The House met at 1:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER
The Chaplain, Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

God of the ages for whom one day is like 1,000 years and 1,000 years a day, we come before You in gratitude for the days and years we are graced to enjoy. We are truly appreciative of the people with whom we journey in our lifetimes; for the lives You have allowed us to share, for the joy that fills us in their presence, and for the love that You have given us through them.

And when those days pass, we put our grief into Your tender care, praying that their memories will remain a blessing. We ask that You minister to us as we name in our hearts those whose loss is especially poignant: family members, friends, mentors, and leaders. And in these days when our country mourns notable lives gone before us. May all that we do today reflect not only gratitude for our country’s past but also the debt to their years.

We offer ourselves and our prayers to You in the strength of Your holy name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL
The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(A) of House Resolution 8, the Journal of the last day’s proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
The SPEAKER. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER 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.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE
The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:


Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
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 January 21, 2021, at 12:25 p.m.:

That the Senate agreed to the following:

Relative to the death of the United States Capitol Police Officer Brian David Sicknick S. Res. 5.

That the Senate agreed to the following:

S. Res. 9.

Appointment:
Commission on the Social Status of Blacks.
Commission on Social Impact Partnerships:

With best wishes, I am, Sincerely,

GLORIA J. LETT,
Deputy Clerk.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE
The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:


Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
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 January 21, 2021, at 5:30 p.m.:

With best wishes, I am, Sincerely,

GLORIA J. LETT,
Deputy Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bill was signed by Speaker pro tempore HOYER on Thursday, January 21, 2021:

H.R. 335, to provide for an exception to a limitation against appointment of persons as Secretary of Defense within seven years of relief from active duty as a regular commissioned officer of the Armed Forces.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE
By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:
Mr. GRAYES of Louisiana (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for January 21 on account of a family funeral.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED
Gloria J. Lett, Deputy Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. Hayer, on Thursday, January 21, 2021:

H.R. 335. An act to provide for an exception to a limitation against appointment of persons as Secretary of Defense with seven years of relief from active duty as a regular commissioned officer of the Armed Forces.

ADJOURNMENT
The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(B) of House Resolution 8, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. on Thursday, January 28, 2021.

Thereupon (at 1 o’clock and 36 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the
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 Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself and Mr. BALDERSON):
H.R. 446. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to submit a report to Congress on scams targeting seniors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BACON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. BOST, Mr. POHANTZ, Mr. RODNEY Davis of Illinois, Ms. WILD, Mr. KATKO, Mr. SARLAN, Mr. GARBARINO, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. STAUBER, and Mrs. TRAHAN):
H.R. 447. A bill to amend the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly referred to as the “National Apprenticeship Act”) and expand the national apprenticeship system to include apprenticeships for youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeship registered under such Act, to promote the furtherance of labor standards for the advancement of apprenticeship, 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 Ms. BARRAGÁN (for herself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SHERESE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LANSER of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. PINOHERO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SUZEEZI, Ms. MENG, Mr. WELCH, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MURPHY of New York, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. WATSON-COLEMAN, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Ms. MATSU, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. DÍAZ-BAHLAT, Mr. GARCÍA of Texas, Mr. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Mr. GALLEGO):
H.R. 448. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to carry out a grant program to improve the energy resilience, energy democracy, and security of communities, prioritizing environmental justice communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. BIGGS (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. CATHORN):
H.R. 455. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to maintain or collect information that can be used to identify any individual to whom a COVID-19 vaccine is administered, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BIGGS (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. CATHORN, and Mr. KOY):
H.R. 456. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to propose, establish, implement, or enforce any requirement that an individual wear a mask or other face covering, or be vaccinated, to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BACHARACHE (for himself and Mr. RODNEY Davis of Illinois):
H.R. 451. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the national limitation on amendments to highway or surface freight transfer facility bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREGG:
H.R. 452. A bill to amend the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 to reauthorize the grant program for education, training, and awareness programs to combat violence against and abuse of women with disabilities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CALVERT (for himself and Mr. BROOKS):
H.R. 453. A bill to deny Federal funding to any State or political subdivision of a State that has in effect any law, policy, or procedure that prevents or impedes a State or local law enforcement official from maintaining custody of an alien pursuant to an immigration detainer issued by the Secretary of Homeland Security, for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. MATSU, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SHEPHERD, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. PAEZ, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BEA, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. LOFTONHAL, Ms. CHEN, Ms. ENHOO, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. MCNENY, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. LOPFREDEN, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. AGUILAR):
H.R. 455. A bill to permanently prohibit oil and gas leasing off the coast of the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Mr. PANETTA):
H.R. 456. A bill to require a new supplemental environmental impact statement for the siting and gas development in the Bakken Shale field office planning area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. GARCÍA of Texas, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Mr. GALLEGOS):
H.R. 457. A bill to prohibit Executive agencies from using the derogatory term “alien” to refer to an individual who is not a citizen or national of the United States, to amend chapter 51 of title 42, United States Code, to establish a uniform definition for the term “foreign national”, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, 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. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. GARCÍA of Texas, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. GALLEGO):
H.R. 458. A bill to require investigations and receive reports on any war crimes or human rights abuses that occurred in the custody of certain Federal authorities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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. CRAIG:
H.R. 459. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit former Members and elected officers of Congress from lobbying Congress at any time after leaving office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, in addition to the Committees on Rules, Ethics, and 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. CROW (for himself, Mr. PATELLA, Ms. UNZUEDE, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. CHU, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Mr. MORELLE):
H.R. 460. A bill to provide for the establishment of a standing Health Force and a Resilience Force to respond to public health emergencies and meet public health needs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. CURTIS (for himself, Mr. LAGACHES, Mr. STEFANIK, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. RODNEY Davis of Illinois, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SCHWENKERT, and Mr. MCLINTOCK):
H.R. 461. A bill to designate residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China as refugees, humanitarian concern, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. DIAZ-BALART (for himself, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. ZELDIN, Ms. MENG, and Mr. DONALDIS):
H.R. 462. A bill to require the Postal Service to establish new ZIP codes for certain communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself and Mr. LARSEN of Washington):
H.R. 463. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide a set aside for transportation alternatives; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself and Mr. FORTENBERRY):
H.R. 464. A bill to realign the nuclear forensics and attribution activities of the Federal Government from the Department of Energy to the Department of Homeland Security, for a pe- riod 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. GARAMENDI (for himself, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RYAN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. GARCÍA of Texas):
H.R. 465. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to require a school food authority to make pub- licly available any waivers of the Federal nutritional standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio (for himself, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. STEIL, Mr. GUEST, Mr. BALDERSHORE, Mr. ACosta, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Mr. ARMSTRONG)

H.R. 466. A bill to prohibit the use of funds to provide for the United States to become a party to the Paris Agreement; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio (for himself and Ms. SPANBERGER)

H.R. 467. An amendment to the Families First Coronavirus Response Act and the CARES Act to require group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage that provides coverage, without cost sharing, of certain COVID-19 antibody treatments; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Labor, 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. GRAVES of Missouri (for himself and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana)

H.R. 468. A bill to amend title XVIII of the United States Code, to permit the use of incentive payments to expedite certain federally financed or administered health improvement projects; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself, Ms. WELCH, Ms. GONZALEZ-OLON, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. JACKSON Lee, Mr. SOTO, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 469. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide for health coverage of nipple-areolar complex tattooing in connection with reconstructive surgery following mastectomy and to amend titles XVII and XIX of the Social Security Act to extend coverage of certain breast reconstructive services following mastectomy under the Medicare and Medicaid programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Labor, 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. HERIN

H.R. 470. A bill to withhold the salaries of Members of Congress upon failure to agree to a budget resolution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, the Budget, Oversight and Reform, and 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 Ms. HERRELL (for herself, Mr. STEUHR, Mr. BURGOS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BRUCHOTT, Mrs. GREEN of Georgia, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FALLON, Mr. CARL, Mrs. BOEHMERT, Mr. AERRINGTON, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mrs. MUELLER-MECKS, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BROOKS, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. GONZALEZ COBON, Mr. GARCET, and Mr. CRAWFORD)

H.R. 471. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from lessenng the standards to prohibit the Committee on Ways and Means from considering such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. HERRELL (for herself, Mr. STEUHR, Mr. BURGOS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BRUCHOTT, Mrs. GREEN of Georgia, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FALLON, Mr. CARL, Mrs. BOEHMERT, Mr. AERRINGTON, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mrs. MUELLER-MECKS, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BROOKS, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. GONZALEZ COBON, Mr. GARCET, and Mr. CRAWFORD)

H.R. 472. A bill to reduce the size of the seat of the Government of the United States to the area comprised of the principal Federal installations, the White House, the United States Capitol, the United States Supreme Court Building, and the Federal executive, legislative, and judicial office buildings in Washington, D.C., and the United States Capitol, to provide for the retrocession of the remaining area of the District of Columbia to the State of Maryland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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. KATKO (for himself, Mrs. WATSON, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. BURCHETT, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. CARL, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. ARINGTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. STEWART of Maine, Mr. GREGUASS, Mr. KINNELL, Mr. KINMAN, Mr. RODGERS of Ohio, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. GAUTIER, and Mr. BAIRD):

H.R. 473. A bill to require a review of Department of Homeland Security trusted traveler programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. LIEU

H.R. 474. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to substantially revise its standards for safeguarding customer information to ensure that such standards require certain consumer reporting agencies and service providers of such agencies to maintain sufficient safeguards against cyber attacks and related threats, to provide for additional authority to enforce such standards against cyber attackers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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 Mrs. LURIA (for herself and Mr. WALTZ)

H.R. 475. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve dependent coverage under the TRICARE Young Adult Program, to reduce late enrollment penalty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MORELLE (for himself, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. HICKS, Mr. NORTON, and Mr. CASA)

H.R. 476. A bill to strengthen American economic resiliency and equitably expand economic opportunity by launching a national competition, promoting State and local strategic planning, encouraging innovation and competition, and by substantially investing Federal resources in research and development; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Small Business, Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, Ways and Means, and Financial 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. NUNES, Mr. SCHRINKER, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mr. THOMPSON of California

H.R. 477. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs under part A of title X of such Act relating to genetic diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. DEMINGS, Mr. BACON, Mr. SHEMAN, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. CASTELLANO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. BROWNLEY, and Ms. SPANBERGER)
H.R. 483. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to make reforms to the benefits for Public Service Officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. SANCHEZ (for herself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CARPENTER, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LIGHTHILL, Ms. STEFFANINI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. HAYES, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. CUSTODIO):

H.R. 484. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds for the commemoration of certain former Presidents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Natural Resources, Armed Services, and 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. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Mr. CUMER, Mr. BONAMICI, Ms. FOXX, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. SCHRICE, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota):

H.R. 485. A bill to reauthorize the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 486. A bill to require certain helicopters to be equipped with safety technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself and Mr. UPTON):

H.R. 487. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to expand the operation of the State employment and training programs under such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STAUBER (for himself, Mr. EMMER, Mr. HAGDORN, and Mrs. FISCHBACH):

H.R. 488. A bill to prohibit a moratorium on mineral development on Bureau of Land Management and National Forest System land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 490. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve morale within the Department of Homeland Security workforce by conferring new responsibilities to the Chief Human Capital Officer, establishing an employee engagement steering committee, requiring action plans, and authorizing an annual employee award program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. VARGAS (for himself and Mr. CASTRO):

H.R. 491. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a California New River restoration program, and help provide the necessary funding for, restoration and protection efforts relating to the New River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. ZELDIN (for himself, Mr. METZ, Mr. ROYCE, Ms. SOTO, Mr. SCHAPIRO, and Ms. STEFFANINI):

H.R. 492. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide financial assistance for supportive services for very low-income veteran families in permanent housing; to the Committee on Veterans` Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.J. Res. 18. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. FALLON, and Mr. BAIRD):

H.J. Res. 19. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to establish a new government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILLIPS (for himself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SOUTIZ, Mr. KILMER, Mr. MALINSKI, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. DEAN, Ms. WILD, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. FALLONE, Mr. MOULTON, and Mrs. DEMINGS):

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution honoring and memorializing the life and sacrifice of Officer Brian D. Sicknick; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BIGGS (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GERTZ, Mr. GRIFFS, Mr. ROUZEE, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. CASTTHORN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. STEUBER):

H. Res. 55. A resolution recognizing the importance of access to comprehensive, high-quality, life-affirming medical care for women of all ages; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. GIFFORD (for herself, Mr. BILIRIS, and Mr. GIFFITH):

H. Res. 61. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Medicare and Social Security provide an essential foundation for the fulfillment of the government’s sacred obligation to the dependent elderly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BARRAGÁN (for herself, Mr. CASTRO, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. WILSON of California, Mr. SANCHEZ, Mr. FALLON, and Ms. LUNA):

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 Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 446. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 447. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 448. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:

H.R. 449. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 451. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 452. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 453. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 454. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 455. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 456. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 457. A bill for the relief of Alirio Padilla Guzman; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SOTO:

H.R. 458. A bill for the relief of Alejandro Juarez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 483. A bill for the relief of Alirio Padilla Guzman; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 484. A bill for the relief of Enrique Jesus Rodriguez; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 485. A bill for the relief of Felicita de la Luz Martinez; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 486. A bill for the relief of Alexio Palacios; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 487. A bill for the relief of Alfredo Palacios; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 488. A bill for the relief of Alfredo Palacios; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 489. A bill for the relief of Allie Patterson; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 490. A bill for the relief of Allie Patterson; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 491. A bill for the relief of Allie Patterson; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 492. A bill for the relief of Alirio Palacios; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 493. A bill for the relief of Alirio Palacios; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 494. A bill for the relief of Alfredo Palacios; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 495. A bill for the relief of Alejandro Juarez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 496. A bill for the relief of Alejandro Juarez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 497. A bill for the relief of Alejandro Juarez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
THE U.S. CONSTITUTION
ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS
CLAUSE 18
The Congress shall have 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. CASTRO of Texas: H.R. 466.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)
THE U.S. CONSTITUTION
ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS
CLAUSE 18
The Congress shall have 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 Ms. CRAIG: H.R. 459.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.
By Mr. CROW: H.R. 460.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• 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. CURTIS: H.R. 461.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I Section 8 Clause 4 of the Constitution.
By Mr. DIAZ-BALART: H.R. 462.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. ESPAILLAT: H.R. 463.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8, Clause 7.
By Mr. FOSTER: H.R. 464.
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 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. GARAMENDI: H.R. 465.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio: H.R. 466.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• 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.
By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio: H.R. 467.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• 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, By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri: H.R. 468.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. HAPTINGS: H.R. 469.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article One, Section Eight
By Mr. HERN: H.R. 470.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section VIII, U.S. Constitution
By Ms. HERRELL: H.R. 471.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article 1, section 8, clause 4, (the Naturalization Clause) which gives Congress sovereign control over immigration, In Chirac v. Lessee of Chirac (1917), the Supreme Court affirmed that the Constitution grants Congress Plenary power on immigration policy. Further, in Galvan v. Press (1934) the court found “that the formulation of policies (pertaining to the entry of aliens and the right to remain here) is entrusted to Congress because it has become about as firmly imbedded in the legislatively and judicial tissues of our body politic as any aspect of our government.”
By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: H.R. 472.
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 17
By Mr. KATKO: H.R. 473.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Clause 3 of the United States Constitution: 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 Mr. LIEU: H.R. 474.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section VIII
By Mrs. LURIA: H.R. 475.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 9, Clauses 12 and 13, which grant Congress the power to establish a military, and Clause 18, which grants Congress the necessary and proper powers to carry out its other enumerated powers.
By Mr. MORELLE: H.R. 476.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution
By Mr. NEGUSE: H.R. 477.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8
By Mr. O’HALLERAN: H.R. 478.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• (1) To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with
By Mr. PANETTA: H.R. 479.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
By Ms. PORTER: H.R. 480.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina: H.R. 481.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: “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. ROYBAL-ALLARD: H.R. 482.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8
By Mrs. RUIZ: H.R. 483.
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 Ms. SANCHEZ: H.R. 484.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I Sections 8
By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia: H.R. 485.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution
By Ms. SPANBERGER: H.R. 487.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States
By Mr. SHERMAN: H.R. 486.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• 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 Ms. STEFANIK: H.R. 489.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. STAUBER: H.R. 488.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• 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 Ms. STEFANIK: H.R. 489.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, section 8
By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: H.R. 490.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• Article I, Section 8
By Mr. VARGAS: H.R. 491.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
• (1) To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with

January 25, 2021
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
H233
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE  
January 25, 2021

The Indian tribes, as enumerated in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution;  
(2) To make all laws necessary and proper for executing powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, as enumerated in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ZELDIN:
H.R. 492: Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:
H.R. 493: Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power of Congress contained in Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for executing powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, or in department or officer thereof.

By Ms. GARCÍA of Texas:
H.R. 494: Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. SOTO:
H.R. 495: Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HERN:
H.J. Res. 18: Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section VIII, U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:
H.J. Res. 19: 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 5.
The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, the rock of our salvation, teach us to live as contemplative activists, reflecting Your sacred guidance and obeying Your commands.

Remind our lawmakers that You direct the steps of good people, leading the faithful to the destination You have chosen. Lord, stir the hearts of our Senators until they possess a holiness that strives to carve tunnels of hope through mountains of despair.

We offer You our hearts, mighty God, for we trust Your prevailing and loving providence.

We pray in Your great 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 PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

NOMINATION OF JANET LOUISE YELLEN

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, this week, the Senate will continue confirming President Biden’s highly qualified and history-making nominees.

In a few hours we will hold a vote on Janet Yellen to serve as the next Secretary of the Treasury. Janet Yellen, of course, is no stranger to this Chamber. She has been confirmed by the Senate no fewer than four times and was reported favorably to the floor by a unanimous vote of the Finance Committee on Friday.

The bipartisan support of Ms. Yellen’s multiple nominations reflects her breathtaking range of experience and just how well suited she is to manage the economic challenges of our time. Ms. Yellen, I am proud to report, is a native of working-class Brooklyn, the daughter of a schoolteacher and physician, raised during the Great Depression. She went to Fort Hamilton High School, one of James Madison High School’s rivals, a graduate of Brown and Yale, Ms. Yellen has taught economics at some of the world’s most prestigious universities. Of course, Janet Yellen is best known for her tenure as Chair of the Federal Reserve, overseeing a period of falling unemployment and steady economic recovery from the global financial crisis.

Few people possess the experience and expertise that Ms. Yellen would bring to the Treasury, particularly during this moment of economic crisis. At the Treasury Department, there are long hallways on the third floor where the portraits of all 77 Treasury Secretaries hang—all of them men, all the way back to Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary. I am thrilled today to vote to confirm the first woman to ever hold the position of Treasury Secretary and someday add her portrait to that hallway.

On that note, I would add it was a great pleasure to read the Biden administration’s announcement today that the Treasury Department plans to speed up the plans to add the portrait of Harriet Tubman to the $20 bill. This is an issue I have long championed and something that should have been done a long time ago. I feel particularly strong about it since Harriet Tubman was an Auburn, NY, resident, and our office worked for years to successfully make her home in Upstate New York a national historic monument.

I am glad the Biden administration is reversing the Trump administration’s foot-dragging. It is the kind of thing they did—no excuse, no reason, just didn’t do it. But now the Biden administration is reversing the Trump administration’s foot-dragging and will press forward with plans to circulate new currency celebrating Harriet Tubman’s life and legacy.

