million of the loaned amount. Imagine that: 85 percent of the loans are in this category—4.2 million of roughly 5 million loans. So that means 15 percent of the authorized PPP loans make up 75 percent of the borrowed money.

In North Dakota, the average loan was only \$91,000, but under current law, the bureaucracy would, regardless of loan size, seek to indiscriminately verify and approve forgiveness applications, and they haven't even come up with the form to do it with yet.

This would require a significant growth in the government and in the bureaucracy that we cannot afford, only to make small businesses and lenders spend time and money they can't afford to spend to comply with this bureaucracy. It makes no sense.

Lest we forget, when the Senate unanimously passed the CARES Act, we made our intent clear: PPP loans would become grants for the businesses that spent the money properly, and the banks were there to help guide them. There was no caveat that the loan would come with unnecessary bureaucracy. In fact, quite the opposite was true. The implication was that it would not come with additional bureaucracy.

The bipartisan bill that I introduced with Senators MENENDEZ, TILLIS, and SINEMA—and now has 25 Senate sponsors—would fulfill our original intent and the promise we made to lenders and applicants by creating a simple, accountability process for loan forgiveness.

Our bill also includes a provision which makes sure that the lenders will not be held responsible for improper actions of the borrowers, while still ensuring proper enforcement action can be taken if necessary. In fact, the accountability structure is intact.

When we passed the CARES Act, we literally encouraged businesses to apply for PPP and urged the bureaucracy and the lenders to get the money out the door fast. We were in a crisis. We were trying to keep people from being laid off and let go.

Largely, we were successful, but that success could be undone if we do not take the next steps properly. We shouldn't backtrack on the guidance

we gave lenders by holding them accountable for the decisions the borrowers made.

Fraud is a concern, for sure, which is why my proposal keeps all audit authorities intact. If a borrower falsely attests to using the funds correctly, the Federal Government is able to investigate and hold them accountable. If this sounds like a commonsense approach, that is because it is.

This bipartisan measure was popular from the start, and it is gaining support still, with a quarter of the Senate, a sizable number in the House, and now close to 200 business associations and groups from the entire political spectrum supporting it.

Why wouldn't it be popular? It aligns with the very same principles we are fighting for right here today—jobs, kids, and healthcare.

No small business owner figuring out how to safely send their kid to school should have to worry about unnecessary red tape. No employee of a shop on Main Street should have to live in fear of being laid off because their employer might not perfectly comply with the arbitrary requirements put forth for them by a bureaucrat in Washington. No brother, sister, son, or daughter should have to sit down and crunch the numbers to make sure they have enough money to apply for loan forgiveness while supporting their family at home.

The fear they face is real. “Small business” is not just an arbitrary designation. They are the backbone of America. They are the employers of the vast majority of people in our country, and their anxiety is our anxiety.

Earlier this month, Treasury Secretary Mnuchin told the House committee that this is an idea we should consider, and I agree. We should consider it in bipartisan negotiations and add it to the HEALS Act in its entirety. It will give our small businesses the peace of mind they need, like the rest of us, while they fight for their livelihoods during this pandemic.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be allowed to complete my remarks before the roll-call vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, first, let me say I concur with the comments by the Senator from North Dakota. I think he makes wonderful points about what is being done in terms of pandemic relief and the issues that we as a nation are facing.

As his State and mine are similar, with so many small businesses, and we see the impact and the success related to the Paycheck Protection Program, I just want to associate my beliefs with those that we have just heard expressed from the Senator from North Dakota.

PROTESTS

I come to the floor today to talk about another epidemic, and that is the epidemic of violence that is sweeping our country.

Monday's Washington Post headline warns: “Protests explode across the country; police declare riots in Seattle and Portland.”

Tuesday's Wall Street Journal editorial is headlined: “A Weekend of Urban Anarchy.” “A weekend of Urban Anarchy.” In Seattle, on Saturday, rioters blew a hole in a police precinct. They hurled explosives, and they injured 53 police officers. In Portland, rioters threw Molotov cocktails Friday night. Several officers were hit with heavy explosives. The rioters returned Sunday and attacked the courthouse.

In spite of what the Democrats say when they call these “peaceful protests,” these are not peaceful and they are not protests. This is active violence. This is organized violence, and it is meant to destroy and to intimidate.

Portland has now endured 60 days of senseless destruction. These violent protests are a powder keg for our entire Nation. The rioters threaten entire communities. They are ruining lives, and they are ruining neighborhoods. They are wrecking public property, and they are wrecking private property. They burn, they loot, and they kill.

Across the country, a number of police officers have been killed. According to the New York Times report, murder rates in our big cities are now up 16 percent compared to last year. In New York alone, murders are up 24 percent. In Atlanta, murder is up 31 percent. In Chicago, murder is up 51 percent. In Chicago, last week, 15 people were shot while attending the funeral of a victim of gang violence. Children are being hurt and killed. A 7-year-old girl and a 14-year-old boy were among those shot and killed in Chicago over the Fourth of July weekend.

This is a crisis of leadership in our liberal cities. Where are the Democratic mayors? They have surrendered to the mob. Where are the Democratic Governors? They have surrendered to the mob. Instead of leading, they are turning their backs on the safety and security of the law-abiding citizens of our communities. In these liberal cities, mob rule has replaced the rule of law. We are seeing in realtime—in realtime—the result of the radical “defund the police” movement that is embraced by many Democrats.

We should defend, not defund, the police and law enforcement. Americans do not want to defund the police. According to a recent Rasmussen poll, two out of three Americans oppose cutting police funding. A majority say that they want the Federal Government to help fight crime in these cities. One thing is clear: The violent rioting plaguing our cities cannot continue. The police are being targeted for doing their job, and their jobs come at great personal risk. At the same time, elected Democratic mayors and city

council members and Governors refuse to condemn the rioting and the cold-blooded murder.

It is time for local leaders to restore law and order. It is time to make sure our communities are safe again. The death and destruction lies at the feet of elected Democratic leaders. Each must be held accountable for their leadership failure.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

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 Marvin Kaplan, of Kansas, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring August 27, 2025. (Reappointment)

Mitch McConnell, Joni Ernst, John Thune, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Roy Blunt, John Cornyn, Marsha Blackburn, Deb Fischer, John Barrasso, Shelley Moore Capito, Todd Young, John Boozman, Lamar Alexander, David Perdue, Kevin Cramer, Tim Scott, Michael B. Enzi.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Marvin Kaplan, of Kansas, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring August 27, 2025, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COTTON). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote or to change their vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 148 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Alexander	Gardner	Portman
Barrasso	Graham	Risch
Blackburn	Grassley	Roberts
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeben	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Collins	Lankford	Shelby
Cornyn	Lee	Sullivan
Cotton	Loeffler	Thune
Cramer	McConnell	Tillis
Crapo	McSally	Toomey
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Enzi	Murkowski	Young
Ernst	Paul	
Fischer	Perdue	

NAYS—46

Baldwin	Hassan	Sanders
Bennet	Heinrich	Schatz
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schumer
Booker	Jones	Shaheen
Brown	Kaine	Sinema
Cantwell	King	Smith
Cardin	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Carper	Leahy	Tester
Casey	Manchin	Udall
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Peters	Wyden
Gillibrand	Reed	
Harris	Rosen	

NOT VOTING—2

Cruz Markkey

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas are 52, the nays are 46.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Marvin Kaplan, of Kansas, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring August 27, 2025. (Reappointment)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all postcloture time is expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Kaplan nomination?

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. 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.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 149 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Alexander	Gardner	Portman
Barrasso	Graham	Risch
Blackburn	Grassley	Roberts
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeben	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Collins	Lankford	Shelby
Cornyn	Lee	Sullivan
Cotton	Loeffler	Thune
Cramer	McConnell	Tillis
Crapo	McSally	Toomey
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Enzi	Murkowski	Young
Ernst	Paul	
Fischer	Perdue	

NAYS—46

Baldwin	Cardin	Durbin
Bennet	Carper	Feinstein
Blumenthal	Casey	Gillibrand
Booker	Coons	Harris
Brown	Cortez Masto	Hassan
Cantwell	Duckworth	Heinrich

Hirono	Murray	Stabenow
Jones	Peters	Tester
Kaine	Reed	Udall
King	Rosen	Van Hollen
Klobuchar	Sanders	Warner
Leahy	Schatz	Warren
Manchin	Schumer	Whitehouse
Menendez	Shaheen	Wyden
Merkley	Sinema	
Murphy	Smith	

NOT VOTING—2

Cruz Markkey

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The Senator from Alabama.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 585

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I rise today amid what we all know to be a global health and economic crisis that we are in. I rise to propose a solution that has been in front of us all along from the very beginning. It is a solution that has existed for 55 years tomorrow—55 years.

Medicaid has brought millions of people to better healthcare. It has brought billions of dollars into States. That is important when we have both a healthcare crisis and an economic crisis, but for 55 years, Medicaid has lifted the health outcomes of people all across this country and especially in so many States that need it—States like Alabama that are poor States, that are unhealthy States.

But we can do better. A solution of Medicaid would bring billions of dollars into my home State of Alabama along with about a dozen other States. It would create thousands of new jobs. It would help shore up rural hospitals that are facing financial struggles, a condition made worse by this pandemic. It would provide healthcare coverage in Alabama alone to between 300,000 to 400,000 Alabamians who do not have it right now. Some didn't have it before this pandemic. Others don't have it now because they have lost their jobs. They have lost their employer-sponsored healthcare.

Expanding Medicaid would generate \$935 billion, with a "b," in new tax revenue for the State of Alabama. It would help local economies across the State by creating good jobs and ensuring workers and their families have good healthcare.

In our rural areas, especially, healthcare is dependent on Federal dollars. Folks, expanding Medicaid was the right thing to do before this pandemic and some 37 States or so did just that. In fact, two States did that fairly recently. Conservative States of Oklahoma and Nebraska are both in the process of expanding Medicaid. It was important before the pandemic, but it is vital that we do it now. It is absolutely vital, especially, as so many people have lost their jobs, lost their employer-sponsored healthcare through no fault of their own.

Alabama didn't take that step back in 2011 when it should have. Alabama

held back. There is little doubt that the main reason—not the sole reason—but the main reason that they held back was purely political. The Alabama Legislature and the Alabama Governor refused to legitimize the Affordable Care Act and put their name on anything having to do with it. The people of Alabama—hundreds of thousands—have suffered because of it.

That excuse is waning thin today, especially when so much is needed to provide healthcare to the people of my State. Just this morning, a new poll came out from Auburn University that showed that a majority of the people of Alabama, including a majority of Republicans and a majority of Democrats, favor expanding Medicaid. Our hospitals and healthcare professionals have long advocated for this all across Alabama.

We did a program just recently. The American Hospital Association has been begging for this for years to keep our hospitals open. They advocated for an understanding that without this, more and more of our hospitals will have to close their doors. They are working on either thin margins or they are underwater already, and the pandemic has made it worse. More than a dozen of our hospitals, rural and urban, have shuttered while Alabama has refused to expand Medicaid.

Today, we have a chance to save the ones we still have and perhaps even revive some outpatient services that have lost their provider. Every pregnant mother who has to drive hours for a round trip for prenatal appointments or a rural Alabamian who lives 45 miles from the nearest emergency room or the workers who are employed would benefit from this. Those who still do not have good healthcare and have to take their children to an emergency room for routine healthcare, it is for those people that I am committed to finding a way to expand Medicaid.

Today, I stand with my colleague Senator WARNER from Virginia to once again call for the passage of our proposal to incentivize States to expand Medicaid. Our bill, the SAME Act, States Achieving Medicaid Expansion Act, would restore the financial incentives for States that expanded late and would give them the same fair shot at Federal support as the early expanding States.

The legislation would have the Federal Government cover 100 percent of the costs for the first 3 years, then would scale back to eventually cover 90 percent in perpetuity.

I want to make sure folks understand this bill does not mandate an expansion of Medicaid; it still gives States the choice. If the 13 or 14 States, including Alabama, choose not to expand Medicaid, even with a second bite of the apple, then they don't have to. Shame on them for not doing so, but they don't have to do it. More importantly, if they were to do that, thousands of people would get this healthcare coverage, including a very

important point for the State of Alabama, which is expanded mental health coverage. So many places that I have been to in the State of Alabama are begging for mental health coverage that they cannot afford in their communities. Expanding Medicaid would do just that.

Let me be clear. Even without this bill, I still believe Alabama should take this step. We literally can't afford not to. We need to be investing in our citizens' health the same way we invest in trying to bring businesses into Alabama. We need to try to invest in our people's health because it will lift all boats.

If this incentive is what is needed to get us over the finish line, let's just do it. Again, it is not mandated. States don't have to do it. But for those States that do, they will see better health outcomes for their citizens and better economic advantages in areas that need it. Millions of Americans in these remaining States are struggling, and we can no longer allow politics to get in the way of their access to quality healthcare.

I urge my colleagues to please let my State have the chance. Let us have the opportunity to right the wrong that we did in 2011 by refusing to expand. Give me that opportunity to go back and try to convince the folks in Montgomery, AL, that this is the right thing to do. It is a commonsense solution. Let's not stand in the way of more Americans getting healthcare amid a global health crisis.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BLACKBURN). The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, I want to thank the Senator from Alabama for his partnership on the SAME Act. I am going to repeat some of the same arguments he made because I think they are quite compelling.

We are talking about healthcare, which is an issue that is weighing on too many American families at this point—and not just healthcare but access to healthcare coverage. I think we would all agree that regardless of what we feel about this issue, we are in the midst of the greatest public healthcare crisis in generations. In this unprecedented time, I think it calls for unprecedented action from Congress.

Today, in a couple of moments, I am going to ask that this Senate take up and unanimously pass legislation I introduced along with Senator JONES from Alabama and several of my colleagues—legislation that could provide access to quality and affordable healthcare coverage for millions of Americans. To be clear, the SAME Act is the bill I have been pushing for more than 3 years. This bill was a good idea before the pandemic, but the need for it has become even greater in light of the COVID-19 outbreak.

The SAME Act would ensure that States like Virginia—and we did pass Medicaid expansion, but we passed it

later than other States—that States that have expanded their Medicaid Program to serve more Americans can get their fair share of Federal matching dollars.

It would also incentivize additional States—like the State of Alabama which hasn't yet expanded Medicaid—to expand this critical program to millions of more Americans. I can think of no better time to pass this legislation than right now, when more than 5 million Americans find themselves having lost their healthcare coverage in the last 3 months alone.

In fact, some reports actually estimate that nearly 27 million Americans have lost their employer-sponsored health insurance and are now in jeopardy of becoming uninsured.

Our legislation would provide much needed financial support to States that are seeing an increase in Medicaid enrollment as folks face the fallout of this crisis. For those millions of people, the SAME Act would provide a significant lifeline. Estimates show that if every State were to expand its Medicaid Program, about 3 million additional Americans would have healthcare coverage.

I don't believe this is a political argument nor a philosophical exercise. This legislation has a real-world impact, and it is clear that Americans want and need this legislation to pass.

As my colleague just mentioned, there are a number of States—Red States and Blue States—which have taken advantage of this opportunity, including, just recently, Oklahoma. A few weeks ago, Oklahomans went to the polls and voted to expand their Medicaid Program to provide broader access to coverage. We have seen similar actions from citizens in Utah, Maine, Idaho, and others. Across our Nation, Americans are making it clear that they want expanded access to healthcare coverage, and I believe Congress needs to listen.

With all due respect to my Republican colleagues, you can't say you want to help Americans in this devastating time and simultaneously oppose this bill, which would actually provide that help.

As we stand here in this Chamber, we have the privilege of knowing that we and our families have access to the healthcare coverage we need so that, if something were to go wrong, we would be covered. So why shouldn't we ensure the same access for more Americans? The median cost of a hospitalization due to COVID-19 is \$14,000. For Americans without health insurance—the nearly 30 million and growing—that could mean losing their homes or their cars. For many, it could put them into bankruptcy.

Now, I know that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to do right by their constituents and the millions of other Americans who need help. So I ask us to come together today to support the SAME Act. No one should go bankrupt because one

got sick and sought medical care, but more importantly, no one should go bankrupt when this legislative body has the opportunity to act.

As if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of S. 585, the States Achieve Medicaid Expansion Act; that the bill be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Madam President, in reserving the right to object, I appreciate we all want to help Americans get the healthcare they need, but what my colleagues are proposing is a Federal bailout that will help a handful of States but do little to directly help patients. That is not fair to Americans across the Nation who need better access to affordable healthcare.

We have seen that a government takeover of healthcare does not work. ObamaCare was sold on a lie, plain and simple. Let's remember, when ObamaCare passed, they promised it would save \$2,500 per family. Not true. Costs and premiums went up. They promised that you could keep your doctor. Not true. Provider networks got narrower, and people lost their doctors. They promised, if you liked your plan, you could keep it. Again, this was not true. The promise of ObamaCare didn't happen. Actually, the opposite happened. Under ObamaCare, costs skyrocketed, and families lost the doctors they liked.

The American people don't want more lies. Actually, they want more solutions. The solution is not to create more inequity in the system. What we need is to take concrete steps to make sure we help all families across the Nation actually get the healthcare they need. My colleague's bill does nothing to help patients. States will make their own decisions on Medicaid. Giving certain States free Medicaid is nothing more than a bailout for State budgets.

In June, I wrote to all 50 Governors and requested information on how their States have allocated the trillions of dollars in taxpayer funding from the Federal coronavirus response measures that had been passed by Congress. Unfortunately, a majority of the States simply chose not to respond, including Virginia and Alabama.

The Federal Government already allocated \$1 trillion to States and local governments to respond to the coronavirus, but these States are refusing to tell us how they are spending these extra funds, including the estimated extra \$50 billion in Federal Medicaid dollars they received in the Families First Act. Since the Families First Act has passed, Medicaid costs have actually gone down, but the States don't want to tell us that because they simply want bailouts.

Instead of pursuing a partisan bailout of a select number of States, I want to use this opportunity to propose a commonsense solution that would use bipartisan principles to help every single American in this country. Though ObamaCare was a failure, I support protecting people with preexisting conditions and ensuring that young adults can stay on their parents' health plans until age 26. I think my colleagues would also support these principles.

I have been working with Senator TILLIS on the PROTECT Act, which would directly assist Americans by, one, guaranteeing coverage for preexisting conditions and prohibiting insurance companies from excluding coverage of treatment for a patient's preexisting condition; two, prohibiting insurance companies from charging Americans higher premiums due to their preexisting conditions; and, three, guaranteeing the availability of health insurance coverage in the employer or individual market regardless of one's preexisting condition. My amendment builds on the PROTECT Act and adds protections to allow young adults to stay on their parents' health insurance plans until they are 26.

We could pass this amendment, which I believe has bipartisan support, and ensure that every American with a preexisting condition is protected no matter how the Supreme Court rules on ObamaCare.

The American people and, certainly, the people of Florida, Virginia, and Alabama want us to get something done that would actually reduce healthcare costs and increase access to care. That is what my proposal does. Protecting Americans with preexisting conditions is a commonsense step we can and should take today to lower the costs of healthcare for all Americans. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting these bipartisan healthcare reforms.

Therefore, I ask the Senator to modify his request to include my substitute amendment, which is at the desk; that it be considered and 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 with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator so modify his request?

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, in reserving the right to object, I have great respect for my friend, the Senator from Florida. I know he has a long and deep background in healthcare, but I have some news. The Affordable Care Act already provides strong protections for millions of Americans with preexisting conditions.

I believe, unfortunately, the legislation my colleague is proposing would allow insurance companies to, once again, impose arbitrary annual and lifetime cap limits on care, and it would allow insurance companies to refuse to cover essential health bene-

fits, like mental health coverage, substance use disorder, or maternity care.

I don't believe we can go back to the days when a certain number of companies held all the power and consumers were routinely denied access to healthcare. I do believe the SAME Act—again, sponsored by my good friend, the Senator from Alabama—would simply continue to extend the right to have the same level of Federal subsidies for all States. We are seeing voters across the country, as they have a chance to weigh in on this, agree to this principle, which is that those same rights ought to be extended to States like Alabama, which has chosen not to move forward, and to States like Virginia, which has moved forward but a little bit late. I still strongly believe that the SAME Act, which would equalize and level the playing field, is the appropriate action.

Respectfully, I object to the unanimous consent request of the Senator from Florida to pass this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Is there an objection to the original request?

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Madam President, in reserving the right to object, first of all, I thank my colleagues, and I hope to work with them to figure out how we can drive healthcare costs down because, as we know in all of our States, healthcare costs are too high, and as my colleagues have said, we have people who are being impacted because they can't afford the cost of healthcare.

I am clearly disappointed. My colleagues don't want to protect those with preexisting conditions and ensure that young adults can stay on their parents' plans until age 26 if ObamaCare is actually ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Whether by figuring out how to bring drug prices down or just the whole cost of healthcare, I hope that we can figure out how to work together because the costs shouldn't be this high.

Therefore, respectfully, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. WARNER. 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. RUBIO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

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 Lauren McGarity McFerran, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring December 16, 2024. (Reappointment)

Mitch McConnell, Joni Ernst, John Thune, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Roy Blunt, John Cornyn, Marsha Blackburn, Deb Fischer, John Barrasso, Shelley Moore Capito, Todd Young, John Boozman, Lamar Alexander, David Perdue, Kevin Cramer, Tim Scott, Michael B. Enzi.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Lauren McGarity McFerran, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring December 16, 2024, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAMER). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote or to change their vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 56, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 150 Ex.]

YEAS—56

Alexander	Feinstein	Peters
Baldwin	Gillibrand	Reed
Bennet	Graham	Rosen
Blumenthal	Harris	Sanders
Blunt	Hassan	Schatz
Booker	Heinrich	Schumer
Brown	Hirono	Shaheen
Cantwell	Jones	Sinema
Cardin	Kaine	Sinema
Carper	King	Smith
Casey	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Collins	Leahy	Sullivan
Coons	Manchin	Tester
Cornyn	Markey	Udall
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Daines	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warren
Durbin	Murphy	Whitehouse
Ernst	Murray	Wyden

NAYS—41

Barrasso	Hoeven	Roberts
Blackburn	Hyde-Smith	Romney
Boozman	Inhofe	Rounds
Braun	Johnson	Rubio
Capito	Kennedy	Sasse
Cassidy	Lankford	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Lee	Scott (SC)
Cramer	Loeffler	Shelby
Crapo	McConnell	Thune
Enzi	McSally	Tillis
Fischer	Paul	Toomey
Gardner	Perdue	Wicker
Grassley	Portman	Young
Hawley	Risch	

NOT VOTING—3

Burr	Cruz	Moran
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas are 56, the nays are 41.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Lauren McGarity McFerran, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring December 16, 2024. (Reappointment)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all postcloture time is expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the McFerran nomination?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. 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.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 151 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Alexander	Gillibrand	Reed
Baldwin	Graham	Rosen
Bennet	Harris	Sanders
Blumenthal	Hassan	Schatz
Booker	Heinrich	Schumer
Brown	Hirono	Shaheen
Cantwell	Jones	Sinema
Cardin	Kaine	Smith
Carper	King	Stabenow
Casey	Klobuchar	Sullivan
Collins	Leahy	Tester
Coons	Markey	Udall
Cornyn	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Daines	Murkowski	Warren
Duckworth	Murphy	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murray	Wyden
Feinstein	Peters	

NAYS—42

Barrasso	Hawley	Risch
Blackburn	Hoeven	Roberts
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Romney
Braun	Inhofe	Rounds
Capito	Johnson	Rubio
Cassidy	Kennedy	Sasse
Cotton	Lankford	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Lee	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Loeffler	Shelby
Enzi	McConnell	Thune
Ernst	McSally	Tillis
Fischer	Paul	Toomey
Gardner	Perdue	Wicker
Grassley	Portman	Young

NOT VOTING—5

Blunt	Cruz	Moran
Burr	Manchin	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider are considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

HEALS ACT

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I am here on the floor to talk about some of the steps that Congress should take in response to the coronavirus pandemic. I am going to start with talking about the legislation that the majority leader, Senator MITCH MCCONNELL, introduced yesterday.

One of the aspects of it that hasn't gotten much attention and that, I think, is very positive and a very effective way to get the economy moving in a safe way is with some tax legislation. These are tax credits and tax deductions that help to encourage the hiring of new workers but that also do so in a safe way. These are the kinds of things that make a lot of sense and that have a lot of bipartisan support and appeal, so I think it should be part of whatever final package we end up with.

The goal of these tax incentives is to say that we want people to reenter the workforce but to do it in a safe and sustainable way. For example, in the McConnell proposal is legislation I have introduced, called the Healthy Workplaces Tax Credit Act. It is very simple. It says there will be a credit on the employer's side of payroll taxes against qualified employee protection expenses and workplace reconfiguration expenses to ensure employers can afford additional safety measures.

As I travel around the State of Ohio, I see the Plexiglas dividers. You have probably seen those in offices where there are more open settings. You see it in a lot of retail places now. There is a cost to that, but there is also a cost to personal protective gear—the masks and the gowns and the gloves and the other things that people are needing in order to have a safe workplace. As I have been in some of the factories around Ohio, I have also seen that they have had to reconfigure the factory spaces in order to provide more social distancing. At one plant, in its floor plan, it had expanded the lunchroom in order to provide more social distancing, and that, of course, meant there was less space for manufacturing. These are costs, and these are the kinds of things that could be part of this credit.

So my hope is, whether it is a thermometer check or whether it is more testing or whether it is PPE or whether it is more hand sanitizer, that we could encourage people to use these things by having a tax credit. It would provide an immediate stimulus to the economy as well, which is a good thing because many businesses would be operating at a loss and not have taxable income, but they would have payroll tax liability, and this is a credit to the payroll tax.

It also applies, by the way, to non-profits, as it should, and to the 501(c)(3)s. I was at one of the alcohol and drug addiction entities in one of our counties the week before last, and it had Plexiglas up. Frankly, it is hurting in terms of its budget right now, but it felt like it had to have a safe place for people to work. We want everybody to have a safe place. We want

people to go back to work and to go back safely.

I commend Senator MCCONNELL for including that bill in the CARES 2.0 package that was released this week. This tax credit will support efforts to make the workplace safe and healthy and build consumer confidence in that all of the appropriate measures are being taken. It is important to get consumers back in the mix. Whether it is going back into a restaurant and feeling safe or going back to a retail establishment, if people feel safe, they are more likely to go back, and this economy can get going again. So I think it is something, again, both sides of the aisle should be able to support, and it will show we are doing everything we can to get people back to more normal lives.

Second, with the unemployment rate still at about 11 percent, we need to encourage hiring and employee retention as this virus continues to affect our economy. In the McConnell proposal, we have a way to create this incentive that builds on legislation we have already passed in the form of the work opportunity tax credit. This is an existing law that gives employers an incentive to hire individuals who might not otherwise be able to get a job.

Categories now include, as an example, our veterans. So, if you are a veteran and are having a tough time getting a job, you can go through the work opportunity tax credit, and the employer can get a credit for hiring you initially. By the way, almost everyone I talk to says these people end up being hired full time and being paid their full wages. In the meantime, they get a credit to bring them on during a first transition period, so it works.

Another category, as an example, is the folks who have been let out of prison. Second chance individuals have a chance under the work opportunity tax credit, WOTC, to get a job.

We have proposed adding a new category, which is qualified COVID-19 employees—those who are on unemployment insurance immediately prior to their hiring date. It increases the work opportunity tax credit amount for this new targeted group of individuals from 40 percent of the first \$6,000 in qualified wages to 50 percent of the first \$10,000 in qualified wages. Again, it encourages us to help get people off unemployment insurance and back to work. Let's say they work for a company that is not going back because of COVID-19. Let's say it is a movie theater or a bowling alley or, maybe, a bar. Those individuals would qualify.

Third, I support a proposal in this McConnell draft that builds on what is called the employee retention tax credit. That is already in law. We put it in law in the first CARES Act. The credit was a good start, but it needs to be updated and expanded given the course of our economy since March and what has happened with the coronavirus. This credit applies to employers who have operations partially or fully suspended

due to COVID-19 and any related government order saying that one has to shut down but has chosen to retain one's affected employees. It is a credit that increases from the CARES 1 from 50 to 65 percent per employee—from \$10,000 under current law for the whole year and \$10,000 per quarter. It also helps businesses that have had a 25-percent decline in revenues, not a 50-percent decline in revenues.

It is for the group of companies that may not have qualified for a PPP credit or a PPP loan—they may not have gotten one—but is having a tough time keeping their workers. This would encourage them to keep those workers and to bring on new workers. Again, it is the kind of support that our workforce needs as the economy reopens and companies resume ramping up operations. It helps to bring people off the unemployment rolls. It is a pull into the workforce, and that is a good thing.

These are commonsense proposals. What is more, historically, they have been policies that have had bipartisan support. I worked with my friend Senator BEN CARDIN, on the other side, in designing the employee retention tax credit back in March, and expanding the work opportunity tax credit has always had bipartisan support.

On the healthy workplace credit, Senator SINEMA, of Arizona, has a similar bill that goes a little further, but it is very similar. I see no reason we can't take what we all agree on works and make it even better in this new package.

Again, these tax incentives are the kind of bipartisan consensus-builders that we ought to be looking at right now to get into a new package, hopefully, by the end of this week. We have to ensure—I think all of us agree—the safe reopening of our economy, and these tax provisions do that.

CHINA

Mr. President, another aspect of the COVID-19 legislation is a part of the bill that focuses on how we deal with bringing back our personal protective gear production from overseas, particularly from China, and how to deal with the concern we have that other countries are taking the research we are doing on therapies and cures. By the way, there are substantial, more resources, billions of dollars that go into that in this bill. Right now, in labs all around America, some of the best and brightest minds are at work on therapies, cures, and vaccines for COVID-19. It has changed all of our lives in the past few months, and we stand to benefit from these medical breakthroughs, and we want them to have them. So, again, Congress has already appropriated billions of dollars. In the McConnell proposal, there are billions more for this purpose, and that is appropriate.

Yet, as we work to find a cure, there are troubling reports emerging that China, in particular, is actively trying to take this research for itself. As the

FBI and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency warned in May, there has been a pattern of "targeting and compromise of U.S. organizations conducting COVID-19-related research by PRC-affiliated cyber actors and non-traditional collectors."

FBI Director Wray was even more pointed about this threat earlier this month, stating on July 7: "At this very moment, China is working to compromise American health care organizations, pharmaceutical companies, and academic institutions conducting essential COVID-19 research."

Just last week, the Justice Department filed charges against a Chinese researcher who failed to disclose her ties to the People's Liberation Army while conducting medical research at Stanford University. While she was not accused of stealing the research in this case, this kind of arrangement, wherein scholars are essentially agents of the Chinese Government in order to gain access to our cutting-edge labs around the country to find research to sneak back into China, is all too common.

That China would attempt to steal our research for its own benefit is, unfortunately, not surprising. As we have all seen over the past few months, China's failure to live up to its international commitments on critical issues like transparency and human rights have led to some of the issues we have had, particularly with regard to the lack of transparency on the unchecked spread of the coronavirus from Wuhan.

Frankly, relations with China are not good right now, in part, because of that. Unfortunately, our problems with China extend to our labs and our universities. As chair of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, I led a bipartisan investigation last year into this issue. Over the course of a year, we learned how the Chinese Communist Party has used so-called talent recruitment programs—notably, its Thousand Talents Plan—to systematically target the most promising U.S.-based research and researchers and pay them to take their American taxpayer-funded research back to Chinese universities.

While stealing this research is bad enough, what is worse is that it is not taken for academic purposes. Instead, according to the State Department witness at our hearing last November, "the Chinese Communist Party has declared the Chinese university system to be on the front line of military-civilian fusion efforts for technology acquisition." That means there is a clear link between the research being taken from American labs and the latest advancement in China's military and its economy.

There has been more recent attention to this topic of research theft, which is a good thing. We need to talk about it and we need to expose it and we need to deal with it. Recently, both FBI Director Wray and Attorney General Barr

have spoken about this threat. In fact, Director Wray announced that the FBI is opening a new China-related investigation on this topic every 10 hours—a new investigation every 10 hours—with around 2,500 counterintelligence investigations now going on around the country.

We have seen this type of research theft in my home State of Ohio, unfortunately.

Just a couple of months ago, a National Institutes of Health-funded researcher, affiliated with both the Cleveland Clinic and Case Western Reserve University, was accused of hiding that he had received more than \$3 million from the Chinese Government to effectively take and replicate his Cleveland Clinic research at a lab in China. He is actually accused of taking biological samples from Cleveland, OH, to Wuhan, China. And this was taxpayer-paid research by the NIH.

