

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE ALTERNATE VEHICLE PARKING REGULATIONS

[ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION ON DECEMBER 18, 2020, PURSUANT TO RULE XXXIII OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE]

1.0 Scope—These regulations describe the eligibility and processes Senators and eligible staff shall use to request, register, and obtain parking permits for alternate vehicles to be parked in Senate garages.

2.0 Definitions—For purposes of these regulations, the following terms shall have the meaning specified.

2.1 Rules Committee means the U.S. Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

2.2 Alternate vehicle means a personally owned vehicle, other than an automobile, motorcycle, personal assistance mobility access device, or rental vehicle, including but not limited to bicycles, motorized skateboards, and manual and electric scooters.

2.3 Congressional ID means a current congressional identification badge issued by the Senate Sergeant at Arms.

2.4 Eligible Staff means employees of the Senate or employees of the Superintendent's Office.

2.5 Permit means an identification sticker affixed to an alternate vehicle permitting parking in a Senate garage.

2.6 Senate Garage means the underground parking areas administered by the Superintendent's Office.

2.7 Superintendent's Office means the Architect of the Capitol's Senate Superintendent Office.

2.8 TranSAAct means the web-based program administered by the Senate Sergeant at Arms for Senate offices that allows offices to request alternate vehicle parking permits.

2.9 USCP means the United States Capitol Police.

3.0 General Use of Garage Parking Racks—The use of the garage parking racks for alternate vehicles is on a first-come, first-served basis.

3.1 Permit holders must present their Congressional ID and display their parking permit to USCP at garage entrances.

3.2 Permit holders must park alternate vehicles in the designated garage parking racks in a manner that does not interfere with others' ability to utilize the racks and that does not interfere with adjacent parking spaces.

3.2.1 Personal property and alternate vehicles that obstruct access to a parking space or parking rack will be moved immediately.

3.3 Permits are not transferrable to other alternate vehicles.

3.4 Alternate vehicles may not use garage electric chargers.

3.5 The Senate, the Superintendent's Office, and the USCP are not responsible for lost, damaged, or stolen personal property.

4.0 Permit Eligibility—Senators and eligible staff with a valid Congressional ID granting 24-hour building access are eligible for a permit.

4.1 The Rules Committee issues permits on a first-come, first-served basis.

4.2 Eligibility for alternate vehicle parking permits is in addition to other parking and federal transit benefits.

4.3 A permit holder may register up to two alternate vehicles under one permit.

5.0 Permit Registration—Eligible participants must submit a permit application through their employing office's TranSAAct account.

5.1 The TranSAAct permit application requires the registrant's name, office phone

number, cell phone number, email address, employing office, and the make, model/style, and color of the alternate vehicle.

5.2 Approved permit holders must provide their Congressional ID and alternate vehicle to the Senate Garage Administrative Office, SH-G12, to receive the approved permit.

5.3 The Superintendent's Office will attach the permit in an easily identifiable location.

6.0 Permit Renewal—Permits must be renewed by a permit holder's employing office each Congress.

6.1 The Rules Committee will contact each office for permit renewal information.

6.2 Permit holders approved for renewed permits must bring their Congressional ID and alternate vehicle to the Senate Garage Administrative Office for the new permit.

6.3 Permit holders may request the Superintendent's Office either place the new permit over the previous permit or remove the previous permit and place the new permit in the same position. The Superintendent's Office is not responsible for damage caused by removal or placement of a permit.

6.4 Permit holders who either leave Senate employment or whose permits are not renewed must immediately stop using the garage racks and bring their alternate vehicle to the Senate Garage Administrative Office for permit removal.

7.0 Noncompliance—Alternate vehicles may not be stored in a Senate garage. The Superintendent's Office conducts regular inspections of the bicycle racks and will notify alternate vehicle owners of noncompliance with these regulations, including for the following: failure to display a valid permit; parking outside of a designated area; and storing or abandoning an alternate vehicle in a Senate garage.

7.1 Any alternate vehicle that remains unmoved for more than two weeks will be considered as being stored.

7.2 Notice of violation (s) will be placed on the alternate vehicle.

7.3 After the fourth notice of violation within a 30-day period without subsequent cure by the permit holder, the Superintendent's Office will notify the USCP to remove the alternate vehicle and process it as abandoned property.

7.4 Owners of alternate vehicles removed from Senate garages should contact the USCP for information regarding its abandoned property policy.