After Ms. Yellen’s confirmation tonight, the Senate will continue to process nominations to President Biden’s Cabinet for the Secretaries of State, Homeland Security, and Transportation. With cooperation, the Senate could complete both confirmations this week. Again, those are the Secretaries of State, Homeland Security, and Transportation, in addition to Treasury this evening.

I remind my colleagues that President Trump had his Secretary of Homeland Security installed on Inauguration Day. We cannot allow our national security and our domestic security to be compromised in any way by the prolonged delay of Mr. Mayorkas’ nomination.

IMPEACHMENT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, as I announced on Friday, the Republican leader and I have come to an initial agreement about the timing of the impeachment trial of Donald Trump. This evening, managers appointed by the House of Representatives will deliver
to the Senate the Article of Impeachment and will read the article here in the well of this Chamber.

Tomorrow, Senators will be sworn in as judges and jurors in the impending trial, and the Senate will issue a summons for former President Trump. After all, that, both the House managers and the former President’s counsel will have a period of time to draft their legal briefs, just as they did in previous trials. Once the briefs are drafted, presentations by the parties will commence the week of February 8.

I want to thank the Republican leader for working with us to reach this agreement, which we believe is fair to both sides and will enable the Senate to conduct a timely and fair trial on the Article of Impeachment. The schedule will also allow us to continue the important work of the people, including confirming more members of President Biden’s Cabinet.

I want to be very clear about that last point. The Senate will conduct a timely and fair trial.

I want to be very clear about that because some of my Republican colleagues have latched on to a fringe legal theory that the Senate does not have the constitutional power to try the trial because Donald Trump is no longer in office. This argument has been roundly debunked by constitutional scholars from the left, right, and center. It defies precedent, historic practice, and basic common sense. It makes no sense whatsoever that a President—or any official—could commit a heinous crime against our country and then defeat Congress’s impeachment powers by simply resigning so as to avoid accountability and a vote to disqualify them from future office.

This is not merely a hypothetical situation. In 1876, President Grant’s Secretary of War, William Belknap, implicated in a corruption scheme, literally raced to the White House to tender his resignation mere minutes before the House was set to vote on his impeachment. Then, as a matter of historical record, he burst into tears. Not only did the House move forward with the five impeachment articles against him, but a trial was then convened in the Senate.

Of course, the question came up as to whether the Senate could try former officials, and guess what. The Senate ultimately acquitted his constitutional powers to conduct a trial because former President Trump is no longer in office. This argument has been roundly debunked by constitutional scholars from the left, right, and center. It defies precedent, historic practice, and basic common sense. It makes no sense whatsoever that a President—or any official—could commit a heinous crime against our country and then defeat Congress’s impeachment powers by simply resigning so as to avoid accountability and a vote to disqualify them from future office.

This is not merely a hypothetical situation. In 1876, President Grant’s Secretary of War, William Belknap, implicated in a corruption scheme, literally raced to the White House to tender his resignation mere minutes before the House was set to vote on his impeachment. Then, as a matter of historical record, he burst into tears. Not only did the House move forward with the five impeachment articles against him, but a trial was then convened in the Senate.

Of course, the question came up as to whether the Senate could try former officials, and guess what. The Senate ultimately acquitted his constitutional powers to conduct a trial because former President Trump is no longer in office. This argument has been roundly debunked by constitutional scholars from the left, right, and center. It defies precedent, historic practice, and basic common sense. It makes no sense whatsoever that a President—or any official—could commit a heinous crime against our country and then defeat Congress’s impeachment powers by simply resigning so as to avoid accountability and a vote to disqualify them from future office.

To put a final nail into the coffin of this ridiculous theory, I remind my colleagues, if a President is convicted on an Article of Impeachment, the Senate holds a separate vote on whether to bar them from future office. Once a President is convicted on an impeachment charge, they are removed from office. In other words, they become a former official. If we are to believe that the Senate can’t hold former officials to account, then the Senate could never vote to disqualify a former President from future office. Disqualification, which is provided for in the Constitution, even for a sitting President.

In saying this, I am expressing the view of legal scholars across the political spectrum. Stephen Vladeck, a prominent constitutional expert at the University of Texas, wrote in the New York Times that Donald Trump is the “poster child” for why the conviction of an ex-President is not just constitutionally permissible but necessary. More than 150 legal scholars signed a letter last week forcefully stating that an impeachment trial of a former President is constitutional. Among the signatories, one of the cofounders of the Federalist Society, as well as one of President Reagan’s Solicitors General, among other prominent conservatives.

It is so obviously wrong to suggest that impeaching the President is unconstitutional—that impeaching a former President is unconstitutional. So why are some suggesting it?

Well, there seems to be a desire on the political right to avoid passing judgment, one way or the other, on former President Trump and his role in fomenting the despicable attack on the Capitol on January 6. There seems to be some hope that Republicans could oppose the former President’s impeachment on process grounds, rather than grappling with his actual awful conduct.

Let me be very clear. This is not going to fly. The trial is going to happen. It is certainly and clearly constitutional, and if the former President is convicted, there will be a vote to disqualify him from future office.

There is only one question at stake—the only one question that Senators of both parties will have to answer before God and their own conscience: Is former President Trump guilty of inciting an insurrection against the United States?

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, our Nation has spent nearly a year locked in this terrible battle with COVID-19. This virus that spread from China around the world has taken more than 400,000 American lives. It has effectively cost many entire school years. It made us slam the brakes on one of the best job markets in modern history and threw millions of families into financial chaos.

But thanks to a lot of hard work in 2020, the dawn of a new turn is a turning point. The genius of science and the support of Operation Warp Speed produced vaccines in record time. And in December, after months of delay, Democrats finally let Congress move ahead with another major rescue package. The light at the end of the tunnel is getting closer, and both Republicans and Democrats are going to continue working together to accelerate victory.

Curiously, the President’s candidate to run the Department of Health and Human Services is the famously partisan attorney general of California. His recent experience in health policies seems largely limited to promoting abortion-on-demand and suing groups like the Little Sisters of the Poor, which dare to live out their religious convictions.

In an interview just yesterday, Mr. Becerra compared the current state of vaccinations inherited by the Biden administration to a plane taking off from the runway—a disaster. He contrasted the status quo with the new administration's stated goal of 1 million vaccinations per day, which he called “ambitious.”

There is a problem here. Even the press has repeatedly pointed it out, which said our Nation is already meeting that very pace—already meeting that very pace. That is not a big new goal. It is exactly what they inherited from the Trump administration in Operation Warp Speed. 2021 has brought a turning point. The genius of science and the support of Operation Warp Speed produced vaccines in record time. And in December, after months of delay, Democrats finally let Congress move ahead with another major rescue package. The light at the end of the tunnel is getting closer, and both Republicans and Democrats are going to continue working together to accelerate victory.

Curiously, the President’s candidate to run the Department of Health and Human Services is the famously partisan attorney general of California. His recent experience in health policies seems largely limited to promoting abortion-on-demand and suing groups like the Little Sisters of the Poor, which dare to live out their religious convictions.

In an interview just yesterday, Mr. Becerra compared the current state of vaccinations inherited by the Biden administration to a plane taking off from the runway—a disaster. He contrasted the status quo with the new administration’s stated goal of 1 million vaccinations per day, which he called “ambitious.”

There is a problem here. Even the press has repeatedly pointed it out, which said our Nation is already meeting that very pace—already meeting that very pace. That is not a big new goal. It is exactly what they inherited from the Trump administration in Operation Warp Speed. 2021 has brought a turning point. The genius of science and the support of Operation Warp Speed produced vaccines in record time. And in December, after months of delay, Democrats finally let Congress move ahead with another major rescue package. The light at the end of the tunnel is getting closer, and both Republicans and Democrats are going to continue working together to accelerate victory.
week. They are claiming the exact same number can either be a total catastrophe or a smashing success. I guess it depends on whether Democrats are in power. So much for science without politics.

Here is how the Washington Post put it:

The accelerating speed of the [vaccine] program undercuts assertions by some Biden advisers that they were left no plan by the Trump administration, and suggests they need only to keep their feet on the pedal to clear the bar they set for themselves.

Yesterday, Mr. Becerra was asked about increasing vaccinations in the months ahead. Here is what he said: “I first have to be sworn in to give you a timeline.” Perhaps that is like the time the Speaker of the House famously said she had to pass a bill before the public could learn what was in it.

The new administration campaigned heavily on having a new master plan to fight the pandemic. Well, now they are in office, President Biden has said: “[T]here’s nothing we can do to change the trajectory of the pandemic in the next several months.” and his administration is content to maintain the same vaccine pace they actually inherited.

Let’s talk about Congress’s role in the pandemic relief. Our Democratic colleagues spent last summer and fall using the legislative filibuster to delay the next rescue package until after the election. Now, that would be the same tool that some Senate Democrats now suddenly say they oppose, as if they hadn’t leaned on it liberally over the last 6 years.

But, finally, last month, they let us act. We passed another package totalizing nearly $900 billion in urgent relief. We provided more than $30 billion to help K-12 schools. $230 billion for the Paycheck Protection Program, billions more for federal unemployment insurance supplements, nutrition and rental assistance, and direct cash aid and massive new investments in purchasing and distributing vaccines. Some of that money has already gone out the door. Other portions are still unspent—a massive, historic, almost trillion-dollar package that was passed into law just 5 weeks ago.

Since last March, Washington, DC, has spent a historic amount of money standing up one of the most enormous policy responses by any government to any emergency that the world has ever seen. Nobody thinks the support has been perfect—far from it—but it has been historic and strong.

For example, a nonpartisan study in November showed that because of the historic emergency legislation passed through Congress, American personal income was actually—listen to this—higher in September than it had been before the pandemic.

Last week, Larry Summers, President Clinton’s Treasury Secretary and President Obama’s NEC Director, confirmed that relative to our underlying economy, our multiple rescue packages have brought American household income all the way back to a level that equals or even exceeds what he would expect if we weren’t in a crisis. So, to be clear, nobody thinks our bipartisan work fighting this pandemic is completely perfect, but I am arguing that it. And we all understand that over all national statistics do not explain away the terrible struggles facing many families. But experts and economists from the left to the right agree: Any further action should be smart and targeted, not just an imprecise deluge of borrowed money that would direct huge sums toward those who don’t need it.

That is why the new administration’s first draft of their sprawling proposal misses the mark, and press reports make clear this is not just a Republican view. Multiple Democratic Senators agree that it is not the right path forward.

So as the $900 billion package from 5 weeks ago continues to come online and as the remaining needs continue to come into focus, Republicans will be ready and eager to continue bipartisan discussions about smart steps forward for the pandemic. Bipartisan action helped our Nation endure the last year. Bipartisan action helped us turn the corner, and it will be smart, bipartisan actions that help us finish the fight.

**Nomination of Janet Louise Yellen**

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, now on a related matter, this afternoon, the Senate will confirm Dr. Janet Yellen, the former Chair of the Federal Reserve, to serve as President Biden’s Secretary of the Treasury. Her speedy confirmation will contrast sharply with the way the Senate Democratic minority handled many of the last President’s key Cabinet nominations 4 years ago.

Secretary Mnuchin had to sit through a stunt where Senate Democrats literally boycotted his committee hearing. He was not confirmed until mid-February.

Dr. Yellen came out of committee on a unanimous vote and will begin to work 5 days after the inauguration. That is even faster than Secretary Geithner’s nomination in 2009 in the teeth of a financial crisis.

This certainly isn’t because Dr. Yellen’s or President Biden’s economic policy views have unanimous support here in the Senate. I expect we will have no shortage of spirited policy discussions with Dr. Yellen in the months ahead, especially if some Democrats keep trying to use this historic emergency as a pretext—a pretext to push through permanent far-left policy changes.

The 50 Senators on our side have great confidence in our pro-job, pro-worker vision that helped build the greatest job market in living memory. But the simple fact is that, when the American people elect a President and when the President selects qualified and mainstream people for key posts, the whole Nation deserves for them to be able to assemble their team.

I will be voting to confirm Dr. Yellen today. I look forward to working together on pro-growth policies that will help rebuild the thriving economy for American workers that was in place just 1 year ago.

**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 bill clerk read the nomination of Janet Louise Yellen, of California, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time until 5:30 will be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

** Tribute to Capitol Custodial Staff**

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, it is good to see the Senator from Hawaii as the Presiding Officer.

Madam President, I rise today to honor workers in this building—something that Senator Hirono does every day of her life in this job—workers in this building who are too often overlooked but whose work is essential to the functioning of our government: our Capitol custodial staff.

In the days after the January 6 insurrection, when domestic terrorists stormed this building, we rightly honored Capitol Police Officer Eugene Goodman and many other Capitol police officers who put their lives on the line to protect all of us, to protect our democratic process, and, essentially, to protect our democracy.

Last week, I joined a bipartisan group of colleagues in introducing legislation to award Officer Goodman the
Congressional Gold Medal. He and others may have saved our lives and protected our democracy. They did it without the support they needed from their leadership. They did it without the support from the Trump White House.

But those officers aren’t the only ones who deserve our honor and our gratitude. They are not the only ones who put their lives on the line serving our country on January 6 or over the past year during this pandemic.

Every day, Capitol custodial staff do their jobs with skill, dedication, and dignity. They showed up for work during this pandemic even when many in this building didn’t take it seriously and put those workers’ health at risk by not wearing masks.

Capitol custodial workers were here on January 6, doing their jobs, when White supremacists stormed this building, barging into this Chamber, acting as though no one could ever possibly hold them accountable. Because the President was on their side, they thought they were invulnerable.

And when their rampage was over, it was largely the Black and Brown custodians who were left to restore dignity and respect to the Capitol. Their work allowed us to continue ours that night: certifying the electoral votes, securing the election and our democracy.

Many Americans were so moved to see their workers still doing their jobs. That is what service looks like. That is what love of country looks like. That is what the dignity of work is all about.

Unfortunately, it tells you a whole lot about the problems that have been allowed to fester for too long in this country: White supremacists make a mess; Black workers clean it up.

We have a lot of work to do to fix that and to ensure that hard work pays off for all workers in this country. We simply have to value and respect all work the way we should.

I think of the words of Dr. King, who, as you know, died fighting for workers, sanitation workers in Memphis. He said:

If a man is called to be a street sweeper, he should sweep streets even as Michelangelo painted or Beethoven composed music or Shakespeare wrote poetry. He should sweep streets so well all the hosts of heaven and earth will pause to say, “Here lived a great street sweeper who did his job well.”

Dr. King said:

No work is insignificant. All labor that uplifts humanity has dignity and importance.

No work is insignificant. All labor has dignity. We ought to treat it that way, starting with honoring these workers.

In the days after January 6, pictures of Capitol workers cleaning up after these terrorists were reported on the news, capturing dedicated journalists who simply wanted their lives to do their jobs that day. These photos struck a chord with so many people. Americans began writing thank-you letters, sending them to the Architect of the Capitol to pass on to custodial staff, to police officers, and to others.

Many of these workers are represented by AFSCME Local 626, which gives workers a voice on the job and is also working on ways to honor its members.

Members of Congress should do the same. In the coming weeks, I will be introducing a Senate resolution to recognize the Capitol staff for their bravery and their service to our country on January 6. I hope my colleagues will join me—all of them—not as Republicans or Democrats but as Members of this body, as Americans all.

This Capitol is the people’s House. The insurrectionists ransacked it. The Capitol custodians picked up the pieces. They deserve our eternal gratitude. To all the Capitol custodians who are working in this building each day to ensure our democracy functions, thank you, thank you, thank you.

NOMINATION OF JANET LOUISE YELLEN

Madam President, a few days after our first woman Vice President was sworn in, we are about to confirm the first woman to step into one of the leading roles in our economy. Janet Yellen made history when she served as Chair of the Federal Reserve. She is about to make history again as Secretary of the Treasury.

She will be the first person ever to have held all three of the top positions in our economy—Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers, Chair of the Federal Reserve, and Secretary of the Treasury—and now more than ever, we need her leadership, her vision, and her appreciation for what makes this country work.

As Fed Chair and as a labor economist, Janet Yellen made it clear that she understands what drives our economy. It is not the stock market. It is not Wall Street. It is people. It is workers.

Janet Yellen knows our economy is built by Americans who know the value of work, whether you punch a clock or swipe a badge or work for tips or care for children or take care of your parents.

I remember in 2015 Chair Yellen came to Cleveland and toured the Alcoa plant not far from my house. She showed the kind of leadership we need, the kind of leaders President Biden is putting into the top jobs managing our economy—people who will get out of Washington, who will visit every sort of community in the heart of the country, and people who act on what they learn from workers in Chillicothe, in Springfield, in Youngstown and Moline, IL, where the next President Officer comes from.

There is a lot more to our economy than a quarterly earnings report. Janet Yellen understands that. She will step into this job at a time when the contrast between the financial health of corporations and workers couldn’t be starker.

We are in the midst of a public health crisis and an economic crisis. You wouldn’t know it if you looked only at the stock market or corporate profits. But under President Biden, under Janet Yellen, and under new leadership in the Senate, we are doing measuring— we are just doing measuring the economy that way. We think about the economy the way workers and their families do—in terms of paychecks, whether they can make rent or pay the mortgage this month or afford childcare or pay for their prescription drugs. By those measures, people are hurting.

We hear a lot about what some people call the K-shaped recovery—that is one way of saying that the rich are getting richer while the middle class and low-income families continue to struggle. It was a problem before this virus, as you know. The pandemic has only made it worse, and it is layered on top of systemic racism and inequalities that have been allowed to fester for too long.

We have a tax code that favors the wealthy, that gives corporations a tax break when they move manufacturing jobs out of East St. Louis or out of East Cleveland overseas. Americans’ hard-earned savings are at risk from the financial instability of climate change. China is aggressive, confident, and continues to threaten American jobs. The Internal Revenue Service wastes time and taxpayer money auditing working families, often Black and Brown families, instead of going after wealthy tax cheats. Wall Street rewards corporations that lay off employees and cut the treat their workers as expendable. Risky behavior on Wall Street—like it did in the last crisis—can devastate communities in Ohio and around the country.

I have confidence that Janet Yellen understands these vast challenges and that she will get to work immediately to take them on and to create a better, more prosperous, more stable economy, centered on the dignity of work. She knows we can build an infrastructure that puts people to work at good-paying union jobs. We can invest in the country, including the small towns and industrial cities of Southeast Ohio and Southern Illinois and the Black and Brown communities in our cities that too often get left behind. We can make it easier for people to afford housing and transportation and childcare. We can create a tax code that rewards work instead of wealth, starting with a dramatic expansion of the child tax credit and the earned income tax credit. We can give people more power over their lives and their own money with options like monthly child tax credit and the earned income tax credit.

All of these workers are essential to delivering results. She is the right person for these tumultuous times. She
will rise to meet this moment to help our country build back better. I ask my colleagues to support Janet Yellen for Secretary of the Treasury.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. Duckworth). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

9TH INAUGURATION

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, last week, the country and the world watched as our Nation carried out one of its most sacred traditions—the peaceful transfer of power, which is the hallmark of American democracy, that has defined our country since its earliest days. Between the pandemic and heightened security concerns, this inauguration looked far different than those of former Presidents, but the will of the people was carried out just as it has been following every Presidential election throughout our Nation’s history.

President Biden, in his inaugural address, stressed the importance of unifying our country. I agree, and I hope that the President and our Democratic colleagues in Congress lead by example.

FILIBUSTER

Madam President, our first order of business has been to fill critical positions throughout the Federal Government, and the Senate has already confirmed the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense, both of whom I supported. This afternoon, we will vote on the confirmation of Janet Yellen to be Secretary of the Treasury, whom I intend to vote for, as well, and there is a slate of other important positions that need to be filled in the coming days and weeks.