He is not alone. The NIH has recently reported that 54 scientists and researchers have either resigned or been fired as a result of an NIH investigation into American taxpayer-funded grant recipients for their failure to disclose financial ties to foreign governments, particularly China. In fact, according to the NIH investigation, more than 90 percent of the scientists had undisclosed ties to China.

Unfortunately, as it stands, our law enforcement agencies can't go directly after these researchers for hiding their foreign conflict of interest—for not telling the truth—while taking taxpayer money.

As important as it is that we speak out against these improper actions by China around the world, it is also critical that we take steps to clean up our own house right here in the United States and make America more resilient against China. One way we can do that is by stopping research developed in our labs and universities from going to benefit China's military and economy at our expense.

I am pleased to say we have an opportunity to change that right now because this legislation is included in the COVID-19 legislation and in doing so take a stand in a bipartisan manner in defense of our values of research transparency, collaboration, fairness, and national security.

Our legislation is called the Safeguarding American Innovation Act, and I introduced it, along with Senator Tom Carper and a group of bipartisan Senators, to ensure that individuals are held accountable for failing to disclose their foreign ties on Federal grant applications. It will also reform the State Department's vetting process for issuing visas to foreign researchers. It will require more safeguards on sensitive research from our research institutions and our universities and will help us better track who is working on taxpayer-funded research.

This bill is ready to pass the Senate. The Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee voted to ap-

prove it last week with bipartisan and unanimous consent.

I am pleased to say that, again, Leader McConnell has chosen to include this legislation in his phase 5 proposal, the CARES 2.0 package, because it will help protect taxpayer-funded COVID-19 research and serve as a safeguard for the \$150 billion that Americans give to scientists to conduct research every year. That is the taxpayer funding that goes into our research institutions. In that regard, including the Safeguarding American Innovation Act in this CARES 2.0 bill can and should be viewed as a fiscally responsible measure as we continue to take a firmer stance against behavior that China has gotten away with for way too long.

Let's do all we can to put vulnerable American institutions on a solid footing as well. It is time to put an end to the Chinese Communist Party's theft of our taxpayer-funded research, including COVID-19 research.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting the Safeguarding American Innovation Act.

MULTIEMPLOYER PENSION PLANS

Mr. President, I am also here on floor today to talk about another critical issue we should be addressing.

As we speak, there continues to be a looming crisis involving what is called our multiemployer pension system, and without reform, it is going to result in pension benefit cuts of over 90 percent for more than 1.4 million American workers and retirees and unnecessary bankruptcies for a lot of small businesses, including many in my home State of Ohio.

Multiemployer pension plans are defined benefit plans maintained by a lot of different companies, multiple companies, and a labor union that pool together their pension assets to cover all workers and retirees in the plan. The multiemployer system now comprises roughly 1,400 plans covering almost 11 million participants and their families.

Unfortunately, it is on the verge of collapse. Years of bad Federal policy with respect to funding and withdrawal, liability rules, losses on risky investments, and failure to take proactive action have led to this crisis, and the current economic slowdown caused by the coronavirus has made the situation even worse.

Not only is the system underfunded by about \$638 billion, but the Federal entity that insures these pensions, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, is also projected to become insolvent in less than 5 years. So the multiemployer part of the PBGC, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, is projected to become insolvent in less than 5 years. We can't let that happen.

In my home State of Ohio, we have more than 50,000 active workers and retirees in multiemployer pension plans who are facing deep benefit cuts if we do nothing, with hundreds of small businesses contributing to these plans that could be forced to close if we fail to act.

There are about 200 small businesses in Ohio that are going to have huge liabilities, many of which are not going to be able to continue to operate. We can't let that happen.

Nearly 42,000 of those Ohioans, by the way—many of them veterans—participate in a single plan called the Central States Pension Fund, which is also the largest plan considered to be in what is called critical and declining status and is projected to become insolvent by 2025. It is that insolvency that will take down the PBGC if it is not already insolvent.

The good news is that proactive action now will reduce the cost of fixing the problem, will ensure a secure retirement for these participants and their families, and will ensure certainty for employers to make investments in good-paying jobs.

The further good news is that the House Democratic proposal which passed as part of the Heroes Act—it is called the Emergency Pension Plan Relief Act—is more similar to the Senate version, the Senate Republican structure, than the previous Democratic plan. So not only is the Democratic plan in their COVID-19 response bill, called the Heroes Act, but it is also more similar in structure to legislation that some of us have been working on over here on the Senate side. That means we have a better shot, I believe, this year than we have had in a long time to try to solve this crisis and do it in a bipartisan way.

In my view, in order to solve this, it is going to entail three key principles:

First, we are all in this together, and that means we all have a shared responsibility.

House Democrats have proposed using only taxpayer money to rescue these plans. None of the stakeholders are asked to, again, have any shared responsibility. That is not the way to get bipartisan support in Congress. Employers and participants must also share the responsibility, especially since about 94 percent of taxpayers do not participate in this system, many of whom are struggling with their own retirement security. As an example, somewhat higher employer contributions are required if multiemployer plans are to sustainably provide the benefits they promise.

Second, we need to ensure that we safeguard the long-term financial health of the PBGC so we aren't back in this fiscal crisis again soon. Part of that should be a new, small, variable-rate premium for plans, but we also need participants in federally rescued plans to pitch in with solvency fees paid directly to the PBGC. These do not have to be large payments.

The Federal Government and the taxpayer, I think, are willing to play a role as long as this is viewed as something that is part of shared responsibility. But it is important that all stakeholders are contributing to the health of the PBGC in addition to us

here in Congress and therefore the taxpayers because insolvency would be in no one's interest.

Finally, we have to ensure that there is long-term solvency for these multi-employer plans. That entails enacting some restructuring, some structural reforms to the funding rules governing employer contributions so that bailing out these plans doesn't become a habit of the Federal Government. We don't want to fix this problem and be right back in a few years having to fix it again.

We should gradually phase down the rate of return which plans assume in budgeting for promises that are made to participants, partly because that keeps these plans from going bankrupt and partly because that is just fair. Investment risk is a problem in these plans now, and we need to give more certainty to workers and retirees.

The pension crisis is an issue that I, along with Senator GRASSLEY, Senator SHERROD BROWN from Ohio, and many other colleagues here in the Senate, have been trying to solve for quite a long time. We had a bicameral and bipartisan solution very close at hand at the conclusion of a committee process that ended about a year and a half ago, but we weren't quite able to get there. I think it is achievable, particularly now, but only if we are willing to listen to each other and willing to come around the table for a real discussion.

Republicans have reached out. I reach out today. We are ready to find an acceptable compromise. We are ready to talk, but that discussion needs to be driven by the merits of solving this issue, not just the politics of the moment. We owe solving this problem to those beneficiaries—the retirees, the workers, the active workers in these plans—and to the small businesses participating in these plans. We have to find common ground. We have to deliver a sustainable and lasting solution.

I believe we have an opportunity right now, this month, to try to come together, working with the House and the Senate and the administration. Everybody has a responsibility to do it. We talked about shared responsibility with regard to the plans; there is also a shared accountability here in the U.S. Congress. This is our job. We can get this done. I think we are quite close now with similar structures and having gone through various iterations during the select committee process a year and a half ago. Let's do the right thing. Let's act now.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a pe-

riod 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 U.S. SENATE INTERNS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, this summer, it was my privilege to select several talented young Kentuckians for an internship in my Washington Senate office. As a former Senate intern myself, I am proud of the individuals who are eager to apply themselves to public service.

I would like to take a moment to commend James Adams of Jefferson County, William Cohen of Jefferson County, Julian Colvin of Jefferson County, Garland Ellis of Bell County, Mary Grace Furnish of Harrison County, William Miller of Taylor County, Lauren Reuss of Spencer County, Samuel Rickert of Oldham County, Elizabeth Rupp of Fayette County, Madelin Shelton of Owen County, Victoria Sisk of Christian County, Jordan White of Campbell County, and Erdin Zukic of Warren County for their interest in serving the Commonwealth of Kentucky and our great Nation. Each of these young people has developed an impressive list of leadership experiences and extracurricular activities. Their applications stood out, and I was proud to offer them an internship.

Unfortunately, the coronavirus crisis forced the cancellation of this summer's internship program. The virus may have taken away this opportunity, but it can never change the great potential these Kentuckians have in store. I would like to thank each of them for pursuing public service and to extend my best wishes for a bright future.

TRIBUTE TO U.S. SENATE PAGES

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, it was my privilege to select three outstanding high school students from Kentucky for this summer's U.S. Senate Page Program. These talented young people completed a highly competitive application process, and they represent the next generation of Kentucky's leaders.

I would like to take a moment to commend Jackson Hester, Charlotte McCarthy, and Thomas Schrepferman for their interest in serving the Commonwealth of Kentucky and our great Nation. Their applications showed a broad range of leadership experiences and extracurricular activities. These Kentuckians and their families should be proud of all they've accomplished at this young age.

Unfortunately, the coronavirus crisis made it impossible for the Senate Page Program to bring these students to Washington this summer. The virus may have canceled this opportunity, but it can never change the great potential these young people have in store. I would like to thank Jackson, Charlotte, and Thomas for their com-

mitment to public service and extend my best wishes for a bright future.

NOMINATIONS

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, workers right now are dealing with unprecedented challenges and are making great personal sacrifices to keep the country running during this crisis.

And the nominees under consideration today for the National Labor Relations Board will play a critical role in safeguarding their rights and protections.

That is why I voted for Lauren McFerran to serve another term on the NLRB.

She is a dedicated, qualified, and well-respected public servant who had a proven track record of fighting for workers before she joined the Board and has stood by workers in enforcing these fundamental protections during her time on the NLRB.

But unfortunately, the opposite is true for Marvin Kaplan, the Republican nominee to the NLRB.

Mr. Kaplan spent his career working to further corporations' interests and gut workers' rights instead of protecting them. That is why Democrats opposed his nomination in 2017, and that is exactly what he has done since joining the NLRB.

He is exactly wrong to serve another term on the NLRB, and that is why I voted against his confirmation.

I am also extremely disappointed we do not have the nomination of another highly qualified Democrat to the NLRB, Jennifer Abruzzo, to consider today.

Years of Republican obstruction of highly qualified Democratic nominees to critical worker protection agencies like the NLRB and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shows a blatant disregard for longstanding deference to the minority party and is a significant departure from the customs of this institution. It is unacceptable, and I will not stop pushing for Democratic nominees.

I urge my colleagues to vote today to stand up for workers and their rights.

I would also like to say that, after months of delay from my Republican colleagues, the COVID relief proposal Republicans put forward this week is incredibly late, profoundly inadequate, and can't credibly be considered a starting point for negotiations.

It gives corporations a "get out of jail free" card to prevent employers from being held accountable for keeping their workers safe and a license to discriminate including on the basis of age, race, sex, and disability status.

And instead of expanding unemployment benefits that have been a lifeline for workers in my home State and across the country—which by the way, are due to expire tomorrow—Republicans have slashed them.

This bill doesn't get us anywhere near where we need to be on developing a vaccine that is accessible and affordable to every person and is completely

inadequate in addressing our testing and contract tracing shortfalls.

And while Democrats want schools to reopen for in-person learning if it can be done safely, the partisan Republican proposal would put students, educators, and communities at risk.

Republicans need to abandon this dangerous one-size-fits all approach to reopening schools in-person and pass our Child Care Education and Relief Act, which would provide \$430 billion to address the national child care and education crises during this pandemic.

My question to Republican leaders is why, when things are already so hard, are you determined to make them harder for people who are already struggling so much?

It is shameful, and we are going to keep calling you to account for it until workers, families, and communities get the support they need.

Thank you.

IDB PRESIDENCY

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise to speak about the campaign currently underway to select the next president of the Inter-American Development Bank in September of this year.

The IDB has served as the pre-eminent development bank in the Americas since 1959. For more than six decades, it has brought together the United States, Canada, and our partners from Latin America and the Caribbean to advance an agenda for development and inclusive economic growth in our hemisphere. The United States has proudly been a leading voice to strengthen the IDB's critical mission in the Americas, and donors from the European Union to Japan and South Korea, have provided enduring support to the institution.

In September, the IDB will hold elections to select its next president. Last month, the United States announced it would nominate Mauricio Claver Carone, the current National Security Council senior director for the Western Hemisphere, as our candidate to be the next president of the IDB. Since Mr. Claver Carone's nomination was announced, more than 15 governments in the region have offered their support for his candidacy. These governments represent a wide range of ideological perspectives, levels of economic development, and different historic relationships with the IDB. In recent weeks, the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, our hemisphere's other premier multilateral institution, offered words of support for Mr. Claver Carone's candidacy.

I have known Mr. Claver Carone for over two decades. During this time, Mr. Claver Carone has demonstrated a commitment to inclusive economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and he has been an outspoken advocate for democracy and human rights in our hemisphere. In his more recent roles at the National Security

Council, the International Monetary Fund, and the Treasury Department, he has worked with governments across the region and across the ideological spectrum to advance United States' partnerships in the Americas. He has also worked to address the political, economic, and humanitarian crisis in Venezuela, and counter the agendas of governments that seek to counter U.S. interests in the region, from Cuba's authoritarian regime to Putin's Russia to China's Government. Of equal importance, he has shown the ability to work in a bipartisan manner with Democrats and Republicans in the United States, including in the U.S. Congress.

While I have been and remain an ardent critic of many aspects of the Trump administration's foreign policy towards Latin America and the Caribbean and I have not always agreed with every policy decision that Mr. Claver Carone has made during his service to our government, I recognize his consistent commitment to advancing U.S. national security, our foreign policy interests, and an agenda of shared priorities with our partners in the hemisphere.

For these reasons, I support Mr. Claver Carone's candidacy and would welcome the opportunity to continue working with him as the next president of the Inter-American Development Bank.

I recognize that selection of the next IDB president is taking place 2 months before the United States holds general elections and that some have concerns about the implications of this timing. Given that the United States is the IDB's largest shareholder, the next IDB president must commit to working in a bipartisan manner with the next U.S. President and their administration, regardless of party. This is an essential task for the success of the IDB. As the senior Democrat in the Foreign Relations Committee, I would look forward to working with Mr. Claver Carone to ensure that this happens.

As COVID-19 continues to spread across the Americas and severe economic impacts follow, the IDB will play an absolutely essential role in the recovery of countries across the region. This makes the selection of the IDB's next president of the utmost importance. The IDB needs leadership that can achieve consensus across the Western hemisphere and set the stage for a decade-long recovery effort. The task is formidable, but I remain confident that the United States can and will play an integral part in supporting the IDB's efforts and our partners in the region.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADMIRAL MICHAEL SCOTT SCIRETTA

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, today I honor a superb leader, liaison, and warrior. After 3 years of service as director of the Navy Senate Liaison Office, RDML Scott Sciretta recently pro-

moted from captain to rear admiral, lower half. On this occasion, I believe it is fitting to recognize Rear Admiral Sciretta's distinguished service and dedication to fostering the relationship between the U.S. Navy and this Chamber.

Rear Admiral Sciretta is a 1992 graduate of the Pennsylvania State University. A surface warfare officer by designation, Rear Admiral Sciretta has led our Nation's young men and women on shore and at sea, most prominently in command of USS *Jason Dunham*, USS *Cowpens*, and USS *Lake Erie*. The Navy has consistently relied upon Rear Admiral Sciretta for his exceptional leadership and unparalleled work ethic.

Rear Admiral Sciretta has excelled in numerous other leadership positions in the Navy, most recently as the director, Navy Senate Liaison. In the Russell Senate Office Building and around the globe, Rear Admiral Sciretta filled the role that was initially created and held by Senator John McCain after his return from Vietnam as a Navy captain. Decades later, Rear Admiral Sciretta had the job of coordinating a weeklong series of logistical movements around the country that enabled present and former Members of both Chambers to honor a late colleague and dear friend.

Over the course of the last few years, Rear Admiral Sciretta led 45 congressional delegations to 35 different countries. He escorted over half of the Members of this Chamber on travel and became a trusted adviser and friend to many of us. I have had the pleasure of traveling with Rear Admiral Sciretta on a number of trips. He distinguished himself by going above and beyond the call of duty to facilitate and successfully execute each and every trip, despite any number of weather, aircraft, and diplomatic complications.

Recently, Rear Admiral Sciretta departed Washington for Key West, FL, to serve as the deputy director of Joint Interagency Task Force South and lead operations to combat illicit trafficking. This Chamber will feel Rear Admiral Sciretta's absence. I join many past and present Members of Congress in my gratitude and appreciation to Rear Admiral Sciretta for his outstanding leadership and unwavering support of the missions of the U.S. Navy. I especially recognize his patient and supportive family, Mrs. Sharon Diane Sciretta, Navy Lieutenant James Francis Sciretta and his wife, Ms. Delma Eylin Sciretta, and Navy Midshipman Adam Joseph Sciretta. I wish this Navy family "fair winds and following seas."

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN RUAIRIDH MORRISON

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Dr. John Ruairidh "Ru" Morrison, chief of Clan Morrison, as he steps down from his position as the founding executive director of the Northeast Regional Association of

Coastal Ocean Observing Systems, NERACOOS. During his 10 years at NERACOOS, Dr. Morrison has been a visionary in the world of ocean observing for the people of New Hampshire, the Northeast, and this country. I know I speak for so many others when I say that we are deeply grateful and thank him for his service.

Originally from Scotland, Ru became a true advocate for New Hampshire when he began his position as an assistant research professor at the University of New Hampshire in 2003. During his tenure at UNH, Ru was an inspirational teacher whose work advanced the science of remote sensing. A primary focus of his efforts centered on building a better understanding of Great Bay, a resource that many in New Hampshire consider to be a cornerstone of our coastal environment.

When Ru transitioned to NERACOOS in 2009, he brought with him his extensive knowledge of marine science and technology, the coastal and ocean environment, and, most importantly, his collaborative nature, which was instrumental in establishing a successful regional ocean observing system. NERACOOS, 1 of 11 regional associations of the U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System—IOOS—addresses the ocean monitoring and forecasting needs of the people of the Northeast.

As executive director of NERACOOS, Ru's charisma and outgoing nature, coupled with his ocean science expertise, allowed him to bring together scientists, resource managers, fishermen, NGOs, and the public into a system notable for its esprit de corps. My staff and I all have many fond memories of joining him for boat rides on Great Bay to get a firsthand look at NERACOOS's work on the estuary. Anyone who's worked with Ru can attest to his warmth, wit, and self-deprecating sense of humor, which made working with him and NERACOOS a real pleasure.

Over the past decade, Ru has grown the organization's prominence and expanded collaborations among its many users. Even more impactful, though, is a decade's worth of Ru's infectious enthusiasm, which invigorated the organization and its stakeholders alike. Under Ru's stewardship, NERACOOS became a morning ritual for fishermen preparing for their day at sea, and with the formation of the Northeast Coastal Acidification Network—NECAN—NERACOOS has become a national leader in facilitating regional responses to changing ocean chemistry.

Ru's influence extends far beyond his backyard. He is the past chair of the IOOS Association; a member of the IOOS Federal Advisory Committee; councilor of the bi-national Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment; board director of the Marine and Oceanography Technology Network; and science advisory board member for the Lake George Jefferson Project. I was pleased to invite him to Capitol Hill in 2016 to testify before the Senate Democratic Steering and Outreach

Committee to share his expertise with Congress. I and my staff are greatly indebted to him for all of his advice and counsel over the years. It is truly difficult to overstate the breadth and significance of his service.

Ru would be the first to say that the foundation of his success is his family: his wife Ann Michelle and their children, Alistair and Marin. I know that everyone at NERACOOS and throughout the ocean observing community joins me in thanking Dr. Morrison and his family for his instrumental leadership and vision. We wish him all the best in retirement.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOSEPH D. WALL

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a great American and an exceptional member of the U.S. Air Force.

Lt. Col. Joseph "Joe" Wall has distinguished himself through his professional character and dedication by serving this Nation in uniform. A leader and expert communicator, he has provided distinguished service to our country while assigned to the Air Force Senate Liaison Office. He is an outstanding leader and has been the perfect airman to represent the Air Force on Capitol Hill. Joe is a command pilot with more than 3,000 hours in the T-37B, T-1A, and KC-10A aircraft with over 100 combat and combat support missions, supporting operations over Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, and the Horn of Africa.

Throughout his career, Joe has demonstrated his exceptional abilities; he was a ROTC distinguished graduate at the University of Miami, graduate of the Air Mobility Command Phoenix Mobility program, and he is an Olmsted Scholar fluent in German. Prior to his current assignment, Joe had the privilege of leading airmen as a squadron commander for the 79th Air Refueling Squadron at Travis Air Force Base. As a legislative liaison in the Air Force Senate Liaison Office from June 2018 to July 2020, Lieutenant Colonel Wall performed his duties well and without reservation. His strategic thinking and foresight helped to strengthen and improve our national security. Joe accomplished this utilizing his in-depth Air Force knowledge with numerous engagements between Congress and the Department of the Air Force.

During this assignment, Joe conducted congressional engagements to provide Members of Congress and staff insights into the development of the "Air Force We Need" plan required to support the National Defense Strategy. He also actively engaged Members of Congress regarding the fielding and production of the KC-46A Pegasus Tanker. Last year, Joe led the effort to make sure that the New Hampshire Congressional Delegation was front and center to receive the first KC-46A at Pease Air National Guard Base.

Joe organized dozens of direct engagements between senior leaders at the Department of the Air Force and Members of Congress in order to convey important information on behalf of the Air Force. All of these conversations and engagements helped stakeholders understand the defense equities and the impact on national security. Due to his direct involvement, Members of Congress were able to make informed decisions and ensure the Department of the Air Force was properly resourced.

After serving in this important role for the past 2 years, Lieutenant Colonel Wall will move to his next assignment, the Dwight D. Eisenhower School at the National Defense University. Joe, his wife Trysta, and their son Tavin have sacrificed much as a family in service to our Nation. I am thankful for Joe's service and his work with my office and the Senate over the past 2 years on issues important to the State of New Hampshire and this great Nation. I salute him, an American patriot whose service has kept our country safe and strong. Thank you.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING HYDRA ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION, LLC

• Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize a small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit at the heart of our country. It is my privilege to recognize a woman-owned small business known for its excellence in industry and environmental stewardship. This week, it is my pleasure to honor Hydra Engineering and Construction, LLC, of Crawfordville, FL, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

In 2008, Leslie Hope established Hydra Engineering after she left her position as a partner in an engineering firm to pursue her dream of being a small business owner. After graduating from the University of South Florida, Leslie started planning how to open her own engineering company. Leslie turned to her local Small Business Development Center where she enrolled Hydra Engineering in the U.S. Small Business Administration's 8(a) business development program. This program provides resources, mentorship, and training to help small businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged persons compete for government contracts.

Over the next 12 years, Leslie rebranded her enterprise as Hydra Engineering and Construction to reflect its growth and expansion. She completed the 8(a) program, was certified by the State of Florida as a Minority Business Enterprise and as a Disadvantaged Business Enterprise by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Hydra Engineering has worked for several Florida private companies and

agencies, including the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. They have completed projects in 16 other States, working for the National Park Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Forest Service.

For their entrepreneurship, innovation and environmental stewardship, Hydra Engineering has been recognized by local, State, and industry organizations. In 2018, they were nominated as a GrowFL Florida Company to Watch, recognizing their status as a Floridian second-stage company demonstrating high marketplace performance and innovation. As one of the world's fastest growing USF-alumni owned or led businesses, Hydra Engineering earned the USF Fast 56 Award in 2016 and 2018. Additionally, Leslie was nominated as the 2011 SBA North Florida Region Small Business Person of the Year. She also sits on the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University-Florida State University Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering Advisory Board.

Like many small businesses across Florida, Hydra was impacted by the coronavirus pandemic. When the U.S. Small Business Administration launched the Paycheck Protection Program, Leslie applied for funding. The PPP provides forgivable loans to impacted small businesses and nonprofits who maintain their payroll during the COVID-19 pandemic. Thanks to the PPP, Hydra Engineering is able to support its employees, many who work and reside in Wakulla County.

Hydra Engineering and Construction demonstrates how small firms use SBA resources to grow. I applaud their commitment to excellence and unique role in supporting Florida's critical infrastructure.

Congratulations to Leslie and the entire team, I look forward to watching your continued growth and success in Florida.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

REPORT OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13441 OF AUGUST 1, 2007, WITH RESPECT TO LEBANON—PM 57

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to Lebanon declared in Executive Order 13441 of August 1, 2007, is to continue in effect beyond August 1, 2020.

Certain ongoing activities, such as Iran's continuing arms transfers to Hizballah—which include increasingly sophisticated weapons systems—serve to undermine Lebanese sovereignty, contribute to political and economic instability in the region, and continue to constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13441 with respect to Lebanon.

DONALD J. TRUMP.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 29, 2020.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 4:07 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 2163. An act 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 message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2420. An act to establish within the Smithsonian Institution the National Museum of the American Latino, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

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

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2420. An act to establish within the Smithsonian Institution the National Museum of the American Latino, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-217. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress and the Louisiana congressional delegation to remove the revenue sharing cap on the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) of 2006 for Gulf producing states and to take such actions as are necessary to rectify the federal revenue sharing inequities between coastal and interior energy producing states; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 11

Whereas, many of the energy resources enjoyed by the entire United States are dependent upon the health of Gulf Coast ecosystems which provide access to those resources and related infrastructure and protection for communities that house its workforce; and

Whereas, Louisiana is home to thirty percent of the nation's wetlands and ninety percent of its wetlands loss, a crisis that impacts communities, ecosystems, and the very economic engines that contribute to the nation's energy security; and

Whereas, under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920, fifty percent of the mineral revenues generated from federal lands onshore are shared with the host state to offset impacts of the federal mineral development; this includes royalties, severance taxes, and bonuses, all under no cap; and

Whereas, under GOMESA, Gulf producing states, including Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, share only thirty-seven and one half percent of the mineral revenues generated by oil and gas production from active leases since 2006 in federal waters and the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS); and

Whereas, currently annual GOMESA revenues for Gulf producing states are capped at three hundred seventy-five million dollars per year, apportioned to the mineral activity supported by each Gulf state; and

Whereas, according to the most recent data from the United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), Louisiana, within its territorial boundaries, is the ninth largest producer of oil in the United States, but it is the second largest oil producer in the country if oil production from adjacent federal waters is included; and

Whereas, according to the most recent data from the EIA, Louisiana, within its territorial boundaries, is the fourth largest producer of gas in the United States, but it is the second largest gas producer in the country if gas production from adjacent federal waters is included; and

Whereas, Louisiana contributes to the United States Strategic Petroleum Reserve with two facilities located in the state consisting of twenty-nine caverns capable of holding nearly three hundred million barrels of crude oil; and

Whereas, with a number of onshore liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities and others

already permitted, more LNG facilities than any other state in the country, and the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port, the nation's only deepwater oil port, Louisiana plays an essential role in the movement of natural gas and crude oil from the United States Gulf Coast region to markets throughout the country and the world; and

Whereas, the majority of the oil and gas production from the Gulf of Mexico enters the United States through coastal Louisiana with all of the infrastructure necessary to receive and transport such production; and

Whereas, because Louisiana is losing more coastal wetlands than any other state in the country, in 2006 the people of Louisiana overwhelmingly approved a constitutional amendment dedicating revenues received from OCS oil and gas activity through GOMESA to the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund for the purposes of coastal protection, including conservation, coastal restoration, hurricane protection, and infrastructure directly impacted by coastal wetland losses; and

Whereas, the state of Louisiana has developed, through a science-based and stakeholder-involved process, a "Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast" which identifies and prioritizes the most efficient and effective projects in order to meet the state's critical coastal protection and restoration needs and has received many accolades from the country's scientific community; and

Whereas, the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority is making great progress implementing the projects contained in the "Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast" with all available funding, projects that are essential to the protection of the infrastructure that is critical to the energy needs of the United States; and

Whereas, for the state of Louisiana and our coastal parishes, the GOMESA revenue stream is a critical recurring source of revenue that allows our state and coastal parishes to address our coastal protection and restoration needs to support our working coast. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress and the Louisiana congressional delegation to remove the revenue sharing cap on the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 for Gulf producing states and to take such actions as are necessary to rectify the federal revenue sharing inequities between coastal and interior energy producing states.

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM-218. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress and the Louisiana congressional delegation to take such actions as are necessary to clarify and provide guidance regarding the ability of freshwater fisherman or fishery-related businesses affected by the COVID-19 pandemic to receive assistance funding from CARES Act dollars; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 16

Whereas, three hundred million dollars in fisheries assistance funding has been provided by Section 12005 of the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act; and

Whereas, the United States Secretary of Commerce, through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries,

has allocated fourteen million seven hundred eighty-five thousand two hundred forty-four dollars with the specific purpose of assisting Louisiana commercial fishermen, charter businesses, qualified aquaculture operations, subsistence users, processors, and other fishery-related businesses affected by the COVID-19 pandemic through direct aid payments; and

Whereas, the United States Department of Commerce's determination has limited qualified applicants to those who participate in various sectors of coastal and marine fisheries, thereby precluding eligibility for freshwater fisheries; and

Whereas, Louisiana has thousands of commercially licensed freshwater fishermen; and

Whereas, in 2019 the freshwater fisheries harvest, including wild caught crawfish, accounted for a dockside value of nearly twenty million dollars, illustrating how vital freshwater fisheries are to the people and the economy of Louisiana; and

Whereas, the full scale of the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on freshwater fisheries has not yet been determined; however, these fisheries have been directly impacted; and

Whereas, the impacts to freshwater fisheries and other Louisiana fisheries participants result in individuals who would benefit greatly from a direct payment program; and

Whereas, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is charged with developing programs to expend these funds; and

Whereas, the Legislature of Louisiana supports the development of direct payment programs to industry participants: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress and the Louisiana congressional delegation to take such actions as are necessary to clarify and provide guidance regarding the ability of freshwater fishermen or fishery-related businesses affected by the COVID-19 pandemic to receive assistance funding from CARES Act dollars; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM-219. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress to extend certifications for an 8(a) business by one additional year if the business was certified by January 1, 2020; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 22

Whereas, the 8(a) Business Development Program (program) is a business assistance program that exists to level the playing field for small businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged people or entities; and

Whereas, the program offers a broad scope of assistance to businesses that are at least fifty-one percent owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals whose personal net worth is two hundred fifty thousand dollars or less, and who own four million dollars or less in assets; and

Whereas, the 8(a) program is an essential instrument for helping socially and economically disadvantaged entrepreneurs gain access to the economic mainstream or American society and helps thousands of aspiring entrepreneurs to gain a foothold in government contracting; and

Whereas, beginning as early as March 11, 2020, many states declared a public health emergency as a result of the imminent

threat posed by the outbreak of a respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus known commonly as COVID-19; and

Whereas, the Centers for Disease Control suggested aggressive measures for limiting the possible interaction of the public with individuals who are exposed to or test positive for the virus; and

Whereas, the response by many states to the contagion of COVID-19 required a large scale disruption of the state economies as many businesses were closed in order to protect the public health and to prevent a spike in demand for health care services that would have overwhelmed the capacity of the health care system to provide services; and

Whereas, a participant in the certified 8(a) Business Development Program receives a program term of nine years from the date of the Small Business Administration's approval letter certifying admission to the program, including four years in the developmental stage and five years in the transitional stage; and

Whereas, efforts to slow or disrupt the spread of COVID-19 has resulted in the temporary closure of many 8(a) certified businesses; and

Whereas, temporary closures of 8(a) certified businesses may have prevented these businesses from reaching the program goal of maintaining a balance between their commercial and government business, and this may result in poor performance reviews, incomplete business planning, and unfair evaluations due to the unforeseen and unavoidable consequences of COVID-19: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States to extend certifications for 8(a) businesses for one additional year beyond the requisite nine-year term, thereby allowing those 8(a) certified businesses that are in the first four years of certification to remain in the developmental stage an additional year if the business was certified before January 1, 2020, and similarly, the 8(a) certified businesses currently in the five-year transitional stage would be extended by one additional year; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress.

