(1) the Office of Native American Affairs of the Small Business Administration, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be known as the Office of Native American Affairs of the Small Business Administration, as established under section 49 of the Small Business Act, as added by subsection (a);

(2) the Office of Native American Affairs of the Small Business Administration, as established under section 49 of the Small Business Act, as added by subsection (a), shall retain the functions, personnel, assets, and liabilities held by, acquired, or incurred before the date of enactment of this Act the Office of Native American Affairs of the Small Business Administration, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act; and

(3) the individual serving as Associate Administrator of the Office of Native American Affairs of the Small Business Administration, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue to serve as the Associate Administrator appointed under section 49 of the Small Business Act, as added by subsection (a), until a successor is appointed.

SA 2380. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 355. REPORT ON COSTS AND BENEFITS OF MAINTAINING A MINIMUM OF 12 PRIMARY AIRCRAFT AUTHORIZED FOR EACH TYPE OF SPECIALTY MISSION AIRCRAFT.

(a) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that it is important to maintain safety and increase mission readiness and interoperability of the weather reconnaissance, aerial spray, and firefighting system specialty mission capabilities of the Air Force Reserve Command.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the costs and benefits of maintaining a minimum of 12 primary aircraft authorized for each type of specialty mission aircraft.

SA 2381. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4116, to extend the authority for commitments for the paycheck protection program and separate amounts authorized for other loans under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7(a)(36)(G) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)(G)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) by striking subclause (I); and

(B) by redesignating subclauses (II), (III), and (IV) as subclauses (I), (II), and (III), respectively; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(ii) SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN REVENUE.—An eligible recipient shall not receive a covered loan unless the eligible recipient demonstrates that the eligible recipient has incurred a substantial reduction in revenue due to COVID–19.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to a loan under section 7(a)(36) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)) made after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) RULEMAKING OR GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 7 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, shall issue a rule or guidance defining a substantial reduction in revenue, as used in clause (ii) of section 7(a)(36)(G) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(G)), as added by subsection (a), which shall include the documentation necessary to verify a substantial reduction in revenue.

(2) EXEMPTION FROM RULEMAKING REQUIREMENTS.—The notice and comment requirements under section 553 of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the rule or guidance issued under paragraph (1).

SA 2382. Ms. HARRIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII of division A, add the following:

SEC. 1287. IMPROVING PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE THROUGH DIPLOMACY.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Improving Pandemic Preparedness and Response Through Diplomacy Act''.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) According to the annual report of the Global Preparedness Monitoring Board (an independent panel of experts convened by the World Bank Group and the World Health Organization), ''The world is at acute risk for devastating regional or global disease epidemics or pandemics that not only cause loss of life but upend and create social chaos.''.

(2) The World Health Organization—

(A) declared the outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID–19) a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on January 30, 2020;

(B) raised its global risk assessment to ''Very High'' on February 28, 2020; and

(C) ultimately declared the outbreak a pandemic on March 11, 2020.

(3) The risks associated with future outbreaks of infections disease and other global health emergencies, whether naturally-occurring, accidental, or deliberate, are increasing due to a number of factors, including—

(A) the spillover of pathogens from animals to humans;

(B) the development of antimicrobial resistance;

(C) population growth and resulting strains on the environment;

(D) urbanization;

(E) international travel and trade;

(F) forced and voluntary migration;

(G) climate change;

(H) weak public health infrastructures; and

(I) potential acts of bioterrorism.

(4) Vulnerable populations, including those who live in poverty and in countries with weak public health and government infrastructure, and at-risk groups, such as the sick, older people, ethnic and religious minorities, women, people with disabilities, LGBTQ people, indigenous, migrants, refugees, and children, are particularly susceptible to the outbreak of infectious disease and its consequences.

(5) According to an April 2020 report of the International Monetary Fund—

(A) ''It is very likely that this year the global economy will experience its worst recession since the Depression, surpassing that seen during the global financial crisis a decade ago.''; and

(B) ''As a result of the pandemic, the global economy is projected to contract sharply by 3% in 2020.''.

(6) As of May 14, 2020, the Department of Labor estimated that 36,500,000 workers filed for first-time unemployment claims during the previous 8 weeks, which coincides with the timeframe during which the impact of the coronavirus became widespread across the United States.

(7) The United States Government, along with the medical, scientific, and public health communities, has historically promoted global public health through—

(A) multilateral cooperation;

(B) funding of relevant research activities; and

(C) the provision of development assistance to prepare for, detect, respond to, and recover from the outbreak of infectious disease.

(8) The Global Health Security Agenda is a multi-faceted, multi-country initiative intended to improve partner countries' measurable capabilities to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease, which the United States is committed to advancing.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) no country, acting alone, can effectively protect the health and safety of all its people from the outbreak and spread of infectious disease and other global health emergencies;

(2) efforts to prepare for, detect, respond to, and recover from disease outbreaks and pandemics globally—

(A) are in the interests of the United States; and

(B) are consistent with the promotion of core values of peace, prosperity, health, and equal dignity and rights of all peoples;

(3) robust diplomacy, including multilateral diplomacy and development assistance, is an essential part of a well-coordinated, whole-of-government strategy to prepare for, detect, respond to, and recover from disease outbreak and spread and other global health emergencies; and

(4) support for, and active participation in, multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations and the World Health Organization, enhance the efforts of the United States to prepare for, detect, respond to, and recover from disease outbreaks and pandemics, both domestically and globally.

(d) SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY FOR PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE.—

(1) DEFINED TERM.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;