

around the soccer program, thus transforming Marshall University into a soccer school: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Marshall University Thundering Herd men's soccer team (in this resolution referred to as the "Thundering Herd") for winning the 2020 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I men's soccer national championship;

(2) recognizes the players, coaches, and staff of the Thundering Herd; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the President of Marshall University, Jerome A. Gilbert; and

(B) the head coach of the Thundering Herd, Chris Grassie.

SENATE RESOLUTION 258—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE LIFE AND WORK OF SENATOR JOHN W. WARNER

Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. REED, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas John William Warner was born on February 18, 1927, to John and Martha Warner;

Whereas John Warner began his service to the nation by enlisting in the Navy at the age of 17 to serve in World War II and was discharged as a Petty Officer 3rd class and was commissioned in the Marines during the Korean War, reaching the rank of Captain;

Whereas John Warner, using benefits from the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (commonly known as the "G.I. Bill") (58 Stat. 284, chapter 268), attended Washington & Lee University and the University of Vir-

ginia Law School and maintained a life-long love of the Lexington and Charlottesville communities, who encouraged and supported the completion of his educational pursuits;

Whereas, in 1960, John Warner continued in public service when he went to work in the Eisenhower White House and later was tasked with serving as an advance-man for Vice President Nixon during his presidential campaign;

Whereas, in 1969, John Warner was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate to serve as Under Secretary of the Navy and later Secretary of the Navy;

Whereas, in 1976, John Warner served as the Director of the American Revolution Bicentennial;

Whereas, in 1978, John Warner was elected to the Senate;

Whereas John Warner retired from the Senate in 2009, having won 5 consecutive statewide elections and after having served as the second-longest serving Senator in the history of the Commonwealth of Virginia;

Whereas, for 30 years, John Warner represented the Commonwealth of Virginia and the United States with honor and distinction in the Senate, building consensus and bridging divides on critical national security and domestic policy issues;

Whereas John Warner spent his entire career in the Senate as a member of the Committee on Armed Services, including serving for years as the Chairman and Ranking Member of that Committee;

Whereas John Warner served as—

(1) Vice Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence;

(2) Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration;

(3) a senior member of the Committee on Environment and Public Works; and

(4) a member of the Committees on—

(A) Homeland Security and Government Affairs;

(B) Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; and

(C) Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry;

Whereas, throughout his career in the Senate, John Warner championed the needs of the men and women serving in the United States military and of veterans;

Whereas, through pay increases, enhanced military health care benefits, support for the Department of Defense medical research programs, enacting the TRICARE for Life program under section 1086(d) of title 10, United States Code and the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2008 (38 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.; Public Law 110-252), John Warner recognized that a first-class military depended on the well-being of the remarkable men and women who stepped into service as well as their families;

Whereas John Warner recognized the importance of diversity and led by example, such as by—

(1) having his Senate staff led by strong women for more than 20 years;

(2) recommending for nomination and successfully seeking the confirmation of the first woman to serve on the Federal bench in the history of Virginia;

(3) recommending for nomination and successfully securing the confirmation of the first African American to serve on the Federal district court in the history of Virginia; and

(4) recommending for nomination and successfully securing confirmation of the first African American to serve on the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in the history of the court;

Whereas John Warner had a personal passion and love of the outdoors that began as a young boy fishing on the Shenandoah River and some of his proudest achievements legislatively were ones to conserve sensitive

and historic lands in Virginia by expanding and establishing new national parks, national wildlife refuges, wilderness areas, and completing the Appalachian National Scenic Trail in Virginia;

Whereas John Warner was dedicated to improving the quality of life for all Virginians and all people of the United States, recognizing that our transportation systems were critical components fostering economic growth and personal safety;

Whereas, by supporting transportation infrastructure such as highways, bridges, airports, mass transit, bus systems, and, particularly, the extension of the Metro rail system, John Warner contributed to safe travel of the people of the United States, expanded economic opportunities, and connected rural and urban communities;

Whereas, from leading the regional efforts to build a new Woodrow Wilson bridge and expand Metro Rail to Dulles Airport, to advocating for transportation research at the Virginia Tech Transportation Institute and safety measures such as the use of seat belts and air bags, John Warner was fully committed to improving the quality of life for all on the roadways of the United States;

Whereas John Warner fully recognized the value of an education and supported significantly increased funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) and funding under title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.), and he proudly played a lead role in writing the Teacher Tax Relief Act, which provided a deductible tax benefit for teachers in the United States;

Whereas, while Senator Warner served proudly as a member of the Republican party, Senator Warner was committed to putting country before politics; and

Whereas, on May 25, 2021, at the age of 94, Senator John Warner passed away, leaving behind his beloved wife, Jeanne, his 3 children—Virginia, Mary, and John—and numerous Warner Brother & Sister staffers who loved him dearly and served him loyally: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) notes with deep sorrow and solemn mourning the death of Senator John William Warner;

(2) extends heartfelt sympathy to the entire family of Senator John Warner and those who knew and loved him;

(3) honors and, on behalf of the United States, expresses deep appreciation for the outstanding and important service of Senator John Warner to his country;

(4) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate—

(A) communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and

(B) transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Senator John Warner; and

(5) when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of Senator John William Warner.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2108. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 195, recognizing the 50th anniversary of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System.