POM-220. A joint resolution adopted by the legislature of the State of Colorado urging the Department of Defense to permanently base the United States Space Command (USSPACECOM) in Colorado; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 20-018

Whereas, Our nation and the world have significantly benefitted from technological and scientific advances resulting from space exploration and aerospace activities, and Colorado is paving the way for new discoveries in the frontiers of space by having a rich history in aerospace development and being at the forefront of space travel, exploration, and aerospace research; and

Whereas, Colorado is ranked number one in the country for aerospace employment with a strategically located aerospace center of excellence with over 30,000 Coloradans directly employed in aerospace and a payroll exceeding \$3.9 billion; an aerospace cluster that supports more than 190,000 jobs; and 7.5 percent of Colorado's labor income derived from Department of Defense (DoD) employment, and 6.5 percent of the state's gross state product that is DoD-related; and

Whereas, Colorado is a leader for business growth, with the number one economy in the

country in 2019 according to the U.S. News & World Report and ranked fourth in high-tech employment and fourth on the State Technology and Science Index, supporting Colorado's position as a top aerospace state economy and workforce; and

Whereas, Colorado's aerospace industry is home to a broad range of companies that create products and systems for commercial, military, and civil space applications, such as spacecraft, launch vehicles, satellites, command and control software, sensors, and navigation operations. These companies include Ball Aerospace, Boeing, DigitalGlobe, Harris Corporation, Lockheed Martin Space Systems, Northrop Grumman, Raytheon, Sierra Nevada Corporation, Teledyne Brown Engineering, and United Launch Alliance, which make up the aerospace sector; and

Whereas, Colorado is uniting global partners around the world to ensure space access for developing nations via the first planned United Nations space mission. Sierra Nevada Corporation, located in Louisville, Colorado, together with the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, will use its Dream Chaser spacecraft to allow developing countries the opportunity to develop and fly micro-gravity payloads for an extended duration in orbit; and

Whereas, Colorado has an existing educated workforce, ranked second in the nation with residents with a bachelor's degree or higher, and a pipeline of higher institutions to sustain future growth. We are home to the United States Air Force Academy and many colleges and universities, including the University of Colorado Boulder and the University of Colorado Colorado Springs, Colorado School of Mines, Colorado State University, Metropolitan State University of Denver, University of Denver, Colorado Mesa University, and Fort Lewis College. Altogether, they provide access to world-class aerospace-related degrees and offer aerospace companies one of the country's most educated workforces; and

Whereas, Colorado is home to some of the most prestigious research institutions, such as the Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics (LASP) at the University of Colorado Boulder. It began in 1948, a decade before NASA, and is the world's only research institute to have sent instruments to all eight planets and to Pluto, combining all aspects of space exploration through science, engineering, mission operations, and scientific data analysis; and

Whereas, Colorado is also home to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Space Weather Prediction Center, a world-leading center of predictions of the solar and near-Earth space environment and the nation's official source of watches, warnings, and alerts of incoming solar storms, using satellite observations to protect and save lives and property; and

Whereas, Colorado is strategically located at the center of our national and space defense. We are the home to five key strategic military commands: North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), United States Strategic Command's Joint Functional Component Command for Space (JFCC Space) Missile Warning Center, the United States Air Force Space Command, and the United States Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command; and five military installations, including United States Air Force bases Buckley, Cheyenne Mountain, Peterson, and Schriever and Fort Carson Army base; and

Whereas, The 460th Space Wing at Buckley Air Force Base provides operational command and control of three constellations of space-based infrared missile warning sys-

tems, has been defending America continuously since 1970, and is a critical part of global defense and national security; and

Whereas, Colorado is already the center for United States military space operations and strategy. According to the Colorado Space Coalition (CSC), the state's military commands are the primary customers for space-based research, development, acquisitions, and operations, representing nearly 90 percent of space-related expenditure by the military. Moving the United States Space Command to any other location than Colorado will be incredibly disruptive to the National Defense Strategy. In addition, it will cause a major upheaval in existing infrastructure and jobs in the state, which will result in higher costs and less efficient outcomes for the United States military; and

Whereas, Colorado leads the charge in bringing current and future global positioning system (GPS) assets to life, a service provided free to the world by Air Force Space Command in Colorado Springs. From the operation of GPS satellites by Schriever Air Force Base to GPS III, the most powerful GPS satellite to date being designed and built by Lockheed Martin and launched by United Launch Alliance with Raytheon developing the command and control capabilities, and with companies such as Boeing, Harris Corporation, Braxton Technologies, and Infinity Systems Engineering also supporting GPS development and operations from locations in Colorado, our GPS technologies enable an integral part of our global economy to have an incalculable impact that has improved the everyday lives of billions of people around the world; and

Whereas, Various organizations are key to Colorado's prominence in aerospace, such as the Colorado Space Coalition, a group of industry stakeholders working to make Colorado a center of excellence for aerospace; the Colorado Space Business Roundtable, working to bring together aerospace stakeholders from the industry, government, and academia for roundtable discussions and business development and to encourage grassroots citizen participation in aerospace issues; the Colorado chapter of Citizens for Space Exploration, whose mission is to promote better understanding of aerospace and its importance in our economy and daily lives, as well as to promote the importance of human space exploration; Manufacturer's Edge, a statewide manufacturing assistance center that encourages the strength and competitiveness of Colorado manufacturers by providing on-site technical assistance through coaching, training, and consulting, by providing collaboration-focused industry programs, and by leveraging government, university, and economic development partnerships; and the Space Foundation, founded in 1983, with its world headquarters in Colorado Springs, Colorado, which holds an annual Space Symposium, bringing together civil, commercial, and national security space leaders from around the world to discuss, address, and plan for the future of space; Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate of the Seventy-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:

That we, the members of the Colorado General Assembly:

(1) Recognizing Colorado's unique blend of military installations and major commands, private aerospace companies, academic and research institutions, and government entities, and the valuable synergies this ecosystem produces, strongly urge the Department of Defense to keep the existing United States Space Combatant Command in Colorado;

(2) Furthermore, we strongly urge the Department of Defense to permanently base the

United States Space Command (USSPACECOM) in Colorado, recognizing that Colorado provides the existing command structure, base infrastructure, and communications platforms necessary to successfully host additional national security initiatives and ensure coordination of efforts without committing restrictive additional funds;

(3) Proudly express that Colorado has deep ties with the Department of Defense and immense patriotic commitment to providing for the nation's security and bolstering our defense;

(4) Express our most sincere and deepest appreciation to our service members and civilian employees working in and supporting military and civilian aerospace companies, military installations, and civil organizations in Colorado; and

(5) Hereby declare Colorado to be the prime location for USSPACECOM; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent to President Donald J. Trump; Vice President Michael R. Pence; House Speaker Nancy Pelosi; House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy; Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell; Senate Minority Leader Charles E. Schumer; Senator Michael Bennet; Senator Cory Gardner; Congresswoman Diana DeGette; Congressman Joe Neguse; Congressman Scott Tipton; Congressman Ken Buck; Congressman Doug Lamborn; Congressman Jason Crow; Congressman Ed Perlmutter; Jim Bridenstine, NASA Administrator; James W. Morhard, NASA Deputy Administrator; Steve Dickson, Federal Aviation Administration Administrator; Governor Jared Polis; Lieutenant Governor Dianne Primavera; Major General Michael A. Loh, The Adjutant General, Colorado National Guard; Wayne R. Monteith, Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation at the Federal Aviation Administration; General John W. "Jay" Raymond, Air Force Space Commander; Colonel Jacob Middleton, USAF, Commander Aerospace Data Facility-Colorado; Betty Sapp, Director, National Reconnaissance Office; Ross Garelick Bell, Executive Director, Aerospace States Association; Thomas E. Zelibor, Chief Executive Officer, Space Foundation; Dr. Ronald Sega, Co-chair, Colorado Space Coalition; Michael Gass, Co-chair, Colorado Space Coalition; and Stacey DeFore, Chair, Colorado Citizens Space Exploration.

POM-221. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Colorado strongly urging and requesting the government of the United States of America to take action to preserve and enhance United States leadership in space, and declaring March 10, 2020, "Colorado Aerospace Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 20-004

Whereas, Our nation and the world have significantly benefitted from technological and scientific advances resulting from space exploration and aerospace activities; and

Whereas, Colorado is the number one state per capita in the country for private aerospace employment; and

Whereas, There are 30,020 Coloradans who are directly employed in aerospace, with the aerospace cluster supporting nearly 200,000 jobs; and

Whereas, Colorado is home to the nation's top aerospace companies, including Ball Aerospace, Boeing, L3Harris, Lockheed Martin Space, Maxar Technologies, Northrop Grumman, Raytheon, Sierra Nevada Corporation, Teledyne Brown Engineering, and United Launch Alliance, and close to 500 additional companies that support the aerospace sector by providing services and developing products, including spacecraft, launch

vehicles, satellites, command and control software, sensors, and navigation operations; and

Whereas, Colorado is a strategic location for national space and cyber activity, with five key military commands—North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), the United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), the United States Strategic Command's Joint Functional Component Command for Space (JFCC Space) Missile Warning Center, the United States Space Command, and the United States Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command—and three space-related United States Air Force bases—Buckley, Peterson, and Schriever; and

Whereas, The United States Air Force Academy, along with Colorado's colleges and universities, including the University of Colorado Boulder, University of Colorado Colorado Springs, Colorado School of Mines, Colorado State University, Metropolitan State University of Denver, University of Denver, Colorado Mesa University, and Fort Lewis College provides access to world-class aerospace-related degrees and offers aerospace companies one of the country's most educated workforces; and

Whereas, Various organizations are key to Colorado's prominence in aerospace, such as the Colorado Space Coalition, a group of industry stakeholders working to grow and promote Colorado as a center of excellence for aerospace, and the Colorado Space Business Roundtable, an organization that works to convene stakeholders from industry, government, and academia to advance aerospace business and workforce opportunities throughout the state, that together form the Colorado chapter of the Aerospace States Association, a nonpartisan organization of Lieutenant Governors and associate members from aerospace organizations and academia who represent states' interests in federal aerospace and aviation policy development; the Colorado chapter of Citizens for Space Exploration, in partnership with the Colorado Space Business Roundtable, whose mission is to promote better understanding of aerospace and its importance in our economy and daily lives as well as promoting the importance of human space exploration; and Manufacturer's Edge, a statewide manufacturing assistance center that encourages the strength and competitiveness of Colorado manufacturers by providing on-site technical assistance through coaching, training, and consulting and collaboration-focused industry programs and leveraging government, university, and economic development partnerships; and

Whereas, The Colorado Air and Space Port seeks to serve as America's hub for commercial space transportation, research, and development and this horizontal launch facility will have the potential to become the foundation for a global suborbital transportation network connecting Colorado globally; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Seventy-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

That we, the members of the Colorado Senate:

(1) Strongly urge and request the government of the United States of America to take action to preserve and enhance United States leadership in space, spur innovation, and ensure our continued national and economic security by increasing funding for space exploration and activities, including regaining the ability of the United States to deliver astronauts to low Earth orbit in the next few years and to commit to and aggressively pursue sending the first woman and United States astronauts to the Moon by 2024 under the Artemis program with a goal of

sending a crewed mission to orbit Mars by 2033 using the Orion spacecraft and the Space Launch System to get there;

(2) Recognize and appreciate Colorado's space and aerospace companies and organizations, especially the growing membership and activities of the Colorado chapter of Citizens for Space Exploration, in partnership with the Colorado Space Business Roundtable, whose activities to promote space exploration are helping to increase public understanding and enthusiasm for exploration funding;

(3) Recognize and support our Congressional Delegation in urging the Department of Defense to reestablish the United States Space Command in Colorado;

(4) Recognize and appreciate the contributions of Colorado's universities, colleges, and national research laboratories to the space and aerospace industries, including their expertise in exploration of the planets and the universe and space-based Earth observation;

(5) Express our most sincere and deepest appreciation to the men and women working in our military installations in Colorado; and

(6) Hereby declare March 10, 2020, to be "Colorado Aerospace Day"; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to President Donald Trump; Vice President Mike Pence; Speaker of the House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi; House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy; Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell; Senate Minority Leader Charles Schumer; Senator Cory Gardner; Senator Michael Bennet; Congresswoman Diana DeGette; Congressman Joe Neguse; Congressman Scott Tipton; Congressman Ken Buck; Congressman Doug Lamborn; Congressman Jason Crow; Congressman Ed Perlmutter; Jim Bridenstine, NASA Administrator; Daniel K. Elwell, Deputy Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration; Governor Jared Polis; Lieutenant Governor and Co-chair, Colorado Space Coalition, Dianne Primavera; Major General Michael A. Loh, The Adjutant General, Colorado National Guard; General John Raymond, Commander, U.S. Space Command, and Commander, Air Force Space Command; Colonel Devin Pepper, USAF, Commander of the 460th Space Wing, Buckley Air Force Base, Colorado; Dr. Christopher Scales, Director, National Reconnaissance Office; Ross B. Garelick Bell, Executive Director, Aerospace States Association; Thomas E. Zelibor, Chief Executive Officer, Space Foundation; Dr. Ronald M. Sega, Co-chair, Colorado Space Coalition; Michael Gass, Co-chair, Colorado Space Coalition; Alires Almon, Chair, Colorado Space Business Roundtable; Stacey DeFore, Chair, Colorado Citizens for Space Exploration; Dave Ruppel, Director, Colorado Air and Space Port; and Debbie Brown, President, Colorado Space Business Roundtable.

POM-222. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan urging the Congress of the United States to help the state of Michigan, schools, and local governments address revenue shortfalls during the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 124

Whereas, The COVID-19 Pandemic has led to an unprecedented economic crisis in the United States. Governors across the country, including Michigan Governor Gretchen Whitmer, have ordered non-essential businesses and schools to temporarily close and mandated that residents do not leave their homes, except for specific essential activities, in order to limit the spread of COVID-19 and save lives; and

Whereas, The cost of preventing the spread of COVID-19 and protecting Michigan's citi-

zens has been a dramatic decline in state tax revenue. As businesses are shut down and residents are out of work, the projected revenue from income, sales, and other taxes has dropped precipitously. In Michigan, projected General Fund revenue has been reduced by \$2 billion and projected School Aid Fund revenue has declined by \$1.2 billion for Fiscal Year 2020. Even as businesses re-open and restrictions on movement are lifted, the economic fallout from fighting COVID-19 will remain. Significant budget holes are projected in Fiscal Year 2021; and

Whereas, Local governments and schools are also facing a dire fiscal situation. In addition to falling revenues from property, casino, and local income taxes, the fall in state revenue may necessitate severe cuts to state revenue sharing to local governments. Similarly, the substantial shortfall in School Aid Fund revenue may lead to similar cuts in state funding for local school districts; and

Whereas, While government revenues have declined, the costs of providing some critical public services has increased as a result of the Pandemic. About 14,000 "essential" state employees are eligible for extra pay on each paycheck during the crisis. Several municipalities have enacted hazard pay for employees who are working during the crisis. In Wayne County, sheriff's deputies are receiving an additional \$30 per day worked with additional hazard pay available for overtime shifts; and

Whereas, While Congress has already enacted some federal aid for states and local governments, its limited scope and restrictions will be insufficient to weather the effects of the Pandemic. Michigan is currently expected to receive about \$3.8 billion from the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, but the funds may only be used for expenses associated with the Pandemic. In addition, since the act only provides direct aid to local governments with a population exceeding 500,000, only a handful of Michigan's nearly 2,000 local units of government will be eligible for direct payments from the federal government; and

Whereas, Increasing the flexibility states have when using CARES Act aid will help mitigate these dramatic cuts. Allowing states and local governments to use CARES Act funding for costs that are not directly associated with the Pandemic will help to address their projected revenue shortfalls. Providing flexibility will ensure aid is available to local governments that were left out of the CARES Act and further address state and local budget shortfalls; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to help the state of Michigan, schools, and local governments address revenue shortfalls during the COVID-19 Pandemic; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-223. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging the United States Congress to clarify its position on the legality of marijuana under the Controlled Substances Act of 1970; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 151

Whereas, Despite federal law criminalizing marijuana, many states have exercised their authority to enact marijuana laws that reflect the needs and interests of their citizens.

Currently, the state of Michigan is among a majority of states that have chosen to regulate marijuana under state law; and

Whereas, The federal government's lack of clarity and inconsistency in its interpretation of the legality of marijuana under the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 has created confusion and uncertainty for states legislating marijuana operations. This, in turn, affects law enforcement, banking, taxation, and zoning; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we urge the Congress of the United States to clarify its position on the legality of marijuana under the Controlled Substances Act of 1970; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-224. A resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Syracuse, New York, urging the President of the United States, the Senate, the United States Congress, the Supreme Court Justices, and the Department of Justice (Civil Rights Division) to enforce various sections of the United States Constitution and direct all States to eliminate their unconstitutional use of force policies through federal legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-225. A resolution adopted by the Mayor and the City Council of the City of Hackensack, New Jersey, recognizing June 5, 2020 as National Gun Violence Awareness Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-226. A resolution adopted by the Ypsilanti Community School District Board of Education, Washtenaw County, Michigan, urging the federal government to provide revenue replacement for States; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

POM-227. A petition from the Massachusetts Department of Transportation relative to Amtrak's supplemental funding request for fiscal year (FY) 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

POM-228. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to visa issuance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1976. A bill to amend the FAST Act to improve the Federal permitting process, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-241).

S. 3045. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to protect United States critical infrastructure by ensuring that the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency has the legal tools it needs to notify private and public sector entities put at risk by cybersecurity vulnerabilities in the networks and systems that control critical assets of the United States (Rept. No. 116-242).

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 3332. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the halt in pension payments for Members of Congress sentenced for certain offenses, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-243).

H.R. 4761. An act to ensure U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers, agents, and other personnel have adequate synthetic opioid detection equipment, that the Depart-

ment of Homeland Security has a process to update synthetic opioid detection capability, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-244).

By Mr. WICKER, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2330. A bill to amend the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act to provide for congressional oversight of the board of directors of the United States Olympic and Paralympic Committee and to protect amateur athletes from emotional, physical, and sexual abuse, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-245).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. RISCH for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Natalie E. Brown, of Nebraska, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Uganda.

Nominee: Natalie E. Brown.

Post: Uganda.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: \$50, 10/10/2018, Act Blue; \$250, 8/2/2017, Amy McGrath for Congress.
2. Spouse: N/A.
3. Children and Spouses: N/A.
4. Parents: Betty Ann Brown, None; Eugene C. Brown, Jr.—Deceased.
5. Grandparents: Luvinia A. Brown—Deceased; Eugene C. Brown—Deceased.
6. Brothers and Spouses: N/A.
7. Sisters and Spouses: Daryle G. Brown, None.

Sandra E. Clark, of Maryland, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Burkina Faso.

Nominee: Sandra Eliane Clark

Post: Burkina Faso

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: Not applicable.
2. Spouse: Not applicable.
3. Children and Spouses: Emma Tolerton: \$600, 7/29/2018, Act Blue DCCC.
4. Parents: Leslie and Simone Clark—Deceased.
5. Grandparents: Leon and Genevieve Clark—Deceased; Victor and Eliane Bleuzé—Deceased.
6. Brothers and Spouses: Greg and Lisa Clark: None David Clark: \$100, 2017 or 2018, Rep. Cheri Bustos; \$100, 5/20/2019, Act Blue Joe Biden; \$25, 6/29/2019, Act Blue Joe Biden; \$1000, 8/16/2019, Biden for President.
7. Sisters and Spouses: I have no sisters.

Joseph Manso, of New York, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as United States Representative to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

Nominee: Joseph Manso.

Post: OPCW.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: None.
2. Spouse: None.
3. Children and Spouses: Lauren Marisa: None.
4. Parents: Jose (deceased); Mary: None.
5. Grandparents (all deceased): Juan; Maria; Antonio; Maria: None.
6. Brothers and Spouses: John: None.
7. Sisters and Spouses: None.

Henry T. Wooster, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Nominee: Henry T. Wooster.

Post: Amman, Jordan.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: None, N/A, N/A.
2. Laura L. Dallman: \$100.00, 12/21/2017, ACTBLUE.
3. Children and Spouses: Cameron D. Wooster: None, N/A, N/A; Claire D. Wooster: None, N/A, N/A; Kimberly D. Wooster: None, N/A, N/A; Kristin D. Wooster: None, N/A, N/A.
4. Parents: Henry W. Wooster: None, N/A, N/A; Parida K. Wooster: None, N/A, N/A.
5. Grandparents: Oscar Wooster: Deceased; Florence Hall Wooster: Deceased; Sergei Kakovitch: Deceased; Sonia Kakovitch: Deceased.
6. Brothers and Spouses: None.
7. Sisters and Spouses: None.

Jason Myung-lk Chung, of Virginia, to be United States Director of the Asian Development Bank, with the rank of Ambassador.

Nominee: Jason Myung lk Chung.

Post: U.S. Director to the Asian Development Bank with the Rank of Ambassador.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: See Attached.
2. Susannah L. Chung (Spouse): None; Davis L. Chung (Son): None; Alexander J. Chung (Son): None.
3. Taesun Park Chung (Mother): See attached; Kun Young Chung (Father): None.
4. Shin Bok Oh Chung (Grandmother): None; Jonnmin Chung (Grandfather—Deceased).
5. Joseph S. Chung (Brother): None; John K. and Kristen Chung (Brother and Sister in Law): None.

ATTACHMENT

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

Self: \$50.00, 10/03/2017, Republican National Committee (RNC); \$50.00, 09/05/2017, RNC; \$50.00, 08/02/2017, RNC; \$50.00, 07/05/2017, RNC; \$50.00, 06/02/2017, RNC; \$250.00, 01/25/2017, Cobb for Congress; \$160.00, 12/13/2016, Donald J. Trump for President, Inc; \$50.00, 12/02/2016, RNC; \$50.00, 11/02/2016, RNC; \$606.50, 09/29/2016,

Donald J. Trump for President, Inc.; \$50.00, 08/02/2016, RNC; \$50.00, 07/05/2016, RNC; \$50.00, 06/02/2016, RNC; \$250.00, 05/27/2015, Republican Party of Virginia (RPV); \$250.00, 10/30/2014, Friends of Dave Brat (VA).

Taesun P. Chung: \$150.00, 08/22/2019, Donald J. Trump for President, Inc.; \$200.00, 08/22/2019, Trump Make America Great Again Cmte; \$750.00, 10/22/2018, RNC; \$1000.00, 10/22/2018, Young Kim for Congress (CA); \$500.00, 03/06/2014, Roskam for Congress Committee (IL).

Contributor name, recipient, state, employer, receipt date, amount:

Chung, Jason M., Republican National Committee, VA, RNC, 10/03/2017, \$50.00.

Chung, Jason M., Republican National Committee, VA, RNC, 09/05/2017, \$50.00.

Chung, Jason M., Republican National Committee, VA, RNC, 08/02/2017, \$50.00.

Chung, Jason M., Republican National Committee, VA, RNC, 07/05/2017, \$50.00.

Chung, Jason M., Republican National Committee, VA, RNC, 06/02/2017, \$50.00.

Chung, Jason, Cobb for Congress, VA, Office of Natl Engagement, 01/25/2017, \$250.00.

Chung, Jason M., Republican National Committee, VA, RNC, 12/30/2016, \$50.00.

Chung, Jason M., Donald J. Trump for President, Inc., VA, RNC, 12/13/2016, \$160.00.

Chung, Jason M., Republican National Committee, VA, RNC, 12/02/2016, \$50.00.

Chung, Jason M., Republican National Committee, VA, RNC, 11/02/2016, \$50.00.

Chung, Jason M., Republican National Committee, VA, RNC, 10/04/2016, \$50.00.

Chung, Jason, Donald J. Trump for President, Inc., VA, 09/29/2016, \$606.50.

Chung, Jason M., Republican National Committee, VA, RNC, 08/02/2016, \$50.00.

Chung, Jason M., Republican National Committee, VA, RNC, 07/05/2016, \$50.00.

Chung, Jason M., Republican National Committee, VA, RNC, 06/02/2016, \$50.00.

Chung, Jason M., Republican Party of Virginia Inc., VA, Gateway Consulting, LLC, 05/27/2015, \$250.00.

Chung, Jason M., Friends of Dave Brat Inc., VA, RNC, 10/30/2014, \$250.00.

Chung, Taesun, Donald J. Trump for President, Inc., CT, Information Requested per best efforts, 08/22/2019, \$150.00.

Chung, Taesun, Trump Make America Great Again Committee, CT, 08/22/2019, \$200.00.

Chung, Taesun, Republican National Committee, CT, 10/22/2018, \$750.00.

Chung, Taesun, Young Kim for Congress, CT, Taesun Chung, MD, 10/22/2018, \$1,000.00.

Chung, Taesun P., Roskam for Congress Committee, CT, Self-Employed, 03/06/2014, \$500.00.

Richard M. Mills, Jr., of Texas, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be the Deputy Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and the Deputy Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Nominee: Richard M. Mills, Jr.

Post: USUN (Deputy Permanent Rep.)

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: \$400.00, 3/18, David Bequette for Congress Committee.

2. Spouse: Leigh Carter, \$1,000.00, 12/17, David Bequette for Congress Committee; \$400.00, 3/18, David Bequette for Congress Committee.

3. Children and Spouses: None.

4. Parents: Richard Mills, Sr., Joanne Lloyd Mills.

5. Grandparents: All have been deceased since 2015.

6. Brothers and Spouses: Randolph Lloyd Mills; Sharon Mills.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Malise Mills Fletcher; (No Spouse), \$100.00, 9/18, Beto O'Rourke for Texas Senate Campaign; \$50.00, 6/19, Kamala Harris for President Committee; \$50.00, 6/19, Action for Pete Buttigieg Campaign; \$50.00, 6/19, Amy Klobucher for President Campaign.

William Ellison Grayson, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Estonia.

Nominee: William Ellison Grayson.

Post: U.S. Ambassador to Estonia.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: William E. Grayson: See attached page for contribution information.

2. Spouse: Lauren B. Grayson: None.

3. Children and Spouses: Katherine S. Grayson, Elizabeth M. Grayson, Caroline E. Grayson: None.

4. Parents: Ellison C. Grayson, Jr.: See attached page for contribution information. Jean M. Grayson: \$200, 2018, Beth Lindstrom for US Senate.

5. Grandparents: Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mason: Deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ellison C. Grayson: Deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: None.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Darby Grayson Sutherland: None. Bruce Sutherland: None.

FEDERAL CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION REPORT

ATTACHMENT

Nominee: William Ellison Grayson.

Post: U.S. Ambassador to Estonia.

Nominated: January 28, 2020.

William E. Grayson Contributions: amount, date, and donee:

\$500, 2015, Cotton for Senate; \$2700, 2015, Jeb 2016, Inc.; \$500, 2016, Hawaii Republican Party; \$900, 2016, CA Republican Party Federal Account; \$250, 2016, Ro for Congress, Inc.; \$500, 2018, McSally for Senate, Inc.; \$1000, 2018, Alaskans for Dan Sullivan; \$2000, 2019, Trump Victory.

Ellison C. Grayson Contributions:

\$550, 2015, Republican National Committee; \$550, 2016, NRCC; \$450, 2016, Republican National Committee; \$1700, 2016, Ryan for Congress; \$500, 2016, Team Ryan; \$125, 2017, Republican National Committee; \$100, 2017, NRCC; \$200, 2017, Ryan for Congress; \$200, 2018, Ryan for Congress; \$100, 2018, Republican National Committee.

Aldona Z. Wos, of North Carolina, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Canada.

Nominee: Aldona Zofia Wos.

Post: U.S. Ambassador to Canada.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: \$35,000.00, 1/15/2019, Trump Victory; \$5,400.00, 10/12/2018, John James for Senate; \$10,000.00, 10/10/2018, Republican National Committee; \$1,000.00, 8/29/2018, Housley For

Senate; \$2,000.00, 7/23/2018, Re-Elect Justice Jackson Committee; \$2,700.00, 6/21/2018, Ted Budd For Congress; \$2,500.00, 6/21/2018, Thom Tillis Committee; \$35,000.00, 2/7/2018, Republican National Committee; \$250.00, 9/21/2017, Friends Of Frank Ryan; \$1,000.00, 6/28/2017, Re-Elect Justice Jackson Committee; \$1,000.00, 6/28/2017, Heath For North Carolina; \$3,650.00, 6/17/2017, Republican National Committee; \$2,700.00, 6/5/2017, Trump Victory; \$35,000.00, 4/21/2017, Republican National Committee; \$1,000.00, 12/15/2016, Re-Elect Justice Bob Edmunds; \$5,000.00, 12/2/2016, Trump For America, Inc.; \$-2,700.00, 11/2/2016, Refund—Mark Walker 4 NC; \$2,700.00, 11/2/2016, Mark Walker 4 NC; \$1,000.00, 9/30/2016, North Carolina Republican Party; \$2,700.00, 9/12/2016, Ted Budd For Congress; \$1,000.00, 6/22/2016, Friends Of Frank Ryan; \$2,700.00, 5/25/2016, Mark Walker 4 NC; \$1,000.00, 5/23/2016, Hank Henning For Congress; \$1,000.00, 5/23/2016, Ted Budd For Congress; \$400.00, 4/21/2016, North Carolina Republican Party; \$1,000.00, 3/29/2016, Re-Elect Justice Edmunds Campaign; \$5,100.00, 2/17/2016, The Dollar For House Committee; \$33,400.00, 1/28/2016, Republican National Committee; \$5,100.00, 1/26/2016, Folwell Committee.

2. Spouse: Louis DeJoy (husband): \$5,000.00, 2/25/2020, Guilford County Republican Party; \$5,400.00, 2/24/2020, Jim O'Neill Attorney General; \$210,600.00, 2/17/2020, Trump Victory; \$100,000.00, 1/13/2020, Trump Victory; \$50,000.00, 1/13/2020, Trump Victory; \$10,000.00, 1/10/2020, North Carolina Republican Party; \$5,600.00, 12/27/2019, John James U.S. Senate; \$5,600.00, 12/5/2019, McConnell Senate Committee; \$35,000.00, 12/5/2019, NRSC; \$2,800.00, 8/30/2019, Dan Bishop for Congress; \$5,600.00, 8/6/2019, Hudson for Congress; \$3,000.00, 8/6/2019, Greater Greensboro Republican Women's Club (GGRWC); \$10,000.00, 7/23/2019, North Carolina Republican Party; \$5,400.00, 6/27/2019, Vi Lyles for Mayor; \$750.00, 6/14/2019, David Rouzer for Congress; \$120,000.00, 6/13/2019, Trump Victory; \$5,600.00, 6/10/2019, Texans for Senator John Cornyn; \$5,600.00, 6/10/2019, McSally for Senate; \$5,400.00, 5/28/2019, Newby for Justice; \$100,000.00, 5/17/2019, Trump Victory; \$5,600.00, 4/30/2019, Walker for NC; \$1,000.00, 4/22/2019, Mecklenburg County Republican Executive Committee; \$5,000.00, 4/3/2019, Guilford County Republican Party—Lincoln Regan Dinner; \$100,000.00, 4/1/2019, Trump Victory; \$5,000.00, 1/24/2019, Great America Committee; \$35,000.00, 1/15/2019, Trump Victory; \$250,000.00, 12/31/2018, Charlotte 2020 Host Committee, Inc.; \$5,400.00, 10/12/2018, John James for Senate; \$2,700.00, 10/9/2018, Glassner for Mayor; \$500.00, 9/11/2018, Young Kim For Congress; \$25,000.00, 8/30/2018, Budd Harris Victory Committee; \$50,000.00, 8/23/2018, Trump Victory; \$10,000.00, 6/28/2018, Friends of Scott Walker; \$5,200.00, 6/26/2018, Friends of Troy Lawson; \$3,500.00, 6/20/2018, McMaster for Governor; \$10,000.00, 6/15/2018, 2018 Thom Tillis Senate Candidate Fund; \$50,000.00, 5/21/2018, Trump Victory; \$33,900.00, 5/16/2018, National Republican Senatorial Committee (NRSC); \$5,000.00, 5/16/2018, Tillis Majority Committee; \$2,500.00, 4/27/2018, Guilford County Republican Party; \$35,000.00, 4/9/2018, Republican National Committee; \$2,700.00, 3/27/2018, Josh Hawley for Senate; \$3,500.00, 3/7/2018, McMaster for Governor; \$100,000.00, 2/7/2018, Republican National Committee; \$100,000.00, 2/7/2018, Trump Victory; \$2,700.00, 1/25/2018, Rick for Congress; \$40,750.00, 12/1/2017, Republican National Committee; \$500.00, 11/7/2017, Hudson for Congress; \$500.00, 10/20/2017, GCGOP—150th Anniversary Luncheon; \$100,000.00, 9/28/2017, Trump Victory; \$1,200.00, 8/28/2017, Greater Greensboro Republican Women's Club; \$10,000.00, 7/21/2017, North Carolina Republican Party; \$5,400.00, 6/28/2017, Ted Budd for Congress; \$1,000.00, 6/19/2017, Henry McMaster for Governor; \$10,000.00, 6/2/2017, Handel Victory Committee; \$100,000.00, 6/2/2017, Trump

Victory; \$5,000.00, 5/11/2017, Team Ryan; \$1,600.00, 4/27/2017, Guilford County Republican Party; \$100,000.00, 4/21/2017, Republican National Committee; \$25,000.00, 3/24/2017, Walker Freedom Fund; \$10,400.00, 3/8/2017, Tillis Majority Committee; \$35,000.00, 3/8/2017, National Republican Senatorial Committee (NRSC); \$100,000.00, 1/6/2017, 58th Presidential Inaugural Committee; \$10,000.00, 12/18/2016, The Pat McCrory Committee; (\$2,700.00), 11/2/2016, Contribution Refund—Mark Walker 4 NC; \$2,700.00, 11/2/2016, Mark Walker 4 NC; \$190.48, 10/27/2016, Republican Party of Minnesota—Federal; \$4,000.00, 10/14/2016, Trump Victory; \$25,000.00, 10/14/2016, American Crossroads; \$1,000.00, 10/6/2016, North Carolina Republican Party; \$10,000.00, 9/24/2016, Trump Victory \$2,700.00, 9/9/2016, Ted Budd for Congress; \$10,000.00, 8/31/2016, Trump Victory; \$5,000.00, 8/31/2016, Trump For America, Inc.; \$27,000.00, 8/23/2016, Trump Victory; \$3,000.00, 8/19/2016, Greater Greensboro Republican Women's Club; \$50,000.00, 8/15/2016, Trump Victory; \$10,000.00, 8/5/2016, Trump Victory; \$10,000.00, 7/26/2016, Republican Governors Association; \$1,100.00, 6/27/2016, The Pat McCrory Committee; \$25,000.00, 6/15/2016, North Carolina Republican Party; \$25,000.00, 6/13/2016, Renew North Carolina Foundation; \$295,600.00, 6/13/2016, Republican National Committee; \$125.00, 6/10/2016, North Carolina Republican Party; (\$2,927.50), 5/27/2016, Right to Rise USA Refund; \$2,700.00, 5/27/2016, Virginia Foxx for Congress; \$5,000.00, 5/27/2016, North Carolina Republican Party; \$1,000.00, 5/26/2016, Henning for Congress; \$2,700.00, 5/23/2016, Walker 4 NC; \$4,000.00, 5/23/2016, The Pat McCrory Committee; \$35,000.00, 4/22/2016, National Republican Senatorial Committee (NRSC); \$2,000.00, 4/22/2016, Re-Elect Justice Edmunds Campaign; \$400.00, 4/21/2016, North Carolina Republican Party; (\$600.00), 4/5/2016, Richard Burr Contribution Refund; \$10,000.00, 3/14/2016, Team Ryan; \$33,400.00 1/27/2016, Republican National Committee.