I should note that voting to confirm a nominee, under the words of the Constitution—providing advice and consent—is not a rubberstamp of the administration’s policies. I know there will be important issues that we will disagree on, but if elections mean anything, they mean that the prevailing party should not be knee-capped as, unfortunately, our Democratic colleagues did and administered politics out of the Justice Department. Rather, I believe the tradition has been to accommodate one another when we can so the administration can carry out its duties.

This morning, I had a very good conversation with Judge Merrick Garland, whom President Biden has nominated for Attorney General. Judge Garland’s extensive legal experience makes him well suited to lead the Department of Justice, and I appreciate his commitment to principles outside the Justice Department. That is my No. 1 criterion for who should be the next head of the Department of Justice, the Attorney General. I think both sides should support a depoliticized Justice Department, and that is what I hope Judge Garland, once confirmed, will deliver. I look forward to talking to him more during the confirmation process about some of the things I am researching now. I expect to support his nomination before the full Senate. It is in the best interest of the country to have qualified, Senate-confirmed individuals leading our Federal departments and agencies.

As we look beyond the confirmation process, there are many opportunities for Republicans and Democrats to work together in those places where we agree, and I know additional coronavirus relief, as it is needed, is high on President Biden’s list. Approximately 1 million Americans are being vaccinated every day, and while the light at the end of the tunnel is getting bigger and brighter, we are still not in the clear. Congress has provided trillions of dollars to strengthen our fight on both the healthcare and economic fronts, but we need to remain vigilant in the final, critical phase of this battle.

I don’t support President Biden’s pandemic relief proposal in its current form, but I do believe it is a starting point for bipartisan negotiations. I will gladly support a reasonable, targeted bill as we determine precisely, as we can, where the needs truly are. We all agree we need robust, cohesive manufacturing and distribution; that some Americans need additional financial support; and that Main Street businesses and their workforces are still struggling to survive this economic recession. I hope the administration will be willing to work with Congress to reach an agreement that receives broad, bipartisan support as each of the previous bills that we have passed has.

During my time in the Senate, I have worked with folks across the aisle on our shared priorities, and I have no plans of changing that practice now, but make no mistake: I will push back, forcefully, respectfully, when the President and I disagree. One of the things I have learned, though, is that there is a difference between what some elected officials say and what they actually do, and rather than listen to what they say, I really prefer to watch what they do and see if those are consistent. For instance, when the President was sworn in and speaking of unifying the country, President Biden unilaterally canceled the permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline, and on the same day, the administration halted all new energy leasing and permitting on public lands and waters. With these unfortunate actions, President Biden is killing thousands of well-paying U.S. jobs and kicking the U.S. energy industry while it is still struggling from the pandemic.

I hoped and still hope to work with President Biden on an all-of-the-above energy strategy that prioritizes our fossil fuels—we have 280 million cars on the road, and people are still going to need gasoline for the foreseeable future—renewables, and innovative technologies that help us harness our most prevalent and reliable energy sources. One of the things that I think, more than anything, we ought to do about energy—and that is being done—is on carbon capture technology, which ought to be, again, something that we can all agree on as we transition to the next forms of energy.

As we begin a new Congress and welcome a new President, I am, once again, reminded of the words that were quoted from Ruth Bader Ginsburg, recently deceased Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. She didn’t originate it, but she did make it popular when she said, “You can disagree without being disagreeable.” Of course, democracy itself expects a competition of ideas but not necessarily the mudslinging and name-calling that have become all too common. I hope we can return to the respectful battles in the days and months ahead and know there is no better battleground for that to happen than in the Senate, where sometimes—sometimes—we live up to the billing as the world’s greatest deliberative body.

The primary feature that separates the Senate from the House or any other legislative body is that of free and full debate. That is why it takes 60 votes to cut off debate, and under the words of the Constitution, you can then vote and pass a piece of legislation with 51 votes. It forces us to do what we ought to do anyway, which is to have fulsome debate, allow minority views to be presented, and then, once the debate is concluded, have a vote on the underlying bill. Fundamentally, the Founders saw the Senate as a place that protected minority rights. I have been here long enough to be in the majority and in the minority, and we know what goes around comes around in the U.S. Senate. It has never been a day against a day. Rather than a simple majority, got the votes? Jam it down the other side. Rather than a simple majority, the Senate cloture requirements are the Senate. It forces us to do what we ought to want to do anyway, which is to do the hard

January 25, 2021

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S117
work of bipartisan negotiation and compromise, come up with an 80–20 sol-
ution that can leave the 20 percent you don’t agree on for another day and
another battle, but to pass into law and make progress, on behalf of the Amer-
ican people, the 80 percent we can agree on.

Neither party has had a filibuster-proof majority since the late 1970s, and
as a result, Senators from red States and blue States have had to work to-
together, as they should, to reach agree-
ments on nearly every piece of legisla-
tion that has moved through this Cham-
er in the last four decades. The
only real exception is the budget rec-
conciliation process, which, by short-
rules, can be done with 51 votes, but,
otherwise, in the main, 60 votes—a bi-
partisan majority—is required in order
to move legislation.

When bills require bipartisan support in or-
the Senate, until now, has ever been so
debated. But no
game that has moved through this
mester of Congress. That is far from a
progressive or a radical mandate.

As I said, elections happen, majori-
ties change, and Presidents come and
gone, as the party in power
Republicans could win the majority in ei-
ther or both Chambers, and in 4, a Re-
publican could win the White House as
e.

If we were to do away with this re-
straint on snap decisions and partisan
legislation, what would the succeeding
Republican administration likely do?
It would simply undo everything that
had been done on a partisan basis.

Well, would our Democratic col-
leagues support a rule change to blow
up the Senate and to shatter that
important cooling saucer. Make no
mistake: That would do irreparable
harm to this institution and inflict se-
rious damage on our democracy. With-
out the 60-vote cloture requirement, both
Chambers would be majority-rule
institutions, with a steady flow of par-
tisan legislation moving through Con-
gress. If the same party controls both
Chambers and the White House, that
party could pass strictly partisan legis-
lation quickly and send it into law
without a single vote from the oppos-
ing party. Does that feel good?

Well, if you are on the winning side,
yes. Is it good for the country? No, it
is not. It is efficient, but it is not effec-
tive, and it is not lasting. It is not durable.
It doesn’t provide the sort of stability
and ability to plan that the current
structure provides.

All the reasons I have given for doing
away with the Senate cloture require-
ment, the need for a majority has ever
tried to blow it up before.

During the past administrations—the
Trump, Obama, Bush and Clinton ad-
ministration—there was a period of time
when the President’s party
controlled both Chambers of Congress. If
you go further back in history, you
will find dozens of examples. But no
Senate, until now, has ever been so
shortsighted as to get rid of the cloture
requirement and the filibuster when it
comes to legislation.

If Democrats carried out their threat
to do that today, they would clear the
path to pass a radical agenda that
would fundamentally reshape our coun-
try without a single Republican vote.

As a reminder, we have a 50–50 Sen-
ate, and in the House there are 221
Democrats and 211 Republicans. In all
118 more, Demo-

As I said, elections happen, majori-
ties change, and Presidents come and
gone, as the party in power
Republicans could win the majority in ei-
ther or both Chambers, and in 4, a Re-
publican could win the White House as
e.

If we were to do away with this re-
straint on snap decisions and partisan
legislation, what would the succeeding
Republican administration likely do?
It would simply undo everything that
had been done on a partisan basis.

Well, would our Democratic col-
leagues support a rule change to blow
up the Senate and to shatter that
important cooling saucer. Make no
mistake: That would do irreparable
harm to this institution and inflict se-
rious damage on our democracy. With-
out the 60-vote cloture requirement, both
Chambers would be majority-rule
institutions, with a steady flow of par-
tisan legislation moving through Con-
gress. If the same party controls both
Chambers and the White House, that
party could pass strictly partisan legis-
lation quickly and send it into law
without a single vote from the oppos-
ing party. Does that feel good?

Well, if you are on the winning side,
yes. Is it good for the country? No, it
is not. It is efficient, but it is not effec-
tive, and it is not lasting. It is not durable.
It doesn’t provide the sort of stability
and ability to plan that the current
structure provides.

All the reasons I have given for doing
away with the Senate cloture require-
ment, the need for a majority has ever
tried to blow it up before.

During the past administrations—the
Trump, Obama, Bush and Clinton ad-
ministration—there was a period of time
when the President’s party
controlled both Chambers of Congress. If
you go further back in history, you
will find dozens of examples. But no
Senate, until now, has ever been so
shortsighted as to get rid of the cloture
requirement and the filibuster when it
comes to legislation.

If Democrats carried out their threat
to do that today, they would clear the

from Leader SCHUMER that the fili-
buster and the cloture requirement will
remain intact. After all, it is not un-
reasonable to ask your negotiating
partner to commit to not breaking the
rules, which is all Senator MCCONNELL
is asking for.

Senator SCHUMER has derided that re-
quest, calling it “extraneous” and say-
ing it falls outside the bounds of the
2001 organizing resolution.

But I would like to remind our col-
leagues that in 2001, when the Repub-
lie Party was not threatening to blow up
the Senate rules to advance a partisan
agenda, that is why it wasn’t the sub-
ject, explicitly, of that negotiation of
the organizing resolution. There was
no need to ask for assurances on the
protection of the filibuster because it
wasn’t even a question to be answered.

Our Democratic colleagues have re-
lied on the filibuster while Republicans
have held the majority. I can think of
time after time after time when we
have held the majority, that the legis-
lation we needed to pass that the Repub-
lie Party felt were inadequate. And time
after time, they used the fili-
buster to prevent passage of those bills,
which was their right—I think a mis-
take to make a decision to pursue short-
sighted political goals.

And in an encouraging sign on Fri-
day, the White House indicated that
President Biden does not support get-
ing rid of the legislative filibuster ei-
ther.

I am pleased to hear that the White
House indicated that they would not
support doing away with the fili-
buster. That was a Republican-led Senate, House,
and White House, when we held both
Chambers and the White House. There was
fear by some folks across the aisle—ac-
tually, both sides of the aisle—that the
filibuster would be eliminated in order
to clear a path for a Republican agen-
da.

That was when 61 Senators, a fili-
buster-proof majority, wrote a bipar-
tisan letter to then-Majority Leader
MCCONNELL and Democratic Leader
SCHUMER, urging them to protect the
filibuster, when he was ma-
deny or now as minority leader, be-

I encourage our more than two dozen
Democratic colleagues who have re-
peatedly voiced their support for main-
taining the legislative filibuster to
rally together and protect the fili-
buster, and to even seriously consider it
before. I hope our colleagues on the
other side will avoid making this trag-
ic mistake in order to pursue short-
sighted political goals.

And in an encouraging sign on Fri-
day, the White House indicated that
President Biden does not support get-
ing rid of the legislative filibuster ei-
ther.

I am pleased to hear that the White
House indicated that they would not
support doing away with the fili-
buster. That was a Republican-led Senate, House,
and White House, when we held both
Chambers and the White House. There was
fear by some folks across the aisle—ac-
tually, both sides of the aisle—that the
filibuster would be eliminated in order
to clear a path for a Republican agen-
da.

That was when 61 Senators, a fili-
buster-proof majority, wrote a bipar-
tisan letter to then-Majority Leader
MCCONNELL and Democratic Leader
SCHUMER, urging them to protect the
filibuster, when he was ma-
deny or now as minority leader, be-

I encourage our more than two dozen
Democratic colleagues who have re-
peatedly voiced their support for main-
taining the legislative filibuster to
rally together and protect the fili-
buster, and to even seriously consider it
before. I hope our colleagues on the
other side will avoid making this trag-
ic mistake in order to pursue short-
sighted political goals.

And in an encouraging sign on Fri-
day, the White House indicated that
President Biden does not support get-
ing rid of the legislative filibuster ei-
ther.

I am pleased to hear that the White
House indicated that they would not
support doing away with the fili-
buster. That was a Republican-led Senate, House,
and White House, when we held both
Chambers and the White House. There was
fear by some folks across the aisle—ac-
tually, both sides of the aisle—that the
filibuster would be eliminated in order
to clear a path for a Republican agen-
da.

That was when 61 Senators, a fili-
buster-proof majority, wrote a bipar-
tisan letter to then-Majority Leader
MCCONNELL and Democratic Leader
SCHUMER, urging them to protect the
filibuster, when he was ma-
deny or now as minority leader, be-

I encourage our more than two dozen
Democratic colleagues who have re-
peatedly voiced their support for main-
taining the legislative filibuster to
rally together and protect the fili-
buster, and to even seriously consider it
before. I hope our colleagues on the
other side will avoid making this trag-
ic mistake in order to pursue short-
sighted political goals.

And in an encouraging sign on Fri-
day, the White House indicated that
President Biden does not support get-
ing rid of the legislative filibuster ei-
ther.

I am pleased to hear that the White
House indicated that they would not
support doing away with the fili-
buster. That was a Republican-led Senate, House,
and White House, when we held both
Chambers and the White House. There was
fear by some folks across the aisle—ac-
tually, both sides of the aisle—that the
filibuster would be eliminated in order
to clear a path for a Republican agen-
da.

That was when 61 Senators, a fili-
buster-proof majority, wrote a bipar-
tisan letter to then-Majority Leader
MCCONNELL and Democratic Leader
SCHUMER, urging them to protect the
filibuster, when he was ma-
deny or now as minority leader, be-

very high expectations of what this Congress is going to be able to accomplish, and they also have high expectations for this administration. What they are doing is looking there, and they are saying: Politics and politicians are not what this is all about. They don’t necessarily matter. Policies matter.

And, as my colleague is saying, maintaining the filibuster rule in the Senate allows robust, respectful debate so that we can get a true idea, and they can focus on what the American people. 

Today, I was talking with one of our Tennesseans, and they were talking about it, that they want us to listen to them, what they are saying about the concerns they have with their communities, their schools, their right to feel secure, their right to enjoy free speech, their right to pursue their happiness, their American dream, and their right to celebrate and protect life. It is about them, not politicians, not politics. It is about the American people.

From their perspective, we can spend hours debating the budget or immigration that it does not mean that we are going to focus on that, and they want us to focus on their concerns, their communities, their schools, their right to feel secure, their right to enjoy free speech, their right to pursue their happiness, their American dream, and their right to celebrate and protect life. It is about them, not politicians, not politics. It is about the American people.

Every Member of this body understands that when the balance of power shifts, sometimes that means that the guy across the aisle is going to get the upper hand. Things change, but it would be wrong for my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to assume that that means we are willing to set our priorities and our principles aside.

It doesn’t mean that we are going to submit to their agenda. It doesn’t mean we are going to conform to their agenda. It means we are going to stay true to our principles, represent our States, and work—work diligently—for what we believe in, not just for our colleagues. It is about the American people.

For similar reasons, I came out in opposition to rejoining the Paris climate accord and reversing our course on the departure from the World Health Organization.

For me, this is isn’t about politics. It is about the policies this new administration has decided to unilaterally say yes to—without consulting Congress, without including the people in the discussion.

And just so we are all aware, President Biden said yes to more unilateral policy changes on day one than any President in our Nation’s history—more than any President in our Nation’s history.

The Biden administration looked at those new policies and decided that the result—achieving that outcome—was worth whatever it would cost the American people to get it.

So over the next few weeks, we will also be examining the President’s Cabinet picks to get a sense of the tradeoff they will be willing to make.

Safety is at the forefront of everyone’s mind back home in Tennessee, not just safety and not just from the bad actors and the foreign adversaries who continue to show us just how far they are willing to go to undermine us on the world stage. Back in Tennessee, we have a saying: When someone shows you who they really are, you better believe them.

And I will tell you that they are paying attention, and I will tell you that they are not very impressed right now with some of the so-called soft talk that they are hearing on proposed policies toward Iran and the communist regime in China.

This is why I chose not to support the confirmation of our new Director of National Intelligence, Avril Haines. I also had some pretty tough questions to ask Secretary of State Nominee Blinken about some of these same issues dealing with Iran, dealing with China. Many of the proposals that I am hearing from the Administration about Iran and foreign adversaries have sounded strangely familiar from years gone by.

We don’t have to look overseas to find some very real policy differences between what Tennesseans have said they expect and what the Biden administration is signaling that they want to deliver.

In his hearing before the Commerce Committee, Transportation Secretary Nominee Pete Buttigieg signaled to the panel that he would put the administration’s environmental goals ahead of some very basic changes to Federal policy that would lighten the regulatory load on the county and city mayors trying to get their transportation projects off the ground.

As that person points out, the regulations at issue don’t just slow the projects down, they kill the project and that town’s prospects for growth, for a better life, for people in the community. Hopefully, he is going to keep in mind that those mayors the next time he is asked to consider the benefits of removing unnecessary redtape.

These tradeoffs many times are just too destructive to say yes to. I would encourage all of my colleagues to look at the compromises the President is asking each and every one to make, not just in terms of what we stand to gain but what is going to be the cost.

What is the monetary cost?

What is the cost of freedom?

What is the cost freedom?

What is the opportunity cost that will be delivered to the American people in order for the administration to have their way, to get their income? That is the question we should each ask: What is the cost to the American people in order to protect them, in order to meet the expectations that they have? We should be listening to the people. These policies are about them.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

NOMINATION OF JANET LOUISE YELLEN

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, it is a pleasure tonight to be making the case for Janet Yellen, former Chair of the Federal Reserve, to be the next Secretary of the Treasury. It is an easy case to make.

Chair Janet Yellen deserves to be in the Senate confirmation hall of fame. She has already been confirmed four times for key economic positions. Tonight, the Senate can deliver an especially important economic judgment: Confirm Janet Yellen a fifth time and know that she is the only person available to serve as our Secretary of the Treasury. It is an easy case to make.

Chair Janet Yellen deserves to be in the Senate confirmation hall of fame. She has already been confirmed four times for key economic positions. Tonight, the Senate can deliver an especially important economic judgment: Confirm Janet Yellen a fifth time and know that she is the only person available to serve as our Secretary of the Treasury. It is an easy case to make.

Tonight, I am going to spend just a few minutes discussing several important matters we learned from Chair Yellen’s confirmation hearing. First, Chair Yellen is an exceptional economist who has a rare gift. She can take complicated economic theories and put them in understandable terms. She can talk to us from sea to shining sea, back on solid economic footing.

Tonight, I am going to spend just a few minutes discussing several important matters we learned from Chair Yellen’s confirmation hearing. First, Chair Yellen is an exceptional economist who has a rare gift. She can take complicated economic theories and put them in understandable terms. She can talk to us from sea to shining sea, back on solid economic footing.

Tonight, I am going to spend just a few minutes discussing several important matters we learned from Chair Yellen’s confirmation hearing. First, Chair Yellen is an exceptional economist who has a rare gift. She can take complicated economic theories and put them in understandable terms. She can talk to us from sea to shining sea, back on solid economic footing.

Tonight, I am going to spend just a few minutes discussing several important matters we learned from Chair Yellen’s confirmation hearing. First, Chair Yellen is an exceptional economist who has a rare gift. She can take complicated economic theories and put them in understandable terms. She can talk to us from sea to shining sea, back on solid economic footing.

Tonight, I am going to spend just a few minutes discussing several important matters we learned from Chair Yellen’s confirmation hearing. First, Chair Yellen is an exceptional economist who has a rare gift. She can take complicated economic theories and put them in understandable terms. She can talk to us from sea to shining sea, back on solid economic footing.

