

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