3. Children and Spouses: Ania Gabriella DeJoy (daughter): None; Andrew Louis DeJoy (son): None.

4. Parents: Wanda Krystyna Was (mother)—Deceased; Paul Zenon Was (father)—Deceased.

5. Grandparents: Anna Szachowska Was (paternal grandmother)—Deceased; Pawel Was (paternal grandfather)—Deceased; Maria Osinska Szmydt (maternal grandmother)—Deceased; Bernard Osinski (maternal grandfather)—Deceased; Oskar Szmit (maternal step-grandfather)—Deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: Konrad Paul Was (brother), None; Meggan Walsh (sister-in-law), \$83.33, 6/8/2018, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 5/31/2018, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 4/30/2018, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 3/31/2018, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 2/28/2018, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 12/31/2017, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 11/30/2017, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 10/31/2017, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 9/30/2017, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 8/31/2017, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 7/31/2017, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 6/30/2017, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 5/31/2017, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 4/30/2017, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 3/31/2017, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 2/28/2017, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 12/31/2016, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$249.99, 11/28/2016, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$83.33, 10/7/2016, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 9/30/2016, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 8/31/2016, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 7/31/2016, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 6/30/2016, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 5/31/2016, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 4/30/2016, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 3/31/2016, CIT Group Inc. PAC; \$166.66, 2/29/2016, CIT Group Inc. PAC.

7. Sisters and Spouses: None.

Leora Rosenberg Levy, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Pleni-

potiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Chile.

Nominee: Leora Rosenberg Levy.

Post: Ambassador to Chile.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: Leora Rosenberg Levy: See Excel spreadsheet attached.

2. Spouse: Steven Mark Levy: See Excel spreadsheet attached.

3. Children and Spouses: David Abraham Levy—See Excel Spreadsheet attached. Michael Philip Levy—See Excel spreadsheet attached. Benjamin Solomon Levy—See Excel spreadsheet attached.

4. Parents: Thomas Stanley Rosenberg—None. Zahava Rosenberg—None.

5. Grandparents: Chiena Propp Baikovitz—Deceased. Jacob David Baikovitz—Deceased. Jeanette Levine Rosenberg—Deceased. Philip Rosenberg—Deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses—None.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Sara Weinstein—None. Shmuel Weinstein—None. Cynthia Ann Rosenberg—See Excel spreadsheet attached. Felipe Jaramillo—None.

ATTACHMENT

Contributor, federal committee/candidate, contribution amount, and contribution date:

Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican SCC, \$5,000.00, 3/25/2013; Levy, Leora Mrs., National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$5,000.00, 4/4/2013; Levy, Leora, Friends of Nan Hayworth, \$2,600.00, 4/20/2013; Levy, Leora Mrs., Ted Cruz for Senate, \$500.00, 5/6/2013; Levy, Leora, Friends of Nan Hayworth, \$187.90, 5/30/2013; Levy, Leora, Friends of Nan Hayworth, \$892.33, 5/30/2013; Levy, Leora, Friends of Nan Hayworth, \$1,080.23, 5/30/2013; Levy, Leora, Friends of Nan Hayworth, \$1,080.23, 5/30/2013; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., NRCC, \$5,000.00, 6/7/2013; Levy, Leora, Royce Campaign Committee, \$250.00, 7/28/2013; Levy, Leora, Boehner for Speaker, \$1,000.00, 9/30/2013; Levy, Leora, Friends of John Boehner, \$1,000.00, 9/30/2013; Levy, Leora, Portman for Senate Committee, \$1,000.00, 10/31/2013; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Ros-Lehtinen for Congress, \$500.00, 11/18/2013; Levy, Leora, Debicella for Congress 2014, \$2,600.00, 12/13/2013; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$7,600.00, 12/31/2013; Levy, Leora, Connecticut Republican SCC, \$5,000.00, 1/31/2014; Levy, Leora, McConnell Victory Kentucky, \$2,600.00, 3/21/2014; Levy, Leora, Sullivan for US Senate, \$500.00, 3/22/2014; Levy, Leora Mrs., National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$5,000.00, 3/25/2014; Levy, Leora, McConnell Senate Committee '14, \$2,600.00, 3/31/2014; Levy, Leora, Shannon for Senate, \$500.00, 4/3/2014; Levy, Leora, Connecticut Republican SCC, \$250.00, 4/11/2011; Levy, Leora R., Osborn for Senate Inc., \$500.00, 4/24/2014; Levy, Leora, Connecticut Republican SCC, \$30.00, 4/25/2014; Levy, Leora Mrs., National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$5,000.00, 4/28/2014; Levy, Leora Rosenberg, Joe Wilson for Congress Committee, \$500.00, 5/2/2014; Levy, Leora, Tim Scott for Senate, \$2,000.00, 5/21/2014; Levy, Leora R. Virginia Foxx for Congress, \$2,600.00, 5/31/2014; Levy, Leora Rosenberg, Joe Wilson for Congress Committee, (\$500.00), 6/1/2014; Levy, Leora Rosenberg, Joe Wilson for Congress Committee, \$2,600.00, 6/1/2014; Levy, Leora Rosenberg, Joe Wilson for Congress Committee, \$500.00, 6/1/2014; Levy, Leora Ms., New Hampshire for Scott Brown, \$2,600.00, 6/17/2011; Levy, Leora Ms., Thom Tillis Committee, \$2,600.00, 6/21/2014; Levy, Leora, Terri Lynn Land for Senate, \$1,000.00, 6/30/2014; Levy, Leora, McCon-

nell Senate Committee '14, \$1,000.00, 7/28/2014; Levy, Leora, Mark Greenberg for Congress, \$1,000.00, 8/29/2014; Levy, Leora, Chris Day for Congress, \$500.00, 9/6/2014; Levy, Leora, McFadden for Senate, \$1,000.00, 9/11/2014; Levy, Leora, Terri Lynn Land for Senate, \$1,000.00, 9/17/2014; Levy, Leora, Terri Lynn Land for Senate, \$1,000.00, 9/17/2014; Levy, Leora R., Winning Women for the US Senate, \$1,000.00, 9/17/2014; Levy, Leora Mrs. Allen West Guardian Fund, \$1,000.00, 9/17/2014; Levy, Leora, Terri Lynn Land for Senate, \$500.00, 9/23/2014; Levy, Leora, Terri Lynn Land for Senate, \$500.00, 9/23/2014; Levy, Leora R., Winning Women for the US Senate, \$500.00, 9/23/2014; Levy, Leora, Sullivan for US Senate, \$1,000.00, 9/24/2014; Levy, Leora, Debicella for Congress 2014, \$1,600.00, 9/24/2014; Levy, Leora, Tisei Congressional Committee, \$1,984.22, 9/29/2014; Levy, Leora, Tisei Congressional Committee, \$500.00, 9/30/2014; Levy, Leora, Friends of Nan Hayworth, \$500.00, 9/30/2014; Levy, Leora Mrs., National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$1,000.00, 10/10/2014; Levy, Leora, Alliance for Advancing America, \$1,158.94, 10/10/2014; Levy, Leora, Rosenberg Ms., Ed Gillespie for Senate, \$579.47, 10/10/2014; Levy, Leora, Friends of Nan Hayworth, \$500.00, 10/15/2014; Levy, Leora, John Bolton Super PAC, \$3,000.00, 10/28/2014; Levy, Leora, Stivers for Congress, \$500.00, 10/29/2014; Levy, Leora, Cathy McMorris Rodgers for Congress, \$1,000.00, 11/3/2014; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$69.00, 11/10/2014; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$3.00, 11/10/2014; Levy, Leora, Senate Battleground Fund, \$1,300.00, 11/17/2014; Levy, Leora, Bill Cassidy for US Senate, \$1,300.00, 11/26/2014; Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican SCC, \$40.00, 12/10/2014; Levy, Leora R., Foxx PAC, \$250.00, 12/26/2014.

Contributor, state committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Levy, Leora, GOP 4, \$100.00, 2/18/2013; Levy, Leora, Penny for CT, \$375.00, 4/24/2013; Levy, Leora, Republican Roundtable of Greenwich, \$225.00, 9/27/2013; Levy, Leora, Foley for CT, \$375.00, 9/30/2013; Levy, Leora, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$250.00, 10/30/2013; Levy, Leora, Norwalk Republican Town Committee, \$25.00, 1/8/2014; Levy, Leora, CT Black Republicans and Conservatives, \$750.00, 2/20/2014; Levy, Leora, Foley for CT, \$100.00, 3/11/2014; Levy, Leora, Penny for CT, \$100.00, 4/20/2014; Levy, Leora, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$250.00, 9/20/2014; Levy, Leora, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$250.00, 11/4/2014; Levy, Leora, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$60.00, 11/19/2014.

Contributor, Committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Right to Rise PAC, Inc., \$5,000.00, 1/6/2015; Levy, Leora, Zeldin for Congress, \$1,000.00, 2/8/2015; Levy, Leora, Portman for Senate Committee, \$1,700.00, 3/31/2015; Levy, Leora, Portman for Senate Committee, \$2,700.00, 3/31/2015; Levy, Leora, McSally for Congress, \$500.00, 4/21/2015; Levy, Leora, Winning Women 2016, \$2,500.00, 4/21/2015; Levy, Leora, Comstock for Congress, \$500.00, 4/21/2015; Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican Party, \$10,000.00, 4/23/2015; Levy, Leora, R. Mrs., Right to Rise PAC, Inc., \$5,000.00, 4/26/2015; Levy, Leora, R. Mrs., Right to Rise USA, \$5,000.00, 5/12/2015; Levy, Leora, The Richard Burr Committee, \$2,700.00, 5/12/2015; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Marco Rubio for President, \$1,000.00, 6/8/2015; Levy, Leora, Elise for Congress, \$500.00, 6/10/2015; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., NRCC, \$1,000.00, 6/10/2015; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Jeb 2016, Inc., \$2,700.00, 6/15/2015; Levy, Leora, Friends of John Boehner, \$1,800.00, 6/16/2015; Levy, Leora, Boehner for Speaker, \$1,800.00, 6/16/2015; Levy, Leora, Stivers for Congress,

\$500.00, 6/16/2015; Levy, Leora Ms., Renee Ellmers for Congress Committee, \$500.00, 6/30/2015; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Scott Garrett for Congress, \$500.00, 6/30/2015; Levy, Leora, McMorris Rodgers American Dream Project, The, \$500.00, 6/30/2015; Levy, Leora, Cathy McMorris Rodgers for Congress, \$500.00, 6/30/2015; Levy, Leora, Zeldin for Congress, \$500.00, 6/30/2015; Levy, Leora Mrs., NRSC, \$5,000.00, 7/1/2015; Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican Party, \$100.00, 7/17/2015; Levy, Leora, Conservative, Authentic, Responsive Leadership for You and for America, \$500.00, 7/22/2015; Levy, Leora Mrs., NRCC, \$1,000.00, 7/27/2015; Levy, Leora, Conservative, Authentic, Responsive Leadership for You and for America, \$500.00, 8/10/2015; Levy, Leora Mrs., NRSC, \$5,000.00, 8/10/2015; Levy, Leora, August Wolf for Senate, \$2,700.00, 8/28/2015; Levy, Leora, Heaney for Congress, \$250.00, 9/19/2015; Levy, Leora, Shaban for Congress, \$, 9/30/2015; Levy, Leora, Shaban for Congress, \$500.00, 9/30/2015; Levy, Leora, Ryan for Congress, Inc., \$250.00, 10/5/2015; Levy, Leora R. Ms., NRCC, \$5,000.00, 10/5/2015; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$8,000.00, 10/16/2015; Levy, Leora, Ron Johnson for Senate Inc., \$5,400.00, 10/21/2015; Levy, Leora, Citizens for Turner, \$2,700.00, 10/22/2015; Levy, Leora, Ron Johnson for Senate Inc., \$(2,700.00), 10/22/2015; Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican Party, \$1,000.00, 10/23/2015; Levy, Leora, New Hampshire Republican State Committee, \$299.00, 11/1/2015; Levy, Leora, Zeldin for Congress, \$100.00, 11/7/2015; Levy, Leora, Zeldin for Congress, \$1,100.00, 11/8/2015; Levy, Leora, Zeldin for Congress, \$1,600.00, 11/8/2015; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$8,000.00, 11/16/2015; Levy, Leora, Friends of Roy Blunt, \$250.00, 11/16/2015; Levy, Leora, Tim Scott for Senate, \$579.61, 12/1/2015; Levy, Leora, Future45, \$1,000.00, 12/10/2015; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$9,000.00, 12/14/2015; Levy, Leora, Ron Johnson for Senate Inc., \$(2,700.00), 1/26/2016; Levy, Leora, Ron Johnson for Senate Inc., \$2,700.00, 1/26/2016; Levy, Leora, Ron Johnson for Senate Inc., \$2,700.00, 1/26/2016; Levy, Leora R., Friends of Kelly Ayotte Inc., \$2,200.00, 2/5/2016; Levy, Leora, Ryan for Congress, Inc., \$2,450.00, 2/13/2016; Levy, Leora, Team Ryan, \$5,000.00, 2/13/2016; Levy, Leora, Team Ryan, \$5,400.00, 2/13/2016; Levy, Leora, Ryan for Congress, Inc., \$2,700.00, 2/13/2016; Levy, Leora Mrs., Cruz for President, \$2,700.00, 2/26/2016; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Marco Rubio for President, \$1,700.00, 2/26/2016; Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican Party, \$5,000.00, 2/29/2016; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., NRCC, \$5,000.00, 3/17/2016; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., NRCC, \$1,000.00, 3/18/2016; Levy, Leora Mrs., Friends of Pat Toomey, \$2,700.00, 3/24/2016; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$450.00, 3/25/2016; Levy, Leora R. Ms., NRCC, \$5,000.00, 3/31/2016; Levy, Leora R. Ms., NRCC, \$250.00, 3/31/2016; Levy, Leora, Trusted Leadership PAC, \$10,000.00, 4/4/2016; Levy, Leora, Right Principles PAC, \$500.00, 4/14/2016; Levy, Leora Mrs., Cruz for President, \$(2,700.00), 4/16/2016; Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican Party, \$35.00, 4/18/2016; Levy, Leora R. Ms., NRCC, \$4,000.00, 4/27/2016; Levy, Leora, Royce Campaign Committee, \$1,000.00, 4/29/2016; Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican Party, \$35.00, 4/30/2016; Levy, Leora, Shaban for Congress, \$1,000.00, 5/23/2016; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 5/25/2016; Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican Party, \$2,700.00, 5/27/2016; Levy, Leora, McMorris Rodgers American DREAM PROJECT, THE, \$2,700.00, 6/1/2016; Levy, Leora, Cathy McMorris Rodgers for Congress, \$2,200.00, 6/1/2016; Levy, Leora, Cathy McMorris Rodgers for Congress, \$500.00, 6/1/2016; Levy, Leora, Wells for Security, \$1,000.00, 6/10/2016; Levy, Leora, Russell Taub for Congress, Inc., \$500.00, 6/12/2016; Levy,

Leora, Carter 2016, \$2,700.00, 6/18/2016; Levy, Leora, Clay Cope for Congress, \$500.00, 6/20/2016; Levy, Leora, Kirk Victory 2016, \$1,000.00, 6/20/2016; Levy, Leora, Kirk for Senate, \$1,000.00, 6/20/2016; Levy, Leora, Stivers for Congress, \$1,000.00, 6/20/2016; Levy, Leora, Trey Gowdy for Congress, \$500.00, 6/22/2016; Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican Party, \$35.00, 6/24/2016; Levy, Leora, The Congressman Joe Barton Committee, \$1,000.00, 6/29/2016; Levy, Leora Mrs., Virginia Foxx for Congress, \$500.00, 6/29/2016; Levy, Leora Mrs., Friends of John McCain Inc., \$500.00, 6/30/2016; Levy, Leora, Shaban for Congress, \$1,700.00, 6/30/2016; Levy, Leora Mrs., Ted Cruz for Senate, \$2,700.00, 7/2/2016; Levy, Leora Mrs., Ted Cruz for Senate, \$2,700.00, 7/2/2016; Levy, Leora Mrs., Cruz for President, \$(2,700.00), 7/2/2016; Levy, Leora, Russell Taub for Congress, Inc., \$180.00, 8/3/2016; Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican Party, \$350.00, 8/22/2016; Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican Party, \$40.00, 8/23/2016; Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican Party, \$25.00, 8/23/2016; Levy, Leora Mrs., Friends of John McCain Inc., \$1,700.00, 8/26/2016; Levy, Leora Rosenberg, Joe Wilson for Congress, \$500.00, 9/15/2016; Levy, Leora, McMorris Rodgers American Dream Project, The, \$1,000.00, 9/22/2016; Levy, Leora, Alabama Republican Party, \$33.10, 9/25/2016; Levy, Leora, Shaban for Congress, \$, 9/30/2016; Levy, Leora, Trump Victory, \$25,000.00, 10/3/2016; Levy, Leora, Donald J. Trump for President, Inc., \$2,700.00, 10/3/2016; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$22,300.00, 10/3/2016; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$11,100.00, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$(650.00), 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Trump Victory, \$25,000.00, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, California Republican Party Federal Act, \$661.90, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, West Virginia Republican Party, Inc., \$33.10, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, West Virginia Republican Party, Inc., \$32.50, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Republican Party of Louisiana, \$33.10, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Republican Party of Louisiana, \$32.50, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Mississippi Republican Party, \$33.10, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Mississippi Republican Party, \$32.50, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, North Dakota Republican Party, \$661.90, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, NY Republican Federal Campaign Committee, \$661.90, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Alabama Republican Party, \$661.90, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Republican Party of Arkansas, \$661.90, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, West Virginia Republican Party, Inc., \$661.90, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, California Republican Party Federal Act, \$33.10, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Wyoming Republican Party, Inc., \$33.10, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Republican Party of Arkansas, \$32.50, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Republican Party of Arkansas, \$33.10, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, California Republican Party Federal Act, \$32.50, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Republican Party of Virginia Inc., \$32.50, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Republican Party of Virginia Inc., \$33.10, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Republican Party of Virginia Inc., \$661.90, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Kansas Republican Party, \$32.50, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Kansas Republican Party, \$33.10, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Kansas Republican Party, \$661.90, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Wyoming Republican Party, Inc., \$661.90, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Illinois Republican Party, \$32.50, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Illinois Republican Party, \$33.10, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Illinois Republican Party, \$661.90, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Missouri Republican State Committee-Federal, \$32.50, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Missouri Republican State Committee-Federal, \$33.10, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Missouri Republican State Committee-Federal, \$661.90, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, North Dakota Republican Party, \$32.50, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, North Dakota

Republican Party, \$33.10, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Alabama Republican Party, \$32.50, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Republican Federal Committee of Pennsylvania, \$727.50, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, NY Republican Federal Campaign Committee, \$32.50, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, NY Republican Federal Campaign Committee, \$33.10, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Republican Party of Wisconsin, \$32.50, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Republican Party of Wisconsin, \$33.10, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Republican Party of Wisconsin, \$661.90, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, Mississippi Republican Party, \$661.90, 10/11/2016; Levy, Leora, The Richard Burr Committee, \$1,000.00, 10/14/2016; Levy, Leora, South Carolina Republican Party, \$661.90, 10/17/2016; Levy, Leora, New Jersey Republican State Committee, \$661.90, 10/17/2016; Levy, Leora, Tennessee Republican Party Federal Election Account, \$661.90, 10/17/2016; Levy, Leora, Republican Party of Minnesota-Federal, \$661.90, 10/17/2016; Levy, Leora, North Carolina Republican Party, \$661.90, 10/17/2016; Levy, Leora, Friends of Todd Young, Inc., \$500.00, 10/19/2016; Levy, Leora, North Carolina Republican Party, \$33.10, 10/27/2016; Levy, Leora, Republican Party of Minnesota-Federal, \$33.10, 10/27/2016; Levy, Leora, South Carolina Republican Party, \$33.10, 10/27/2016; Levy, Leora, Tennessee Republican Party Federal Election Account, \$33.10, 10/27/2016; Levy, Leora, New Jersey Republican State Committee, \$33.10, 10/27/2016; Levy, Leora, Friends of Frank Guinta, \$1,000.00, 11/3/2016; Levy, Leora, Let America Work, \$1,000.00, 11/4/2016; Levy, Leora, Marsha Blackburn for Congress, Inc., \$250.00, 11/7/2016; Levy, Leora Rosenberg, Joe Wilson for Congress, \$100.00, 11/7/2016; Levy, Leora Mrs., Virginia Foxx for Congress, \$100.00, 11/7/2016; Levy, Leora Ms., Citizens for Turner, \$500.00, 11/7/2016; Levy, Leora, Zeldin for Congress, \$500.00, 11/7/2016; Levy, Leora, Republican Party of Minnesota-Federal, \$32.50, 11/7/2016; Levy, Leora, North Carolina Republican Party, \$32.50, 11/7/2016; Levy, Leora, Tennessee Republican Party Federal Election Account, \$32.50, 11/7/2016; Levy, Leora, New Jersey Republican State Committee, \$32.50, 11/7/2016; Levy, Leora, South Carolina Republican Party, \$32.50, 11/8/2016; Levy, Leora, Connecticut Republican Party, \$1,780.00, 11/20/2016.

Contributor, state committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Levy, Leora, Norwalk Republican Town Committee, \$125.00, 4/23/2015; Leora Levy, Bridgeport Republican Town Committee, \$100.00, 5/28/2015; Leora Levy, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$120.00, 11/18/2015; Leora Levy, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$250.00, 11/19/2015; Leora Levy, Senate Republican Campaign Committee, \$125.00, 11/30/2015; Leora Levy, Bridgeport Republican Town Committee, \$1,000.00, 4/6/2016; Leora Levy, Bridgeport Republican Town Committee, \$50.00, 4/15/2016; Leora Levy, Bridgeport Republican Town Committee, \$100.00, 5/26/2016; Leora Levy, House Republican Campaign Committee, \$1,000.00, 6/21/2016; Leora Levy, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$140.00, 7/5/2016; Leora Levy, Senate Republican Campaign Committee, \$1,000.00, 7/25/2016; Leora Levy, Perpignan 2016, \$100.00, 7/31/2016; Leora Levy, Frantz for State Senate, \$100.00, 8/9/2016; Leora Levy, Friends of John Frey, \$100.00, 8/24/2016; Leora Levy, Committee to Re-Elect Senator John A. Kissel, \$100.00, 8/25/2016; Leora Levy, The Committee to Re-Elect Charles R. Paonessa, \$100.00, 8/27/2016; Leora Levy, Crouch for Senate, \$100.00, 8/27/2016; Leora Levy, Carolyn Mirek for State Senate, \$100.00, 8/27/2016; Leora Levy, Bumgardner for Connecticut, \$100.00, 8/27/2016; Leora Levy, Ethan Book for State Representative-128th, \$100.00, 8/27/2016; Leora Levy, Kelly for Senate 2016, \$100.00, 8/27/2016; Leora Levy, Valentine for State Rep, \$100.00, 8/27/2016; Leora

Levy, Dempsey for State Rep, \$100.00, 9/17/2016; Leora Levy, Evans for the 48th, \$100.00, 9/17/2016; Leora Levy, Cos Cob Republican Inc., \$120.00, 9/25/2016; Leora Levy, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$500.00, 10/15/2016.

Contributor, committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date

Levy, Leora, Zeldin for Congress, \$2,700.00, 3/23/2017; Levy, Leora Mrs., Virginia Foxx for Congress, \$1,000.00, 4/20/2017; Levy, Leora, Handel for Congress, Inc, \$500.00, 4/20/2017; Levy, Leora, Leadership Connecticut Pac, \$500.00, 6/5/2017; Levy, Leora, NY Republican Federal Campaign Committee, \$2,000.00, 6/19/2017; Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican Party, \$9,925.00, 6/22/2017; Levy, Leora Mrs., Citizens for Turner, \$1,000.00, 6/30/2017; Levy, Leora, Bartos for Senate Inc, \$1,000.00, 6/30/2017; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 7/5/2017; Levy, Leora Mrs., NRSC \$5,000.00, 7/6/2017; Levy, Leora, Mast for Congress, \$1,000.00, 7/6/2017; Levy, Leora Mrs., Strange for Senate, \$1,000.00, 7/24/2017; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 8/3/2017; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 9/6/2017; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 10/5/2017; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Cotton for Senate, \$1,000.00, 10/23/2017; Levy, Leora, Citizens for Josh Mandel Inc., \$2,700.00, 10/23/2017; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Cotton Victory, \$1,000.00, 10/23/2017; Levy, Leora, Team Josh \$2,700.00, 10/23/2017; Levy, Leora, Mast for Congress, \$500.00, 10/31/2017; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 11/2/2017; Levy, Leora, Donald J. Trump for President, Inc., \$2,000.00, 11/13/2017; Levy, Leora, Trump Victory, \$2,000.00, 11/13/2017; Levy, Leora, Cathy McMorris Rodgers for Congress, \$1,000.00, 12/4/2017; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$3,000.00, 12/5/2017; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$100.00, 12/14/2017; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 1/5/2018; Levy, Leora Ms., Greg Pence for Congress, \$500.00, 1/30/2018; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 2/2/2018; Levy, Leora Mrs., Greg Pence for Congress, \$500.00, 2/12/2018; Levy, Leora, Morrissey for Senate Inc, \$500.00, 2/12/2018; Levy, Leora Mrs., Virginia Foxx for Congress, \$1,000.00, 2/13/2018; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$4.96, 2/18/2018; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 3/1/2018; Levy, Leora, Mark Burns for Congress, \$500.00, 3/7/2018; Levy, Leora, Poliquin for Congress, \$1,000.00, 3/28/2018; Levy, Leora, Rothfus for Congress, \$1,000.00, 3/28/2018; Levy, Leora, Glenn Grothman for Congress, \$1,000.00, 3/28/2018; Levy, Leora, Santos for Congress, \$500.00, 3/31/2018; Levy, Leora, Heller for Senate, \$1,000.00, 3/31/2018; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 4/2/2018; Levy, Leora, Faso for Congress, \$250.00, 4/26/2018; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 5/1/2018; Levy, Leora, Corey for Senate, \$500.00, 5/18/2018; Levy, Leora, Corey for Senate, \$500.00, 5/18/2018; Levy, Leora, NRSC (In Kind), \$2,084.84, 5/22/2018; Levy, Leora, Mast for Congress, \$1,000.00, 5/25/2018; Levy, Leora Mrs., Virginia Foxx for Congress, \$1,000.00, 5/25/2018; Levy, Leora, NY Republican Federal Campaign Committee, \$2,000.00, 5/30/2018; Levy, Leora Mrs., NRSC, \$1,631.60, 6/1/2018; Levy, Leora, Morrissey for Senate Inc, \$500.00, 6/12/2018; Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican Party, \$5,000.00, 6/14/2018; Levy, Leora, Chele Farley for Senate Inc, \$1,000.00, 6/14/2018; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Cotton for Senate, \$2,100.00, 6/15/2018; Levy, Leora R., Scott Taylor for Congress, \$500.00, 6/15/2018; Levy, Leora, Lena for Congress, \$500.00, 6/15/2018; Levy, Leora, Cathy McMorris Rodgers for

Congress, \$800.00, 6/19/2018; Levy, Leora, Cathy McMorris Rodgers for Congress, \$1,700.00, 6/19/2018; Levy, Leora, Zeldin for Congress, \$1,000.00, 6/19/2018; Levy, Leora, Faso for Congress, \$1,000.00, 6/19/2018; Levy, Leora, Schneider for Congress, \$360.00, 6/20/2018; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Cotton for Senate, \$(1,000.00), 6/30/2018; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., Cotton for Senate, \$1,000.00, 6/30/2018; Levy, Leora, Josh Hawley for Senate, \$1,000.00, 6/30/2018; Levy, Leora Mrs., NRSC, \$15,000.00, 7/20/2018; Levy, Leora, Cramer for Senate, \$500.00, 7/24/2018; Levy, Leora Mrs., Citizens for Turner, \$1,000.00, 8/6/2018; Levy, Leora, Leah Victory Fund, \$500.00, 8/31/2018; Levy, Leora Mrs., Wicker for Senate, \$1,000.00, 9/19/2018; Levy, Leora, Marsha for Senate, \$1,000.00, 9/23/2018; Levy, Leora, NRCC (In Kind), \$950.77, 9/24/2018; Levy, Leora, NRCC (In Kind), \$4,709.28, 9/24/2018; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., NRCC, \$10,000.00, 9/25/2018; Levy, Leora, Corey for Senate, \$500.00, 10/13/2018; Levy, Leora, Ann Wagner for Congress, \$500.00, 10/17/2018; Levy, Leora, Harry for CT Inc, \$1,000.00, 10/18/2018; Levy, Leora, Marsha for Senate, \$1,000.00, 10/23/2018; Levy, Leora R., Connecticut Republican Party, \$35.00, 10/25/2018; Levy, Leora, Faso for Congress, \$500.00, 10/30/2018; Levy, Leora R., Tom MacArthur for Congress, \$500.00, 10/30/2018; Levy, Leora, WendyRogers.Org, \$250.00, 11/3/2018; Levy, Leora, Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 11/1/2018; Levy, Leora R. Mrs., NRCC, \$5,660.05, 12/17/2018.