Tonight, I am going to spend just a few minutes discussing several important matters we learned from Chair Yellen’s confirmation hearing. First, Chair Yellen is an exceptional economist who has a rare gift. She can take complicated economic theories and put them in understandable terms. She can talk to us from sea to shining sea, back on solid economic footing.

Tonight, I am going to spend just a few minutes discussing several important matters we learned from Chair Yellen’s confirmation hearing. First, Chair Yellen is an exceptional economist who has a rare gift. She can take complicated economic theories and put them in understandable terms. She can talk to us from sea to shining sea, back on solid economic footing.

Tonight, I am going to spend just a few minutes discussing several important matters we learned from Chair Yellen’s confirmation hearing. First, Chair Yellen is an exceptional economist who has a rare gift. She can take complicated economic theories and put them in understandable terms. She can talk to us from sea to shining sea, back on solid economic footing.
soon, and recovery was compromised as a result. She also understands that emergency economic relief, like unemployment compensation, needs to last as long as the emergency. It cannot be tied to arbitrary expiration dates, where potential political agendas come before human needs. There is a reason why the Finance Committee approved her nomination unanimously on Friday morning. I touched on some of those factors, and I am going to amplify a little bit.

For example, nobody deserves more credit than Chair Yellen for the longest economic expansion in American history. It lasted until the pandemic hit. As Federal Reserve Chair, she led an important change to the status quo in economic policy. Previously, there had been too great a focus on inflation and deficit. Chair Yellen said: Let’s zero in more on unemployment, income, and inequality. She argued that if the economy could run a bit hotter, the deficit would be cut in half.

The record shows that the Yellen approach was right on. Unemployment went down, wages went up, and a lot of people were better off than they were before. That is exactly the kind of thinking America needs again because confronting the COVID economy is hammering working families, in particular. Again, another clear reason why Janet Yellen is the right pick to be the next Treasury Secretary.

The most recent economic data shows that 1.4 million people nationwide had filed new claims for unemployment benefits in the last full week of the Biden administration. So it is not hard to figure out what that means. It is an economic catastrophe. It is more than twice the highest figure from any single week in the great recession. That means 1.4 million people—many of them struggling to make ends meet—are suddenly walking on an economic tightrope every single day, balancing the food cost against the fuel cost, the fuel cost against the rent bill, worried about finding a new job, getting a badly needed check, falling behind on rent or the mortgage, feeding their kids, paying the electric bill, paying medical bills—worried that the economy is headed in reverse and worried about whether the Congress will get its act together.

The country lost 140,000 jobs last month. My home State lost more than 25,000, in part because the Senate, in something that just defined common sense and good sense, said that for the entirety of the COVID workers, unemployment insurance, needs to last as long as the emergency. Simply stated. And it should not be held hostage by the arbitrary political agendas of Members of Congress.

If you don’t put a dollar bill on the table and gridlock in Congress creates still more havoc for people who have done nothing wrong and just need help. A decade ago, that help went away too quickly because benefits expired arbitrarily, and Congress did not keep up with extensions. The Congress needs to do better, and I believe that should include important upgrades as well to unemployment insurance, which was created in the last century. I don’t think it is too much to say we at least bring this critical safety net program into the relevant century.

Now, somewhat these programs look like something that is not in the real world, to economic conditions on the ground. That has been my proposal for some time. Other colleagues have long advanced similar ideas. It is not a revolutionary proposition to say that emergency relief should last as long as the emergency. This time around, the Congress has been warned. The warning I am giving about making sure that Congress doesn’t take its foot off the economic recovery pedal too soon is not the first time we have heard it. For example, Chair Yellen made it clear that the biggest danger lies in not doing enough.

Increasing relief checks to $2,000 is key. The Congress needs to increase and extend unemployment benefits for millions of Americans, and get that done by, in effect, tying the benefits to the real world, to economic conditions on the ground. That has been my proposal for some time. Other colleagues have long advanced similar ideas. It is not a revolutionary proposition to say that emergency relief should last as long as the emergency. Simply stated. And it should not be held hostage by the arbitrary political agendas of Members of Congress.

Finally, I say to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, it is long past time to have a woman lead the U.S. Treasury Department. Chair Yellen has my full support.

As colleagues come for this vote—and it is a significant economic policy vote, making no mistake about it—I would just ask my colleagues to reflect on the fact that Chair Yellen was approved by the Finance Committee 26 to nothing. Sometimes I say about this place—perhaps it is my age, perhaps it is my wisdom—that we should order a cheese steak in Philadelphia on a 26-to-nothing. Sometimes I say about this place—perhaps it is my age, perhaps it is my wisdom—that we should order a cheese steak in Philadelphia on a 26-to-nothing. Sometimes I say about this place—perhaps it is my age, perhaps it is my wisdom—that we should order a cheese steak in Philadelphia on a 26-to-nothing.
visits to Kansas and our many discussions here in our Nation’s Capital.

In 2019, Secretary McCarthy joined me in Kansas to visit Seitz Elementary School, which serves the families of the Big Red One soldiers on Fort Riley. Secretary McCarthy was instrumental in helping fund the rebuilding of this school in 2011 when he was the Special Assistant to Defense Secretary Robert Gates, a Kansan. I was pleased he joined me in Kansas to visit the school—and its students—that he helped fund in 2011. We also met with Fort Riley leadership and then traveled to Wichita to visit defense manufacturing and academic leaders to discuss the future of Army procurement.

These personal touch points with soldiers and with the Army community were some of the reasons why Secretary McCarthy was universally respected within the Army family.

While I will always appreciate our personal engagements with soldiers, I will also always remember our efforts to support soldiers and veterans when they step off the battlefield or separate from military service.

This past Veterans Day, we coauthored an editorial that discussed our parallel efforts to support the mental health and well-being of soldiers and veterans. Reports show Americans across the country are feeling isolated and alone in today’s socially distanced environment, including our Nation’s service members and veteran populations. Between my efforts as chairman of the Senate Veterans’ Affairs Committee to implement the Commander John Scott Hannon Veterans Mental Health Care Improvement Act and Secretary McCarthy’s effort to build interpersonal connections between soldiers, we are working to give soldiers and veterans the tools they need to overcome mental health challenges they face.

Secretary McCarthy transitions out of the watchful eye of public life, I rise this evening to express my appreciation for his leadership, his character, and his moral compass. He never let politics or convenience influence his decisions, and that has significantly benefited soldiers, Army civilians, veterans, and Kansans across the Nation.

As the chairman and now ranking member of the Senate Veterans’ Affairs Committee, I will always strive to help veterans find success after service. Secretary McCarthy, I have no doubts that you will find success and happiness after your dedicated service to our country. I thank your family for their support of your public service. I know that you and your family will find a quality life with purpose and meaning as you enter the next phase.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to complete my remarks before the scheduled rollcall vote.

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

TRIBUTE TO CHRIS GILLOTT

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam President, I rise today to recognize and thank three long-serving aids who have served my office. The most importantly serve our Nation proudly as they move on to the next chapters of their lives.

First, Chris Gillott. Chris Gillott was my legislative director and for 8 years has been my right-hand on policy. He never failed to take the ideas we discussed together and craft the actual policy needed to make a meaningful difference in the lives of folks in Louisiana and the lives of all Americans.

He was a master at navigating the partisan divide to find areas of consensus upon which we could build to advance real solutions. I was always making healthcare more affordable and with the legislative director of—and fill in the Democratic Senator’s or the Republican Senator’s name. You have a sense that in the era before Zoom calls, they would go out and have beers over our basis, and that helped us tremendously.

We saw this fully on display recently as Chris was a central figure in the so-called 908 Coalition, which jump-started COVID relief for veterans. And it wasn’t just the relationships between the Senators but, again, as I said, between the different legislative directors from both parties in all offices.

His efforts were also central to passing legislation to ban surprise medical billing—a more than 2-year effort that will have a direct and positive impact on the pocketbooks of American families. He was crucial in our effort to make health care more affordable and pass generational tax reform. For every major legislative pursuit, I could rely upon Chris.

What many in Louisiana may not know is that Chris was a central figure engaged in some of the most pressing issues affecting our State, including offshore energy production, revenue sharing, energy regulation and permitting, the National Flood Insurance Program and public works related to flood protection. These are all important to the well-being of our State and the folks who live there, as well as our entire country, and all these were regularly under assault.

Chris was a fearless advocate for energy production and for the jobs that energy production creates to not only help meet America’s energy needs but to meet the individual families’ financial needs. He has been on the frontlines to prevent changes to revenue sharing that would gut the money used in my State for hurricane protection, flood mitigation, and coastal environmental renewal.

He has defended the National Flood Insurance Program to ensure that this critical lifeline remains accessible to people across the country and, importantly, to those in Louisiana.

Thank you, Chris, for all you have done for me and for those of Louisiana.

TRIBUTE TO ALLISON KAPSNER SOLLEY

Madam President, the next person I will speak of is Allison Kapsner Solley. Allison is a Minnesotan. She said she grew up in the northern part of Minnesota, but she found a home in the lower end of the Mississippi—or at least the office that represented Louisiana. She joined my staff at the beginning of my first Senate term as a scheduler but then became deputy chief of staff and a close confidant.

Trust is so important. I learned I could always trust Allie’s judgment and ability to get anything. She is irreplaceable. She has had an impact on this office, ensuring that we better serve Louisiana, but that impact has meant that we will better serve Louisiana even after her departure.

Some examples. For any office to succeed, it needs to run efficiently and effectively. I knew this, that we had to have systems. Allie figured out the systems. She implemented these across all the offices here in DC and Louisiana. She kept things running smoothly. And she has a skill of identifying an individual’s strengths and helping that individual leverage those strengths into results that contributed to the whole but also to the future of the individual.

I am about to say this about Allie, but I could say it of Chris and also of David, whom I am about to speak of. In Mark chapter 10, verses 42 through 45, Jesus speaks about a servantship, and there is a quote that “the greatest among you shall be your servants.”

Allie is someone who has served others and helped others serve as well. Whether it be our staff, our mission, our constituents, the State of Louisiana, or the United States of America, she served creatively and tirelessly. She will be greatly missed, but I am looking forward to all that she achieves as she enters the next phase of her career.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID MILLS

Madam President, now let me speak of David Mills, a Louisiana native and a man of tremendous character and deep faith who has served for 5 years on my staff. He came to Washington because he felt called to give back to his State and Nation through public service. He was working in Congress for the right reasons, and his work reflected that.

David handled pro-life issues and other legal issues for my office. He was key in last year’s impeachment trial as an attorney providing quick, reliable research to supplement my understanding of the testimony that we had to review.

David also has the ability to note something others don’t notice and then very gently suggest some modification of how I would handle a situation, and that modification, although nuanced, could be so important, and I really learned to trust those insights.

David also handled privacy issues and has laid the foundation for work that
will continue after he has left us. As society becomes more technologically centered, we must ensure that data privacy laws keep up. David was on the forefront of that, thinking, how do we protect the privacy of consumers? This is an important issue in this upcoming Congress, and just let me be specific. David developed legislation on questions regarding the data that is collected from a wearable, a smartwatch, a contact tracing app, and other information that provides personal health information but which is not covered by current personal health information laws. Our office will continue to build on David’s work in those areas, and I thank David for all he has done.

Sometimes people say: Oh my gosh, those folks who are younger than those of us in the Senate—is there something lacking? I can promise you, among these, there is nothing lacking. They are the leaders who will take your place and my place as we pass the baton to the next generation, and, in turn, they shall pass to another to leave our future brighter than it has been in the past.

Nomination of Janet Louise Yellen

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise in support of Janet Yellen’s nomination to be Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Treasury. I’ve known Janet since she became president of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in 2004. I believe she is an excellent nominee for this position.

Janet has an impressive record. She served twice on the Federal Reserve Board of Governors and was the first woman to chair the Fed from 2014 to 2018. She became a professor of economics at the University of California—Berkeley in 1980, she is now professor emeritus. Dr. Yellen served as Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors under President Clinton and has been very active as a distinguished fellow at the Brookings Institution.

As some have joked, Janet’s husband in economics led her to Chair the Federal Reserve, and as a member of the Banking Committee, I already know that Dr. Yellen made clear that she understands these needs.

Our nation’s eight living former Secretaries of the Treasury have provided their support for the nomination. I urge the swift confirmation of Janet Yellen to ensure that President Biden has a qualified economic team in place.

Thank you.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I rise today to support the nomination of Janet Yellen, a dedicated public servant and world-renowned economist, as Secretary of the Treasury.

Janet Yellen’s extensive background in economics and accomplished career in the field led her to Chair the Federal Reserve, where she served with distinction in the aftermath of the great recession. Ms. Yellen brought a steady hand and wisdom befitting her experiences at the helm of the Federal Reserve, and as a member of the Banking Committee, I always appreciated her frank testimony and thoughtful analysis.

In her new role as Treasury Secretary, she will inherit an economic crisis caused by a managed pandemic. She will be charged not only with providing historic relief in close coordination with Congress, but also with building back better to create the economy that harnesses the potential of each and every American. I am confident in her ability to take on these urgent challenges. I look forward to voting yes on her nomination and working closely with her in the years ahead to ensure that we build an economy that works for everyone.

Mr. CASSIDY. I yield the floor.

VOTE ON YELLEN NOMINATION

Mr. PETERS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Yellen nomination?

The yeas and nays were ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Florida (Mr. Rubio).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Florida (Mr. Rubio) would have voted “nay.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 84, nays 15, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 6 Ex.]

YEAS—84

Baldwin
Barrasso
Bennett
Bingaman
Bunning
Burr
Capito
Carper
Casey
Cassidy
Collins
Corzine
Cortez Masto
Crapo
Daines
Graham
Grassley

Baucus
Bennington
Bennett
Booker
Braun
Brown
Burr
Canwell
Capito
Capito
Casey
Cassidy
Collins
Coons
Corzine
Cortez Masto
Crapo
Daines
Duckworth
Durbin
Ehlers
Feinstein
Fischer
Gillibrand
Graham
Grassley

Hagerty
Hassan
Heinrich
Hickenlooper
Hirono
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Johnson
Kaine
Kelly
Kennedy
Kirk
Klobuchar
Lankford
Leahy
Leahy
Lujan
Lummisc
Manchin
Markey
Martinez
Marshall
McCain
McConnell
Menendez
Merkley
Feinstein
Fischer
Gillibrand
Graham
Grassley

Padilla
Peters
Portman
Reed
Romney
Rosen
Rose
Rounds
Sanders
Sasse
Schatz
Schumer
King
Scott (SC)
Shaheen
Sinema
Smith
Sinema
Sinema
Smith
Stabenow
Tester
Thune
Tillis
Toomey
Van Hollen
Warnock
Wasko
Warner
Warren
Whitehouse
Wicker
Wyden
Young

NAYS—15

Barrasso
Blackburn
Boozman
Cotton
Cramer

Cramer
Cruz
Hawley
Hoven
Lee
Paul

Risch
Scott (FL)
Shelby
Sullivan
Tuberville

NOT VOTING—1

Rubio

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 PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Minnesota.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and
CONFIRMATION OF JANET LOUISE YELLEN

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I am going to be one of the first Senators to congratulate Dr. Yellen, now Secretary Yellen, to be Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. You saw it was a strong vote, and there is no doubt that she has the credentials, the experience, the qualifications to be Secretary of the Treasury—former Chairman of the Fed. I mean, her resume is off the charts.

I know her nomination is historic for so many women across the country, including my three daughters. I am mentioning this because I certainly intended to vote for now-Secretary Yellen, and I was a “no” vote.

I want to explain my “no” vote because I had a very good conversation with her just the other day. We covered a whole bunch of topics—everything from Alaska Native corporations to the strength of the dollar, to our debt and deficit—big macroeconomic issues that are important to the country, particularly as we are in a recession. It is important to my State.

But we got to the topic of energy. We got to the topic of energy, and, reluctantly, I am saying this now because I was a bit shocked that despite a long, robust discussion, it was very difficult to get her, from my perspective, to commit to being a Secretary of the Treasury, the most important economic player in any Cabinet in any government—in the U.S. Government, besides, of course, the President—to commit to being a strong advocate for a robust, all-of-the-above energy sector for the U.S. economy.

This is not a radical proposition. I would argue that every Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton has been a robust supporter of resource development in our energy sector—again, all of it—renewables, oil, gas. And the reason is that it has been such an important driver of economic growth and jobs for pretty much our Nation’s economy.

Now that we are in this recession—deep recession—we need good job growth, and we need a strong recovery. To me, having the Secretary of the Treasury be a strong proponent in the debates about policy for the energy sector, I thought, was a no-brainer. As a matter of fact, I think pretty much every Secretary of the Treasury has been that person. Again, in the 2008–2009 recession—the deep, great recession—the No. 1 driver of economic growth and casual formation for the U.S. economy was the energy sector, and it was supported. Democrats and Republicans, for decades, have supported a strong energy sector.

But despite a long, respectful debate with now Secretary Yellen, with whom I certainly have a good relationship, I could not get that commitment, which I thought was surprising. As a matter of fact, I thought it was shocking, and it is the reason I reluctantly voted no because, again, she is very qualified.

What is going on here is we are starting to see policies—yes, we all want renewables, clean energy, but we have a really important, strong energy sector.

Prior to the pandemic, we were the world’s powerhouse of energy again. One of the reasons we won World War II was our energy sector. The men and women who have been producing energy—all of the above—energize the country. It is good patriotic workers who have been doing this for decades to the benefit of every single American.

We need a debate because what I am starting to see with the new administration, unfortunately—and I have had discussions, and, hopefully, they are not going to be—that are Executive actions that are going to target certain sectors of the energy sector, the U.S. economy.

Natural gas. We can be dominant in natural gas for 100 years. We are going to start targeting workers in the natural gas sector?

Oil. I know some people don’t like oil, but it is important.

We can talk about this, but right now, there seems to be hostility toward the sector and the workers and no debate. We should have that debate. It is an important debate. It is really important in my State, but I think it is really important to America.

Every Secretary of the Treasury for the last three, four, five, six, seven decades—since World War II—has always sought the goal of getting America back to energy independence. That is good for jobs, good for manufacturing. It is good to reduce the heating and energy bills of American families. It is good for our national security. It is good for our foreign policy. We are pretty much on the verge of doing this. And now we are going to start to unilaterally disarm?

We have gotten to the point where I can’t find anyone—and I hope I am wrong—in the Biden administration Cabinet to even mention the term “climate change” or be a proponent of a strong energy sector. Who is it? I was hoping it was going to be the Secretary of the Treasury. Maybe in our long discussion, I misinterpreted where she is going to be on this issue. Pretty much every previous Secretary—Donomor, Pickens, I am not sure—have been advocates for the energy sector. I have not heard that in this new administration.

Right now, I think we are starting to see, whether with the Keystone Pipeline decision or with the men and women in the building trades, who have built this country through hard work, that they are being laid off by the thousands. We had a big scare back home in my State. All weekend, I was working this issue of these Executive orders from the Biden administration, where it looked like it was going to send hundreds of people home, unemployed—oil and gas workers in my State. Why? I hope that is not the case, especially during a recession.

I need a debate on it, and I certainly hope somebody in this administration, in their principals’ meetings, talk about how we get good jobs and a strong working class. I have noticed that the National Security Advisor, Jake Sullivan, keeps talking about basing our policies on working-class families. You can’t get more blue-collar, strong middle class than these energy sector jobs.