SA 2109. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 711, to amend the West Los Angeles Leasing Act of 2016 to authorize the use of certain funds received pursuant to leases entered into under such Act, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2108. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. INHOFF) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 195, recognizing the 50th anniversary of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System; as follows:

In the preamble, strike the 18th whereas clause and insert “Whereas modernization of the MKARNS will empower future economic development, promote freight mobility, and expand agricultural exports and the movement of iron and steel products, while relieving congestion on our roads and bridges;”.

SA 2109. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 711, to amend the West Los Angeles Leasing Act of 2016 to authorize the use of certain funds received pursuant to leases entered into under such Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 5. INCLUSION OF ASSESSMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURES AND DIRECT BENEFITS TO VETERANS IN ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 2(j)(2) of the West Los Angeles Leasing Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-226; 130 Stat. 929) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph (B):

“(B) an assessment of—

“(i) the manner in which such revenue is expended; and

“(ii) the direct benefits such expenditures provide to veterans; and”.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 2021, THROUGH MONDAY, JUNE 7, 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Madam President, finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned to then convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted, on the following dates and times, and that following each pro forma session, the Senate adjourn until the next pro forma session: Tuesday, June 1, at 11:30 a.m. and Thursday, June 3, at 11 a.m.

Madam President, I further ask that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, June 3, it next convene at 3 p.m. on Monday, June 7; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; further, that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Neals nomination as provided under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come be-

fore the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the provisions of S. Res. 258 as a further mark of respect to the late John Warner, former Senator from Virginia, following the remarks of Senator CANTWELL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I wanted to come to the floor and talk about one aspect of the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act that we haven't had time to fully address out here on the floor, although we had some discussion during the amendment process, and that is that the underlying bill in S. 1260 also reauthorizes NASA and puts support in for the Artemis Program.

On October 5, 1957, our Nation's relationship with space changed forever with the launch of the Soviet satellite Sputnik 1. With a rival power's satellite flying overhead, the geostrategic importance of outer space was undeniable, and within a year, the Nation had two new science agencies: the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, or DARPA, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or NASA.

That launch ignited the American competitive spirit and inspired the Nation to rapidly develop its space capabilities.

Only 12 years later, from that moment, an American was the first man to set foot on the Moon, and the race to the Moon set the stage for the vibrant, commercial space economy we have today. We like the fact that Seattle and the region is now called the “Silicon Valley of Space.” I know there are many aspects to our country where space is a key industry, whether that is in Florida, Alabama, Texas, or other Southern States we know, but in the innovation and in the next phases of innovation, a lot is happening in the nexus between software and space in the Pacific Northwest.

So we are here again for a great competition about the future of space. We must again make the strategic investments needed to win. Space is even more geostrategically important today than it was in 1957. There are more countries in the space race, and our competition is more advanced. New NASA Administrator, our former colleague, Senator Bill Nelson, testified before the House Appropriations Committee last week about China's advanced space missions. The United States landed the Perseverance rover on Mars earlier this year and, shortly after, China landed their own rover on Mars.

As Administrator Nelson told the committee, “they're going to be landing humans on the Moon. That should tell us something about our need to get off our duff”—spoken like our colleague, as we knew him, blunt and to the point.

I personally believe in the power of competition to spur innovation and to

push our Nation to get more serious about making investments in space that will also catalyze economic growth. I do believe we should rise to the occasion.

That is why we are trying to be very specific in an innovation and competition bill about what it is going to take to fund the Artemis Program. That means recommitting to the ambitious human space exploration goals like returning Americans to the Moon and sending our astronauts to Mars in partnership with commercial and international partners. These are the candidates here for that Artemis mission. They are like our new colleague, Commander Kelly, who are preparing—and it takes years to prepare—for this mission. I want to give them the certainty that we are going to make the right investments.

That means taking a hard look at whether we are doing enough to protect the intellectual property essential to our leadership in space. We should make sure that where the entrepreneurs for these are concerned, our IP and intellectual property won't be stolen by other countries and, of course, it means providing NASA for the needs that they have to carry out the human exploration, science, and space technology missions.

We can't afford to lose momentum within the Artemis Program. The Chinese, as I mentioned, are making rapid progress on a heavy-lift rocket with its ambitious exploration missions. We, too, I believe, should be doing all we can to understand and harness the power of this market and to make sure that Congress does its proper oversight role.

I recognize that my colleagues and I may have a disagreement about the role of the commercial sector in space. It has been a long time since Congress made this decision, but I certainly respect my colleagues' ability and interest in disputing here.

Commercial programs can deliver lower prices and allow industry to bring about innovation and also help catalyze other ideas. That is why it has been NASA policy, since 1980, to encourage the fullest commercial use of space. That is when we really took off on this concept.

I do understand that some probably have an idea that NASA should still control all of this IP and be in a position of funding all of this ourselves, but I think our policy to move toward the commercialization of space has given us some benefits.

A bill focused on competition and research and development cannot leave NASA out of the conversation. That is why Ranking Member WICKER and I did bipartisan legislation to authorize NASA in the Endless Frontier Act as it came out of committee.

The exploration and science work NASA carries out is important in and of itself, but their capacity to spin off additional inventions and other benefits to us also return investment.