Contributor, state committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date

Leora Levy, McDonald for State Senate, \$100.00, 1/23/2017; Leora Levy, EDG115, \$100.00, 2/6/2017; Leora Levy, Enfield Republican Town Committee, \$70.00, 3/17/2017; Leora Levy, Lumaj Explore, \$100.00, 3/31/2017; Leora Levy, Steve Obsitnik for Connecticut, \$100.00, 5/5/2017; Leora Levy, Ridgefield Republican Town Committee, \$50.00, 5/9/2017; Leora Levy, Bridgeport Republican Town Committee, \$2,000.00, 6/3/2017; Leora Levy, Re-Elect Erin, \$50.00, 6/5/2017; Leora Levy, Connecticut Federation of College Republicans PAC, \$500.00, 6/12/2017; Leora Levy, Re-Elect Erin, \$60.00, 6/30/2017; Leora Levy, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$120.00, 7/5/2017; Leora Levy, Boucher for CT, \$100.00, 8/4/2017; Leora Levy, Markley for LG, \$100.00, 8/15/2017; Leora Levy, Ridgefield Republican Town Committee, \$225.00, 9/5/2017; Leora Levy, Ridgefield Republican Town Committee, \$200.00, 9/8/2017; Leora Levy, Cos Cob Republican Inc., \$120.00, 9/24/2017; Leora Levy, Srinivasan for Governor, \$100.00, 9/27/2017; Leora Levy, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$500.00, 11/2/2017; Leora Levy, Bob for Governor, \$100.00, 12/16/2017; Leora Levy, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$65.00, 1/3/2018; Leora Levy, Thad for CT Treasurer, \$100.00, 2/3/2018; Leora Levy, Sampson for CT, \$50.00, 2/12/2018; Leora Levy, Senate Republican Leadership Committee, \$2,000.00, 4/14/2018; Leora Levy, Shaban for AG, \$100.00, 4/22/2018; Leora Levy, Connecticut Republican Party, \$5,000.00, 4/24/2018; Leora Levy, Bridgeport Republican Town Committee, \$100.00, 5/10/2018; Leora Levy, Thad for CT Treasurer, \$1,000.00, 5/23/2018; Leora Levy, Feehan for 120, \$100.00, 5/30/2018; Leora Levy, Committee to Re-Elect Senator John A. Kissel, \$100.00, 6/14/2018; Leora Levy, DeLucia 2018, \$100.00, 7/25/2018; Leora Levy, R. 95, \$100.00, 7/25/2018; Leora Levy, Roman 2018, \$100.00, 7/25/2018; Leora Levy, Bridgeport Republican Town Committee, \$1,000.00, 7/27/2018; Leora Levy, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$500.00, 7/27/2018; Leora Levy, Bob for Governor, \$3,500.00, 8/31/2018; Leora Levy, Cos Cob Republican Inc., \$130.00, 9/23/2018; Leora Levy, R. 92, \$150.00, 10/11/2018.

Contributor, committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Levy, Leora, Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 1/2/2019; Levy, Leora, Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 2/1/2019.

Contributor, state committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Leora Levy, Stamford Republican Town Committee, \$500.00, 1/29/2019; Leora Levy, Connecticut Republican Party, \$35.00, 2/19/2019; Leora Levy, Bridgeport Republican Town Committee, \$250.00, 2/20/2019; Leora Levy, Sara Muska, \$100.00, 2019; Leora Levy, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$2,000.00, 2019; Leora Levy, Connecticut Republican Party, \$10,000.00, 2019; Leora Levy, Dick Moccia, \$100.00, 2019; Leora Levy, Madison Republican Town Committee, \$100.00, 2019; Leora Levy, Groton Republican Town Committee, \$100.00, 2019; Leora Levy, Wethersfield Republican Town Committee, \$100.00, 2019; Leora Levy, New Haven Republican Town Committee, \$100.00, 2019; Leora Levy, Sprague Town Committee, \$50.00, 2019; Leora Levy Tom Banisch, \$50.00, 2019; Leora Levy, Erin Stewart, \$50.00, 2019; Leora Levy, Jon Leblanc, \$50.00, 2019; Leora Levy, Enfield Republican Town Committee, \$50.00, 2019; Leora Levy, New Milford Republican Town Committee, \$80.00, 2019; Leora Levy, Carmela Budkins, \$100.00, 2019; Leora Levy, Marv Ann Turner, \$100.00, 2019; Leora Levy, Republican Roundtable of Greenwich, \$400.00, 6/4/2019.

Contributor, committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Levy, Steven, M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 5/7/2013; Levy, Steven, Connecticut Republican SCC, \$2,500.00, 5/24/2013; Levy, Steven Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 6/6/2013; Levy, Steven, American Crossroads, \$5,000.00, 6/24/2013; Levy, Steven Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 7/8/2013; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 8/7/2013; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 9/6/2013; Levy, Steven, Rounds For Senate, \$1,000.00, 9/9/2013; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Scott Garrett For Congress, \$2,600.00, 9/30/2013; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 10/7/2013; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 11/7/2013; Levy, Steven, Terri Lynn Land For Senate, \$2,600.00, 11/30/2013; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 12/5/2013; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 1/7/2014; Levy, Steven, Connecticut Republican SCC, \$5,000.00, 1/31/2014; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 2/7/2014; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 3/6/2014; Levy, Steven, McConnell Victory Kentucky, \$2,600.00, 3/21/2014; Levy, Steven, M. Debicella For Congress 2014, \$2,600.00, 3/25/2014; Levy, Steven, McConnell Senate Committee '14, \$2,600.00, 3/31/2014; Levy, Steven Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 4/7/2014; Levy, Steven, M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 5/7/2014; Levy, Steven, M. Debicella For Congress 2014, \$1,000.00, 9/30/2014; Levy, Steven M. Mr., National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$2,000.00, 9/30/2014; Levy, Steven, Tisel, Congressional Committee, \$500.00, 9/30/2014; Levy, Steve M., Alliance For Advancing America, \$1,000.00, 10/13/2014; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Ed Gillespie For Senate, \$500.00, 10/13/2014; Levy, Steven, M., Thom Tilus Committee, \$500.00, 10/15/2014; Levy, Steven, Ben Sasse For US Senate Inc, \$1,000.00, 11/3/2014; Levy, Steven, Senate Battleground Fund, \$1,300.00, 11/17/2014; Levy, Steven, Bill Cassidy For US Senate, \$1,300.00, 11/16/2014.

Contributor, committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Steven Levy, Republican Roundtable of Greenwich, \$225.00, 9/27/2013; Steven Levy, Foley For CT, \$375.00, 11/23/2013; Steven Levy,

Foley For CT, \$100.00, 2/11/2014; Steven Levy, Penny For CT, \$100.00, 4/20/2014; Steven Levy, Kie Westby For Attorney General, \$100.00, 9/11/2014.

Contributor, committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Levy, Steven Mr., Right To Rise Pac, Inc., \$5,000.00, 1/6/2015; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 1/6/2015; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 2/6/2015; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 3/4/2015; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 3/6/2015; Levy, Steven M. Portman For Senate Committee, \$1,000.00, 3/31/2015; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 4/6/2015; Levy, Steven M. Portman For Senate Committee, \$79.13, 4/19/2015; Levy, Steven M. Portman For Senate Committee, \$1,700.00, 4/19/2015; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Virginia Foxx For Congress, \$1,000.00, 4/24/2015; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 5/6/2015; Levy, Steven M. Republican National Committee, \$1,600.00, 6/8/2015; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$3,400.00, 6/8/2015; Levy, Steven Mr., Jeb 2016, Inc., \$2,700.00, 6/18/2015; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 7/6/2015; Levy, Steven Mr., John Bolton Pac, \$2,500.00, 8/31/2015; Levy, Steve Mr., Ron Johnson For Senate Inc, \$2,700.00, 10/22/2015; Levy, Steven M., Friends of Kelly Ayotte Inc, \$500.00, 12/4/2015; Levy, Steven, Cruz For President \$2,700.00, 3/19/2016; Levy, Steven M., Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 4/6/2016; Levy, Steven, Cruz For President, \$(2,700.00), 4/16/2016; Levy, Steven M., Mr., Families For James Lankford, \$1,000.00, 5/5/2016; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 5/11/2016; Levy, Steven Mr., Ron Johnson For Senate Inc, \$(2,700.00), 5/21/2016; Levy, Steven Mr., Ron Johnson For Senate Inc, \$2,700.00, 5/21/2016; Levy, Steven Mr., Ron Johnson For Senate Inc, \$2,700.00, 5/21/2016; Levy, Steven Mr., Ron Johnson For Senate Inc, \$2,700.00, 5/21/2016; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 6/13/2016; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 8/10/2016; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Friends Of Pat Toomey, \$1,000.00, 8/25/2016; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$5,000.00, 9/21/2016; Levy, Steven Mr., Friends Of Pat Toomey, \$1,000.00, 9/25/2016; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Friends Of Pat Toomey, \$1,000.00, 10/25/2016; Levy, Steven Mr., Friends Of Pat Toomey, \$1,000.00, 11/25/2016; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Friends Of Pat Toomey, \$1,000.00, 12/25/2016.

Contributor, committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Levy, Steven M. Mr., Friends of Pat Toomey, \$700.00, 1/25/2017; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Friends of Pat Toomey, \$300.00, 1/25/2017; Levy, Steven Mr., John Bolton Super PAC, \$4,000.00, 9/1/2017; Levy, Steven M Mr., Republican National Committee, \$3,000.00, 12/5/2017; Levy, Steven, Ted Cruz for Senate, \$2,700.00, 1/25/2018; Levy, Steven, Matt Rosendale for Montana, \$1,000.00, 1/30/2018; Levy, Steven Mr., John Bolton Super PAC, \$5,000.00, 2/1/2018; Levy, Steven, Protect the House, \$5,000.00, 3/7/2018; Levy, Steven, Great America Committee, \$2,500.00, 3/7/2018; Levy, Steven, Zeldin for Congress, \$2,700.00, 3/28/2018; Levy, Steven, Trump Victory, \$5,400.00, 4/26/2018; Levy, Steven, Donald J. Trump for President, Inc., \$2,700.00, 4/26/2018; Levy, Steven, Donald J. Trump for President, Inc., \$2,700.00, 4/26/2018; Levy, Steven M. Mr., NRSC, \$1,631.60, 6/1/2018; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 6/1/2018; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 7/2/2018; Levy, Steve, Morrissy for Senate Inc, \$1,000.00, 8/1/2018; Levy, Steven, Connecticut Republican

Party, \$5,000.00, 8/31/2018; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 9/4/2018; Levy, Steven, Matt Rosendale for Montana, \$1,000.00, 9/25/2018; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 10/3/2018; Levy, Steven M. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$6,000.00, 12/7/2018.

Contributor, state committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Steven Levy, McDonald for State Senate, \$100.00, 1/23/2017; Steven Levy, Bridgeport Republican Town Committee, \$100.00, 6/3/2017; Steven Levy, Republican Roundtable of Greenwich, \$400.00, 6/9/2017; Steven Levy, Thad for CT Treasurer, \$250.00, 3/26/2018; Steven Levy, Bob for Governor, \$3,500.00, 8/31/2018; Steven Levy, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$2,000.00, 9/10/2018; Steven Levy, Republican Roundtable of Greenwich, \$100.00, 7/10/1905.

Contributor, committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Levy, Steven, Donald J. Trump for President, Inc., \$10.00, 5/7/2019.

Contributor, federal committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Levy, Peter, Debicella for Congress 2014, \$250.00, 4/21/2014; Levy, Peter, Debicella for Congress 2014, \$500.00, 9/4/2014; Levy, Peter B Mr., National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$1,000.00, 10/9/2014; Levy, Peter B Mr., National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$1,000.00, 10/10/2014; Levy, Peter B. Mr., NRCC, \$250.00, 10/14/2014; Levy Peter B, Connecticut Republican SCC, \$2,500.00, 9/26/2014; Levy, Peter B. Mr., NRCC, \$500.00, 10/16/2014; Levy, Peter B, Connecticut Republican SCC, \$250.00, 3/31/2014; Levy, Peter B. Mr., NRCC, \$250.00, 11/3/2014; Levy, Peter B. Mr., Connecticut Republican SCC, \$250.00, 7/26/2013; Levy, Peter, Friends of Nan Hayworth, \$250.00, 11/3/2014; Levy, Peter, Debicella for Congress 2014, \$1,000.00, 8/13/2014; Levy, Peter B. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$(5.00), 9/12/2016; Levy, Peter B. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$33,400.00, 10/7/2016; Levy, Peter B. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$(505.00), 10/7/2016; Levy, Peter B. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$(500.00), 9/8/2016; Levy, Peter B. Mr., Republican National Committee, \$(500.00), 10/7/2016; Levy, Peter B., Jeb 2016, Inc., \$2,700.00, 6/17/2015; Levy, Peter B., Donald J. Trump for President, Inc, \$2,000.00, 9/8/2016; Levy, Peter, Ryan for Congress, Inc, \$25.00, 4/13/2016; Levy, Peter B. Mr., Connecticut Republican Party, \$24.05, 11/7/2016; Levy, Peter B., Connecticut Republican Party, \$23.81, 12/21/2016; Levy, Peter B., Connecticut Republican Party, \$398.00, 4/27/2015; Levy, Peter B., Connecticut Republican Party, \$661.90, 10/17/2016; Levy, Peter B. Mr., Jeb 2016, Inc., \$(1,700.00), 9/11/2015; Levy Peter B. Mr., Jeb 2016, Inc., \$1,700.00, 7/14/2015; Levy, Peter B Mr., Republican National Committee, \$505.00, 9/12/2016; Levy, Peter B, Connecticut Republican Party, \$250.00, 1/28/2017; Levy, Peter B., Trump Victory, \$2,000.00, 11/15/2017; Levy, Peter B. Mr., NRCC, \$1,500.00, 9/25/2018; Levy, Peter B. Mr., NRCC, \$1,500.00, 9/25/2018; Levy, Peter B Mr., NRCC, \$25.00, 8/1/2018; Levy, Peter B. Mr., NRCC, \$100.00, 8/8/2018; Levy, Peter, Donald J. Trump for President, Inc, \$2,000.00, 11/15/2017; Levy, Peter B, Connecticut Republican Party, \$250.00, 6/25/2018; Levy, Peter, Mark Green for Congress, \$100.00, 1/24/2018; Levy, Peter B Mr., Rick, Scott for Florida, \$1,000.00, 10/27/2018; Levy, Peter B., Trump Victory, \$1,000.00, 11/27/2017; Levy, Peter, Donald J. Trump for President, Inc, \$300.00, 11/27/2017; Levy, Peter, Donald J. Trump for President, Inc., \$700.00, 11/27/2017; Levy, Peter, Lerah Lee for Congress, \$250.00, 10/29/2019; Levy, Nan, Shaheen for Senate, \$1,500.00, 5/10/2013; Levy, Nan, Debicella for Congress 2014, \$500.00, 9/16/2014; Levy, Nan B., Connecticut Republican SCC, \$250.00, 4/11/

2014; Levy, Nan, Blumenthal for Connecticut, \$250.00, 3/31/2015; Levy, Nan B. Mrs., Jeb 2016, Inc, \$1,000.00, 7/10/2015; Levy, Nan B. Mrs., Jeb 2016, Inc., \$1,700.00, 9/11/2015; Levy, Nan, NRCC, \$1,500.00, 9/25/2018; Levy, Nan B. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$1,500.00, 4/25/2019; Levy, Nan B. Mrs., Republican National Committee, \$1,500.00, 4/25/2019; Levy, Peter B., NRSC, \$500.00, 2/11/2020; Levy, Peter B., NRSC, \$250.00, 3/11/2020; Levy, Peter B., Trump Victory, \$7,500, 2/19/2020; Levy, Peter B., Donald J. Trump for President, \$2,600, 2/19/2020.

Contributor, state committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Peter Levy, Bob for Governor, \$100.00, 8/24/2018; Peter Levy, Bob for Governor, \$2,500.00, 9/25/2018; Peter Levy, Bob for Governor, \$900.00, 11/2/2018; Peter Levy, Foley for CT, \$100.00, 2/21/2014; Peter Levy, Frantz for State Senate, \$500.00, 4/20/2018; Peter Levy, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$60.00, 11/19/2014; Peter Levy, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$500.00, 8/12/2015; Peter Levy, Connecticut Republican Party, \$50.00, 12/16/2019; Peter Levy, Greenwich Republican Town Committee, \$250.00, 8/12/2013; Nan Levy, Foley for CT, \$100.00, 5/6/2014.

Contributor, federal committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Levy, Michael Mr., National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$100.00, 9/15/2014; Levy, Michael Mr., National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$100.00, 10/15/2014; Levy, Michael Mr., National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$100.00, 11/15/2014; Levy, Michael Mr., National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$100.00, 2/15/2014; Levy, David A, Jeb 2016, Inc., \$2,700.00, 6/30/2015.

Contributor, state committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Michael Levy, Foley for CT, \$375.00, 1/21/2014; Michael Levy, Foley for CT, \$100.00, 3/25/2014; David Levy, Foley for CT, \$375.00, 12/31/2013; David Levy, Foley for CT, \$100.00, 3/25/2014; Benjamin Levy, Foley for CT, \$375.00, 11/23/2013; Benjamin Levy, Foley for CT, \$100.00, 3/26/2014; Benjamin Levy, Bob for Governor, \$100.00, 10/27/2018.

Contributor, federal committee/candidate, contribution amount, contribution date:

Rosenberg, Cynthia, Van Hollen for Senate, \$25.00, 11/1/2016; Rosenberg, Cynthia, Van Hollen for Senate, \$25.00, 11/1/2016; Rosenberg, Cynthia, Actblue/Van Hollen for Senate, \$25.00, 11/1/2016; Rosenberg, Cynthia, Actblue/Beto for Senate, \$50.00, 10/16/2018; Rosenberg, Cynthia, Actblue, \$5.00, 10/16/2018.

Lisa S. Kenna, of Vermont, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Peru.

Nominee: Lisa S. Kenna.

Post: Lima.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: N/A.
2. Spouse: N/A.
3. Children and Spouses: N/A.
4. Parents: N/A.
5. Grandparents: N/A.
6. Brothers and Spouses: N/A.
7. Sisters and Spouses: N/A.

William W. Popp, of Missouri, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Guatemala.

Nominee: William W. Popp.

Post: Chief of Mission to Guatemala.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

1. Self: None.
2. Spouse: Milena B. Popp: \$15, 8/23/2016, Evan McMullen.
3. Children and Spouses: Alicia Pilar B. Popp (11 yrs): None.
4. Parents: Alicia G. Werning: \$50, 09/01/2015, Bernie Sanders; \$50, 02/02/2016, Bernie Sanders; William Wallace Popp—Deceased.
5. Grandparents: Alice Sturm—Deceased; Wayne Sturm—Deceased; Helen Popp—Deceased; Wallace Popp—Deceased.
6. Brothers and Spouses: N/A.
7. Sisters and Spouses: Susan A. Otero, None; Samantha J. Vogt, None.

J. Steven Dowd, of Florida, to be United States Director of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Ramsey Coats Day, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

C.J. Mahoney, of Kansas, to be Legal Adviser of the Department of State.

Richard M. Mills, Jr., of Texas, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, 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.

Jenny A. McGee, of Texas, to be an Associate Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

Carlos Trujillo, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Western Hemisphere Affairs).

Marshall Billingslea, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, for the Committee on Foreign Relations I report favorably the following nomination lists which were printed in the RECORDS on the dates indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Foreign Service nominations beginning with Shefali Agrawal and ending with Michael B. Schooling, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 29, 2020.

Foreign Service nominations beginning with Anna Mae G. Akers and ending with Ismat Mohammad G. Omar Yassin, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 29, 2020.

Foreign Service nominations beginning with Jonathan Paul Ackley and ending with Amanda B. Whatley, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 29, 2020.

Foreign Service nominations beginning with Jeffrey Thomas Albanese and ending with Katherine Rose Woody, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 29, 2020.

Foreign Service nominations beginning with Erin Elizabeth McKee and ending with

Dana Rogstad Mansuri, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 29, 2020.

Foreign Service nominations beginning with Lawrence J. Sacks and ending with Bruce F. McFarland, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 29, 2020.

Foreign Service nominations beginning with Deanna Scott and ending with Christopher Walker, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 29, 2020.

By Mr. RUBIO for the Select Committee on Intelligence.

*Christopher C. Miller, of Virginia, to be Director of the National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

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. KAINE (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. REED, and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 4349. A bill to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 4350. A bill to provide immediate relief for patients from certain medical debt collection efforts during and immediately after the COVID-19 public health emergency; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. REED):

S. 4351. A bill to require States and hospitals to report COVID-19 health data directly to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 4352. A bill to provide for the water quality restoration of the Tijuana River and the New River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. SMITH:

S. 4353. A bill to provide emergency assistance for independent poultry growers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. SMITH:

S. 4354. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to make recourse loans available to commercial processors of dairy products during the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. SMITH:

S. 4355. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to require group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage to provide benefits for lung cancer screenings for certain individuals without the imposition of cost sharing; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BURR:

S. 4356. A bill to reauthorize the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 4357. A bill to amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 to promote reforestation following unplanned events on Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. HARRIS, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 4358. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to allow States to provide coverage under the Medicaid program for vaccines and treatment for COVID-19 for uninsured individuals without the imposition of cost sharing requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CORNYN, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 4359. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish a task force to identify vulnerabilities in supply chains for United States entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Ms. WARREN):

S. 4360. A bill to divert Federal funding away from supporting the presence of police in schools and toward evidence-based and trauma informed services that address the needs of marginalized students and improve academic outcomes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. BENNET):

S. 4361. A bill to automatically extend and adjust enhanced unemployment assistance for the duration of the COVID-19 emergency and economic crisis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 4362. A bill to prohibit water and power shutoffs during the COVID-19 emergency period, provide drinking and waste water assistance to households, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 4363. A bill to establish a presumption of occupational disease for certain employees at the Department of Energy's Radioactive Waste Management Complex, to refine the definition of compensable illnesses, to establish a research program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. MCSALLY:

S. 4364. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to require online retailers to disclose whether articles sold by such retailers originate in the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BOOZMAN:

S. 4365. A bill to clarify licensure requirements for contractor medical professionals to perform medical disability examinations for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 4366. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to encourage entrepreneurship training in after school programs, and for other purposes; to

the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 4367. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate limitations on contributions to health savings accounts; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 4368. A bill to prepare the Strategic National Stockpile for a public health emergency and require the maintenance of a domestic supply chain for countermeasures in the stockpile, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 4369. A bill to protect clean air and public health by expanding fenceline and ambient air monitoring and access to air quality information for communities affected by air pollution; to require immediate toxic air monitoring at the fenceline of facilities with pollution linked to local health threats; to ensure the Environmental Protection Agency promulgates rules that require fenceline air monitoring in communities with air polluting industrial source categories; to expand and strengthen the national ambient air quality monitoring network; to deploy air sensors in communities affected by air pollution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. BENNET):

S. Res. 663. A resolution supporting mask-wearing as an important measure to limit the spread of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19); to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 393

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 393, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices and judges of the courts of the United States.

S. 624

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

S. 633

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 633, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the "Six Triple Eight".

S. 849

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms.

ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 849, a bill to provide for the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall of the names of the lost crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969.

S. 1071

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1071, a bill to support empowerment, economic security, and educational opportunities for adolescent girls around the world, and for other purposes.

S. 1083

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1083, a bill to address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to study and consider a national apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery, its subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

S. 2226

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

S. 2238

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2238, a bill to protect elections for public office by providing financial support and enhanced security for the infrastructure used to carry out such elections, and for other purposes.

S. 2525

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2525, a bill to require the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to conduct a study of personal protective equipment worn by firefighters to determine the prevalence and concentration of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and for other purposes.

S. 2669

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2669, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to clarify the obligation to report acts of foreign election influence and require implementation of compliance and reporting systems by Federal campaigns to detect and report such acts, and for other purposes.

S. 2741

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2741, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand access to telehealth services, and for other purposes.

S. 2876

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2876, a bill to provide economic empowerment opportunities in the United States through the modernization of public housing, and for other purposes.

S. 3353

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3353, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for extended months of Medicare coverage of immunosuppressive drugs for kidney transplant patients, and for other purposes.

S. 3455

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3455, a bill to prohibit certain individuals from downloading or using TikTok on any device issued by the United States or a government corporation.

S. 3595

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3595, a bill to require a longitudinal study on the impact of COVID-19.

S. 3656

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3656, a bill to authorize a comprehensive, strategic approach for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to strengthen global health security, and for other purposes.

S. 3672

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) 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. 3705

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3705, a bill to establish a private-public partnership to preserve jobs in the aviation manufacturing industry, and for other purposes.

S. 3737

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Colorado

(Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3737, a bill to improve the public health workforce loan repayment program.

S. 3814

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

S. 4034

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 4034, a bill to expand eligibility for and provide judicial review for the Elderly Home Detention Pilot Program, provide for compassionate release based on COVID-19 vulnerability, shorten the waiting period for judicial review during the COVID-19 pandemic, and make other technical corrections.

S. 4042

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4042, a bill to protect agricultural workers from the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic, and for other purposes.

S. 4075

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4075, a bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to provide for the release of certain Federal interests in connection with certain grants under that Act, and for other purposes.

S. 4098

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 4098, a bill to provide funding for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Act, and for other purposes.

S. 4129

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

S. 4143

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4143, a bill to extend the unemployment insurance provisions of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act for the duration of the economic recovery, and for other purposes.

S. 4172

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island

(Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor 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. MORAN) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) 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. 4181

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4181, a bill to establish a Library Stabilization Fund to respond to and accelerate the recovery from coronavirus.

S. 4198

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4198, a bill to require health plans to provide coverage for COVID-19 serology testing.

S. 4202

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4202, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to expand online benefit redemption options under the supplemental nutrition assistance program, and for other purposes.

S. 4226

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) were added as cosponsors of S. 4226, a bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of establishing a fund for the response to, and recovery from, a cyber state of distress, and for other purposes.

S. 4227

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4227, a bill to improve access to economic injury disaster loans and emergency advances under the CARES Act, and for other purposes.

S. 4231

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of S. 4231, a bill to strengthen and sustain on-shore manufacturing capacity and State stockpiles, and to improve the Strategic National Stockpile.

S. 4252

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Is-

land (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4252, a bill to provide funding for States to improve their unemployment compensation programs, and for other purposes.

S. 4283

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4283, a bill to provide funding for States to improve their unemployment insurance technology systems, and for other purposes.

S. 4338

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4338, a bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to temporarily suspend increased line speeds at meat and poultry establishments, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 509

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 509, a resolution calling upon the United Nations Security Council to adopt a resolution on Iran that extends the dates by which Annex B restrictions under Resolution 2231 are currently set to expire.

S. RES. 652

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 652, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding preconditions for the readmission of the Russian Federation into a reconstituted Group of Eight or participation in the Group of Seven.

S. RES. 658

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of 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.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mr. KAINE (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. REED, and Mr. CASIDY):

S. 4349. A bill to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, Lorna Breen was a talented and dynamic physician who served as the medical director of the emergency department at New York-Presbyterian Allen Hospital. Lorna was from Charlottesville, VA, and very devoted to her family there. She attended Cornell University and then the Medical College of Virginia. She was deeply religious, an avid skier, a volunteer with senior citizens, a salsa dancer, and a musician.

Mostly, Lorna Breen was a beloved, compassionate, and demanding doctor. A colleague said of her: “She had something that was a little bit different and that was this optimism that her persistent effort will save lives.”

Dr. Breen suffered from something very common among health professionals—the deep stress of dealing with patients day in and day out—helping them, worrying about them, celebrating with them, praying for them, and mourning for them.

Healthcare professionals routinely experience high levels of stress. As many as 45 to 55 percent of this critical workforce suffers from burnout. Physicians have the highest rate of death by suicide of any profession in this country, with a suicide rate more than twice that of the general population. That was the case before COVID-19.

In November 2019, Dr. Breen and three colleagues published a short article in the *American Journal of Emergency Medicine* titled: “Clinician burnout and its association with team-based care in the Emergency Department.” The article that she coauthored begins this way:

Recent work has noted the alarming prevalence of clinician burnout among providers, particularly among acute care physicians. Burnout is characterized by emotional exhaustion, physical fatigue, and cognitive weariness, which may lead to feelings of depersonalization and reduced accomplishment.

The article went on to describe how staffing models—in this case, the use of fixed working teams—could mitigate the effects of stress on staff and also improve patient outcomes. Within just a few months of the publication of this article, healthcare professionals like Dr. Breen, already dealing with high stress levels, faced a new foe: coronavirus.

Dr. Breen’s hospital was overrun by the virus in March and April, as were others in New York, as are others in this country. By late March, the Allen, a small community hospital serving a low-income population in Northern Manhattan, was blitzed with an emergency department clogged with nearly three times its normal number of patients. Dr. Breen shared the sense of anxiety now understood by the whole country: “People I work with are so confused by all the mixed messages and constantly changing instructions.” And then Dr. Breen got the virus herself, coming down with fever and exhaustion on March 18 and quarantining in her New York City apartment as she tried to recover. While she was trying to recover, she was texting her colleagues to see if they were OK. She was trying to help them find supplies that they could buy to use at the hospital.

Finally, she returned to work on April 1, and the situation in her emergency room, her hospital, her city, was even grimmer. Her sister, Jennifer Breen Feist, described what Lorna faced.

When [Lorna] returned to the hospital, she was confronted by an overwhelming, relent-

less number of incredibly sick patients. She and her colleagues worked 24/7 during the peak in New York with limited personal protective equipment, insufficient supplies, not enough beds, not enough help. Many of her colleagues were out on medical furlough. She told me patients were dying in the waiting rooms and hallways. . . . There was so much suffering, so much death.

During the peak of the crisis in New York City, nearly a quarter of all patients admitted to the Allen for COVID-19 would die. Dr. Breen messaged her Bible study group: “I’m drowning right now—may be AWOL for a while.” She kept right on working.

By mid-April, Dr. Breen reached out for help to deal with the stress she was feeling by talking to colleagues and family. She admitted that she had thought about hurting herself. She told one friend:

I couldn’t help anyone. I couldn’t do anything. I just wanted to help people and I couldn’t do anything.

Dr. Breen was admitted to a psychiatric hospital for 11 days and went home when she was discharged to be with her family in Charlottesville to recover, and on April 26, Dr. Breen died by suicide, leaving no note.

Dr. Breen was a victim of coronavirus, even though her death is not counted among the 151,000 people who have succumbed to the virus. But she was also a victim of another condition that is a preventable condition that affects our healthcare professionals. We place enormous demands upon our healers. Our society, including the medical profession itself, does not do enough to recognize the real cost that the work inflicts upon the mental health of our caregivers. Perhaps even our use of the term “hero,” meant as the highest praise, subtly communicates an expectation that our healers must be strong superheroes, placed high on a pedestal by society, thereby making it even more difficult for a caregiver to admit vulnerability and simply ask for help.

Loice Swisher, an emergency room physician in Philadelphia, puts it this way:

We don’t want to be seen as a weak link. We don’t want to be seen as incompetent or place an extra burden on our colleagues. It’s almost like you’re being kicked off the island—you don’t belong any more—if you admit to [needing help].

It is still common practice in this country for State medical boards and hospitals to ask doctors seeking licensing and credentialing whether they have ever been treated for depression or other mental illness. This heightens the barriers to asking for help when we should be making it easier to do so. Lorna’s sister Jennifer attests to this:

And when [Lorna] became so overworked and despondent that she was unable to move, do you know what she was worried about? Her job. She was worried that she would lose her medical license, or be ostracized by her colleagues because she was suffering burnout due to her work on the front lines of the Covid19 crisis. She was afraid to get help.

Lorna’s worries were not unusual. A 2019 survey of physicians by the Amer-

ican Medical Association showed that nearly 40 percent of surveyed physicians are wary about seeking mental health counseling, while another 12 percent indicate that they would only do so in secret.

Dr. Breen’s family is devastated by her passing, but they are honoring her by advocating for the cause of a more humane profession, one in which mental health challenges are acknowledged, mental health resources are available, and the healer accessing those services is encouraged.

I am proud today to introduce the Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act, together with my colleagues, Senators YOUNG, REED, and CASSIDY. The act aims to reduce and prevent suicide, burnout, and other mental and behavioral health conditions among healthcare professionals. In particular, the act would establish grants for training healthcare professionals, students, and residents with strategies to improve their mental well-being and job satisfaction; identify and disseminate evidence-based best practices for combating burnout and suicide; establish a national education and awareness campaign targeting healthcare professionals to encourage them to seek support and treatment for mental and behavioral health concerns; create grants for employee education, peer support programming, and mental and behavioral health treatment with a priority for providers in COVID-19 hotspots; and initiate a comprehensive study on healthcare professional mental health needs, including the impact of COVID-19 on our providers, that can produce recommendations for all levels of government and the medical professions themselves.