I, certainly, want to have a good, constructive relationship with the Secretary of the Treasury and her team, but given the people I represent and what I am starting to see right now, I could not in good conscience vote yes when, on the basic question of “Are you going to be a strong advocate for a strong energy sector—you name it: renewables, natural gas, wind, solar—all of the above?” I couldn’t get that commitment. I reluctantly voted no on someone who has a background and experience in these other areas that are important for the country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I have hastened to the floor because Mr. Sullivan was upstairs, waiting for the Speaker’s manager to bring the article over, and I heard my friend, the distinguished Senator from Alaska, talking about his concern about the fossil fuel part of the energy sector and his dissatisfaction with what the Secretary of the Treasury was able to assure him of in that regard.

I just wanted to note that I missed a moment of the Senator’s remarks when I came walking down here, but as best as I could tell, the Senator never mentioned the term “climate change,” and he never referenced “carbon emissions.” I have to say, if we are going to deal with our energy sector, we have to deal with it in a way that takes into account carbon emissions and climate change. You can’t just whistle past those things and pretend that they are not real and act as if we can continue to go forward in the way we always have—leasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, poisoning our oceans with acidification, warming the planet, and putting coal and other fossil fuels in mine at grave risk from sea level rise and storm surge. We have to address those things.
As we go forward in this new Congress, I very much hope that my friend Senator Sullivan and I will be able to work together to address that exact problem to make sure that not only is our energy mix strong for our economy but to make absolutely sure that we are not neglecting the safety of our planet, the economic security of our future generations, and the health of people all around the planet who have, really, no choice but to live close to the land and feel the pounding of climate impacts to their immediate lives every day. We have to address those things, and I hope we will.

So, in having heard his side of the argument, I just wanted to come back to the floor and offer the other side. Somewhere between us there is a resolution because I know perfectly well that the State of Alaska is getting hit by the acidification and warming side and by the sea level rise and storm surge side of this problem, just as much as Rhode Island is. Perhaps because, as my friend constantly reminds me, Alaska has a huge advantage of size over Rhode Island, one could even imagine that it is having more of an effect than Rhode Island.

So I object to these expenditures and with affection and regard for my colleague from Alaska, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, as a lot of our colleagues here know, Senator Whitehouse is not just a distinguished Senator but one of my very good friends here in the U.S. Senate. So I always respect what he has to say, and I appreciate his words. He and I have done a lot of work—some key work, particularly on issues of the environment and cleaning up our oceans—ocean acidification—and I look forward to continuing to work with him. Climate change is also, certainly, happening in Alaska. We are seeing it. No doubt about it.

My point is we have an economy that is in recession, and you have tens of thousands—literally, hundreds of thousands—of people out of work, and you have a sector that is important—critical, actually—the energy sector. There is no doubt about it. I know we can use words like spewing and polluters, but the energy sector has been one of the things that has made this country so strong, with great jobs—middle-class jobs—where I can’t deny that. All I am asking for is for the new Secretary of the Treasury to look at that.

We are looking at the whole U.S. economy and the strength of our recovery and good-paying jobs. That has to be taken into account. What I worry about is that it is not. We need a debate, and I would welcome it with my good friend on: What is the strategy? The strategy out of the box can’t be that we are going to go after these oil and gas jobs and put people out of work. And replace it with what?

We had a hearing in the Commerce Committee with the new, incoming Transportation Secretary. A lot of people asked: Well, what are you going to replace it with? What are you telling the 10,000 guys who just lost their jobs on the Keystone Pipeline their new jobs are going to be? They have mortgages and tuitions to pay. They are out of work right now. So we need a strategy.

Look, I look forward to working on all of these issues with my good friend from Rhode Island, but it is, I think, a first. If you look back at the great history of this country, you have a U.S. Treasury Secretary or other members of the Cabinet who are for a robust, strong energy sector—which, of course, would include renewables—that is new, that is different, and, I think, it is very troubling, particularly as it relates to the jobs that I think, are going to be sacrificed on a policy and a strategy that I have not seen the meat and bones of yet. I am just seeing the damage, and a lot of the damage is starting to show up to the people I care about, particularly in my State, who work in these sectors and who are great Americans who have helped build this country and build my State. We can’t just disregard them and say: Don’t worry; you are going to get a green job later.

It is tough to tell people that it is tough to tell people that when they have mortgages and tuitions, and we are relying on them.

So I commit to continuing to work on these issues and others with my friend from Rhode Island. I appreciate his coming down here, but I wanted to explain my vote on an issue that I think we need to debate here in the Senate that is important for our Nation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I would just close by suggesting that perhaps my friend, the Senator from Alaska, can sympathize, since he fears that the interests that he came to this floor here to defend will not be listened to. Perhaps he can sympathize with the fact that, for 4 years, an entire administration wouldn’t give the time of day to the sea level rise concerns that are threatening my State. We are talking about Freddie Mac. We are talking about a property value crash on our coast that is going to cause enormous harm to Rhode Island, and we just left an administration that wouldn’t pay one iota of attention to that. It had fossil fuel industry climate deniers, and there is such a thing. Not everybody in the fossil fuel industry is that way, but they picked the bottom feeders to bring into government.

I share the Senator’s frustration, but let me say I have got it about 10,000 times over after having lived with the Trump administration for the past 4 years and gotten nothing and after having tried to bring serious climate debate to the floor, knowing that the Republican leader was going to block it. So, yes, I sympathize with his distress, and I hope he sympathizes with my, rather, greater, cumulative distress from the last 4 years.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The hour of 7 p.m. having arrived, the Acting Sergeant at Arms will present the managers on the part of the House of Representatives.

EXHIBITION OF ARTICLE OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST DONALD JOHN TRUMP, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

At 7:03 p.m., the managers on the part of the House of Representatives of the impeachment of Donald John Trump appeared below the bar of the Senate, and the Acting Sergeant at Arms, Jennifer Hemingway, announced their presence, as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I announce the presence of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives to conduct the proceedings on behalf of the House concerning the impeachment of Donald John Trump, former President of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The managers on the part of the House will be received and escorted to the well of the Senate.

The managers were thereupon escorted by the Acting Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, Jennifer Hemingway, to the well of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Acting Sergeant at Arms will make the proclamation.

The Acting Sergeant at Arms, Jennifer Hemingway, made the proclamation as follows:

Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silent, on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States an Article of Impeachment against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The managers on the part of the House will proceed.

Mr. Manager RASKIN. Mr. President, the managers on the part of the House of Representatives are here and present and ready to present the Article of Impeachment which has been preferred by the House of Representatives against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States.

The House adopted the following resolution, which, with the permission of the Senate, I will read:

The House adopted the following resolution, which, with the permission of the Senate, I will read:

H. J. RES. 5
Resolved, That Mr. Raskin, Ms. DeGette, Mr. Cicilline, Mr. Castro of Texas, Mr. Swalwell, Mr. Lieu, Ms. Plaskett, Mr. Neguse, and Ms. Dean are appointed managers to conduct the impeachment trial against Donald John Trump, President of the United States, that the Sergeant at Arms issue a summons to the Senate to inform the Senate of these appointments, and that the managers so appointed may, in connection with the preparation and the conduct of the trial, exhibit the articles of impeachment to the Senate and take all other actions necessary, which may include the following:

(1) Employing legal, clerical, and other necessary assistants and incurring such other expenses as may be necessary, to be paid from amounts available to the Committee on the Judiciary under applicable expense resolutions or from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives.

(2) Sending for persons and papers, and examining witnesses, on the part of the House of Representatives, any pleadings, in conjunction with or subsequent to the exhibition of the articles of impeachment that the managers consider necessary.

NANCY PELOSI, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

With the permission of the Senate, I will now read the Article of Impeachment, House Resolution 24.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 24


Impeaching Donald John Trump, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, that Donald John Trump, President of the United States, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors and that the following article of impeachment be exhibited to the United States Senate:

Article of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in the name of itself and of the people of the United States of America, against Donald John Trump, President of the United States of America, in maintenance and support of its impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article I: Incitement of Insurrection

The Constitution provides that the House of Representatives “shall have the sole Power of Impeachment,” and that the President “shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.” Further, section 3 of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution prohibits any person who has “engaged in insurrection or rebellion against” the United States from “holding any office . . . under the United States.” In his conduct while President of the United States, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed—Donald John Trump engaged in high crimes and misdemeanors by inciting violence against the Government of the United States in that:

On January 6, 2021, pursuant to the 12th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the House of Representatives, and the Senate met at the United States Capitol for a Joint Session of Congress to count the votes of the Electoral College. In the months preceding the Joint Session, President Trump repeatedly issued false statements asserting that the Presidential election results were the product of widespread fraud and should not be accepted by the American people or certified by State or Federal officials. Shortly before the Joint Session commenced, President Trump, addressed a crowd at the Ellipse in Washington, D.C., claiming that “we won this election, and we won it by a landslide.” He also willfully made statements that, in context, encouraged—and foreseeably resulted in—lawless action at the Capitol, such as: “if you don’t fight like hell you’re not going to have a country anymore.” Thus incited by President Trump, members of the crowd he had addressed, in an attempt to, among other objectives, interfere with the Joint Session’s official duty to certify the results of the 2020 Presidential election, unlawfully breached and vandalized the Capitol, injured and killed law enforcement personnel, menaced Members of Congress, the Vice President, and Congressional personnel, and engaged in other violent, deadly, destructive, and seditious acts.

President Trump’s conduct on January 6, 2021, followed his prior efforts to subvert and obstruct the certification of the results of the 2020 Presidential election. Those prior efforts included a phone call on January 2, 2021, during which President Trump urged the Secretary of state of Georgia, Brad Raffensperger, to “find” enough votes to overturn the Georgia Presidential election results and threatened Secretary Raffensperger if he failed to do so.

In all this, President Trump gravely endangered the security of the United States and its institutions of Government. He threatened the integrity of the democratic system, interfered with the peaceful transition of power, and imperiled a coequal branch of Government. He thereby betrayed his trust as President, to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore, Donald John Trump, by such conduct, has demonstrated that he will remain a threat to national security, democracy, and the Constitution if allowed to remain in office, and has acted in a manner incompatible with self-governance and the rule of law. Donald John Trump thus warrants impeachment and trial, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

NANCY PELOSI, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The President, that completes the exhibition of the Article of Impeachment against Donald John Trump, President of the United States. The managers request that the Senate take order for the trial. The managers now request leave to withdraw.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Thank you, Mr. Manager RASKIN. The Senate will duly notify the House of Representatives when it is ready to proceed with the trial.

You may proceed to depart. The majority leader, Mr. SCHUMER, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. 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 (Ms. SMITH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding Rule III of the Senate Rules of Impeachment, at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow, January 26, 2021, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Article of Impeachment of Donald John Trump, former President of the United States.

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

AUTHORIZING THE TAKING OF A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE CHAMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 15, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 15) authorizing the taking of a photograph in the Chamber of the United States Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and 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 resolution (S. Res. 15) was agreed to.

(The resolution is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)
REMEMBERING PAUL SARBANES

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, all of us in this body mourn the recent passing of former Senator Paul Sarbanes. Those of us who served with him have known him as one of the finest and most accomplished Senators with whom we have served. And what a great place it was to work with him, on so many issues.

In addition to his impressive legislative accomplishments, Paul Sarbanes was one of the Senate’s keenest inter rogators and one of the Senate’s finest orators. He commanded the floor, most of all we knew him for his wit, for his warmth and kindness, and for his decency.

I would like to call to the Senate’s attention an insightful remembrance of Senator Sarbanes by Paul Glastris that was published this month by the Washington Monthly. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article may be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Monthly, Jan. 1, 2021]

REMEMBERING PAUL SARBANES

HOW WIT, INTEGRITY AND EXPERTISE MADE AMERICA’S FIRST GREEK AMERICAN SENATOR A BIELD-THE-SCENES WASHINGTON POWER PLAYER.

(By Paul Glastris)

There have been many fine tributes to former U.S. Senator Paul Sarbanes of Maryland, who passed away on December 6 at age 87. These encomiums invariably note the near universal high regard he enjoyed in Washington for his intelligence, integrity, humor, and accomplishments—the latter consisting mostly of liberal legislation he managed, via his other attributes, to get Republicans to support. They include, while a young House member, the articles of impeachment against Richard Nixon and, in the Senate, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which toughened regulations and created government oversight to take account of the Enron debacle. He also served on the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee for decades with Joe Biden and was a boss and mentor to the presidents-elect’s senior advisors, including Antony Blinken, his nominee for secretary of state.

But I want to focus on another set of his deeds, ones associated with his role as the leading Greek American in Congress. They begin with what has come to be known as the “Sarbanes Rule.”

The rule dictates that “any Greek American awards dinner should conclude on the same day it begins.” The Senator devised this rule to end sitting members without counting practices after the Enron debacle. He also served on the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee for decades with Joe Biden and was a boss and mentor to the presidents-elect’s senior advisors, including Antony Blinken, his nominee for secretary of state.

But I want to focus on another set of his deeds, ones associated with his role as the leading Greek American in Congress. They begin with what has come to be known as the “Sarbanes Rule.”

The rule dictates that “any Greek American awards dinner should conclude on the same day it begins.” The Senator devised this rule to end sitting members without counting practices after the Enron debacle. He also served on the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee for decades with Joe Biden and was a boss and mentor to the presidents-elect’s senior advisors, including Antony Blinken, his nominee for secretary of state.

But I want to focus on another set of his deeds, ones associated with his role as the leading Greek American in Congress. They begin with what has come to be known as the “Sarbanes Rule.”

The rule dictates that “any Greek American awards dinner should conclude on the same day it begins.” The Senator devised this rule to end sitting members without counting practices after the Enron debacle. He also served on the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee for decades with Joe Biden and was a boss and mentor to the presidents-elect’s senior advisors, including Antony Blinken, his nominee for secretary of state.

But I want to focus on another set of his deeds, ones associated with his role as the leading Greek American in Congress. They begin with what has come to be known as the “Sarbanes Rule.”

The rule dictates that “any Greek American awards dinner should conclude on the same day it begins.” The Senator devised this rule to end sitting members without counting practices after the Enron debacle. He also served on the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee for decades with Joe Biden and was a boss and mentor to the presidents-elect’s senior advisors, including Antony Blinken, his nominee for secretary of state.

But I want to focus on another set of his deeds, ones associated with his role as the leading Greek American in Congress. They begin with what has come to be known as the “Sarbanes Rule.”

The rule dictates that “any Greek American awards dinner should conclude on the same day it begins.” The Senator devised this rule to end sitting members without counting practices after the Enron debacle. He also served on the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee for decades with Joe Biden and was a boss and mentor to the presidents-elect’s senior advisors, including Antony Blinken, his nominee for secretary of state.

But I want to focus on another set of his deeds, ones associated with his role as the leading Greek American in Congress. They begin with what has come to be known as the “Sarbanes Rule.”

The rule dictates that “any Greek American awards dinner should conclude on the same day it begins.” The Senator devised this rule to end sitting members without counting practices after the Enron debacle. He also served on the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee for decades with Joe Biden and was a boss and mentor to the presidents-elect’s senior advisors, including Antony Blinken, his nominee for secretary of state.
And he was famously averse to raising money, even for his own campaigns. (His son John Sarbanes, who represents his father’s old congressional district, has carried on that tradition by sponsoring the House’s leading campaign finance reform legislation.) Indeed, much of the Senator’s career success was due to his savvy longtime chief of staff, who was another Greek American who could not only go toe to toe with Sarbanes on the issues but ably manage the more downstream demands of his office.

Joe Biden has spoken optimistically—nay, in the opinion of many—about his ability as president to work productively with Mitch McConnell and other Republicans on substantive issues. To the degree he honestly believes that, it is because he has done so in his own career, and watched, like Paul Sarbanes, do as well.

After the Senator died, Biden tweeted: “Paul Sarbanes and I served together on the Foreign Relations Committee for 30 years. There was no one sharper, more committed, or with firmer principles. And he, too, returned to his family nearly every night. They meant the world to him. Rest In Peace, Paul.”

DOMESTIC TERRORISM IN THE CAPITOL

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, what our Nation witnessed and what Members of Congress and the dedicated staff that work in the Capitol witnessed on January 6 was a deadly attack on one of our most sacred and historic constitutional duties: the count and final certification of the results of our Presidential election. The violent insurrection that occurred in the Capitol, which took the lives of five people, included the police of the U.S. Capitol Police, was an attack on our democracy. The votes cast in the 2020 Presidential election were counted and recounted. The results were challenged in the courts and ultimately were certified in every single State. Yet, citing the baseless chant that the election was “stolen,” an angry and violent mob stormed the Capitol in an effort to suspend the democratic process, overturn the election, and remove a President and ensure that now-former President Trump remained in office. These insurrectionists vandalized the very heart of our government and threatened and harmed those sworn to protect it.

In a column in the VTDigger, Haviland Smith, a Vermonter and the first chief of counterterrorism operations for the Central Intelligence Agency, makes the strong case that the insurrection on January 6 was an act of domestic terrorism. Smith claims that the FBI and the Department of Justice will continue to investigate and, where appropriate, to file charges and hold these people to account. But in this chamber, we must heed Mr. Smith’s warning. Legislative bodies are public servants, we must reckon with the lies and anti-democratic discourse that fueled this attack and work to ensure that such an act of domestic terror never occurs again.

I want to acknowledge that the piece written by Haviland Smith, titled “Domestic Terrorism in the Capitol,” be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the VTDigge,r Jan. 8, 2021]

DOMESTIC TERRORISM IN THE CAPITOL

(By Haviland Smith)

It is a fact that the best, noblest political movements often attract the worst kind of violent participants who, in turn, commit the kinds of violent acts that ultimately change the focus of a previously benign movement to violent terrorist activities. These participants are generally punished more severely than normal criminal activities.

That is what we are seeing today in the United States. As we agree with their goals or not, the vast majority of Trump supporters are non-violent Americans who seek basic changes in American life. They plan to reach their goals by supporting Trump. Right now, that means demonstrating peacefully on his behalf and agreeing with and backing his claims of fraud in the 2020 Presidential election which he lost to Joe Biden.

The other part of this picture is the violent one. There is unquestionably a smaller group of, who, for whatever reasons, see these peaceful demonstrations as an opportunity to raise havoc, to partake in the only form of protest that turns them on—violence.

What none of these folks seem to realize is that in the commission of felonies (entering the U.S. Capitol forcefully, etc.) in the pursuit of their goals (participation in maintaining Trump in power) they qualify nicely for classification as terrorists.

At one point during the invasion of the Capitol, it was announced by the TV commentators that the invaders were beginning to leave the area. Careful examination of the TV footage at the time shows that the people leaving the area were old, often female—a less fit, less bellicose group. In fact, they were the Capitol invaders who had no intention of getting involved in what clearly was becoming a potentially violent situation. They simply were not up to it politically, mentally or physically.

On the other hand, who stayed behind? Those who were actively interested in becoming involved in violence. Did you notice how many of them were homeless? The only reason those people could protect yourself from violent attacks on your head and that is clearly what they were doing. They anticipated participating in violence. In addition, the statistics may cut age below those who were leaving. They were the sort who could climb vertical walls, break through windows and throw projectiles at the police.

The fact that 5 people died, over 80 were arrested, and 50 police officers were injured bears eloquent testimony to the fact that this was a terrorist invasion. By the sitting President of the United States, his family members and Republican colleagues.

Ever since the results of the November election became known, the President has created and maintained the fiction that widespread fraud was involved in the Biden win. Whether Trump knows that his major premise (that widespread fraud occurred) is calculating criminal) or doesn’t know that his positions are all lies (making him deranged) is almost irrelevant. In either case, calculating or deranged, he is a strangely questionable choice for leader of this country.