REMEMBERING PAUL SARBANES

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend and former colleague, Senator Paul Sarbanes, who passed away December 6, 2020. I join the entire Nation in mourning his passing.

Paul was born in Salisbury, MD, on February 3, 1933. His first job was bus- ing tables and washing dishes at his parents' restaurant on Maryland's Eastern Shore. He attended Princeton University, where he received the Moses Taylor Pryne Honor Prize, Princeton's highest undergraduate honor. He was a Rhodes Scholar, which earned him admission to Balliol College of the University of Oxford in Oxford, England. Upon his return to the United States, Paul attended Harvard Law School.

In the early 1960s, Paul Sarbanes clerked for Fourth Circuit Judge Morris A. Soper before entering private practice with two Baltimore law firms. In 1966, Paul ran for the Maryland

House of Delegates in Baltimore City, where he served on both the Judiciary and the Ways and Means Committees.

Four years later in 1970, Sarbanes was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, representing Maryland's Fourth and later Maryland's Third Congressional Districts from 1971 to 1977. Paul continued his public service when he was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1976. Senator Sarbanes served Maryland well. He sat on many committees but was chairman of the Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee prior to my years as chairman.

After serving five terms in the U.S. Senate, Paul retired to Maryland in 2007. The same year, he earned the Foreign Language Advocacy Award from the Northeast Conference on the Teaching of Foreign Languages in recognition of his lifelong commitment to the ancient world's values and languages.

Paul was admired by many and will be missed by his sons, JOHN and Michael, his daughter, Janet, and his seven grandchildren. He was known for his intellect and tenacity and will be remembered for his devotion to Maryland and the Nation. I ask the entire Senate to join me in recognizing and honoring the life of Paul Sarbanes.

TRIBUTE TO LAMAR ALEXANDER

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I would like to start by thanking my good friend Senator LAMAR ALEXANDER for his nearly two decades in the Senate and his longstanding devotion to improving our country. His dedication to the people of Tennessee and Americans throughout our Nation has been unwavering. We have served together in the Senate for 18 years, but he has been in public service for much longer than that.

I remember when Senator ALEXANDER was first elected to the Senate in 2002. He was no stranger to his new colleagues. LAMAR had already served as the Governor of Tennessee, the president of the University of Tennessee, and the Secretary of Education under George H.W. Bush. He also ran for President in 1996 and again in 2000.

We should have seen the writing on the wall then—that Senator ALEXANDER would be one of the smartest and most ambitious Members we would serve with throughout our careers.

Born in Maryville, TN, LAMAR graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Vanderbilt University and went on to receive his juris doctor from the New York University, NYU, School of Law. He then clerked on the Fifth Circuit for Judge John Minor Wisdom in New Orleans.

Following his time in Louisiana, he moved to Washington to work as a legislative assistant for then-Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee. This is when he met his beloved wife Honey. They married and had four children, and his remarkable career took off.

During LAMAR's time as a U.S. Senator, he served as the chairman of the

Senate Republican conference, an important leadership position in which he influenced his fellow Members to accomplish conservative achievements by working in unison.

Currently, LAMAR is the chairman of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, HELP, Committee—a “Class A” committee in the Senate. In 2016, he was instrumental in passing the overwhelmingly bipartisan 21st Century Cures Act—landmark legislation that has brought new innovations and advances to patients who need them faster and more efficiently.

I have been blessed to serve with LAMAR on the Senate Rules Committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee, where he is the current chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development.

In this role on Appropriations, he has supported and advanced a host of important national priorities, such as nuclear security, critical infrastructure projects across the country, and the science and research taking place at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. I, along with my colleagues on the committee, am grateful for his hard work to craft many years of significant and influential funding measures.

LAMAR came to the Senate as a staffer and is leaving as chairman of one of the largest and most significant committees in the Senate. His impact and leadership during his time here has been both substantial and constructive.

LAMAR and I have travelled the world together. Annette and I have enjoyed the many hours spent with Honey and him. He will be missed in the Senate. I thank Senator ALEXANDER for his dedication to the betterment of our country and wish him all the best in his next chapter of life.

HONORING AMERICA'S FALLEN SERVICEMEMBERS

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, as we approach the end of another year, I rise to remember all those American men and women who have given what President Lincoln called “the last full measure of devotion” in service to this great Nation.