We introduced this bill mindful of the many priorities that are currently being discussed while we negotiate our continuing response to the Nation’s coronavirus challenge. It is our hope that this bill might make it into the next COVID-19 bill as a tribute to Lorna Breen and so many like her.

How should we honor the work and sacrifice of a Lorna Breen? How do we honor those healthcare frontline workers whom we call heroes every day? How do we recognize the tremendous work they are doing and also the tremendous burden that they carry? Let’s pass this bill and show that we care about our healers and are committed to providing them the resources and the culture they need to keep healing.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 4352. A bill to provide for the water quality restoration of the Tijuana River and the New River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the “Border Water Quality Restoration and Protection Act of 2020.”

For over two decades, cleaning up the Tijuana River Valley has been one of

my top priorities for Southern California. The wastewater, trash and sediment that continues to flow into San Diego and Imperial Counties is a danger to public health and our economy and it must be addressed.

This legislation is a key piece of addressing this decades-long issue.

WHAT THE PROBLEM IS

Polluted water from the Tijuana and New Rivers flows north across the border into the United States causing unsanitary water conditions, pollution and beach closures across Southern California. It also jeopardizes military training exercises for Navy Seals in Camp Pendleton.

Three-quarters of the 1,700-square-mile Tijuana River watershed lies in Mexico. However, the watershed, along with all its pollutants, drains into San Diego County and the Tijuana River Valley.

IMPACTS OF THE WATER POLLUTION

In addition to jeopardizing human health and safety, two of the most drastic effects from this cross-border water pollution are harm to wildlife and damage to the tourism industry, integral to Southern Californian communities.

Pollution from Mexico harms sensitive areas that provide critical habitat for more than 300 species of birds as well as marine animals like leopard sharks and bottlenose dolphins, including: Tijuana River's National Estuarine Research Reserve, the River Mouth State Marine Conservation Area and River Valley Regional Park Preserve.

The beaches in the region are vital to San Diego's tourism economy. Beaches in the communities of Coronado and Imperial Beach have been closed for more than 200 days this year alone due to pollution.

Health and safety of residents and workers are also at risk. In recent years, local Border Patrol union officials reported that 80 officers suffered from contamination, rashes, infections, chemical burns and lung irritation due to toxic cross-border flows.

The harmful effects of pollution in the Tijuana River Valley on our residents, businesses, economy and environment are simply unacceptable.

CURRENT STATUS

In February 2020, the Government Accountability Office issued a comprehensive report, "International Boundary Water Commission: Opportunities Exist to Address Water Quality Problems." My office worked closely with the GAO to utilize their findings to craft meaningful change through this legislation.

Simultaneously, we were able to secure \$300 million in the U.S.-Mexico-Canada trade agreement to address pollution in the Tijuana River Valley Watershed.

With significant funding and detailed findings by the GAO investigation, we developed this legislation in concert with federal, state and local agency input.

WHAT THE BILL DOES

The Border Water Quality Restoration and Protection Act includes some key reforms to advance concrete solutions.

One of the problems is that no one agency is in charge of this problem. A whole range of agencies—EPA, International Boundary and Water Commission, State Department, Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection, Defense Department—all have jurisdiction or interest in this international issue.

What we need is one agency in charge, taking input from the others so decisions can be made. This approach is similar to other large, regional environmental challenges like the Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Everglades and Chesapeake Bay. Here in California, we have also seen great success with this model of interagency coordination at Lake Tahoe.

Here's how the bill would work:

The EPA would be officially named the agency with overall control of this effort.

The EPA, along with its federal, state and local partners, would be directed to identify a list of priority projects. It also would be authorized to accept and distribute funds to build, operate and maintain those projects.

Would permanently authorize the Border Water Infrastructure Program to manage storm water runoff and water reuse projects.

State and local authorities would also be authorized to contribute funding to federal projects, which is currently not allowed.

The International Boundary and Water Commission would be authorized to mitigate storm water from Mexico and the pollution that comes with it and is required to construct, operate and maintain projects on the priority list developed by the agencies within the U.S. that improve water quality.

CONCLUSION

We need a new and comprehensive approach to this issue that has plagued border communities for too long. This bill creates a formal process to consider effective, long-term solutions and additional wastewater infrastructure to mitigate cross-border pollution and I hope the Senate can move on this bill quickly.

I want to thank California Environmental Protection Agency, California Natural Resources Agency, San Diego and Imperial counties, cities of Imperial Beach and Coronado, Mayor of Chula Vista, Mary Casillas Salas, Mayor of San Diego, Kevin Faulconer, and the Port of San Diego for supporting this legislation. These communities, and others, have been negatively impacted by this issue for far too long.

It's past time that we finally solve this problem to safeguard local health and economic growth.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the Floor.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. BENNET):

S. 4361. A bill to automatically extend and adjust enhanced unemployment assistance for the duration of the COVID-19 emergency and economic crisis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the unemployment crisis we are facing due to the pandemic has devastated the lives of tens of millions of Americans—many of whom may not see their jobs come back for the foreseeable future. The expanded unemployment insurance we passed in the CARES Act—especially the coverage for gig workers and the self-employed and the \$600 weekly boost—have enabled workers to keep a roof over their heads, feed their children, and pay for health insurance.

If these benefits expire or are drastically reduced, it could cause an eviction and hunger crisis. It could also tank consumer spending while increasing business closings that will lead to even more unemployment. Additionally, it could further exacerbate this public health and economic crisis by forcing more Americans into desperate situations, instead of ensuring that people can return to the workforce when it is safe.

And yet knowing this, the Republican have proposed to slash weekly benefits to \$200 a week for the next two months, after which benefits would be limited to no more than 70% of previous wages. This plan, which would cut the average worker's unemployment benefits by roughly 43%, would take states months to get up and running. This would further delay benefits at a time when some workers are still waiting for assistance.

Instead of this half-baked, inefficient, and disingenuous proposal, we must work together on a bipartisan basis to enact targeted, effective, and smart measures that will offer families, businesses, and the economy the needed stability to get us through this crisis. That is why I am introducing the Worker Relief and Security Act, along with Senator BENNET and Congressman BEYER. Our legislation, which reflects input from top economists, would take politics out of the equation, basing continued enhanced unemployment insurance benefits on "automatic stabilizers" that are tied to the public health emergency and economic conditions. Specifically, this legislation would automatically extend the \$600 weekly boost and additional benefit weeks, on top of regular state unemployment, through the duration of the public health crisis. Once we begin to enter the recovery phase, this legislation would continue providing supplemental weekly compensation and additional benefit weeks until national and state total unemployment rates get closer to pre-crisis levels.

Time is of the essence, so I urge our colleagues to join us in pressing for immediate action on this legislation. We must extend and enhance unemployment insurance benefits, tying them to economic and health conditions—as

well as expand work sharing as I have discussed previously—to help keep families, businesses, and states solvent through this crisis.

Mr. President, I yield back.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 663—SUPPORTING MASK-WEARING AS AN IMPORTANT MEASURE TO LIMIT THE SPREAD OF THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 663

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention believes that the spread of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (referred to in this preamble as “COVID-19”) occurs primarily through respiratory droplets;

Whereas research shows that shedding of the virus that causes COVID-19 can occur 2 to 3 days before the onset of symptoms;

Whereas research conducted long before the COVID-19 pandemic has shown the utility of wearing masks in providing protection against the transmission of respiratory infections;

Whereas various types of cloth masks, including masks made of cotton, gauze, and other fabrics, reduced infection rates among health care workers and others during the Spanish Flu pandemic of 1918 and the Manchurian plague of 1920 through 1921, and were used by health care workers and others to protect against tuberculosis in the 1930s and 1940s;

Whereas a study published on July 9, 2008, that tested the efficacy of homemade face masks in reducing respiratory infections among the general population concluded that any type of general-use mask is likely to decrease viral exposure and infection risk on a population level;

Whereas a study published on May 22, 2013, that attempted to test the protective value of homemade masks compared to commercial masks in an influenza pandemic concluded that homemade masks would be better than no facial protection at all;

Whereas, on April 3, 2020, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommended that the people of the United States wear nonmedical, cloth masks in public places;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has found that cloth face coverings fashioned from household items can substantially reduce the dispersion of exhaled droplets and provide acceptable breathability;

Whereas a survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention from May 11 through May 13, 2020, found that 76 percent of adults support mask-wearing outside of the home;

Whereas a study published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on July 17, 2020, found no secondary cases of COVID-19 in 139 mask-wearing clients of 2 symptomatic mask-wearing hair stylists with confirmed cases of COVID-19;

Whereas the benefit of each additional cloth mask worn by members of the public has been estimated to be between \$3,000 and \$6,000 due to the ability of masks to slow COVID-19 transmission and, as a result, to

decrease mortality relating to the virus that causes COVID-19; and

Whereas a study published in BMJ found that mask-wearing by both infected individuals and the contacts of those individuals to be 79 percent effective in reducing COVID-19 transmission: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of mask-wearing in limiting the transmission of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (referred to in this resolution as “COVID-19”);

(2) recognizes that medical-grade masks should be reserved for use in health care settings and among vulnerable populations throughout the COVID-19 pandemic;

(3) recognizes that mask-wearing should be coupled with other measures recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and State and local public health agencies, including frequent handwashing and physical distancing, to further reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to wear masks in indoor public places, in accordance with the guidelines established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, at times when physical distancing is not allowable to protect against unknown transmission of COVID-19.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I have 8 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to Rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 29, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 29, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 29, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 29, 2020, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 29, 2020, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 29,

2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 29, 2020, at 2 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 29, 2020, at 2 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

FRIENDLY AIRPORTS FOR MOTHERS IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 479, S. 2638.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2638) to amend title 49, United States Code, to require small hub airports to construct areas for nursing mothers, 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. PORTMAN. I further ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2638) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2638

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 “Friendly Airports for Mothers Improvement Act”.

SEC. 2. MOTHERS' ROOMS.

Section 47107(w) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking “In fiscal year 2021” and all that follows through “the Secretary of Transportation” and inserting “The Secretary of Transportation”;

(2) in paragraph (1)(B) by striking “one men's and one women's” and inserting “at least one men's and at least one women's”;

(3) by striking paragraph (2)(A) and inserting the following:

“(A) AIRPORT SIZE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The requirements in paragraph (1) shall only apply to applications submitted by the airport sponsor of—

“(I) a medium or large hub airport in fiscal year 2021 and each fiscal year thereafter; and

“(II) an applicable small hub airport in fiscal year 2023 and each fiscal year thereafter.

“(ii) APPLICABLE SMALL HUB AIRPORT DEFINED.—In clause (i)(II), the term ‘applicable small hub airport’ means an airport designated as a small hub airport during—

“(I) the 3-year period consisting of 2020, 2021, and 2022; or

“(II) any consecutive 3-year period beginning after 2020.”;

(4) in paragraph (2)(B) by striking “the date of enactment of this Act complies with the requirement in paragraph (1)” and inserting “October 5, 2018, complies with the requirement in paragraph (1)(A)”; and

(5) in paragraph (2)(C) by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “paragraph (1)(A)”.

TRAVELING PARENTS SCREENING CONSISTENCY ACT OF 2019

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 489, S. 2381.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2381) to require review by the Government Accountability Office of screening protocols of the Transportation Security Administration relating to breast milk and formula, 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, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Traveling Parents Screening Consistency Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION BY TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION OF SCREENING PROTOCOLS RELATING TO BREAST MILK AND FORMULA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of—

(1) the implementation by the Transportation Security Administration (in this section referred to as “TSA”) of the Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act (Public Law 114–293; 49 U.S.C. 44901 note); and

(2) the effectiveness of TSA in ensuring the clarity of screening protocols relating to, and the consistency of screening of, breast milk and other liquids for the consumption of infants, including formula, purified deionized water, and juice.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The review required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an assessment of—
(A) whether TSA effectively manages the consistency of the application of protocols to the screening of breast milk and other liquids described in subsection (a)(2);

(B) the need for TSA to update and revise procedures for screening breast milk and other liquids described in subsection (a)(2);

(C) whether TSA effectively tracks passenger complaints related to such screening to monitor trends and identify inconsistencies;

(D) the practices of TSA with respect to communications and information sharing with passengers, air carriers, and airports relating to protocols for such screening; and

(E) the policies of TSA regarding the screening of passengers with nursing products, including the extent to which such passengers are more likely to receive secondary screening; and

(2) make recommendations for improving the practices of TSA relating to such screening.

Mr. PORTMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to; that the bill be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 2381), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JULY 30, 2020

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Thursday, July 30; 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; finally, that following leader remarks, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Kan nomination under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:44 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, July 30, 2020, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CRAIG DUEHRING, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE LAURA JUNOR, RESIGNED.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

GREGORY AUTRY, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, VICE JEFFREY DEWIT, RESIGNED.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

ROBERT E. PRIMUS, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2022, VICE DEBRA L. MILLER, TERM EXPIRED.

AMTRAK BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THEODORE ROKITA, OF INDIANA, TO BE A DIRECTOR OF THE AMTRAK BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 3, 2021, VICE DEREK TAI-CHING KAN.

THEODORE ROKITA, OF INDIANA, TO BE A DIRECTOR OF THE AMTRAK BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 3, 2026. (REAPPOINTMENT)

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

MARK C. CHRISTIE, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2025, VICE BERNARD L. MCNAMEE, TERM EXPIRED.

ALLISON CLEMENTS, OF OHIO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2024, VICE CHERYL A. LAFLEUR, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOUGLAS MACGREGOR, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

ERIC M. UELAND, OF OREGON, TO BE AN UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (CIVILIAN SECURITY, DEMOCRACY, AND HUMAN RIGHTS), VICE SARAH SEWALL, RESIGNED.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 29, 2020:

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

MARVIN KAPLAN, OF KANSAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS EXPIRING AUGUST 27, 2025.

LAUREN MCGARITY MCFERRAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS EXPIRING DECEMBER 16, 2024.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on July 29, 2020 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

ROBERT E. PRIMUS, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2023, VICE DANIEL R. ELLIOTT III, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JULY 21, 2020.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING MR. ROBERT YOUNG

HON. BEN McADAMS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. McADAMS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of my constituents, Mr. Robert Young, for his heroic efforts to protect his neighborhood from a threatening wildfire.

Mr. Young lives in Saratoga Springs, where nearby flames recently forced 13,000 people to evacuate their homes. In a show of great courage, Mr. Young sent his family off in their car while he stayed behind, working to protect his neighborhood despite the back pain that recently forced him out of work. He placed the safety of his community over his own.

As the fire raged, he spent hours in a CAT plowing away at the fields behind the homes of Hepler Lane, creating a firebreak in the hope that, if needed, it would slow the progress of blaze. Thankfully, all homes on Hepler Lane were spared.

In a show of humility, Mr. Young downplays the bravery it took to do what he did. He attributes all credit to the valiant firefighters who battled the flames day and night for a full week.

Communities are built by individuals coming together to sacrifice for the greater good. It is my hope that the story of Mr. Young's heroic actions can be an example to us all.

IN MEMORY OF ROBERT JOSEPH DONOHUE

HON. GREG PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of a dear family member, Bob Donohue. Bob was a loving father, grandfather and wonderful friend.

Bob spent his entire working career with General Motors, starting in the 1950's as a nuclear physicist and retiring in 1996. Bob always had the ability to light up a room and keep people smiling.

Bob enjoyed planning and orchestrating vacations and trips for his children and grandchildren. He loved being around his family and went out of his way to comfort anyone.

Bob was an avid fan of history, physics and mathematics. He often listened to classical music and enjoyed going to orchestra performances. Bob was a true joy to be around and his presence was always delightful.

I give my dear wishes to Bob's wife of 63 years, Marianne, and his beloved children. Bob will be greatly missed but he is now resting easy in Heaven.

May God rest his soul and bring comfort to his family and friends as we mourn his loss and celebrate Bob's life here on earth.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETE STAUBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on July 27, 2020 because I had the privilege of advocating for American jobs in northern Minnesota and working with the President's task force to find answers for unsolved Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women.

Had I been present, I would have voted yea on Roll Call No. 167.

ELISA THURSTON

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Elisa Thurston for receiving the Arvada Chamber's Young Professional Award.

In her current role at the Denver-Area Council of Boy Scouts of America, Elisa manages volunteers, engages donors and builds relationships with the community. She is described by friends and colleagues as passionate, caring and someone who works very hard to make her community a better place. It's clear Elisa has a bright future ahead and her early contributions to our community are obvious.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Elisa Thurston for this well-deserved award and appreciate her contribution to our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, due to a death in the family, I was absent from votes on July 24, 2020.

Had I been present, I would have voted 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 DOROTHY PRISCILLA JOHNSON

HON. BRIAN J. MAST

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. MAST. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of one of my constituents, Mrs.

Dorothy Priscilla Johnson. Mrs. Johnson passed away earlier this year, on April 25, 2020, after years of faithful devotion to the Stuart community.

Since her move to South Florida in high school, Dorothy invested heavily in the area, marrying and raising five sons. She also worked for and eventually received her Doctorate in Education from FIU, using her education to pour into the lives of her students as a teacher for 34 years. Beyond her work in the classroom, she showed her generosity by giving and volunteering with a number of local organizations and Catholic charities.

Madam Speaker, it's an honor to get to recognize Dorothy and the life she devoted to the flourishing of her family and her community, and I know that those she leaves behind miss her greatly.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM HAGEDORN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. HAGEDORN. Madam Speaker, had I been present for the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill for 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 . . .", I would have voted "yea."

COMMISSION ON THE SOCIAL STATUS OF BLACK MEN AND BOYS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act, which will establish a 19-member commission to examine the social disparities disproportionately affecting Black males in America. Commission members will be directed to review homicide rates, arrest and incarceration rates, poverty, violence, fatherhood, mentorship, drug abuse, death rates, disparate income and wealth levels, school performance in various grade levels, and health issues. The commission also will investigate potential civil rights violations affecting Black men and boys.

By authorizing this Commission to conduct this systematic study of the conditions affecting Black men and boys, it will better inform us on the community impacts of relevant government programs and provide recommendations on how we can remedy the underlying causes of these disparities.

• 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.

This bill is part of a critical effort to force our nation to examine how racism and social injustices create heavy mental and emotional burdens for Black men and boys. Our society must create an environment that will better enable them to achieve their full potential. This bipartisan effort rises to meet our moment of national reckoning over racial injustice. As a Congress, we must address the social disparities which limit and constrain the success of Black males in America.

As a longstanding member of the Congressional Black Caucus, I am proud to support the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF HUMBERTO TRUJILLO, JR.

HON. RUBEN GALLEG0

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. GALLEG0. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and work of Humberto "Junior" Trujillo, who passed away July 15, 2020. Mr. Trujillo was the Phoenix postmaster for the United States Postal Service (USPS), the first Latino to hold that position.

Mr. Trujillo's tenure as postmaster in Phoenix was the culmination of a career based in hard work and service. He worked for USPS for 31 years, beginning as a mail handler on the night shift and rising steadily through the ranks, as he demonstrated a commitment to excellence and passion for his work. He was sworn in as postmaster in January of 2015. It is also notable that prior to his USPS career, Mr. Trujillo worked as a mason foreman and helped construct the main post office facility near Van Buren and 48th streets that he would later go on to lead.

In addition to his leadership and professional achievements, Mr. Trujillo was known throughout the community as a man of positivity, humor, and faith. His family and coworkers have spoken about his widespread impact on the lives of those around him and his dedication to coaching, community engagement and volunteering.

Mr. Trujillo's story was one of success and determination, ascending through the USPS to become one of its leaders. He is a reminder of the power of hard work and confidence, and the profound impact they can have when combined with compassion and kindness. On behalf of myself, the U.S. Postal Service, and the state of Arizona, I wish to express my gratitude for the achievements of this great man.

PAIGE BROPHY

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Paige Brophy for receiving the Arvada Chamber's Young Professional Award.

Paige took over the role of Director of the Outdoor Lab Foundation in January 2019 and

quickly got to work rebuilding the team and implementing a successful strategic plan that helped lead the organization to have its largest-ever fundraising year in 2019. Paige's colleagues describe her leadership style as passionate and someone who leads by example.

Under Paige's leadership, the Outdoor Lab program serves more than 900 students in Arvada, allowing them to participate in a life-changing program that helps create good stewards and future community leaders. Paige is passionate about ensuring every student attends Outdoor Lab, regardless of their physical abilities or ability to pay.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Paige Brophy for this well-deserved award and appreciate her contribution to our community.

REMEMBERING C. DUANE DAUNER

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, today I rise with my California colleagues to remember C. Duane Dauner, who tragically passed on July 13th. Mr. Dauner led the California Hospital Association as CEO for three decades, where he dedicated his life to healthcare reform, access, and coverage for not only Californians but all Americans.

During his tenure as president and CEO, Mr. Dauner represented nearly 400 hospital and health systems, played a major role in the development of the Affordable Care Act, and participated in the development of the California Medicaid reform policy option. As a recipient of the American Hospital Association's Distinguished Service Award, Mr. Dauner exemplified his ability to build consensus and dedication to bettering the healthcare system for patients and hospital alike. Mr. Dauner's legacy will always be remembered, and we are incredibly grateful to have had the ability to work with and learn from Mr. Dauner.

I am pleased to be joined in this statement of remembrance today by: Speaker of the House NANCY PELOSI, Hon. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Hon. TJ COX of California, Hon. RAUL RUIZ, M.D. of California, Hon. MARK DESAULNIER of California, Hon. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO of California, Hon. JIM COSTA of California, Hon. BARBARA LEE of California, Hon. ANNA G. ESHOO of California, Hon. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Hon. JULIA BROWNLEY of California, Hon. ALAN LOWENTAL of California, Hon. JARED HUFFMAN of California, Hon. NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGAN of California, Hon. AMI BERA, M.D. of California.

COMMISSION ON THE SOCIAL STATUS OF BLACK MEN AND BOYS ACT (H.R. 1636)

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I am a co-sponsor of the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act (H.R. 1636), which passed the House on July 27, 2020. The social disparities that impact Black men

and boys have long needed special attention. In light of these challenges and the demand for community-based solutions, I established the first D.C. Commission on Black Men and Boys in 2001 to educate Members of Congress and staff on issues and problems Black men and boys face and to support ideas and community initiatives that improve their quality of life.

This commission stoked so much interest in Congress that in 2013, Congressman DANNY DAVIS and I established the Congressional Caucus on Black Men and Boys, which seeks to bring the myriad issues facing African-American men and boys to the forefront of congressional and public attention.

The Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act would create government responsibility for the first time. It would create a Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys within the United States Commission on Civil Rights that would have responsibility for addressing important issues, such as disparities in employment and incarceration rates for African-American men and boys.

When Members are able to meet once COVID-19 subsides, our Congressional Caucus on Black Men and Boys has called for a Caucus hearing to hear directly from the African-American community on the state of justice in America for African-American men and boys following the killings of George Floyd in Minneapolis, Minnesota, by white police officers and Ahmaud Arbery, an African-American jogger killed by two armed white men in Georgia. In both cases videos exposed attacks, marking a new social media era for seeking racial justice in real time. The bill I am supporting today would help further address these important issues.

I stand in strong support of the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act because it makes improving conditions for Black men and boys an official government responsibility.

IN MEMORY OF JOE PAGLIA

HON. GREG PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of a dear friend and family member, Joe Paglia.

Joe was a retired police officer and detective that served his community for over 14 years.

Joe was the Chicago Chapter President of the Thin Blue Line Law Enforcement Motorcycle Club and he loved giving back to those wearing a badge.

Joe was a true patriot to his country and he proudly wore the badge to protect his community.

We know Joe is resting easy in Heaven.

HONORING THE LIFE OF PERRY ARTHUR JUSTICE

HON. RUSS FULCHER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. FULCHER. Madam Speaker, the sun is waning on a generation of warriors that were

the embodiment of a full and meaningful life. I am thankful to have lived in a time where these men and women were pillars of our community and the foundation of their families. Almost 75 years ago today—a price was paid for the life we live today, owed to the men and women that fought in World War II to preserve the foundations of our Republic. One such warrior is Perry Arthur Justice. As part of the Second Engineer Special Brigade operating in the Pacific Theater, Perry saw first-hand the price that must be paid to preserve the peace of this world. Through six campaigns and 22 landings on beachheads throughout the Pacific, the Second Engineer Special Brigade provided mission-critical services to win the battle. Even in the midst of the chaos of combat, surely aware of his impending doom, Perry said “I just wanted Dad to know I died like a man. When I knew I was going to die, I stopped being scared and have never been afraid since.” Amazingly, Perry’s fearless life continued years after his time in the Pacific with his marriage to Norma Ploss, his career at Dow Chemical Company, his time as a teacher, and his legacy carried through his children and grandchildren. Even in retirement, Perry enjoyed his time as editor of the “Farm and Ranch Reporter.” I am always amazed that such individuals in the heat of battle, continuously facing death, came home and lived their lives to the fullest. Truly, Perry Arthur Justice is an example of a life well-lived. He is also a sign of the debt we owe to those who came before us to ensure our freedoms and way of life. The oppression of distant terrors was hurled back at a time when hope was bleak but the Greatest Generation responded as true heroes and prevailed. I am honored to highlight the life of Perry Arthur Justice. May God bless him, his family, and our great country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEVE WATKINS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. WATKINS. Madam Speaker, I was unfortunately unable to vote due to a personal matter. Had I been present, I would have voted 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.

ED TOMLINSON

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ed Tomlinson for receiving the Arvada Chamber’s Man of the Year Award.

The recipient of the Chamber’s Man of the Year award is selected by a committee and is awarded to a local community leader who has gone above and beyond to selflessly serve their community.

As 2019 Man of the Year, Ed was selected to receive this award as recognition of his

commitment and contribution to the Arvada community over the years. He was twice elected to the Arvada Fire Protection District, the first non-fireman to serve on that board. Friends and colleagues describe Ed as benevolent and community-centered.

In addition, Ed has served on numerous local boards and committees, worked to support local schools, and volunteered his time, treasure and talent for many organizations such as the Arvada Festivals Commission, Adopt a Street and the Arvada Harvest Festival.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Ed Tomlinson for this well-deserved award and appreciate his many contributions to our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express how I would have voted on S. 2163. I was unable to vote because I was with the Vice President of the United States. If I had been present, I would have voted “YEA” for the bill.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF NICHOLAS GENEROUS, LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY CONGRESSIONAL FELLOW, TO THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, as the Chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security, I rise to honor Mr. Eric Nicholas Alexandre Generous, or as we call him Nick Generous, upon the conclusion of his service to the Committee as a Congressional Fellow from the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

We brought Mr. Generous onto our staff in April 2019, hoping to utilize his specialized knowledge to enhance the Committee’s oversight and legislative activities. When we onboarded him, little did we know how fortuitous it was that we had someone with a background in epidemiology and data analytics on our staff. When news began emerging about a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) in Wuhan, China, Mr. Generous was immediately engaged and, over the past six months, he has proven to be an invaluable resource, helping me and the Committee Members navigate the cascading effects and underlying questions around the pandemic.

More broadly, Mr. Generous has served as a reliable resource to our Committee Members and staff on not only COVID-19 but ongoing questions about how the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) can better partner with the scientific community as well as State, local, tribal and territorial governments to enhance detection, preparedness, response to biological, chemical, radiological, and nuclear

threats. Among Mr. Generous’ numerous contributions to the Committee’s work with respect to bolstering resilience within America against disinformation during crises like COVID-19. His efforts are reflected in legislation that the Vice Chair, Representative Lauren Underwood, introduced in June to DHS to analyze disinformation threats that may pose a health to public health or emergency response and to provide federal resources and guidance to help local public health and safety professionals mitigate the impact of such disinformation in their communities.

Throughout his time on the Committee, Mr. Generous displayed a high degree of professionalism and personal commitment to providing Committee Members and staff valuable insight and information. His ability to communicate complicated scientific matters in an accessible manner enhanced the Committee’s ability to carry out its oversight and legislative responsibilities.

We thank Mr. Generous for his service to the Committee and our country and wish him the very best as he returns to the Los Alamos National Laboratory and continues his service to the country by applying his considerable talents to tackling COVID-19.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF JOE WILLIAMS

HON. JOHN R. CARTER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Joe Williams, a great Texan who became an angel on July 24, 2020. I salute his lifetime of service and join his loved ones in mourning his loss.

Joe’s dedication to both nation and family reflect the values we hold dear in Central Texas. A fellow graduate of Texas Tech University, he spent a lifetime working in and advocating for the retail and groceries industries. Starting in the 1960’s, Joe spent 24 years at Mrs. Baird’s Bakeries—Bimbo Bakeries USA, before serving as president of the Gulf Coast Retailers Association beginning in 1994 until its merger with the Texas Retailers Association in 2006. Joe finished his career with the Texas Retailers Association as Vice President for Regulatory and Member Services and head of the Texas Food Council.

A tireless champion for the food sector, Joe played a key leadership role in several industry-related organizations, including the American Leadership Forum, Food Industry Association, Food Industry Association Executives Board of Directors, Texas Interagency Task Force for EBT, and the Texas Attorney General’s Employer Task Force. He also served on the advisory board for The University of Houston’s Retailing and Consumer Science Department and was appointed to USDA’s Maternal, Infant, and Fetal Nutrition National Advisory Council, which he chaired in 2006.

Joe’s advocacy wasn’t limited to the interests of the food industry. He also served as the President of his community’s Municipal Water District and served many years on the Board of a local non-profit (SEARCH) that works with the homeless, and in addition served on the Board of The Greater Houston Chapter of the Red Cross. His work at these

organizations speaks to the devotion of one committed to service.

In addition to his leadership in the business and philanthropic community, Joe was a loving husband of more than 50 years to Jackie, father to Jeremy and Jo Leigh, and a proud grandfather. He was a dear friend and mentor to many in both Texas and well beyond our borders.

While we mourn Joe Williams' passing, his presence was a blessing for all who knew him. The positive and lasting impacts he had on the lives of others will remain forever in our hearts.

SUPPORT FOR S. 2163, THE COMMISSION ON THE SOCIAL STATUS OF BLACK MEN AND BOYS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. HALEY M. STEVENS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this important legislation. As our country faces a public health and economic crisis, we are in desperate need of the talents of black men and boys to address these unprecedented challenges.

Our country's history of institutional racism has caused tremendous inequality. This legislation confronts the educational and economic disparities experienced by black men and boys for far too long.

This nation will rise when all of us are able to rise together.

I thank my friends, Congresswomen FREDERICA WILSON and LUCY MCBATH, for their inspiring leadership.

HONORING ROBERT BENDORF

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Robert Bendorf and his incredible 31-year career devoted to the people of Yuba County. As Mr. Bendorf retires from his position at the helm of Yuba County, he offers a prime example of the beneficial impact that a single person can have to his or her community.

Mr. Bendorf began his career with the Yuba County Sheriffs department in 1986 and joined the County Administrator's office in 2000. He has been appointed to serve on numerous state and local committees and commissions including AB 109, Court Transfers, County—Court Mediations, CSAC—League of Cities Task Force on Homelessness, the Governor Brown's No Place Like Home Advisory Committee and the CSAC Finance Corporation. He is President of the Yuba-Sutter-Colusa United Way. Mr. Bendorf has been serving as the County Administrator in Yuba County for the past 15 years.

Along with his duties as County Administrator, Mr. Bendorf also serves as the Director of Emergency Services. Along with a Deputy OES Director and two additional full-time staff, Yuba County has developed a state-of-the-art

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and alternate sites ready at the "flip of a switch." Supplemented by national, state and locally trained section chiefs, EOC equipment is always ready and designed to rapidly be relocated to different locations. In recent years Yuba's EOC has had to activate, along with our partners, for two high water events, the Oroville Dam Incident, CASCADE Fire, CAMP Fire and most recently the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mr. Bendorf's career in Yuba County has been truly noteworthy over the years through his active involvement and work for the betterment of the community. While his presence on the board will surely be missed, the 15 years that he dedicated to serving the residents of Yuba County has undoubtedly left a legacy that will last for many more years to come. On behalf of the people of California's 3rd Congressional District, please accept my sincere gratitude for your dedicated service and best wishes upon your retirement and future endeavors and accomplishments.

TONI AND LARRY WINKLER

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Toni and Larry Winkler for receiving the Arvada Chamber's Image Award.