Terrorism is the use of fear (terror) and acts of violence to intimidate societies, governments or ideologues. Domestic terrorism is a form of terrorism in which victims with-in a country are targeted by a perpetrator with the same citizenship” as the victims.

It is worth noting that in the middle of the January 6 invasion, the FBI became involved, presumably on the basis of a logical conclusion that they were dealing with an act of domestic terrorism. The FBI’s definition of domestic terrorism is “violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups to intimidate or coerce a government or to intimidate or coerce the civilian population, usually through the utilization of violence or a threat of violence.”

It is clear that the invasion of the Capitol building was involved criminal activity. It is equally clear that if the criminals are to be identified and tried for their crimes, as has been clearly stated by all the government elements involved, it will be the FBI that will lead the way. They are, after all, the premier law enforcement organization in the United States. As such, they are most likely to be the only organization capable of resolving the many complicated issues involved in this crime, most emphatically including the issue of domestic terrorism, its initiators, motivators and perpetrators.

THE POWER OF HUMAN CHOICES

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, amid the chaos of the last 4 years, it is almost difficult to parse out the particular challenge that was 2020. Faced with deadly pandemic wrought by COVID-19 and the ensuing economic crisis, millions of Americans lost their jobs and found themselves in a newfound state of uncertainty and instability. Hundreds of thousands of Americans have died from the pandemic, and millions have been infected. Meanwhile, families across the country have lost their homes and businesses due to worsening hurricanes, floods, and wildfires brought on by intensifying climate change. And there are socioeconomic challenges, too, that linger and grow due to inequality, political division, and racial injustice, all things that have defined the last year.

George Will poignantly wrote on January 1 in the Washington Post about the challenges we faced throughout the past year and will continue to face moving forward. In his piece, Mr. Will highlights a greater overarching challenge as well: that we, as humans, do not have all encompassing control over our circumstances. There are greater forces in play; yet our choices and decisions can dictate to some degree the impact of those forces.

As we begin our work in the 117th Congress, I hope we can come together to better equip our families, communities, and society to respond to our current challenges and prepare our country to effectively combat similar challenges in the future.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Will’s column, “2020: A booster shot against human hubris,” be printed in the RECORD.

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

...
The plague year 2020 was yet another brutal rejoinder to the belief that brute forces can be pushed to the margins of, and eventually out of, humanity’s experience. When today’s pandemic recedes, what should linger is a quickened appreciation of the fragility of life’s arrangements. And an awareness that things much worse than Covid-19 have happened before, and will continue to happen. The human story is not entirely about human choices.

The 1918–19 “Spanish flu,” which began in Kansas, killed between 50 million and 100 million people worldwide, lowered life expectancy by 12 years, and did not spare, as Covid-19 largely does, the young. The Black Death—the bubonic plague—of 1346–1353 was much worse, killing 10 percent of the world’s population, and more than one-third of Europe’s, including 40,000 of London’s 70,000 residents.

In the 1980s, AIDS was so shocking because it refuted the complacent belief that infectious disease epidemics had been banished. In 2019, however, 1.7 million people were newly diagnosed with AIDS. About 690,000 people who were already infected died. But of the 38 million living with the virus, 25.4 million were controlling it with antiretroviral drugs.

Astronomy lowered mankind’s self-esteem (we are not the center of the universe), then biology did (our species has an unlimited pedigree). Geology, too, has disturbed our sense of mastery. Genesis envisions us to “subdue” the Earth, but this slowly cooling residue of the Big Bang gets a vote. Earth, the wanderer—half an inch to four inches a year, according to plate tectonics—the planet’s interior of boiling gas and molten rock occasionally is heard from. Volcanic eruptions at what is now Yellowstone National Park some 630,000 years ago covered half of what is now the continental United States with ash. When the Indonesian volcano Krakatoa erupted in 1883, sea surges, which killed most of the eruption’s eventual 36,000 victims, were felt in the English Channel. Krakatoa, was, however, only one-tenth as powerful as what has been called one of the bloodiest centuries, the last one, 100 million to 150 million people were killed, and much of the world economy was thrown into turmoil.

In January 2021, the US satellite poised between Earth and the evening of March 12, creating a powerful explosion on the sun. With magnetic forces on the sun had released a billion-ton cloud of gas. It was like the energy of thousands of nuclear bombs exploding at the same time. The storm cloud rushed out from the sun, straight towards Earth, at 1 million miles an hour. This geomagnetic storm struck the Earth in less than 12 hours, creating “electrical currents in the ground beneath much of North America,” crashing Quebec’s power grid. There are those who believe in a benevolent God because Earth, as they see it, is “biophilic,” meaning friendly to life. They must, however, reckon not only with non-biological things ( saber-toothed tigers, volcanoes, typhoons, viruses, etc.), but also with the fact that this (meaning: everything) is not going to end well. The universe will either continue to expand, end in extinguishing cold, or will collapse into incinerating heat.

Meanwhile, here is some (sort of) good news, from the Economist. In history’s bloodiest century, the last one, 100 million to 200 million people died as a result of war. Famine kills in the same range. In 1918, the pandemic killed near the top of the range. Smallpox, however, killed 300 million to 500 million. The eradication of smallpox, by globally coordinated vaccination, “stands as one of the all-time-great humanitarian triumphs.”

Human choices cannot subdue all the brute forces that advance can, however, make a difference. And they can dignify us, a thinking, coping species.

NOMINATION OF ANTONY JOHN BLINKEN

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise to speak in support of Tony Blinken’s nomination to be Secretary of State.

I support Tony for Secretary of State for three key reasons. First, he has the diplomatic skills that our country needs at this pivotal moment to regain our leadership on the world stage. Second, Tony has a longstanding and trusted personal relationship with President Biden that will enable him to advise the President on key foreign policy issues. During President Obama’s first term in office, he was National Security Advisor to then-Vice President Biden. Previously, Tony served as the Democratic staff director for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for 6 years when then-Senator Biden was committee chairman. It is because of his relationship with President Biden and his career as a public servant that Tony understands that the job of Secretary of State is not just to serve the American people, but to help improve the lives of people struggling all over the world.

Last but certainly not least, Tony has the experience of serving at the State Department that will help him rebuild the Department, recruiting needed Foreign Service Officers and civilians, ensuring State personnel have the training they need to be effective in their mission, restoring morale throughout the Department, and empowering our diplomats to speak on behalf of him and President Biden.

Tony will help our country repair the damage of the last four years. As the United States as a leader and trusted ally, I look forward to working with him to advance our mutual objectives of promoting peace and security, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of his confirmation.

Thank you.

CONFIRMATION OF LLOYD JAMES AUSTIN

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I was proud to vote in support of Lloyd Austin to serve as our next Secretary of Defense. I cast my vote with confidence that he will capably lead the Department of Defense through this difficult period in our Nation’s history.

As a four-star general, Lloyd Austin was tasked with leading the drawdown of American troops in Iraq and helped bring 150,000 U.S. soldiers home. He demonstrated the logistical mastery that will be necessary to help lead the nationwide effort to vaccinate against COVID-19. Through his remarkable life and trailblazing career, he has gained the experience and perspective required of this office, and now, he has broken one more barrier as the first African-American Secretary of Defense in our Nation’s history. I am confident he will ensure that our Armed Forces reflect and respect the diversity of our Nation and that everyone in our military upholds the oath they take to protect our Constitution.

I have made no secret of my concerns about the troubling trend of Congress granting waivers to allow recently retired officers to serve as Secretary of Defense, and I voted against such a waiver for Lloyd Austin as I did when that question was previously put before the Congress. Nevertheless, I believe once Congress speaks on the issue of a waiver, each Senator must evaluate the nominee on his or her merits alone. By that measure, Lloyd Austin is superbly qualified. He has the confidence of the President and is the right person for this moment. I support his confirmation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING BARBARA HARDCASTLE

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, I rise today to honor the life of Mrs. Barbara Hardcastle, who passed away on January 13, 2020, at the age of 94.

Mrs. Hardcastle was trailblazer and a fierce advocate for her community and her State. A native of Fort Smith, AK, she also made her mark in politics and government in California. I was honored to know her, and so I join her friends and family in grieving her loss.

Barbara Turner was born in Fort Smith on April 6, 1927. She graduated from Fort Smith High School in 1944 and went on to earn a bachelor’s degree from Fort Smith Junior College. She
married Ben Hardcastle, a banker and World War II veteran, in 1947, and they would spend almost 63 years together before his passing in 2010.

Early in their married life, Ben accepted a job at the Beverly Hills Savings and Loan, which moved the family to North Hollywood, CA. They immediately became active in their local church and, as a result, made friends with many Hollywood actors, including Ronald and Nancy Reagan.

The friendship with the Reagans led to Barbara’s involvement in California politics, including playing a key role in his race for Governor of California. She is also credited by many as having introduced the future President to Jelly Belly candy as he attempted to stop smoking. Friends and family say she kept him stocked with the company’s signature jelly beans throughout his Presidency.

During their time in California, Barbara became an ordained minister and public speaker. She was also a trailblazing professional, serving as a supervisor and one of the first female executives with the Federal housing agency, Fannie Mae.

Ben and Barbara decided to retire in 1991 and moved to Arkansas, where they continued to be active in local, State and national politics. In addition to helping candidates for all levels of public office, Barbara used her experience to make a difference in the community.

I had many opportunities to work with Barbara over the years, but no occasion stands out more than her determined efforts on behalf of the 188th Fighter Wing when its future was threatened by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, BRAC. She used her organizing skills to rally the community and show visiting BRAC committee members how strong support was for the base. Her leadership and persistence have saved the 188th and brought more opportunity to the region.

Barbara was truly a force. Her strong values, hard work, wonderful sense of humor and personal conviction made a difference. I am grateful to have counted her as a friend and hope her legacy will continue to inspire young Arkansans to fight for their communities and their causes with the same determination that she did throughout her life.

REMEMBERING GARY SPEARS

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, I rise today to honor the life of an outstanding Arkansan and Cleveland County leader, Judge Gary Spears. After a multiyear battle with cancer, Judge Spears passed away on January 10, 2021.

Judge Spears grew up on a small farm in New Edinburg, AR, and graduated with honors from New Edinburg High School in 1957. He attended the University of Arkansas at Monticello, where he studied agricultural business before marrying his wife Melody. The couple moved to Warren, AR, where Judge Spears worked as a distributor for Big R Ice. The couple eventually returned to New Edinburg in 1996 and purchased the New Edinburg County Store, which they operated together for 10 years.

In 2010 Judge Spears was elected Cleveland County Judge, marking the start of an illustrious 14-year career as the longest serving county judge in county history. His undeniable leadership while presiding over Cleveland County had ripple effects that extended beyond county lines and brought tremendous benefit to the entire State. A few recent and notable achievements during his tenure include successful efforts to ensure an accurate 2020 census count for Cleveland County and directly overseeing the county’s finances during the COVID-19 pandemic by authorizing and approving the disbursement of funds.

Representing the citizens of Cleveland County was a clear passion for Judge Spears, who was also dedicated to farming. On the exact 10-acre plot that his father once farmed, Judge Spears worked diligently to continue his family’s unique tradition of “truck-patch farming.” He grew various crops, including tomatoes, cucumbers, watermelons, peppers, and much more. In fact, his family’s agriculture operation gained deserved recognition in 2019 when they were named Cleveland County Farm Family of the Year.

Judge Spears leaves behind a lasting legacy thanks to the confidence entrusted in him by his Cleveland County constituents. I am confident his selfless leadership as a Cleveland County judge, businessman, and family farmer will guide and inspire future generations of Arkansans.

TRIBUTE TO GARLAND SHEPHERD

• Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Garland Shephard, who retired as the North Carolina House sergeant-in-arms at the beginning of the year. Mr. Shephard is a proud North Carolinian who was committed to keeping North Carolina legislators safe.

Garland Shephard is a lifelong resident of Tarboro, NC, where he resides with his wife Betty Jo. Mr. Shephard was successful in SESaman and additionally served as Edgecombe County Republican Party chairman. He also served two terms on the Tarboro Town Council and has contributed a lifetime of service to his community.

Before representing North Carolina in the U.S. Senate, I had the pleasure of interacting with Mr. Shephard serving as North Carolina speaker of the house. Widely known for his brightly colored jackets and distinct Eastern North Carolina accent, Garland was loved by members from both sides of the aisle.

As the U.S. Senator from North Carolina, I am grateful for Garland’s service to our State and Nation. I hope he enjoys his much-deserved retirement back in Eastern North Carolina, and we will never forget his commitment to keeping North Carolinians safe.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 2021

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Christopher GRASSLEY for the Committee on Finance.

* Janet Louise Yellen, of California, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

* 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 7:12 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. RASKIN (manager on the part of the House in the matter of impeachment of Donald John Trump), announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. RES. 24

Resolved. That Donald John Trump, President of the United States of America, is impeached for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and misdemeanors.

Further, section 3 of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution prohibits any person who has “commenced insurrection or rebellion against” the United States from “hold[ing] any office . . . under the United States”. In his conduct while President of the United States—and in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed—Donald John Trump engaged in high Crimes and Misdemeanors by inciting violence against the Government of the United States, in that:

On January 6, 2021, pursuant to the 12th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the House of Representatives, and the Senate met at the United States Capitol for a Joint Session to count the votes of the Electoral College. In the months preceding the Joint Session, President Trump repeatedly issued false statements asserting that the election results were the product of wide-spread fraud and should not be accepted by
EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. RISCH for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Antony John Blinken, of New York, to be Secretary of State. Mr. RISCH, Mr. LUGGIE, Mr. HIRONO, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BENNET, Ms. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. PETRUS The 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.

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 Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. MARKEY): S. 36. A bill to require certain helicopters to be equipped with safety technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. CARPER): S. 37. A bill to address the public health risks posed by wildlife markets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. INHOFE: S. 39. A bill to ensure the continued strength and leadership of the United States military, strengthen the nation’s manufacturing base, accelerate the research and development of key technologies for future wireless telecommunications standards and infrastructure by providing additional authority for sanctions to protect against economic threats against the United States from China and Russia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCHUMER: S. 41. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require coverage of hearing devices and systems in certain private health insurance plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were received, referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. SCHUMER: S. Res. 15. A resolution authorizing the taking of a photograph in the Chamber of the United States Senate; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURR), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) were added as cosponsors of S. 35, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Officer Eugene Goodman.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 15—AUTHORIZING THE TAKING OF A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE CHAMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved.

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION FOR PHOTOGRAPH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph 1 of Rule IV of the Rules for the Regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol (prohibiting the taking of pictures in the Senate Chamber) shall be temporarily suspended for the sole and specific purpose of permitting an official photograph to be taken on January 26, 2021, of the swearing in of Members of the United States Senate for the impeachment trial of the former President of the United States.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The acting Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate is authorized an directed to make the necessary arrangements to carry out subsection (a), which arrangements shall provide for a minimum of disruption to Senate proceedings.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I have a request for one committee to meet during today’s session of the Senate. It has the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committee is authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

the American people or certified by State or Federal officials. Shortly before the Joint Session commenced, President Trump, addressed a crowd at the Ellipse in Washington, D.C. There, he reiterated false claims that “we won this election, and we won it by a landslide”. He also willfully made statements that, in context, encouraged—and forecasted—lawless action at the Capitol, such as: “if you don’t fight like hell you’re not going to have a country anymore”. Thus incited by President Trump, members of the mob breached and vandalized the Capitol, injured and killed law enforcement personnel, menaced Members of Congress, the Vice President, and Congressional personnel, and engaged in other violent, deadly, destructive, and seditious acts.

President Trump’s conduct on January 6, 2021, followed his prior efforts to subvert and obstruct the certification of the results of the 2020 Presidential election. Those prior efforts included a phone call on January 2, 2021, in which President Trump threatened the secretary of state of Georgia, Brad Raffensperger, to “find” enough votes to overturn the Georgia Presidential election results, the President-elect, unlawfully breached and vandalized the Capitol, injured and killed law enforcement personnel, menaced Members of Congress, the Vice President, and Congressional personnel, and engaged in other violent, deadly, destructive, and seditious acts.

In all this, President Trump gravely endangered the security of the United States and its institutions of Government. He threatened the integrity of the democratic system, interfered with the peaceful transition of power, and imperiled a coequal branch of Government. He thereby betrayed his trust as President, to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore, Donald John Trump, by such conduct, has demonstrated that he will remain a threat to national security, democracy, and the Constitution if allowed to remain in office, and has acted in a manner grossly incompatible with self-governance and the rule of law. Donald John Trump thus warrants the impeachment and trial, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 40

Resolved. That Mr. Raskin, Ms. DeGette, Mr. Cicilline, Mr. Castro of Texas, Mr. Swalwell, Mr. Lieu, Ms. Plaskett, Mr. Neguse, and Ms. Dean are appointed managers to conduct the impeachment trial against Donald John Trump, President of the United States, that a message be sent to the Senate to inform the Senate of these appointments, the managers so appointed may, in connection with the preparation and the conduct of the trial, exhibit the articles of impeachment to the Senate and take all other actions necessary, which may include the following:

(1) Employing legal, clerical, and other necessary assistants and incurring such other expenses as may be necessary, to be paid from amounts available to the Committee on the Judiciary under applicable expense resolutions or from the applicable accounts of the Managers, or from any funds appropriated to the Managers.

(2) Sending for persons and papers, and filing with the Secretary of the Senate, on the part of the House of Representatives, any pleadings in connection with or submitted to, the exhibition of the articles of impeachment that the managers consider necessary.
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, January 25, 2021, at 6 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that upon the conclusion of morning business on Tuesday, January 26, the Senate proceed to executive session, and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the nomination of Antony Blinken to be the Secretary of State; further, that the time until 12 noon be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, with Senator MENENDEZ permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes; and that at 12 noon, the Senate vote without intervening action or debate on the nomination; that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon table, and the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action.

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

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Tuesday, January 26; 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 consider the Blinken nomination, as provided under the previous order; that following the confirmation vote on Blinken, the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each and that Senator PAUL be recognized to speak for up to 15 minutes for debate only; finally, following the remarks of Senator PAUL, the Senate recess until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly conference meetings.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, for the information of all Senators, there will be a live quorum at 2:15 p.m.; Senators are asked to report to the floor at that time; at 2:30, the oath will be administered to the Presiding Officer and Members of the Senate for the impeachment trial of Donald John Trump, former President of the United States.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. 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, at 8:06 p.m., the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, January 26, 2021, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate January 25, 2021:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

JANET LOUISE YELLEN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.


EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MEMORANDUM REGARDING AUTHORIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

HON. NANCY PELOSI
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 2021

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I submit the following memorandum regarding authorization of the Department of Homeland Security:

We, the chairs of the committees with jurisdiction over the Department of Homeland Security or its components, are hereby recording our agreement on the following principles for the 117th Congress:

1. The Department of Homeland Security (“the Department”) and its components should be authorized on a regular basis to ensure robust oversight and improve its operation.

2. Committees with jurisdiction over the Department and its components will prioritize any expired or expiring authorizations within the Department and its components in that committee’s jurisdiction.

3. To the maximum extent practicable, the committee with jurisdiction over component agencies of the Department will coordinate with the Committee on Homeland Security to produce comprehensive authorization legislation for the Department and consult with the Committee on Homeland Security prior to consideration of component authorization legislation in a committee markup. Prior to consideration of component authorization legislation in a committee markup, the Committee on Homeland Security will consult with any other committee that is a party to this agreement that is a committee with jurisdiction over that component.