I often reflect on the Gettysburg Address when thinking about our servicemembers and veterans. We all know this short, somber speech has reverberated throughout our history with an influence that vastly exceeds the few minutes for which Lincoln actually spoke. In November 1863, President Lincoln stood on the battlefield in Gettysburg to bless those brave soldiers who had fallen in what was the bloodiest battle in U.S. history up to that point. The “last full measure of devotion” remark has always resonated with me, as it does with so many Americans, but Lincoln had another message in his address. He said, “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.”

Even in moments of mourning, Lincoln charged those still standing to rededicate themselves to the hard work of preserving our Nation’s integrity, protecting our fundamental freedoms, and building our families’ security and prosperity. In a time of great division, this was no small task, and it today remains one of our urgent and most solemn tasks.

The year after the Gettysburg Address, the women of Boalsburg, PA, began a tradition that would carry on for generations. They gathered together to decorate the gravestones of their loved ones who had gone to God. They wanted to reach beyond the pain to show their fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons that their memories endure in the hearts and minds of the living. Honoring the spirit and sacrifice of our military and veterans isn’t just about isolated days of commemoration on Veterans Day and Memorial Day each year, it is about the work we do every day to be worthy of their valor, as my father used to say.

As we discuss a potential U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan, combat the resurgence of ISIS in the Middle East, exercise oversight over other U.S. military engagements overseas, and look to resolve increasingly complicated global crises, we must not forget those who have given the ultimate sacrifice in service to our country, particularly in the most recent wars. The numbers are important: 7034 Americans have lost their lives in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, with an additional 7 killed in African Command operations since 2001. This includes 300 servicemembers from Pennsylvania—the fifth highest toll of any State. Over 53,000 have been wounded, including more than 2,000 from Pennsylvania. Although this administration refuses to be transparent in its deployment tracking, press reports indicate that approximately 7,500 Americans are currently serving in Iraq and Afghanistan, with an additional 65,000 serving in the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia.

This year, for the first time in nearly two decades, Pennsylvania did not lose any servicemembers abroad. While I am grateful Pennsylvania did not suffer losses this year, this milestone only serves as a reminder of the grim toll that the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq have taken on the Commonwealth and the Nation. As families of fallen servicemembers continue to mourn, we must reconsider the nature of our military commitments overseas and recommit to ensuring those who serve are taken care of.

These fighting men and women were born into families, not into divisions and brigades. They are sons and daughters, husbands and wives, fathers and mothers. Their love for their families is matched only by their devotion to our country.

But many more bear the scars of war. Some families have a loved one who served in Iraq or Afghanistan and returned home but was one of the 53,250

wounded. And we must not overlook the unusually high percentage of Iraq and Afghanistan veterans who have died since returning home, whether from drug overdose or suicide. Thousands of American families continue to pay a terrible price for the courage and dedication of their family members who gave life and limb for this country.

As we look to a new year and a new Congress, I am reminded of the moments when policymakers reached across the aisle, putting partisan differences aside to implement ideas that best served the American people. We can think about the establishment of the first system of State veterans homes after the Civil War, enactment of the GI bill after World War II, creation of the modern, Cabinet-level Department of Veterans Affairs under President Reagan, all required foresight and courage to see come to fruition. The year ahead provides an opportunity for further bipartisan cooperation in service of our veterans and our men and women in uniform.

Each of us, those who have served and those who haven’t, must be a part of the effort toward healing. We can meet today’s challenges with the spirit of the women in Boalsburg so many years ago, to remember our past and keep working towards our future. We can continue our work here in Washington, in Pennsylvania, and across the Nation, to ensure we are worthy of the valor of the men and women we commemorate today. I call on my colleagues in the Senate to reflect every day on the sacrifice of those who came before us.

As another year comes to a close, we remember and honor those who have laid down their lives for this great Nation. God bless them.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR DOUG JONES' STAFF

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, as I mentioned in my farewell speech last week, I also wanted to spend a few final moments here on the Senate floor honoring my incredible staff. As the first Democrat elected to the Senate from Alabama in two decades, I had no idea how many brilliant young folks would want to come work in my offices, but we were absolutely overwhelmed with the talent my election attracted—and not just from Alabama—we had applicants from all over the country. We of course tried to give priority to folks from Alabama, but we did have a few from other States who brought special expertise and who, after just a short time with us, became honorary Alabamians.

Some of my staff came from other Senate or House offices where they had been biding their time, hoping 1 day to work for an Alabama Democratic Senator. Their experience was critical. Some staff members brought no legislative experience at all, but they were quick and eager learners and got up to speed unbelievably fast. What they all