Toni and Larry Winkler employ over 100 people across their three local businesses—WL Contractors, Steel Affairs and the Lamar Street Center. They continuously give back to the community by offering non-profit, military and political discounts, and hosting and supporting events such as the 9Health Fair, which provides free and low-cost health services to the community.

In addition, the Winklers generously donate goods and services to local non-profits such as Food for Thought, Community Table, Ralston House, Police K9 Association, Morgan Adams Foundation and the Jefferson County Business Education Alliance.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Toni and Larry Winkler for this well-deserved award and appreciate their contribution to our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LARRY BUCSHON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. BUCSHON. Madam Speaker, I was unfortunately unable to attend votes on July 27, 2020, due to unavoidable personal obligations.

Had I been present, I would have voted yea on Roll Call No. 167.

CHILD CARE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT AND THE CHILD CARE IS ESSENTIAL ACT

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Ms. MOORE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of legislation that is before the House to ensure access to child care, a critical work support for tens of millions of Americans.

Childcare is a necessary work enabler. Conversely, lack of access to childcare hinders the ability of many, including women and marginalized persons, to enter, re-enter, or stay in the workforce. High quality and affordable childcare is a necessity, not a luxury so I am glad that these two excellent bills are being debated today.

Even with recent increases in federal appropriations for programs like the Child Care and Development Block Grant, only about 1 in 6 eligible children received federal childcare assistance prior to the pandemic, fewer children than were helped in 2006.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated prior childcare shortages, making it difficult for essential workers to find care during their work hours—even for those who had reliable childcare before the pandemic. In the meantime, childcare providers have been hit hard, laying off employees and closing permanently or facing the threat of permanent closure. During this pandemic, childcare facilities that want to stay open or reopen are generally serving far fewer children. A recent survey found that the majority (65 percent of those childcare facilities that remain open report operating at less than 25 percent capacity, so that even while open they continue to lose money.

Yet as great as the need was before this pandemic, it may get worse.

One estimate by the Center for American Progress found that nearly 4.5 million existing childcare slots are at risk of being lost permanently.

Without access to childcare, many Americans cannot go back to work. Without support from the federal government, quite frankly, I am concerned that the loss of childcare slots will continue to hinder our communities even long after we hit public health milestones needed to safely reopen.

With the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act (H.R. 7327) and the Child Care is Essential Act (H.R. 7027), House Democrats are again leading the way in helping ensure we meet the real needs facing Americans hard hit by this pandemic. I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle in both chambers to join us.

Among other provisions, H.R. 7327 would make the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable, allowing many low- and middle-income families to claim the credit for the first time. To help childcare providers, the bill would create a 50 percent refundable payroll tax credit for mortgage obligations, rent obligations, and utility payments incurred by childcare facilities that have been affected by COVID-19.

H.R. 7327 would also increase mandatory federal funding through the Child Care Entitlement to States (CCES) program for the first time in over decade, raising the amount to \$10 billion per year. The bill also supplies an additional pot of funds—some \$850 million—to help essential workers find childcare.

H.R. 7027 would create a Child Care Stabilization Fund within the existing Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program and invests \$50 billion into that fund to help providers through these challenging times. These funds would be targeted to pay salaries, purchase PPE and cleaning equipment, rent and other fixed costs, and other goods and services necessary to maintain or resume operation.

Additionally, H.R. 7027 would require providers helped by these funds to pay their staff at the same compensation level as pre-COVID-19. Finally, the bill would require providers who open or who remain open to meet health and safety guidance issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and state and local authorities. Assisted providers who are closed would have to provide an assurance that they will reopen their program when they are able to implement such guidance.

I am pleased to support these bills and urge my colleagues to do the same.

HONORING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF WERSELL'S BIKE SHOP

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and extend warmest congratulations to Wersell's Bike shop, owned by Jill Wersell. Her father started the business in 1945, and Wersell's has been a positive addition to the Toledo community for 75 years.

As Wersell's Bike shop celebrates its 75th year of existence, we can also celebrate the many years of service to Northwest Ohio the Wersell family has given. Jill Wersell takes pride in the community in which she was born. Whether it is by spending time working with organizations that help children with autism learn to ride a bike, or donating bikes to children and those in need, giving back to the community is important to Jill and her shop.

Wersell's Bike Shop also sponsors the Toledo Glow Roll where hundreds of bikes decorated in lights ride through Toledo to raise money and awareness for ovarian cancer. The Toledo Glow Roll is a healthy community event that brings family and friends together.

The Wersell family has worked tirelessly serving Toledo families year after year. Their number one priority has always been customer service, which keeps the family at the shop a minimum of six days per week. With countless stories, events, and support, we wish them a very happy 75th Anniversary.

Onward, Wersell's.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TED BUDD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, due to a telephone call regarding a personal family matter, I missed one vote in the three-vote series on Monday.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 141, Escobar of Texas Amendment No. 3.

COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 19TH AMENDMENT

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Speaker, next month the United States will celebrate the 100th anniversary of women's suffrage. On August 26, 1920, our nation finally recognized the right of women to vote with the passage of the 19th Amendment. For the past 100 years, women increasingly have been participating in the democratic process, not only as voters but as those who serve their constituencies in the U.S. Congress, state legislatures, and numerous other elected positions.

While we commemorate this important milestone, we must give thanks to those men and women who worked to ensure that women were fully included in the political process. It took the courage of trailblazers like Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the women who gathered at Seneca Falls so many decades ago to demand that their voices be heard. As we celebrate the centennial anniversary of women's right to vote, I urge women across our nation to continue to use their voices and actively participate in the democratic process, as they have already for so many years. Our nation's political system, as well as our families, economy, and culture, are made stronger through the full participation of women.

In March, the House celebrated Women's History Month and acknowledged the accomplishments of women across the nation and around the world. Throughout the years, I have been proud to recognize key female figures in my district who have played significant roles bettering South Florida. From educational leaders to dedicated city employees, it has truly been a privilege to celebrate their impressive achievements and highlight the diligent work that they do for Florida's 25th Congressional District.

Over the nearly two and half centuries since our nation's founding, successive generations have worked to extend the sacred promises of liberty to all Americans. We are ever striving toward the more perfect union for which our government was established, and we have come a long way. We have more work ahead of us, and I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure that these foundational rights and freedoms are secured for all Americans.

Madam Speaker, I ask that you join me in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment, and in thanking women across the United States for their activism, leadership, and service in creating the vibrant democracy of today.

ZACHARY MARCOLINA

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Zachary Marcolina for receiving the Arvada Chamber's Rising Star Award.

Zachary's passion for helping other people and making his community a better place has been obvious at an early age. He spends much of his free time volunteering to help the homeless, tutor fellow students and coach youth soccer. He also organized a book drive, collecting more than 2,000 books for families in need.

A natural leader, he was captain of his soccer team for all four years at Arvada West High School. Zachary also served as secretary of the National Honor Society and volunteered with numerous organizations around Arvada such as the library, Santa House, various homeless shelters and others.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Zachary Marcolina for this well-deserved award and appreciate his contribution to our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID ROUZER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. ROUZER. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 167.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT R. HOOD ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, on behalf of myself and Mr. THORNBERRY, as the chair and ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee, it is our honor to pay tribute to an accomplished leader and senior executive of the Department of Defense, Mr. Robert R. Hood.

Mr. Hood has served as the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs from August 2017 to July 2020. As he prepares to leave this position, we commend him for his outstanding leadership, advice and sound professional judgement on numerous critical issues of enduring importance to the Department of Defense, Congress, and this Nation.

Robert Hood has served our Nation for more than 18 years serving in various capacities within the Federal Government. His service to our nation includes roles as a Professional Staff Member for the House Committee on Science, Senior Legislative Assistant, Senior Policy Advisor, and Assistant to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for Policy. Mr. Hood also served five years as the Director of Congressional Affairs for the National Nuclear Security Administration, a semi-autonomous agency within the Department of Energy.

Mr. Hood previously served in the White House as a Special Assistant to President George W. Bush in the Office of Legislative Affairs, overseeing coordination with the Senate, including the Armed Services, Homeland Security, Foreign Relations, and Intelligence Committees. Before working on the White

House staff, Mr. Hood served at the Pentagon as the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs where he was responsible for promoting the policies, strategies, and budget of the Department of Defense to the United States Congress. Mr. Hood also served as the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) for Budget and Appropriations Affairs, working closely with the Appropriations Committees of the Congress.

For the past three years as the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs, Mr. Hood deftly managed and guided the Department's congressional relations, ensuring the preparation of key senior leaders for Senate confirmations, Congressional hearings and briefings, while simultaneously developing and leading a highly skilled and focused legislative affairs team. His leadership, knowledge, and personal efforts greatly contributed to one of the most successful legislative years in DoD history, culminating with the establishment of the U.S. Space Force, signed into law on December 20, 2019 as part of the FY 2020 NDAA.

Mr. Hood provided significant contributions and leadership during the development and execution of the Secretary of Defense (SD)'s Congressional Engagement Strategy, ensuring an integrated legislative program directly aligned with the National Defense Strategy. This comprehensive plan supported the department's priorities, aligned tangible legislative objectives to the congressional calendar, and guided the execution of over 4,000 congressional engagements within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and oversight and alignment of over 10,000 congressional engagements across the Department during his three-year tenure. The strategic execution of these engagements directly led to the attainment of DoD legislative priorities in the Fiscal Years 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 National Defense Authorization and Appropriations Acts (NDAAs).

On behalf of the House, we thank Robert R. Hood, his wife Jennifer, and children Evan, Caroline, Megan, Emma for their contributions and dedication to this great Nation. We join our colleagues in wishing him future success as he leaves the Department of Defense.

RECOGNIZING THE RECIPIENTS OF THE 2020 CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF MERIT

HON. BILL POSEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. POSEY. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this time to congratulate this year's recipients of the Congressional Medal of Merit, which I am proud to present to 23 outstanding high school seniors of Florida's 8th District for their leadership and dedication, inside and outside of the classroom.

Each year, the most distinguished high school seniors are nominated by their schools to receive this honor in recognition of their outstanding academic achievement, commitment to the betterment of their communities, civic works, and leadership in the classroom. This year's recipients are no exception and I am glad that their hard work and dedication can be celebrated and recognized in this way.

This year's recipients for Brevard County are Jenna Reed, Astronaut High School, Donald Burkhardt, Bayside High School, Amber Moore, Cocoa High School, Trevor Evetts, Cocoa Beach Jr/Sr High School, Thomas Foland, Eau Gallie High School, Haleigh Woloszak, Edgewood Jr/Sr High School, Michaela Chua, Heritage High School, Heather Motro, Holy Trinity Episcopal Academy, Edward Brunger, Melbourne Central Catholic School, Carmel Alshaibi, Melbourne High School, Olivia Mehalic, Merritt Island High School, Kristi Howell, Odyssey Charter Jr/Sr High School, Anthony Cardoza, Palm Bay Magnet High School, Corey Pecot, Rockledge High School, Nathaniel Basford, Satellite High School, Danielle Marie, Space Coast Jr/Sr High School, Elijah Viera, Titusville High School, Gavin Keith, Viera High School, and Alyssa Holmquist, West Shore Jr/Sr High School.

From Indian River County, I am proud to honor Hailey Pedreira, Indian River Charter High School, Kylei Oakes, Saint Edward's School, Christopher Cordner, Sebastian River High School, and Benny Rackard from Vero Beach High School.

This year has presented many challenges for students, most of who were unexpectedly forced to transition to online learning and unfortunately didn't get to experience in person graduation ceremonies. I am proud that these distinguished individuals braved through and continued to promote and practice excellence during this trying time.

Let me say to these fine students that while we are unable to congratulate you this year with an in-person ceremony, please know how proud I am of each of your accomplishments and it is an honor to bestow the Congressional Medal of Merit to you this year. I know that you will take what you have learned and go on to serve our community in myriad ways. I look forward to seeing what you will achieve in the future.

I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding these outstanding students for their dedication to excellence.

REMEMBERING JOHN CAMPBELL

HON. DEBBIE LESKO

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of John Campbell from Goodyear, Arizona.

John married his wife, Wally, on June 17, 1967, and they spent 53 wonderful years together. He was a loving father to Suzanne Winger, Steve Brown, Stuart Brown, and John Campbell II, a grandfather to seven, and a great-grandfather to seven.

John proudly served our great nation in the United States Air Force for twenty-four years. He retired as an accomplished aviator, earning the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

During his time in service, John acquired a long list of achievements and awards including spending over 6,000 hours flying the Air Force KC-135 as a Master Navigator, the meritorious service medal with one leaf cluster, the Air Medal with four leaf clusters, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

After retirement, he continued to serve his community as a deputy registrar of contractors

for the California Contractors State Licensing Board. He also served as a member of Ben Ali Shrine, the Union Kit Carson Lodge No. 58, the National Sojourners, and New Hope OES. He was a proud life member of both the American Legion AWO and the Military Officers Association of America.

On this day, we as a community would like to thank Mr. Campbell for his service to his country, and pray for his family and loved ones during this time of mourning.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF SILVESTRE DURAN

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Silvestre Duran, an outstanding member of our Toledo community.

Silvestre worked at the Jeep plant before settling into a long career at the Catholic Diocese of Toledo as its Hispanic Outreach Coordinator. He was one of Ohio's pioneers of Tejano music, hosting his own Saturday radio program, Radio Fiesta, from 1955 to 2008. He saw it as an opportunity to bring joy into the lives of many migrant families who were working the fields and those, like his family, that had settled in the area.

During these busy years, Silvestre also owned and operated a Mexican restaurant in South Toledo called Don Ysidro's. Many churchgoers and late-night revelers would go to Don Ysidro's for all the Mexican favorites. He engaged his entire family in working at the restaurant.

Silvestre was an advocate for the Latino community in the Toledo area during its formative years. He served on countless committees, boards and organizations advocating on behalf of Latino community. He received numerous awards and accolades for his hard work. He taught GED classes early on and worked to get people from the community hired into good paying jobs at the Jeep plant.

He was a founder and served as board President for La Raza Unida de Ohio, and founder and commissioner for the Ohio Commission on Hispanic/Latino Affairs. Silvestre was a lifetime member of the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC) of the AFL-CIO, attending rallies and demonstrations in support of Baldemar Velasquez. Last year, prior to his 90th birthday, he traveled with FLOC to North Carolina to protest the treatment of migrant farmworkers in the tobacco fields.

Silvestre dedicated his last decades of life to music and singing. He could be seen at many Latino social events singing and playing his guitar with the trio Los Distinguidos alongside Francisco Ibarra and Jesse Ponce. His musical influence was passed on to his grandchildren Steve Longoria; Silvestre Roberto and Jose Duran; and Ricky May who all sing and play the guitar and piano.

Silvestre also enjoyed traveling with his family, whether it was visiting Texas or traveling to Spain and Mexico. You could find him at SS Peter & Paul Church attending Sunday Mass every week. He was a man of integrity, inspiration, and kindness.

Whether serving his community, entertaining a crowd, or bringing joy to countless people,

Silvestre will not be forgotten. We offer his family and friends our prayers and hope that they find comfort in the wonderful memories of what Silvestre Duran had meant to each of the people who shared in his life.

"We cannot seek achievement for ourselves and forget about progress and prosperity for our community . . . Our ambitions must be broad enough to include the aspirations and needs of others, for their sakes and for our own."—Cesar Chavez

RENEE NELSON

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Renee Nelson for receiving the Arvada Chamber's Woman of the Year Award. The recipient of this award is selected by a committee and is awarded to a local community leader who has gone above and beyond to selflessly serve their community.

Renee's endless compassion and passion for her community has helped ensure the City of Arvada continues to be a vibrant and healthy community, from grass roots up. Renee frequently works around the clock on community projects and helping individuals in their hour of need, as well as helping injured animals. She often spends her vacation days to make Arvada a better place, and on occasion, has even worked without rest or sleep to ensure the completion of community projects. Those that have the privilege of working with Renee describe her as someone who is genuine, hardworking, respectful, and honest.

Renee's passion for volunteerism started early when she became the youngest chair of the Arvada Harvest Festival Committee at just nine years old. Since then, she has never stopped giving back. She has a passion for helping the homeless, reading at schools, and spends much of her time volunteering for Habitat for Humanity, the Jaycees, and the Arvada Historical Society, among others.

Renee is a shining example of an individual with great integrity who selflessly and continuously devotes her time, energy and resources to help her community and those in need. I extend my deepest congratulations to Renee Nelson for this well-deserved award and appreciate her many contributions to our community.

HONORING MARGARET SILVEIRA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Margaret Silveira and to celebrate her retirement after ten years of public service to the city of Lakeport.

Ms. Silveira earned an Associate of Arts degree from Modesto Junior College and graduated magna cum laude from Chapman University with a Bachelor of Arts in Organizational Leadership. Since then, she has dedicated her career to supporting California's

rural cities, serving as the Housing and Economic Development Manager for Riverbank and the City Manager for Gustine before being appointed as the City Manager for Lakeport in 2010.

Ms. Silveira has drawn upon her almost thirty years of leadership experience to guide the city of Lakeport through several crises. In the aftermath of the Great Recession, she led the economic revitalization efforts by stabilizing the city's budget, establishing the Lakeport Economic Development Advisory Committee, and creating multiple downtown improvement projects. As Director of Emergency Services, she has helped the city navigate through several winter storms, wildfires, and, more recently, the ongoing coronavirus pandemic. Her passion for the city is evident by her efforts to improve the cultural scene in Lakeport through the promotion of public art projects and the construction of a new community center.

Ms. Silveira's success as City Manager can be attributed to her ability to lead staff members and inspire them with her positivity and tenacity. However, her dedication to Lakeport extends beyond her official role as City Manager. She is an active member of both the Rotary Club and Kiwanis Club and serves as a leader in multiple professional organizations, including the Lake County Friends of Medicine College, the Sutter Lakeside Hospital Community Advisory Council, and the California Association for Local Economic Development.

Madam Speaker, Margaret Silveira is the kind of citizen we should all strive to be. The community of Lakeport is certainly better, as a result of her dedicated service. It is therefore fitting and proper that we honor her here today.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, due to a personal family matter, I was unable to vote on Roll Call No. 167. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 167.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, due to the birth of a grand child, I was unable to vote on the Legislative Day of July 27, 2020. I am a proud cosponsor of the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act and had I been present for this roll call vote, I would have cast the following: Roll Call 167: Yea.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TJ COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. COX of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to correct my vote on Amendment

No. 62 to H.R. 7608 offered by Mr. TONKO and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. This amendment blocks the EPA from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing its proposed rule on the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, which does nothing to strengthen existing air quality regulations. On Friday, July 24, I recorded a vote of Nay. However, I wish to clarify that I support the amendment and continue to strongly support efforts to improve air quality in California's Central Valley and across our nation.

IN MEMORY OF REVEREND
CLINTON RIDDLE

HON. CHARLES J. "CHUCK"
FLEISCHMANN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Reverend Clinton Elmer Riddle of Sweetwater, Tennessee and recognize his lifetime of service in his community and to our nation. Reverend Riddle passed on December 3, 2019.

Born on February 24, 1921 in Sweetwater, Reverend Riddle is a hometown hero. He graduated from Sweetwater High School in May of 1941. At the age of 21, Clinton Riddle joined the U.S. Army and during World War II he served in Company B—325th Glider Infantry of the 82nd Airborne Division. During his more than 30 months of service in Europe and Africa during the war, Reverend Riddle served with honor and distinction. On June 6, 1944 he survived a crash landing of his "canvass coffin" troop-carrying glider behind enemy lines in Normandy during the D-Day invasion and fought with his unit in the Battle of the Bulge. In all, his unit sustained over 400 days under fire during his time with the B 325th.

Reverend Riddle wedded Blanch Bernice Montooth in 1949 and they would remain married for more than 60 years until her passing in 2010, having reared three children. He pastored four churches including the New Bethany Baptist Church, Murray's Baptist Church, Cedar Valley Baptist Church, and Union McMinn Baptist Church. He also served as the interim pastor for several other area churches.

Beyond his service in the ministry, Reverend Riddle was an active member of his beloved community. He was a member of Sweetwater Valley Odd Fellows Lodge 280, Monroe County Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 5156, American Legion Post 106, and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Reverend Riddle often shared his experiences and memories speaking with classrooms of children in local schools.

Before his passing the City of Sweetwater honored Reverend Riddle, proclaiming February 24, 2019 as Clinton Riddle Day.

HONORING THE LIFE AND CIVIL
RIGHTS LEGACY OF THE HON.
JOHN LEWIS

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I will always remember my last conversation with a

dear friend and colleague, the Honorable John Lewis of Georgia. John had been diagnosed with pancreatic cancer and he was undergoing treatment. Yet it didn't affect his kindness, his warm smile, or the gentle touch of his hand. John greeted me and we chatted. It was memorable because it was so natural, normal, and it turned out to also be good-bye.

For nearly twenty years I have served in the Congress with John Lewis, a civil rights champion and legend. His personal journey extended from sharecropper fields in Alabama to civil rights leader, Member of Congress to national treasure. John's voice had the moral authority of a man who had been tested by injustice and tormented by the defenders of injustice. John marched on the frontline of America's struggle for civil rights, voting rights, equal rights and he still had the profound goodness to listen to adversaries, seek goodness in all people, and forgive those who hurt him. John Lewis marched with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. on behalf of Black Americans who were treated as second class citizens by Jim Crow laws, but his lifetime of service and sacrifice, his lifetime of love, was for all mankind. John was a powerful force for good, for righteousness, and for justice.

There are many books written about John's civil rights legacy and many more will be written. His life should be a lesson to all of us and especially to future generations of Americans who will continue to work to overcome inequality as our country strives to be a more perfect union. The courage, commitment and compassion of John's life is well documented and rightly honored. There was another John Lewis that I will remember and cherish.

On numerous occasions over the years John and I had the opportunity to sit on the House floor during votes and just chat. We chatted about everyday matters. John loved gardening. He talked with great expertise about flowers. It was a special joy in his life that I loved hearing him talk about. And sometimes a conversation on flowers would lead to one on climate change.

Once, we discussed another matter of seeming significance to John—fishing. He told me he liked to go fishing but obligations and official commitments made finding the time difficult. I invited him to visit me in Minnesota during the winter and told him I would share a special experience with him—ice fishing. Well, John smiled and laughed and very graciously informed me that such a thing made no sense to him and he would pass on the invitation.

John Lewis lived by the “Golden Rule”—Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. He worked so hard to live by that rule that he made it look easy for those of us who are not as strong, disciplined, or courageous. I know John had his struggles, but he was a shining example for all who knew him and my life is richer, more full because of his generosity, kindness, and determination.

The passing of Rep. John Lewis is a sad and painful loss for his family, friends, and his congressional staff who loved him very much. It is also a difficult loss for his Georgia constituents, his congressional colleagues, and our entire nation. May God bless the soul of John Lewis and all who loved him. I am eternally grateful to have known John and called him my friend and colleague.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF ROBERT J. SCHWANZL

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker. I rise today to remember the life of Robert Schwanzl who had a distinguished career and was an outstanding Ohioan. He dedicated his adult life to protecting and serving his community and nation.

Bob was born and raised in the Toledo area. He attended Central Catholic High School, where he decided to join the Army after graduation. He started as a sergeant in the U.S. Army, working in intelligence during the Korean War. Upon returning to Toledo, he served at the Toledo Fire Department for 40 years before retiring in 1998.

Working at the fire department was a source of pride for Bob, saying “it's not work if you love what you do”. He worked his way to Fire Chief in 1994, where he proudly took on major responsibilities for his community. He oversaw the first female firefighters complete their training and supported the creation of the Toledo Fire Department's water rescue unit. After his graduation from Owens Tech with a degree in their inaugural Fire Science class, he worked as a fire science instructor at Owens for fifteen years.

Above all his love for his family exceeded all other passions. He and his wife Carolyn spent 53 years together and had four children together and later sixteen grandchildren. Late in his career and through retirement, Bob became highly involved with the Toledo Firefighters Museum, and served as its President since 1993. His family and extended family enjoyed trips to the Museum, listening to Bob explain the exhibits with enthusiasm and pride. This was especially true when he and the other volunteers were able to locate a new artifact from other museums or private owners. Bob also became deeply involved in his church, St. Joe's of Maumee. He was a frequent lector and usher and an active member of the Knights of Columbus, serving as Grand Knight in 2016.

He also enjoyed traveling, whether it was to visit his children and grandchildren or to visit Ireland, where at 85 years old he kissed the Blarney Stone, or Rome, where Bob was able to see the Pope for a second time in his life.

Bob will be remembered for his love and commitment to his nation community, family, friends, and colleagues. He was a man of integrity and an inspiration to countless people throughout his life, demonstrating humility and kindness always. Whether heroically commanding a scene, teaching a class or telling a story, Bob had a commanding voice that cannot be forgotten. He will be remembered admirably by our community. Chief Schwanzl assumed the awesome responsibility of leading one of the largest Fire Divisions in Ohio and ably served for four decades. His dutiful works for the city of Toledo built a finer city and place him in the ranks of citizens who become a father for all of Toledo. May the angels raise him to a place of peace and comfort which he has richly earned.

LARAIN LOCKHART BORMAN

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Laraine Lockhart Borman for receiving the Arvada Chamber's Image Award.

For 33 years, Laraine, as the director of outreach for the Mother's Milk Bank, has been giving back to moms, dads, babies and educating families about the benefits of breast milk. Her tireless efforts to spread the word to local birthing centers, health clinics, midwiferies, pediatrics offices, hospitals and public health departments have helped build a community of support around and for the Milk Bank in Arvada and Denver, and around Colorado and the country.

Laraine is one of the founding members of the Human Milk Banking Association of North America and actively sits on their board, helping to advance the cause nationally and internationally. She is instrumental in shaping the lives of many children, their children, and now their children's children. She does all of this because it's her biggest passion, her life's work and her purpose.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Laraine Lockhart Borman for this well-deserved award and appreciate her contribution to our community.

FORMER REP. CHET EDWARDS REMEMBERS THE LATE REP. JOHN LEWIS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, on July 21, our former colleague, Chet Edwards, who represented Texas's Eleventh District from 1991 to 2010, wrote an op-ed in the Waco Tribune to share his remembrances of our friend Rep. John Lewis, who today will depart the Capitol for the last time before returning home to Atlanta for his funeral and burial. I am privileged to share Mr. Edwards's moving article about his friendship with Rep. Lewis and include it in the RECORD.

[From the Waco Tribune July 1, 2020]

HOW WE CAN HONOR JOHN LEWIS

(By Chet Edwards)

In his Gettysburg Address, President Abraham Lincoln spoke eloquently of his humility in the wake of great service and sacrifice for our nation when he said: “In a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract . . .”

Today, as I think about the passing of Congressman John Lewis, I find it difficult to conjure the words to adequately hallow his lifetime of service, sacrifice and courage.

Our founding fathers embedded in the first sentence of the Constitution the ideal of making ours “a more perfect union.” In doing so, they sent a message to every one of us in each generation that true patriotism is about making ours “a more perfect union.”

By that high standard, John Lewis was a true patriot. His entire life was committed to bringing our nation ever closer to the principle enunciated in our Declaration of Independence that “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights . . .”

At the age of 23, on Aug. 28, 1963, just before Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gave his historic “I Have a Dream” speech, a youthful John Lewis spoke powerfully about the need to ensure real freedom for all Americans. John led the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; rode in the Freedom bus rides in the South; and on March 7, 1965, led the march in Selma, Alabama, in support of a national voting rights act at a time when black World War II and Korean War veterans were being denied the right to vote all across the South. The nationally televised image of John nearly losing his life that day, of peaceful marchers being brutally beaten by Alabama state troopers, awoke a powerful conscience across our nation and led to passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. It made our nation a more perfect union.

I served in Congress with John Lewis for 20 years. For eight years we worked together almost daily as two of the four Democratic chief deputy whips in the U.S. House of Representatives. Every time I was in his presence, I knew I was in the presence of true greatness . . . and goodness. John was a historic figure, one of the Big 6 of our nation’s Civil Rights Movement, but he was also one of the most decent, kind and humble persons I have ever known.

History will record that John Lewis made our nation a better place, a more perfect union. I agree. But what I respected most about John was that, despite all of the racial hatred he faced in his life, there was not one ounce of hatred in his body or soul. Not ever.

One day in a conversation just off the House Floor, I asked John how he kept from hating those who had mistreated him and even tried to kill him. He told me that the real key to his life, and to the Civil Rights Movement’s progress, was the ideal of Christian love—to love one’s neighbor as thyself and to even love one’s enemy. John stayed committed to those principles of his faith and to the cause of non-violent protest, even when others within the Civil Rights Movement criticized him for not supporting violence and when many white Americans threatened him.

Make no mistake. John Lewis was passionate about the cause of justice; he was willing to go to jail more than 40 times in agitating for change in America. But his actions were always peaceful and he was always motivated by love, not hate. I used to savor it when John would get a twinkle in his eye talking to young people and encouraging them to get into “good trouble.”

John Lewis was the conscience of Congress, and in 2001 I saw the power of the bipartisan respect he had earned. In the wake of the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on our nation, then-Majority Leader Tom DeLay offered a resolution on the House floor that said it was the “necessary duty” of all Americans to pray for our nation. As a person of faith, I was concerned that prayer, a solemn choice between a person and God, would be demeaned by Congress in declaring prayer to be a government-mandated “necessary duty.” On a nearly vacant House floor, I found John and asked him to speak against this misguided resolution. John, never one to back off from fighting for his principles, spoke eloquently from the well of the House about his reverence for prayer and the constitutional separation of church and state. In a testament to the respect he had among his colleagues, we were able to defeat this badly flawed resolution.

As someone who will always cherish the blessing of knowing John Lewis, I am thrilled that across America today journalists and citizens from all walks of life are honoring John with heartfelt words of praise. As I hear those well-deserved words about this great and good American, I’m also challenged by the question posed by President Lincoln at Gettysburg. After recognizing that we could not further hallow the ground of those who died at Gettysburg, Lincoln went on to ask how we could truly honor those who died there. He said these powerful words: “It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion . . .”

John Lewis dedicated his life, and risked his life, in the of racial justice and the right of all Americans to vote. I will never forget when he spoke at the Waco Convention Center and shared stories of the sacrifices made and lives lost in the Civil Rights Movement and its effort to protect for all Americans the fundamental right to vote. You could hear a pin drop in a room of hundreds of people when he leaned over the lectern and said, “Given the sacrifices I have seen, I cannot imagine anyone not exercising the right to vote.”

John Lewis never thought that patriotism was to love our country or leave it. As the son of Alabama sharecroppers and as a child who could not check out books at his local library because of the color of his skin, he learned that we should love our country despite its imperfections and commit ourselves to making it “a more perfect union.”

If we truly want to honor the life of John Lewis, we should each be dedicated to his unfinished work of bringing about racial justice in our community and nation and protecting the right to vote for all Americans, for which he nearly gave his life 55 years ago in Selma, Alabama.

If we truly want to honor the life of John Lewis in an age of political division and animosity, we should each do better in honoring his faith in the power of love, in the power of hope, in the power of respecting others. We should strive for the ideal that he called the “beacon” of his life—the ideal of a “beloved community.”

Here on earth, John Lewis marched with the people for a divine cause. Now, in heaven, he will soar with the angels. He will reap what he sowed here on earth.

God speed, my dear friend. And thank you for teaching us so much by the sermon of your life.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL HUIZENGA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, I rise today regarding missed votes. Had I been present for roll call vote number 167, On the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act, I would have voted yea.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID P. ROE

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I was not present to vote on July 27, 2020, due to a personal matter. Had I been present, I would have voted Yea on Roll Call 167—On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass S. 2163.

SUPPORTING H.R. 7027, THE CHILD CARE IS ESSENTIAL ACT AND H.R. 7327, THE CHILD CARE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7027, the Child Care Is Essential Act and H.R. 7327, the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act. Taken together, these bills make critical investments in our nation’s child care programs to meet the short and long term needs of America’s families which are so long overdue.

The next frontier is high quality, affordable, universal child care. Without it, American workers and in particular women to whom child care often falls, will not be able to reach their full economic potential. In the short term, Americans will not be able to return to work and the economy will not be able to reopen unless there are adequate, safe child care options for parents. 13 percent of Americans report having to reduce their work hours or leave their jobs because they don’t have access to child care during the pandemic.

Options for affordable child care are already scarce in many parts of the country, if available at all, and child care providers operate on very thin margins. This has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which threatens to permanently close thousands of child care providers, resulting in a permanent loss of 4.5 million child care slots according to the Center for American Progress.