4. The Committee on Homeland Security will coordinate with the committees with jurisdiction over components of the Department in the development of any comprehensive authorization bill for the Department.

5. The committees will work in good faith to expeditiously consider any bill to comprehensively authorize the Department, including timely resolution of any matters subject to a sequential or additional referral.

6. To the extent that there are policy differences between the committees regarding a provision of a bill or comprehensive authorization bill for the Department, the committees will work in good faith to resolve any such dispute and where the Committee on Homeland Security has policy differences regarding a measure to be advanced by another committee that is a party to this agreement, the Committee on Homeland Security may take such steps as are necessary to accomplish its policy goals.

7. Consistent with existing rules and precedents of the House, the Committee on Homeland Security shall not include any provision in a bill that the chair of the Committee on Ways and Means has determined to be a revenue provision or a provision affecting revenue. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to preclude the Committee on Ways and Means from exercising an additional or sequential referral over any measure or to waive clause 5(a) of Rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

8. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed as altering or expanding any committee’s jurisdiction under rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives or the referral of any measure thereunder and will not be construed as support for any claim for sequential referral on legislation pertaining to the Department generally, including policies, programs, and general management of component agencies.

9. Further, nothing in this agreement shall be construed to affect the provision of information by the Executive Branch committees of jurisdiction pursuant to law or otherwise.

10. Further, nothing in this agreement shall be construed as altering any responsibilities or authority of any committee under Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

11. Further, nothing in this agreement precludes a further agreement between the committees with regard to the implementation of a process to collaborate on comprehensive authorization legislation and component-specific measures.

12. Consistent with past practice, committees that are party to this agreement will consult with the Committee on Oversight and Reform when statutes under its Rule X jurisdiction are implicated by comprehensive reauthorization legislation.

Signed,

DAVID SCOTT,
Chair, Committee on Agriculture.

FRANK Pallone, Jr.,
Chair, Committee on Energy and Commerce.

MAXINE Waters,
Chair, Committee on Financial Services.

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chair Committee on Homeland Security.

ADAM Schiff,
Chair, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

JEREMY NADLER,
Chair, Committee on the Judiciary.

CAROLYN B. MALONEY,
Chair, Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chair, Committee on Science, Space and Technology.

PETER A. DeFAZIO,
Chair, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

RICHARD Neal,
Chair, Committee on Ways and Means.

WELCOMING THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

HON. HALEY M. STEVENS
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 2021

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the newly inaugurated Biden Administration.

I have every confidence that my friend, and a good man, President Joseph R. Biden, will serve as the head of state that this weighty moment deserves. With Vice President Kamala Harris by his side, America will heal, America will innovate, and America will lead.

My partnership with President Biden began on the campaign trail in 2019, and it continued to the U.S. Auto Rescue Task Force, where he showed every day his care for the needs of hardworking Michigan families and our manufacturing economy. I am ready to work alongside the Biden Administration and my colleagues in Congress to defeat the COVID–19 pandemic, get our economy back on track, and help Michiganders get back on their feet.

I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the new Administration and welcoming the first family to the White House.

Now, we begin a new chapter in American history—one of innovative, collaborative, and forward-thinking leadership to strengthen our nation for generations to come.

We will build a future for our children that is guided by truth and science, energized by the will of the people, and fortified by love for our resilient republic. May we be successful in this endeavor, and may we never lose faith in America’s promise.

I WISHING TREVA GREEN A HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. TOM RICE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 2021

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an extraordinary South Carolinian, Ms. Treva Green of Conway and wish her a happy 100th birthday.

Ms. Green was 18 years old when she volunteered to become a nurse with the U.S. Army. She served our nation in England, France, and Germany during World War II. Following the war, Treva and her husband moved to Conway and served the Grand Strand community as a nurse for over four decades.

Her commitment to her nation and community are truly admirable. She is a shining example of the best of our country.

Ms. Green is now enjoying retirement in Conway. Treva recently said “I’ve done everything the Lord wants me to do, or at least I tried to and asked for forgiveness for everything I couldn’t...”
get by. I’m happy to be alive and I’m happy to be able to tell my story.” We should all live by this sentiment.

Madam Speaker, I join her family and friends in wishing Treva Green happy 100th birthday! I am sure they are excited to see her reach this incredible milestone.

REMARKS ON TERRI FREEMAN LEAVING THE NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM

HON. STEVE COHEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 25, 2021

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bid a reluctant farewell to Terri Lee Freeman, who for the past six years has served as President of the National Civil Rights Museum in Memphis. Ms. Freeman has done an exceptional job leading the nation’s premiere Civil Rights museum, located in the Lorraine Motel where Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in 1968. During her tenure, Ms. Freeman organized the 50th anniversary of that seminal event in American history—MLK50: Where Do We Go From Here?”—featuring such national figures as our late Congresswoman John Lewis; the Reverend Jesse Jackson, former Polish President and 1983 Nobel Peace Prize laureate Lech Walesa; the Reverend William Barber of the Poor People’s Campaign, and many others who traveled from around the world to spend time in our showcase institution. In her six years, she saw the museum’s budget double to $9.7 million while overseeing a staff of 50 and an increased physical footprint. She also helped affiliate the museum with the Smithsonian Institution and its traveling exhibits. Also while at the museum, she began “Unpacking Racism in Action,” a series of community dialogues aimed at confronting implicit and structural bias. Last year, she was named “Memphian of the Year” by Memphis Magazine. Before moving to Memphis, she was president of what is now the Greater Washington Community Foundation. In her 18 years with that organization, she increased the organization’s assets from $52 million in 1996 to more than $350 million in 2014. A proven leader, Ms. Freeman was a 2016 graduate of Leadership Memphis. Before serving on the boards of the Community Foundation of Greater Memphis, the New Memphis Institute and the Memphis Convention and Visitors Bureau, as well as being a member of the Tennessee Educational Policy Coalition Steering Committee. Born in Chicago, Ms. Freeman is a graduate of Hamtramck High School (1977) and the University of Dayton (1981 through 1983) and received a Master’s degree in organizational communications from Howard University. Ms. Freeman is married to Dr. Bowyer G. Freeman, senior pastor of the New Saint Mark Baptist Church in Baltimore, and the mother of three grown daughters. I wish Ms. Freeman every success in her new post as executive director of the Reginald Lewis Museum of African American History and Culture in Baltimore. I’m pleased to read that Ms. Freeman will always consider herself an “adopted child” of our city where her work and dedication will remain her lasting legacy.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DOUG LAMBORN
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 25, 2021

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, I had intended to vote “Yea” on Roll Call No. 18.

SUPPORTING H.R. 635, THE LEGAL EXCEPTION NECESSARY TO APPPOINT LLOYD J. AUSTIN III AS PRESIDENT BIDEN’S SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

HON. PETER A. DEFAZIO
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 25, 2021

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, on January 21, I voted in support of H.R. 635, legislation to provide a waiver for former General Lloyd J. Austin III to serve as President Biden’s Secretary of Defense. The Senate confirmed Austin as Secretary of Defense on January 22.

Civilian control of the military is a foundational tenet of our constitutional democracy, and I fully support all efforts to maintain and reinforce this essential principle.

Federal law requires that any Secretary of Defense nominee who has served in the military must be retired from the military for at least seven years, unless Congress grants a waiver. The Senate Majority granted a waiver for President Trump’s nominee for Secretary of Defense, former General Jim Mattis, in 2017, a waiver of this kind had only occurred one other time: for former General George Marshall in 1950.

I believe this seven-year “cooling off” period for former military officials is an important mechanism to ensure continued civilian control of the U.S. military, and I believe Congress should not make a habit of granting these waivers.

However, I am confident that Secretary Austin is committed to upholding civilian control of the military. As he indicated in his Senate confirmation testimony on January 19, Austin believes that “the safety and security of our democracy demands competent civilian control of our Armed Forces, the subordination of military power to the civil. I know that being a member of the president’s Cabinet—a political appointee—requires a different perspective and unique duties from a career in uniform.”

I am also encouraged by Secretary Austin’s statements of belief in military restraint, rather than interventionism, as well as aspects of his service under the Obama administration, including overseeing the withdrawal of 150,000 U.S. troops from Iraq, his opposition to a U.S. war and regime change in Syria, his dedication to diplomacy, and his support for avoiding civilian casualties.

Austin is also the first Black Secretary of Defense in U.S. history. While there is still significant lack of diversity in the top ranks of the military, Austin’s appointment is an important step in the right direction.

It is also notable that Austin will lead the Pentagon at a time when white supremacy and ideological extremism are on the rise among military ranks. In his January 19 Senate confirmation hearing, Austin pledged to “fight hard to stamp out sexual assault, to rid our ranks of racists and extremists, and to create a climate where everyone fit and willing has the opportunity to serve this country with dignity.”

Civilian control of the military is not only achieved via the Secretary of Defense. Unlike President Trump, who appointed former generals to serve in numerous civilian and national security roles in the White House, President Biden has demonstrated a clear commitment to civilian control of the military by appointing non-military civilians in key national security posts.

While I support Congress’s waiver for Secretary Austin, I strongly encourage the Biden administration and future administrations to avoid appointing additional former military officials as Secretary of Defense if they have not completed their seven-year cooling off period. I also will not hesitate to criticize Secretary Austin and the Biden administration—as I have done with previous Republican and Democratic administrations—when I disagree with their policies and actions. It is essential that we rein in our bloated and wasteful defense spending, tackle the massive waste, fraud, and abuse within the Pentagon, and that Congress reassert its Constitutional war powers and put an end to our endless wars.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BUILDING UNITED STATES INFRASTRUCTURE AND LEVERAGING DEVELOPMENT (BUILD) ACT

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 25, 2021

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, today I introduced the Building United States Infrastructure and Leveraging Development (BUILD) Act. This bipartisan legislation will spur billions of dollars in private investment toward surface transportation and freight facilities, while giving state and local governments an important instrument to improve their communities.

It is no secret that America’s infrastructure is failing apart while we fall behind our global competitors. America’s roads, bridges, tunnels, and transit systems face a funding gap of more than $1.1 trillion by 2025. One in five miles of highway pavement is in poor condition and congestion costs the U.S. economy nearly $305 billion annually. Continued under-investment will lead to longer trips to work or school, more costly maintenance expenses, and unsafe road conditions. We must do better.

As of December 1, 2020, the Department of Transportation doesn’t have any additional surface transportation private activity bonds available, as the entire $15 billion statutory cap has been issued or allocated. This legislation builds on the success of these bonds by doubling the federal volume cap and clarifying that the use of the bonds must maintain strong labor standards. While public-private partnerships are not a panacea for solving all of our transportation challenges, they are an important piece of rebuilding and reinvesting in America.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House and Senate to enact this legislation as part of an infrastructure investment bill.
IN RECOGNITION OF ROSEMARY HEARD, FORMER PRESIDENT OF CATCH NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING

HON. ANN M. KUSTER
NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 2021

Ms. KUSTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Rosemary Heard’s life, career and many years of service as President and Chief Executive Officer of CATCH Neighborhood Housing.

As President, Rosemary was responsible for the administration and management of CATCH Neighborhood Housing, an organization whose mission is to make sure every person is confident in having a place to call home. Rosemary’s ingenuity led to the construction of numerous new affordable housing units and revitalized existing housing in areas where affordable options are limited.

Rosemary’s dedication to her community and bettering the lives of others did not stop at CATCH. She also served on the Municipal Housing Commission for the City of Concord, the Public Policy Committee for the National NeighborWorks Association, the City of Concord’s Plan to End Homelessness, and Concord Hospital’s Board of Trustees. Recognized for her professional excellence, Rosemary was the recipient of a Greater Concord Chamber of Commerce 2019 Business Leader of the Year award.

On behalf of New Hampshire’s Second Congressional District and all those who have been impacted by Rosemary’s important work, I’d like to thank Rosemary for her commitment to and passion for housing security that will continue to benefit Granite Staters for years to come.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary and on Homeland Security, as the descendant of patriotic and heroic veterans who risked their lives to defend our nation and our freedoms, as a parent with the fervent hope and determination to pass on this great democracy to the next generation, and as a citizen of the greatest republic in world history, I rise to reflect on the state of our democracy as it is about to open a new chapter in the remarkable story of America.

In 1776, the Framers declared the self-evident and later the universal truth that all persons are created equal and endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of liberty, of life, and of the pursuit of happiness. As important, the Framers declared that “to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed.” This genius of self-government is the Framers’ gift to us and America’s gift to the world, and for nearly 250 years the world has looked upon the United States with wonder, awe, and envy not just for its awesome powers and achievements, but for being the exemplar to which most freedom-loving nations aspire.

But as President Lincoln reminded us at Gettysburg, the proposition that a people can govern themselves is not to be taken for granted; it is a proposition that will be tested time and again and it for us, the living, to highly resolve to commit ourselves to the great task always before us, that government of the people, by the people, and for the people not perish from the earth.

As Thomas Paine said in his time, the past four years were times that tried one’s soul. The nation was tested, severely so, by what can only be described as the modern-day Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse: a deadly pandemic, economic devastation unseen since the Great Depression, social justice unrest, and the very real threat of authoritarianism. While the threat posed by these challenges are still with us to varying extent, we can all rejoice that the nation withstood the challenge, e pluribus unum, by standing together as “We The People.” President Lincoln reminded us that in times of testing and challenge that “the fiery trial we pass will work itself down in honor or dishonor until the latest generation” but that so long as the people “retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.”

And Lincoln was right, for on Election Day 2020, Americans by a substantial majority, voted to withhold consent to govern from an extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.”

But we all have a responsibility to preserve and strengthen this constitutional republic and pass it on to the next generation by engaging in robust, lawful, and peaceful civic activity to hold our government to account and to peaceably assemble when necessary to petition for a redress of grievances as shown by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. on the March on Washington, following the example of Mahatma Gandhi and other Civil Rights foot soldiers at the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama; by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott at Seneca Falls; by Cesar Chavez leading the fight for human dignity of farmworkers, and by Black Lives Matter demonstrators protesting inequalities in the criminal justice system. For the work of democracy is never complete, our union is always in the process of being made more perfect.

Americans have suffered, endured, and survived much pain and heartbreak over the past four years. But Psalms 30:5 teaches that “weeping lasteth for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.” So, let us all be of good cheer, for tomorrow, at the end of morning, a new day dawns in America with the inauguration of President Biden and Vice-President Harris and our collective journey towards the beloved community continues inexorably forward.

REMEMBERING KEITH E. FREELAND

HON. JOE WILSON
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 2021

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I would like to include in the Record the following obituary for Keith Freeland.

With deep sorrow we pronounce the passing of Keith E. Freeland of Lewiston, NY on Friday, January 1, 2021. He passed away peacefully at the age of 67. Born in Niagara Falls, NY, he was the son of the late Edward C. and Norma E. (Klipfel) Freeland. He was raised along with his three sisters in Ransomville, NY. Keith married Christine A. (Covatta) Freeland in Lakeview, NY on October 18, 1973 and was a devoted and loving husband for 43 years.

Keith attended Lewiston-Porter High School and graduated from Buffalo State College with a degree in business education. He ultimately pursued his life-long career in manufacturing and sales, founding Packaging Design and Supply in 1995. Viewed as a kind, selfless and devoted leader, he demonstrated unwavering loyalty and compassion to all of his beloved employees and colleagues.

Keith not only excelled in his career but he was devoted to several hobbies. Boating was his ultimate passion and anytime the sun was shining in the summer you could find him at the boat docks in Lewiston or cruising along the Lower Niagara River. He was a fan of various sports including the Buffalo Bills and Sabres, for whom he shared in the joys and sorrows with his two sons.

Above all, Keith cared about family and he would stop at nothing to be there for them. He instilled in them the value of hard work, honesty, loyalty and simply to be thankful and appreciative. In addition to his wife of 45 years, Keith is survived by his children, Dr. Erik Freeland, Jeffrey Freeland, and Julie Freeland; his siblings, Kathy (late Dr. F. Craig) Fisher of Chicago, IL, and Jane (Greg) Dimitro of League City, TX; his nieces, nephews, and countless friends.

The Philadelphia Miracle of 1789 endures but only because we Americans resolve that it does and work to make it so. The President takes the oath of office pledging to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution. As does every one of my congressional colleagues, I have solemnly pledged true faith and allegiance in defense against all enemies, foreign and domestic and to well and faithfully execute the duties of the office I hold. I do this ever mindful that the purpose of our form of government is “to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to provide for common defense, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty for posterity.”

But we have all a responsibility to preserve and strengthen this constitutional republic and pass it on to the next generation by engaging in robust, lawful, and peaceful civic activity to hold our government to account and to peaceably assemble when necessary to petition for a redress of grievances as shown by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. on the March on Washington, following the example of Mahatma Gandhi and other Civil Rights foot soldiers at the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama; by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott at Seneca Falls; by Cesar Chavez leading the fight for human dignity of farmworkers, and by Black Lives Matter demonstrators protesting inequalities in the criminal justice system. For the work of democracy is never complete, our union is always in the process of being made more perfect.

Americans have suffered, endured, and survived much pain and heartbreak over the past four years. But Psalms 30:5 teaches that “weeping lasteth for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.” So, let us all be of good cheer, for tomorrow, at the end of morning, a new day dawns in America with the inauguration of President Biden and Vice-President Harris and our collective journey towards the beloved community continues inexorably forward.

PASSING THROUGH THE FIERY TRIALS OF DEMOCRACY TO SAVE AND RENEW OUR REPUBLIC

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 2021

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary and on Homeland Security, as the descendant of patriotic and heroic veterans who risked their lives to defend our nation and our freedoms, as a parent with the fervent hope and determination to pass on this great democracy to the next generation, and as a citizen of the greatest republic in world history, I rise to reflect on the state of our democracy as it is about to open a new chapter in the remarkable story of America.

In 1776, the Framers declared the self-evident and later the universal truth that all persons are created equal and endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. As important, the Framers declared that “to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed.” This genius of self-government is the Framers’ gift to us and America’s gift to the world, and for nearly 250 years the world has looked upon the United States with wonder, awe, and envy not just for its awesome powers and achievements, but for being the exemplar to which most freedom-loving nations aspire.

But as President Lincoln reminded us at Gettysburg, the proposition that a people can govern themselves is not to be taken for granted; it is a proposition that will be tested time and again and it for us, the living, to highly resolve to commit ourselves to the great task always before us, that government of the people, by the people, and for the people not perish from the earth.

As Thomas Paine said in his time, the past four years were times that tried one’s soul. The nation was tested, severely so, by what can only be described as the modern-day Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse: a deadly pandemic, economic devastation unseen since the Great Depression, social justice unrest, and the very real threat of authoritarianism. While the threat posed by these challenges are still with us to varying extent, we can all rejoice that the nation withstood the challenge, e pluribus unum, by standing together as “We The People.” President Lincoln reminded us that in times of testing and challenge that “the fiery trial we pass will work itself down in honor or dishonor until the latest generation” but that so long as the people “retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.”

And Lincoln was right, for on Election Day 2020, Americans by a substantial majority, voted to withhold consent to govern from an incumbent administration and confer it upon another. That act of self-government and sovereignty was solemnized on January 20, 2021 when Joseph R. Biden and Kamala D. Harris took the oath of office as the 46th President and 49th Vice-President of the United States.
Ms. Mitchell will be retiring from public service. Today to honor Judith Mitchell and her career.