Congress has sought to address the most immediate child care crises created by the pandemic by providing over \$4 billion for existing federal programs that support the care and education of young children and their families and expanded funding for child care providers to meet payroll, benefits, rent and other expenses. The House-passed HEROES Act provided an additional \$7 billion for child care providers, but this is a relatively small amount compared to the growing need for stabilization of the child care sector as the pandemic rages on.

H.R. 7027 doubles down on the House’s commitment to child care providers by creating a \$50 billion stabilization fund to be used for grants to child care providers to pay for increased costs during periods of low enrollment during the COVID-19 crisis and requires employers to keep child care workers on payroll to ensure that these providers will be able to reopen their doors once the pandemic ends. Most importantly, this stabilization funding requires child care providers operating during

COVID-19 to meet strict health and safety guidance that ensures American children are kept safe from the virus.

H.R. 7327 makes critical investments in the long term needs of child care providers and expands the availability of high quality child care in our country. It provides funding to states for existing child care programs, invests in child care infrastructure, and fills in gaps in child care for essential workers on the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill also makes the Child and Dependent Care tax credit fully refundable and creates new tax credits for employees and employers to access child care.

Together, these bills will address one of our nation's enormous challenges—access to high quality, affordable child care. I'm proud to support both H.R. 7027 and H.R. 7327 and I urge my colleagues to vote for them.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NEAL P. DUNN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. DUNN. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on Thursday 7/23 due to a previously scheduled minor medical procedure.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 157, NAY on Roll Call No. 158, NAY on Roll Call No. 159, NAY on Roll Call No. 160, and NAY on Roll Call No. 161.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN STEPHANIE DUARTE, OHIO NATIONAL GUARD

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Captain Stephanie Duarte, Ohio National Guard, 237th Brigade Support Battalion. During the COVID-19 pandemic, many people in our communities rose to high occasion to support those in need—nurses and doctors turned into family for patients and their loved ones, neighbors turned into delivery services and PPE manufacturers, and National Guardsmen turned into hunger lifelines. Cpt. Duarte was one of those tireless servants.

Cpt. Duarte serves as Officer in Charge at the Second Harvest Food Bank of North Central Ohio in my district. As COVID-19 surged and job security waned, many were forced to turn to local food banks for the first time. Understanding this harrowing position, Cpt. Duarte ran into action without hesitation. Among many notable efforts in this assignment, she helped to organize, coordinate, and implement Second Harvest's No Touch Drive Thru Mobile Pantry distribution. This process remains instrumental in efforts to feed the overwhelming demand of new families in need of assistance, and in an expedited means. Her strategic leadership was invaluable in developing and implementing such a monumental challenge. Because of her dedication, the people of Lorain, Erie, Huron and Crawford counties were given food and more importantly, hope.

On August 7, 2020, Cpt. Duarte will depart from her duties at Second Harvest Food Bank as she moves onto a new assignment with the Ohio National Guard. Her unparalleled leadership and keen sense of intellect and duty will not be forgotten. Her system and capable guidance has ensured that the remaining guardsmen can continue the mission without hesitation or interruption. That is a sign of true leadership, mission above self. We wish her all the best as she continues to serve her country.

Captain Stephanie Duarte, a hero during one of America's darkest hours. The people of Ohio's 9th Congressional District, Ohio, and America owe her a debt of gratitude. God-speed, and I thank Cpt. Duarte for her enduring spirit and service.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN LATINO ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2420. This bill would direct the Smithsonian Institution to create a National Museum of the American Latino. This museum would highlight the important contributions made by Latinos and Latinas throughout the history of the United States.

As a Texan, I have seen firsthand the contributions made by Latino Americans through science and culture. The history of Texas is intertwined with contributions made by people of Latin origin. From their role in Texas declaring its independence from Mexico, to the food we eat and the music we listen to today. Simply put, my state would not be where it is today without these individuals and their cultural influences.

For too long, we have failed our brothers and sisters in the Latino community by not giving them the space to share their journey through the history of our country. In fact, it is likely that anti-immigrant voices that arise from some corners of our country are there simply due to a lack of knowledge and understanding of the roles Latino Americans have played throughout the history of the United States and the impact that they have on our culture today.

Madam Speaker, it is my hope that the National Museum of the American Latino will provide clarity to all Americans on the important role of Latino Americans in our American story. I hope this museum will also allow the over 58 million Latinos and Latinas that call the United States home to remember and celebrate how their values, culture, and heroes are also those of this country.

JED LADD

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jed Ladd for receiving the Arvada Chamber's Image Award.

A staple in our community, Jed is known by friend and colleagues as someone who cares very much about the City of Arvada and who has a great sense of humor. In his role at the Lamar Street Center, he helps promote the 9Health Fair as well as volunteers for multiple local causes. He's always looking for new ideas and ways to help out fellow neighbors.

He also owns Laddy's, a local restaurant, where he holds the claim to fame for Arvada's Shortest Parade to celebrate the sidewalk he was required to put in outside the restaurant. He was required to put in a sidewalk.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Jed Ladd for this well-deserved award and appreciate his contribution to our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I was regrettably absent for votes. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 167.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANN WAGNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, while I unfortunately was unable to attend the vote series on July 27, 2020 due to events in my district, I would have strongly supported S. 2163, the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act. I was proud to have previously voted for this legislation on June 25, 2020, as part of the JUSTICE Act. I believe we must continue to address inequality, expand opportunity and prosperity for Black men and boys in our country, and make the American dream accessible to all.

REMEMBERING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF ENTREPRENEUR AND PUBLIC SERVANT WILLIAM COLE, JR.

HON. CAROL D. MILLER

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mrs. MILLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to posthumously recognize, Mr. William Paul Cole, Jr. Paul was born to William Paul Cole, Sr. and Harriet Foote Cole on December 21, 1931, in New York City, New York. However, Bluefield, West Virginia, is where the Cole Family planted its roots and where Paul grew up. Paul started serving the Bluefield Community in his adolescence and teenage years by working alongside his father and grandfather at the Cole family-owned West Virginia Hotel. Entrepreneur and Community leaders themselves—Paul's father and grandfather taught him the beginnings of business management, entrepreneurship, and public service; skills he would cultivate throughout young adulthood, which lead to many successes later in life.

After Paul graduated from Beaver High School in 1949, he left Bluefield to further his education at Davidson College. He returned home in 1954 with his degree in-hand. That same year, he married the love of his life, Carol Ann McHugh. To provide for his wife and future children, Paul joined the United States Army. He served our country fearlessly in active duty for two years and continued his service in the Reserves until reaching the rank of Captain. He would later attend Harvard School of Business, earning a Master's in Business Administration.

Thereafter, he was hired by IBM to work at their Headquarters in New York City as a Systems Engineer. He pursued this role and lived in New York City until his father's unexpected death in 1965. He quickly took a one-year "leave of absence" from IBM—which he never came back from—and returned to Bluefield to take over the Cole family estate.

Paul took up his father's mantle as the Head of Operations over the Cole Motor Company. At that time, the Company was internationally known as a Harvester Dealership. Through his up-bringing and education, Paul was a natural Captain at the Helm. His leadership brought forth many opportunities for the Company. The two most prominent were the formation of Truck City Parts in 1975 and the purchase of Evans Chevrolet in 1982 (Later to become Cole Chevrolet).

As his father and grandfather did, Paul continuously sought ways to give back to the community. He was elected to Bluefield's Mayoral office in 1981. He was consecutively re-elected between the years of 1981 and 1993. He served one nonconsecutive term from 2000 to 2001. Paul is known as Bluefield's longest serving Mayor. Pulling from his business experiences, Paul brought integrity, honesty, and fiscal responsibility to the office. The city truly thrived under his leadership.

A list of Paul's other accomplishments includes—Chairman of the American Truck Dealers Association from 1978 to 1980, lifelong member of the West Virginia Auto Dealers Association and was elected for a period of time as their President, the first West Virginian to be inducted into the Automotive Hall of Fame, lifelong member of the Bluefield Chamber of Commerce and was elected for a period of time as their President, lifelong member of the Bluefield Rotary Club and was elected for a period of times as their President, received an honorary Doctorate Degree from Northwood University for his leadership in helping to establish a Truck Marketing Curriculum, traveled with Bluefield State College's delegation to Taiwan to help establish a partnership between Bluefield State College and three higher education institutions within the People's Republic of China, lifelong member of Mesa, inducted into Bluefield High School's High of Fame in 2003, Bluefield State College named their School of Business after Paul's namesake in 2010, husband, father of three, grandfather to thirteen, and great-grandfather to fourteen.

Today, Paul's legacy can be seen all throughout Appalachia. The Cole Automotive Group, formally known as the Cole Motor Company, is now operated by generations of Coles—all striving to uphold the precedent of excellence achieved by Paul, his father, and grandfather. With many locations in Bluefield and in the surrounding areas, the Coles continue to provide an exceptional service to my

constituents in West Virginia's Third Congressional District.

May God bless William Cole, Jr. I wish I could thank him for all he did for the great State of West Virginia. He will always be remembered by his family, friends, and the countless people he impacted throughout his life. I send my sincerest condolences to the Cole family, especially his wife, Carol Ann, and children, Bill, Tom, and Charles.

REMEMBERING DOÑA GRACIELA CRUZ

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Doña Graciela Cruz. It is with a heavy heart that I reflect on our loss of a valued member of our community in my district. Ms. Cruz, who passed in early June, left us with a legacy of compassion and kindness, which lives on in both the memories of her loved ones and those in Williamsburg she inspired.

Ms. Cruz spent the majority of her life in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, and sought to repay her community for the kindness it showed her. She did not spend her days idly, instead preferring to pour her energy into the neighborhood around her. In the 1970's, she served as the coach for a women's softball league at McCarren park, teaching others how to find the same joy she had for her favorite sport. Throughout her life, she was an active member of her local church, regularly putting all of her effort into events and activities for the local youth. Her work with the children was borne of a true love for seeing those around her flourish.

Ms. Cruz possessed the strong spirit of an activist, putting that energy towards the betterment of her community where we needed it most. She always believed in political empowerment and the importance of encouraging more people to vote. Some might say she loved two sports equally: softball and politics.

Ms. Cruz, along with other members of her community, fought to start a garden in her neighborhood, later known as the Keap Street Community Gardens. Despite opposition from some local elected officials, Doña Graciela persevered. She and neighbors broke down both physical and political barriers to take a previously unused space and transform it into a valuable community anchor.

Over many decades, she became a steadfast activist for tenants' rights, and attended countless rallies over the years to fight for fair, livable housing. Her devotion is truly inspiring to everyone she knew, myself and my staff included.

Doña Graciela is survived by her children, extended family, and friends, as well as a community that has felt her loss deeply. My thoughts and prayers are with her family. I hope they may take some comfort during these difficult times in knowing just how deeply she is missed by us all.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NEAL P. DUNN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. DUNN. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on Friday 7/24 due to a previously scheduled minor medical procedure. Had I been present, I would have voted 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.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE MIAMI CITY BALLET

HON. DONNA E. SHALALA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I rise in recognition of the Miami City Ballet on the occasion of its 35th anniversary.

The Miami City Ballet was founded in 1985. A majority of the company's performances are made up of the work of George Balanchine, one of the most influential choreographers of the 20th Century. Today, the Miami City Ballet is widely considered the chief interpreter of Balanchine's choreography. The foundation of the company's repertoire—consisting of more than 100 ballets, including 12 world premieres—was built on Balanchine's style and technique but has now expanded to include notable classical works and new groundbreaking, contemporary artists. The Miami City Ballet has performed in more than 100 cities in the United States, and internationally throughout Canada, Europe, Israel, South and Central America.

This year, the Miami City Ballet is returning to its original home on Lincoln Road in Miami Beach to celebrate its 35th anniversary season with "A Love Letter to South Florida". I am proud this organization is representative of our Miami community with its diverse international ensemble of over 50 dancers. It is an honor to join the South Florida community in celebrating the Miami City Ballet's vibrant history.

Through engagement programs aimed at diminishing barriers to access to the arts, the Miami City Ballet continues to give back to our community, serving over 19,000 youth, seniors, and historically underserved populations at home. As the Miami City Ballet honors South Florida with their love letter to the community, I am grateful for all this organization has done to contribute to the rich culture of the Magic City.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN LATINO ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2020

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as an original cosponsor and senior member of Democratic congressional delegation from

Texas, the Committee on the Judiciary, I rise in strong and enthusiastic support of H.R. 2420, the "National Museum for the American Latino," which the newest museum of the Smithsonian Institution.

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.

As hard as it is to imagine, currently there exists no national museum within the Smithsonian Institution that is devoted to the documentation and explication of Latino life, art, history, and culture.

This legislation rectifies this regrettable situation.

The major purpose of the Museum is to illuminate the story of Latinos in the history of the United States for the benefit of all by featuring Latino contributions.

Another important purpose of the museum is to provide for the collection, study, research, publication, and establishment of exhibitions and programs relating to Latino life, art, history, and culture.

That life, art, history, and culture encompasses Latino contributions in the early history of what now encompasses the United States of America and its territories.

Madam Speaker, Latino contributions in the armed services date from the earliest days of the American Revolution to current military activities in defense of our freedoms.

The National Museum of the American Latino will also document and preserve the history of Latino contributions to the freedom, well-being, and economic prosperity of all people in the United States through historical movements, entrepreneurial and charitable activities of Latinos; as well as contributions by Latinos to the social, natural, and physical sciences; and art, history, and culture, including food, music, dance, film, theater, sports, and other forms of popular culture in the United States.

Finally, the Museum will collaborate with 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.

Madam Speaker, I am proud that Texas is generally regarded as the most Hispanic state in America, and Texas is rich with the history of Latinos in America.

The state of Texas is 39.2 percent Hispanic, which is 22.47 percent more Hispanic than it was in 2010, and there are six cities along the Texas/Mexico border where the population is effectively 100 percent Hispanic, including Hidalgo, Texas.

The Hispanic population in my home city of Houston is 44 percent; corresponding numbers are 42 percent in Dallas, 80 percent in El Paso.

According to the 2010 census, in Texas, Hispanics accounted for nearly half of all births.

Finally, Madam Speaker, 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."

I urge all Members to vote for H.R. 2420, the National Museum for the American Latino Act.

REMEMBERING EVELYN CARSON

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, Evelyn S. (Edwards) Carson, better known to her friends and neighbors in New Bern as Evelyn Edwards, died peacefully at her home in Greenwich, CT, on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Carson, until her retirement from Civil Service, was a budget analyst at NARF, located at the Marine Corps Air Station in Cherry Point, NC. Evelyn was the widow of her childhood sweetheart, Henry Walton Edwards who was the father of her only child, Linda Edwards McMahon. She subsequently married John Carson and was also his widow. Mrs. Carson moved to Connecticut to be closer to Linda and her husband Vince, their two children, Shane, his wife Marissa; Stephanie and her husband, Paul. She was either at the hospital or there within minutes when all six of her great-grandchildren were born. Mrs. Carson was 93 years of age and by all accounts of everyone who knew her, lived her life to the fullest and urged everyone to do the same.

In addition to her immediate family, Mrs. Carson is survived by her brother Lawrence Strickland of Virginia Beach, VA, and sister, Cindy McHone of Knoxville, TN, and many nieces and nephews.

In lieu of flowers, the family would appreciate donations be made in Evelyn's Memory to The Connor's Cure Fund, c/o Children's Hospital Foundation, 4401 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15224 or at givetochildrens.org/donate.

Visitation was held from 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Sunday, July 5, 2020 at Cotten Funeral Home, followed by Her funeral service at 1:00 p.m. in the chapel. Burial followed Greenleaf Memorial Park.

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 Thursday, July 30, 2020 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's record.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

AUGUST 4

9 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of John E. Whitley, of Virginia, to be Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, Shon J. Manasco, of Texas, to be Under Secretary of the Air Force, and Michele A. Pearce, of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the Department of the Army, all of the Department of Defense, and Liam P. Hardy, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces.

SD-G50

10 a.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine Venezuela, focusing on security and humanitarian situation.

SD-106

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

AUGUST 5

10 a.m.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold an oversight hearing to examine the Federal Trade Commission.

SR-253

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine Federal and industry efforts to improve cybersecurity for the energy sector, focusing on how to improve collaboration on various cybersecurity and critical infrastructure protection initiatives.

SD-366

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine an original bill entitled, "American Nuclear Infrastructure Act of 2020".

SD-106

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold an oversight hearing to examine the Crossfire Hurricane investigation.

SD-G50

AUGUST 6

9 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Jason Abend, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Bradley D. Hansell, of Virginia, to be a Deputy Under Secretary, Lucas N. Polakowski, of Virginia, and Louis W. Bremer, of Connecticut, both to be an Assistant Secretary, all of the Department of Defense.

SD-G50

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4553–S4597

Measures Introduced: Twenty-one bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 4349–4369, and S. Res. 663. **Pages S4591–92**

Measures Reported:

S. 1976, to amend the FAST Act to improve the Federal permitting process, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 116–241)

S. 3045, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to protect United States critical infrastructure by ensuring that the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency has the legal tools it needs to notify private and public sector entities put at risk by cybersecurity vulnerabilities in the networks and systems that control critical assets of the United States, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 116–242)

S. 3332, to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the halt in pension payments for Members of Congress sentenced for certain offenses. (S. Rept. No. 116–243)

H.R. 4761, to ensure U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers, agents, and other personnel have adequate synthetic opioid detection equipment, that the Department of Homeland Security has a process to update synthetic opioid detection capability. (S. Rept. No. 116–244)

S. 2330, to amend the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act to provide for congressional oversight of the board of directors of the United States Olympic and Paralympic Committee and to protect amateur athletes from emotional, physical, and sexual abuse, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 116–245) **Page S4585**

Measures Passed:

Friendly Airports for Mothers Improvement Act: Senate passed S. 2638, to amend title 49, United States Code, to require small hub airports to construct areas for nursing mothers. **Pages S4596–97**

Traveling Parents Screening Consistency Act: Senate passed S. 2381, to require review by the Government Accountability Office of screening protocols

of the Transportation Security Administration relating to breast milk and formula, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Page S4597

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the continuation of the national emergency that was originally declared in Executive Order 13441 of August 1, 2007, with respect to Lebanon; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–57)

Page S4581

Kan Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Derek Kan, of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Pages S4554–72

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 76 yeas to 22 nays (Vote No. EX. 147), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

Page S4563

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding Rule XXII, the vote on confirmation of the nomination occur at 1:30 p.m. on Thursday, July 30, 2020.

Pages S4562–63

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, at approximately 10 a.m. on Thursday, July 30, 2020.

Page S4597

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 52 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. EX. 149), Marvin Kaplan, of Kansas, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring August 27, 2025.

Page S4572

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 52 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. EX. 148), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

Page S4572

By 53 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. EX. 151), Lauren McGarity McFerran, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring December 16, 2024. **Pages S4574–75**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 56 yeas to 41 nays (Vote No. EX. 150), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S4574–75**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Craig Duehring, of Virginia, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

Gregory Autry, of California, to be Chief Financial Officer, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Robert E. Primus, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Surface Transportation Board for a term expiring December 31, 2022.

Theodore Rokita, of Indiana, to be a Director of the Amtrak Board of Directors for the remainder of the term expiring January 3, 2021.

Theodore Rokita, of Indiana, to be a Director of the Amtrak Board of Directors for a term expiring January 3, 2026.

Mark C. Christie, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for a term expiring June 30, 2025.

Allison Clements, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for a term expiring June 30, 2024.

Douglas Macgregor, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Eric M. Ueland, of Oregon, to be an Under Secretary of State (Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights). **Page S4597**

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:

Robert E. Primus, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Surface Transportation Board for a term expiring December 31, 2023, which was sent to the Senate on July 21, 2020. **Page S4597**

Messages from the House: **Page S4581**

Measures Referred: **Page S4581**

Petitions and Memorials: **Pages S4581–85**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Pages S4585–91**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S4592–93**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S4593–96**

Additional Statements: **Pages S4580–81**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S4596**

Record Votes: Five record votes were taken today. (Total—151) **Pages S4563, S4572, S4575**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:44 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, July 30, 2020. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S4597.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's semi-annual report to Congress, including S. 3975, to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to provide for whistleblower incentives and protection, after receiving testimony from Kathleen L. Kraninger, Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

SEAFOOD SECTOR

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded a hearing to examine building a stronger and more resilient seafood sector, after receiving testimony from Paul Doremus, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce; Leann Bosarge, Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, Tampa, Florida; Cora Campbell, North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Anchorage, Alaska; and Philip Anderson, Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, Oregon.

REMOTE WORKING

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded a hearing to examine lessons learned from remote working during COVID-19, focusing on if the government can maximize use of leased space, after receiving testimony from Michael T. Benjamin, California Air Resources Board Air Quality Planning and Science Division, Sacramento; Mark Pringle, Dell Technologies, Round Rock, Texas; and Kate Lister, Global Workplace Analytics, Carlsbad, California.

WTO REFORM

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine WTO reform, focusing on making global rules work for global challenges, after receiving testimony from Jennifer A. Hillman, Council on Foreign Relations, Thomas R. Graham, Cassidy Levy Kent, Laura J. Lane, UPS, Joseph W. Glauber, International Food Policy Research Institute, and Michele

Kuruc, World Wildlife Fund, all of Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee ordered favorably reported 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, Henry T. Wooster, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, William W. Popp, of Missouri, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Guatemala, Aldona Z. Wos, of North Carolina, to be Ambassador to Canada, C.J. Mahoney, of Kansas, to be Legal Adviser, Leora Rosenberg Levy, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Chile, Carlos Trujillo, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary (Western Hemisphere Affairs), Lisa S. Kenna, of Vermont, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Peru, Marshall Billingslea, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, and promotion lists in the Foreign Service, 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 of the United States Agency for International Development.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 2165, to enhance protections of Native American tangible cultural heritage, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 2610, to reauthorize certain programs under the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs of the

Department of Energy, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 2716, to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act, with an amendment;

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, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 3044, to amend the American's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 to expand the Indian reservation drinking water program, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

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, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

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, with an amendment; 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.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION SCHOOLS OVERSIGHT

Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine how to safely reopen Bureau of Indian Education schools, focusing on preparing to head back to class, after receiving testimony from Tony L. Dearman, Director, Bureau of Indian Education, Department of the Interior; Marita Hinds, National Indian Education Association, Washington, D.C.; and David Yarlott, American Indian Higher Education Consortium, Alexandria, Virginia.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing 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, and Michael Jay Newman, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, who were all introduced by Senator Portman, Aileen Mercedes Cannon, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of

Florida, and Toby Crouse, to be United States District Judge for the District of Kansas, who was introduced by Senators Roberts and Moran, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

VA TELEHEALTH

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine Department of Veterans Affairs telehealth during and beyond COVID-19, focusing on challenges and opportunities in rural America, after receiving testimony from Kameron Matthews, Assistant Under Secretary for Health for Community Care, Kevin Galpin, Executive Director of Telehealth Services, and Thomas Klobucar, Executive Director, Office of Rural Health, all of the Veterans Health Administration, and Eddie Pool, Executive Director,

Solution Delivery, IT Operations and Services, Office of Information and Technology, all of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

BUSINESS MEETING

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Christopher C. Miller, of Virginia, to be Director of the National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community.

Committee recessed subject to the call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 48 public bills, H.R. 7805–7855; and 3 resolutions, H. Res. 1068–1070, were introduced. **Pages H3978–80**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H3982–83**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H. Res. 1067, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7617) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–461);

H.R. 5119, to amend title 49, United States Code, to require certain air carriers to provide reports with respect to maintenance, preventive maintenance, or alterations, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–462);

H.R. 5139, to protect transportation personnel and passengers from sexual assault and harassment, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 116–463, Part 1); and

H.R. 5912, to amend title 49, United States Code, to permit the use of incentive payments to expedite certain federally financed airport development projects (H. Rept. 116–464). **Page H3978**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cuellar to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H3883**

Recess: The House recessed at 9:45 a.m. and reconvened at 10 a.m. **Page H3888**

Unanimous Consent Agreement—Consideration of H.R. 7575: Agreed by unanimous consent that debate under clause 1(c) of rule XV on the motion to suspend the rules relating to H.R. 7575 be extended to one hour. **Page H3927**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Sami's Law: H.R. 4686, amended, to amend title 23, United States Code, to compel States to require illuminated signs and other measures on ride-hailing vehicles, to prohibit the sale of such signs, to require ride-hailing companies to implement an electronic access system on ride-hailing vehicles; **Pages H3921–27**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: “To require ride-hailing companies to implement an enhanced digital system to verify passengers with their authorized ride-hailing vehicles and drivers.”.

Page H3923

Water Resources Development Act of 2020: H.R. 7575, amended, to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources. **Pages H3927–62**

Recess: The House recessed at 3:12 p.m. and reconvened at 3:23 p.m. **Page H3962**

Recess: The House recessed at 4:18 p.m. and reconvened at 4:26 p.m. **Page H3963**

Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2021—Rule for Consideration: The House agreed to H. Res. 1067, providing for consideration of the

bill (H.R. 7617) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, by a ye-a-and-nay vote of 229 yeas to 182 nays, Roll No. 169, after the previous question was ordered by a ye-a-and-nay vote of 230 yeas to 181 nays, Roll No. 168.

Pages H3890–97, H3962–63, H3963–64

Decorum Statement: The Chair announced that pursuant to clause 2 of rule I, during the pendency of a covered period pursuant to H. Res. 965, Members and staff will be required to wear masks at all times in the Hall of the House, except that Members may remove their masks temporarily when recognized and that Members and staff will not be permitted to enter the Hall of the House without wearing a mask. Masks will be available at entry points for any Member who forgets to bring one. The Chair also reaffirmed that the Speaker has the authority to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove a Member from the floor as a matter of decorum and the Chair views the failure to wear a mask as a serious breach of decorum.

Page H3965

Recess: The House recessed at 6:05 p.m. and reconvened at 6:13 p.m.

Page H3965

Child Care Is Essential Act: The House passed H.R. 7027, making additional supplemental appropriations for disaster relief requirements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, by a ye-a-and-nay vote of 249 yeas to 163 nays, Roll No. 171.

Pages H3897–H3908, H3965–66

Rejected the Rodgers (WA) motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a ye-a-and-nay vote of 195 yeas to 212 nays, Roll No. 170.

Pages H3907–08, H3964–65

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116–58 shall be considered as adopted.

Page H3897

H. Res. 1053, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 6395), (H.R. 7027), (H.R. 7327) and the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 1957) was agreed to Monday, July 20th.

Child Care for Economic Recovery Act: The House passed H.R. 7327, making additional supplemental appropriations for disaster relief requirements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, by a ye-a-and-nay vote of 250 yeas to 161 nays, Roll No. 172.

Pages H3908–21, H3966

H. Res. 1053, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 6395), (H.R. 7027), (H.R. 7327) and the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 1957) was agreed to Monday, July 20th.

Supporting the designation of August 2020 as National Women's Suffrage Month: The House agreed to discharge from committee and agree to H. Res. 1046, supporting the designation of August 2020 as National Women's Suffrage Month.

Pages H3966–67

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13441 with respect to Lebanon is to continue in effect beyond August 1, 2020—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 116–141).

Pages H3967–68

Senate Referral: S. 881 was held at the desk.

Page H3890

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H3890.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Five ye-a-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3962–63, H3963–64, H3964–65, H3965–66, and H3966.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 9:07 p.m.

Committee Meetings

THE MILITARY'S #METOO MOMENT: AN EXAMINATION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND PERCEIVED RETALIATION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND AT FORT HOOD

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Military Personnel held a hearing entitled “The Military’s #MeToo Moment: An Examination of Sexual Harassment and Perceived Retaliation in the Department of Defense and at Fort Hood”. Testimony was heard from Nate Galbreath, Deputy Director, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, Department of Defense; Colonel Patrick Wempe, Command Inspector General, U.S. Army Forces Command; and public witnesses.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO CARE: LEGISLATION TO REAUTHORIZE KEY PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “Improving Access to Care: Legislation to Reauthorize Key Public Health Programs”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a 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. 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; and H.R. 7805, the "Stop Predatory Organ Trafficking Act of 2020". H.R. 7276, H.R. 5517, H.R. 5586, H. Res. 1062, H.R. 3331, H. Res. 1033, and H.R. 7805 were ordered reported, as amended. H.R. 7682, H.R. 6334, and H.R. 7703 were ordered reported, without amendment.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship held a business meeting on Request for a Department of Homeland Security Departmental Report on the Beneficiaries of H.R. 7572. Request for a Department of Homeland Security Departmental Report on the Beneficiaries of H.R. 7572 was approved.

OVERSIGHT OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship held a hearing entitled "Oversight of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services". Testimony was heard from Joseph Edlow, Deputy Director of Policy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security; and public witnesses.

ONLINE PLATFORMS AND MARKET POWER, PART 6: EXAMINING THE DOMINANCE OF AMAZON, APPLE, FACEBOOK, AND GOOGLE

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law held a hearing entitled "Online Platforms and Market Power, Part 6: Examining the Dominance of Amazon, Apple, Facebook, and Google". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Full Committee held a 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. 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". S. 294, H.R. 1267, H.R. 6237, H.R. 6535, H.R. 7045, and H.R. 7489 were ordered reported, without amendment. H.R. 1031, H.R. 3682, H.R. 3879, H.R. 4299, H.R. 5040, H.R. 7119, and H.R. 6636 were ordered reported, as amended.

COUNTING EVERY PERSON: SAFEGUARDING THE 2020 CENSUS AGAINST THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION'S UNCONSTITUTIONAL ATTACKS

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Counting Every Person: Safeguarding the 2020 Census Against the Trump Administration's Unconstitutional Attacks". Testimony was heard from Steven Dillingham, Director, U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce; and public witnesses.

WHO'S IN CHARGE? EXAMINING OVERSIGHT OF STATE VETERANS HOMES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled "Who's in Charge? Examining Oversight of State Veterans Homes During the COVID-19 Pandemic". Testimony was heard from Sharon Silas, Director, Health Care, Government Accountability Office; Teresa Boyd, Assistant Under Secretary for Health for Clinical Services, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

BUSINESS MEETING

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a business meeting on Authorizing Member Access Requests to review classified documents. Member Access Requests to review classified documents were approved. Part of this meeting was closed.

Joint Meetings**HUMAN RIGHTS AT HOME**

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Commission concluded a hearing to examine human rights at home, focusing on values made visible, after receiving testimony from Kevin Gover, Acting Under Secretary for Museums and Culture, Smithsonian Institution; Lamberto Zannier, former OSCE Secretary General and High Commissioner on National Minorities, Hague, Netherlands; H.R. H. Maria-Esmerelda of Belgium, Brussels; and Wes Belamy, Charlottesville, Virginia.

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY,
JULY 30, 2020**

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

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, 9:30 a.m., SD-G50.

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, 2 p.m., SD-106.

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, 10 a.m., SR-253.

Committee on Finance: 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: to hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2021 for the Department of State, 8:30 a.m., SD-106.

Full Committee, business meeting to consider pending calendar business, 8:30 a.m., SD-106.

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, 10 a.m., SD-325.

House

Committee on Armed Services, 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 Financial Services, 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, 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 Veterans' Affairs, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 5245, the "SHIELD for Veterans Act"; H.R. 5639, the "Chuck Osier Burial Benefits Act"; H.R. 4908, the "Native American PACT Act"; H.R. 2791, the "Department of Veterans Affairs Tribal Advisory Committee Act of 2019"; H.R. 3010, the "Honoring All Veterans Act"; H.R. 6589, the "CFO Authority and Collaboration Act of 2020"; H.R. 4526, the "Brian Tally VA Employment Transparency Act"; H.R. 5487, the "Veterans Cemetery Grants Improvement Act"; H.R. 7111, the "Veterans Economic Recovery Act of 2020"; H.R. 3228, the "VA Mission Telehealth Clarification Act"; H.R. 7445, to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for home loans from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to certain members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces; and H.R. 7795, the "Veterans Benefits Fairness and Transparency Act", 10 a.m., HVC-210 and Webex.

Joint Meetings

Joint Economic Committee: to hold hearings to examine reducing uncertainty and restoring confidence during the Coronavirus recession, 3 p.m., VTC.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Thursday, July 30

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Thursday, July 30

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Derek Kan, of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation of the nomination at 1:30 p.m.

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of H.R. 7617—Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2021.

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