Ms. Mitchell served with honor as Rolling Hills Estate Mayor and Council Member for her city, Southland, her state and the nation. Ms. Mitchell showed her fairness, depth of knowledge and dedication to improving the quality of life for all.

During her final military career, Ms. Mitchell was elected to represent 51 cities in the western portion of Los Angeles County which she represented through the Governing Board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District. Ms. Mitchell was then appointed to the California Air Resources Board under Governor Edmund J. Brown. She served as the President of the League of California Cities where she chaired several key environmental committees. Her work on these two agencies, helped to spur technological innovation to create jobs and economic growth in the Southland and across the nation.

Ms. Mitchell’s legacy for clean air policies and her unwavering support for green technologies has not only helped those most impacted in her community, but these efforts have a direct impact on my Congressional District. These clean air advancements will also assist other States and regions to help meet federal public health standards and build a foundation for the United States technological and industrial leadership.

It is with great pride and gratitude that I extend my best wishes to Ms. Judith Mitchell upon her retirement and ask that my distinguished colleagues join me in honoring her.

CONDEMNING IRRESPONSIBLE DEFAMATION IN CONGRESS

HON. PAUL A. GOSAR
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 25, 2021

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my dismay that members of Congress are making unfounded claims of treason and sedition against their colleagues without evidence to back their outlandish claims. By this, I mean the numerous members alleging that members aided in “reconnaissance” tours for those individuals who would storm the Capitol during the Electoral College certification. These accusations leveled by several members make these bold statements without offering a shred of evidence. In fact, over 30 members put their names on a letter which made these allegations without even an indication to whom they were referring to. In the absence of fact, these accusations have altered the narrative from the deepest enclaves of the Internet. Leftist media sources, from major 24 hour broadcast companies to blogs, have picked up on these hollow accusations, and the effects have been damaging.

Since evidence and due process have been replaced with speculation, members of Congress are being deemed guilty of these crimes, including myself. In fact, there is now a narrative running that since I supported the objection to the certification of the count, I must be one of the members guilty of this treason. J. Brown, and additionally sources have reported as “fact” that me and other objectors conducted tours of the Capitol to do some type of “reconnaissance”. This is patently and unequivocally false. They offered no proof of this smear and defamatory falsehood. I asked Capitol Police to pull and preserve all video footage from House security cameras which can establish with finality who, if anyone, gave even one tour during the days leading to the unrest. I can say this: my office has not given a single tour in the continuing publication of this defamation by members of Congress and media is unprofessional, unethical, and actionable.

The increase in violent, threatening messages received in our offices because of the irresponsible political messaging from my colleagues in coordination with their media pals is sickening and indicative of our larger societal issues, such as a media which tells their viewers what they know to be true, not what the facts are. So, let me set the record straight. I have not given a tour of the Capitol since 2017, and my staff has not given a tour since they closed to the public in 2020 as a COVID-19 response. Further, at no time did anyone with Stop the Steal talk to me about violence, and my efforts to speak to the American people and those for my constituents were guided by the First Amendment and the Electoral Count Act of 1878.

Madam Speaker, the purpose of this body is to serve as the voice of the American people, a voice which speaks with honesty to conduct the business of this country and contribute to the overall good. Yet, the passions of human-like can undermine these principles, and these unfounded accusations are a menace to the traditions of this body. Therefore, Madam Speaker, I condemn my colleagues irresponsible actions and their use of their official power to fuel a media spectacle for their own political benefit. Their willingness to set these mistruths into the public and not interject when the truth is deviated from and innocent people are blamed is defamation, conspiratorial, and faulty justice. Much like McCarthyism or the witch hunt conducted these last four years, history will not look kindly on this abuse of Congressional power, and therefore I implore my colleagues to either set the record straight with evidence or retract these claims immediately to resecure their position in history.

REINTRODUCTION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE BREAST RECONSTRUCTION ACT

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 25, 2021

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce the Comprehensive Breast Reconstruction Act. This legislation will bring Medicaid and Medicare programs into compliance with the Women’s Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998, and will expand post-mastectomy breast reconstruction patients’ access to modern and innovative procedures, products, and therapies to support their return to a healthy normal.

In 2020 alone, almost 280,000 new instances of breast cancer were estimated to have been diagnosed, and anticipated deaths from breast cancer are over 420,000. However, the breast cancer survival rate has steadily increased faster than the rate of new diagnoses, which is believed to be related to
new treatments and procedures, such as early detection screening.

My legislation builds on past advancements and successes to heal the whole patient following a medically-necessary mastectomy. Deciding to receive a mastectomy is undoubtedly an emotional decision in an impossible situation. It is imperative that the following decision has on breast cancer patients, breast reconstruction is an option for them to build a sense of well-being and confidence as well as regain a sense of wholeness.

More patients are opting for breast reconstruction than ever before with over 107,000 in 2019, a 36 percent growth since 2000. Unfortunately, many patients face a complex landscape of what exactly a breast reconstruction entails, and laws and policies intended to provide healthcare coverage for this procedure are antiquated and do not account for advances in this area.

My legislation will establish a more uniform and comprehensive breast reconstruction process that can be tailored to fit each patient's needs. Medicaid and Medicare beneficiaries will be guaranteed access to post-mastectomy reconstruction under the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act and by expanding coverage to include nipple-areola complex tattoos for those who elect to undergo this procedure. The goal is to expand access to scientifically proven healthcare that increases patient well-being and satisfaction with their results.

Madam Speaker, breast reconstruction and the nipple-areola complex tattoo are not about cosmetic change. They are about holistic outcomes and choices in what the patient and provider decide is best physically, emotionally, and mentally to attain the ideal outcome and long-term health.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this long-overdue legislation.

AMERICAN FOOD FOR AMERICAN SCHOOLS ACT OF 2021

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 25, 2021

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, today I reintroduce the “American Food for American Schools Act,” which I have sponsored since the 114th Congress. I want to thank Representatives KAPTUR (D–OH), FORENBERRY (R–NE), RYAN (D–OH), LAMALFA (R–CA), CARBAJAL (D–CA), YOUNG (R–AK), and KILMER (D–WA) for their support as original cosponsors.

Our “American Food for American Schools Act” would strengthen enforcement of the existing “Buy American” requirements under the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) school breakfast, special milk, and national school lunch programs. This will ensure that school districts use federal taxpayer dollars to purchase domestically sourced food products for all in-school meals and afterschool snacks. Our bipartisan bill would also increase public transparency by allowing parents to know from where the food served to their children in school comes.

Even in California’s Central Valley, which includes many of the most productive agricultural communities in the nation, school districts continue to misuse taxpayer dollars to buy imported foods, unnecessarily, without informing parents. In numerous cases, these same imported foods have been recalled due to safety concerns and outbreaks of food borne diseases. This is especially troubling as those same foods could have been sourced locally in the first place as required by federal law. Under our bill, school districts would be required to obtain a written waiver from USDA to use federal taxpayer dollars to purchase foreign-sourced food products. Any such waivers would only be granted by USDA if the domestically produced food was cost prohibitive or simply unavailable. Our bill would also require that school districts notify parents of all foreign-sourced foods served to students, by posting any such waivers obtained from USDA on the school’s website. This would increase public transparency and provide American farmers the opportunity to seek out school districts in need of affordable, domestically grown foods. Our nation’s schoolchildren should be served nutritious, American-grown foods produced under the strictest food safety standards in the world, as required by federal law. That is exactly what our bill would accomplish.

In the 115th Congress, we included a “Buy American” enforcement provision for the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Program in the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334), commonly known as the 2018 Farm Bill. This was a first step in addressing this critical issue for American farmers and parents with school-age children. Now, Congress needs to finish the job by passing our “American Food for American Schools Act” into law.

Madam Speaker, I hope all members of the House will join in cosponsoring the “American Food for American Schools Act of 2021.” I look forward to working with the Committee on Education and Labor to ensure that our bipartisan bill is included in any future Child Nutrition Reauthorization legislation.

IN HONOR OF THE LIFE OF SGT. MAJ. JERRY BELL

HON. KEVIN BRADY
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 25, 2021

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Sergeant Major Jerry Bell, a decorated veteran of the United States Army, who sadly passed away Sunday, January 10, 2021.

Jerry Lynn Bell was born May 2, 1943 to parents William Ernest and Mary Adeline Bell in a decorated veteran of the United States Army. During his time in the military, he rose to the rank of Sergeant Major and proved himself to be a true American hero, receiving the Purple Heart, the Distinguished Flying Cross, three Air Medals for valor, two Bronze Stars for valor, and an Army Commendation Medal for valor during his service in the Vietnam War as a tanker and helicopter gunner. His nephew, Texas State Representative Cecil Bell Jr., describes Sgt. Maj. Bell as “a warrior who fought with valor and distinction.”

While his military service took him from Alaska to Germany, Sgt. Maj. Bell could not help but return to his home of Leon County. After returning to Texas, he worked for B–5 Construction, the U.S. Postal Service, and was the owner and operator of Bell Alley Gun Shop.

Sgt. Maj. Bell was a mainstay of the community. At his gun shop, he did what he loved most, selling guns and teaching gun safety while sharing thoughts on conservatism, 2nd amendment rights, and religion. While Sgt. Maj. Bell leaves behind a military legacy to be heralded, it comes second to his legacy as a man who placed God first in his life, a man who loved his country and state, and a man who was a devoted husband, father, and great-grandfather. Sgt. Maj. Bell’s favorite times were those spent with family at Bell family reunions and Christmas parties at his home in Leona. The Bell family shared their lives with each other and the entire community, making everyone feel like they were a part of this tight-knit family.

In the words of his nephew, Cecil Bell Jr., “On January 10, 2021, as the cold rains fell in Leon County, Texas, the chopping sounds of an Army helicopter landing were heard as Jerry Bell, age 77, Sergeant Major, U.S. Army Retired, deployed to Heaven’s shore.” Sgt. Maj. Bell is remembered by his loving wife, Alice Cothorn Bell of Leona and a host of loving children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

I join the entire community in honoring Sgt. Maj. Bell for a lifetime of service both overseas and stateside. His service to our nation will never be forgotten.

IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP

HON. CAROLYN BOURDEAUX
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 25, 2021

Ms. BOURDEAUX. Madam Speaker, I teach a class called Public Service and Democracy where often I point out that our democracy is not self-executing. It requires people of good faith and ethics to make it work.

Our President and those who enable him are not operating in good faith. I come from Georgia, one of the most contested states during this election cycle and I’m no stranger to fighting for voting rights or concerns about election results.

I’ve fought for years to protect our elections in Georgia and expand access to the ballot box—so I know a thing or two about free and fair elections.

Let’s be clear: Georgia’s elections were administered by Republicans who themselves voted for and campaigned for President Trump. So if there was fraud, I’m sure they would have found it. At the request of the President and his surrogates, Republicans have looked high and low for voter fraud and have found nothing.

Georgia officials, at significant cost to the taxpayers I might add, have counted the five million votes in Georgia three times, once by hand, and only found minor errors that would not change the outcome of the election.

They have audited 15,000 voter signatures and again only found the most trivial of problems, and nothing that would indicate voter fraud.
They have investigated every charge, every conspiracy with diligence and have come up with nothing.

The idea that Georgia’s vote was illegitimate is a lie. There is no way around it.

But the President didn’t like the results, so he tried to extort, bully, and threaten our Secretary of State to change the election results. Now, we actually have attempted election fraud—but from our President. And we have his conversation on tape.

When his plan to solicit fraud failed, the President then incited a violent mob on the basis of lies to come to the Capitol and try to disrupt the constitutionally required certification of the election. This was a mob with zip tie handcuffs, tactical military gear, and weapons. A mob that hung a noose on the mall for Vice President Mike Pence. Then as the Capitol Police made desperate pleas for the deployment of the national guard to help respond to the insurrection, their request was denied by the President.

A democracy requires people of good faith and ethics to make it work. I ask my colleagues to reject the lies and to support the article of impeachment against President Donald Trump.

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 Tuesday, January 26, 2021 may be found in the Daily Digest of today’s RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 27

9:30 a.m. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Jennifer Mulhern Granholm, of Michigan, to be Secretary of Energy. SD-106

10 a.m. Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting to consider the nomination of Peter Paul Montgomery Buttigieg, of Indiana, to be Secretary of Transportation. SR-325

10 a.m. Committee on Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Linda Thomas-Greenfield, of Louisiana, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of the Ambassador, and the 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 her tenure of service as Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations. SD-G50/VTC

2 p.m. Select Committee on Intelligence
To receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters. SVC-217

3 p.m. Committee on Veterans’ Affairs
Organizational business meeting to consider committee rules and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 117th Congress; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine the nomination of Denis Richard McDonough, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs. SD-106

JANUARY 28

10 a.m. Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Marcia Louise Fudge, of Ohio, to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and Cecilia Elena Rouse, of New Jersey, to be Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. WEBEX
HIGHLIGHTS

See Interim Résumé of Congressional Activity.

Senate confirmed the nomination of Janet Louise Yellen, of California, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Senate received the House managers to exhibit the Article of Impeachment.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S113–S131

Measures Introduced: Six bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 36–41, and S. Res. 15.

Measures Passed:

Authorizing Photograph in the Senate Chamber: Senate agreed to S. Res. 15, authorizing the taking of a photograph in the Chamber of the United States Senate.

Impeachment of Former President Trump: Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Article of Impeachment against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States, taking the following actions:

Receiving the House Managers: The Senate received the managers appointed by the House of Representatives who presented and exhibited Article of Impeachment against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States.

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding Rule III of the Senate Rules of Impeachment, at 2:30 p.m., on Tuesday, January 26, 2021, Senate continue consideration of the Article of Impeachment of Donald John Trump, former President of the United States.

Blinken Nomination—Agreement: A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that upon the conclusion of morning business on Tuesday, January 26, 2021, Senate begin consideration of the nomination of Antony John Blinken, of New York, to be Secretary of State; that the time until 12 noon be divided equally between the two Leaders or their designees, with Senator Menendez permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes; and that at 12 noon, Senate vote without intervening action or debate on confirmation of the nomination.

Nomination Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

By 84 yeas to 15 nays (Vote No. EX. 6), Janet Louise Yellen, of California, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Messages from the House:

Pages S115–22

Executive Reports of Committees:

Pages S129–30

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages S130

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Pages S130

Additional Statements:

Pages S128–29

Authorities for Committees to Meet:

Pages S130–31

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today.

(Total—6)

Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and adjourned at 8:06 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, January 26, 2021. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S131.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Antony John Blinken, of New York, to be Secretary of State.
House of Representatives

Chamber Action
Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 47 public bills, H.R. 44609492; 3 private bills, H.R. 49309495; and 5 resolutions, H.J. Res. 180919; H. Con. Res. 8; and H. Res. 55, 61, were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors: Page H234

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Senate Messages: Messages received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appear on page H229.

Quorum Calls—Votes: There were no Yea and Nay votes, and there were no Recorded votes. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 1:30 p.m. and adjourned at 1:36 p.m.

Committee Meetings
No hearings were held.

Joint Meetings
No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 2021
(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Gina Marie Raimondo, of Rhode Island, to be Secretary of Commerce, 10 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: business meeting to consider the nomination of Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of Homeland Security, 11 a.m., SD–342.

House
No hearings are scheduled.
Interim Résumé of Congressional Activity

SECOND SESSION OF THE ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS

The first table gives a comprehensive résumé of all legislative business transacted by the Senate and House. The second table accounts for all nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for Senate confirmation.

### DATA ON LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

**January 3, 2020 through January 3, 2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Days in session</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time in session</td>
<td>963 hrs., 52'</td>
<td>565 hrs., 26'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Record:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pages of proceedings</td>
<td>8,017</td>
<td>9,184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensions of Remarks</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>1,224</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public bills enacted into law</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private bills enacted into law</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills in conference</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures passed, total</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>1,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate bills</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House bills</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>351</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate joint resolutions</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House joint resolutions</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate concurrent resolutions</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House concurrent resolutions</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple resolutions</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures reported, total</td>
<td>* 196</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate bills</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House bills</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>289</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate joint resolutions</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House joint resolutions</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate concurrent resolutions</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House concurrent resolutions</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple resolutions</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special reports</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference reports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures pending on calendar</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures introduced, total</td>
<td>2,325</td>
<td>4,108</td>
<td>6,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills</td>
<td>1,938</td>
<td>3,535</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint resolutions</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concurrent resolutions</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple resolutions</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>498</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quorum calls</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yea-and-nay votes</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>218</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorded votes</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills vetoed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetoes overridden</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These figures include all measures reported, even if there was no accompanying report. A total of 147 written reports have been filed in the Senate, 356 reports have been filed in the House.

### DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

**January 3, 2020 through January 3, 2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civilian nominees, totaling 373 (including 87 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Confirmed ....................................................................... 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconfirmed ..................................................................... 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawn ....................................................................... 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to White House ............................................... 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Civilian nominees, totaling 1,860 (including 1 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmed ....................................................................... 1,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to White House ............................................... 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force nominees, totaling 5,669, disposed of as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmed ....................................................................... 5,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to White House ............................................... 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy nominees, totaling 4,682 (including 2 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmed ....................................................................... 4,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to White House ............................................... 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Corps nominees, totaling 2,258, disposed of as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmed ....................................................................... 2,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to White House ............................................... 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space Force nominees, totaling 716, disposed of as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmed ....................................................................... 716</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary**

- Total nominees carried over from the First Session 3
- Total nominees received this Session 21,854
- Total confirmed 21,617
- Total unconfirmed 0
- Total withdrawn 21
- Total returned to the White House 309
Next Meeting of the SENATE
10 a.m., Tuesday, January 26

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will begin consideration of the nomination of Antony John Blinken, of New York, to be Secretary of State, with a vote on confirmation thereon at 12 noon.

At 2:15 p.m., there will be a live quorum. Senators are asked to report to the floor at that time. At 2:30 p.m., Senate will proceed to the consideration of the Article of Impeachment against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States. At this time, the oath will be administered to the Presiding Officer and Members of the Senate. An official photograph will be taken during the swearing in.

(Following the remarks of Senator Paul after the confirmation vote, Senate will recess until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
9 a.m., Thursday, January 28

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 9 a.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE
Blumenauer, Earl, Ore., E64
Bourdeaux, Carolyn, Ga., E67
Brady, Kevin, Tex., E97
Cohen, Steve, Tenn., E64
DeFazio, Peter A., Ore., E64
Garamendi, John, Calif., E67
Gosar, Paul A., Ariz., E66
Hartsler, Vicky, Mo., E66
Hastings, Alcee L., Fla., E66
Jackson Lee, Sheila, Tex., E65
Kuster, Ann M., N.H., E65
Lamborn, Doug, Colo., E64
Lowenthal, Alan S., Calif., E66
Pelosi, Nancy, Calif., E63
Posey, Bill, Fla., E66
Rice, Tom, S.C., E63
Stevens, Haley M., Mich., E63
Wilson, Joe, S.C., E65

The Congressional Record (USPS 087–390). The Periodicals postage is paid at Washington, D.C. The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶ Public access to the Congressional Record is available online through the U.S. Government Publishing Office, at www.govinfo.gov, free of charge to the user. The information is updated online each day the Congressional Record is published. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Publishing Office. Phone 202–512–1800, or 866–512–1800 (toll-free). E-Mail, contactcenter@gpo.gov. ¶ To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197–9000, or phone orders to 866–512–1800 (toll-free), 202–512–1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202–512–2104. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶ Following each session of Congress, the daily Congressional Record is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶ With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the Congressional Record.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Record, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.