The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GOMEZ).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC, February 2, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JIMMY GOMEZ to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Blessed are those whose strength is in You, O God, whose hearts are set on a pilgrimage.

Speak into the innermost chambers of our hearts, God, and into the heart of these Chambers. Bless our pilgrimage as we labor to preserve democracy, uphold liberty, and serve the American people faithfully. Grant us the insight to show forbearance to each other.

Strengthen our resolve to serve responsibly in the courts of Your kingdom.

Strengthen our will that our service to You will not falter.

Strengthen our hearts that we will show forbearance to each other.

Remind us then that our strength is found only in You, and may we go from strength to strength as Your people and as a country.

We offer this prayer to You in Your strong and holy name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(A) of House Reso-

HONORING MARIA MANZO

(Mr. FOSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Maria Manzo for 10 years of service to our office, to the communities that we represent in Illinois, and to our country.

Maria was one of the first people who we hired back in the spring of 2008 when I left the crazy business of science to enter the sane and steady business of the United States Congress.

Maria began as our ambassador to the Hispanic communities in Aurora, the second largest city of Illinois, and she now coordinates outreach to all citizens of Illinois’ 11th District.

Maria was with me during the terror of the economic collapse, the historic victories of ObamaCare, and the political firestorm that accompanied it. She was with us during the electoral defeats of the Tea Party wave and the electoral victories of our subsequent return to office. Maria is now a steady and trusted voice in our community as we navigate the coronavirus crisis.

During those 10 years, I had the chance to watch Maria’s wonderful children, Elijah and Sophia, progress from early childhood to becoming enchanting adults.

Maria Manzo, it has been a great 10 years.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o’clock and 4 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.
REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 447, NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT OF 2021: PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. CON. RES. 11, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MORELLE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 117-3) on the resolution (H. Res. 85) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 447) to amend the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly referred to as the ‘‘National Apprenticeship Act’’) and expand and strengthen the national apprenticeship system to include apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeships registered under such Act, to promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 11) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 447, NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. CON. RES. 11, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 85 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 85
Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 447) to amend the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly referred to as the ‘‘National Apprenticeship Act’’) and expand and strengthen the national apprenticeship system to include apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeships registered under such Act, to promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 11) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SEC. 2. After debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution, the Speaker pro tempore shall put the question of ordering the bill from the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee to offer amendments en bloc ending in the words ‘‘that further amendments be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.’’

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Education and Labor accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 4. All points of order against the further amendments en bloc of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 5. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order in the House the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 11) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030. All points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution are waived. The amendment in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this Concurrent Resolution en bloc printed in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 6. Rule XXVIII shall not apply with respect to the adoption by the House of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 7. House Resolution 73 is hereby adopted.

SEC. 8. (a) Clause 3(g)(3)(C) of rule II is amended to read as follows:

‘‘(C) Upon receipt of an appeal pursuant to subsection (b) of section 806 of title 2, United States Code, the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor shall have a period of 30 calendar days or five legislative days, whichever is later, to consider the appeal. The Fine will be upheld unless the appeal is agreed to by a majority of the Committee. Upon a determination regarding the appeal or if no appeal has been filed, the Speaker pro tempore is authorized to designate the appropriate budgetary levels, after consultation with the Committee on Education and Labor, for the following appropriations accounts:’’

SEC. 9. Section 5 of House Resolution 8, agreed to January 4, 2021 (as amended by House Resolution 41, agreed to January 13, 2021), is amended by striking ‘‘February 11’’ and inserting ‘‘March 12’’.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), my friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

MR. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend the text of the rules.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, today the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 85, providing for consideration of H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, under a structured rule.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Education and Labor. The rule self-executes a manager’s amendment reported by the Committee on Education and Labor to section 26 amendments, provides en bloc authority to Chairman SCOTT, and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of H. Con. Res. 11 under a closed rule. The Speaker pro tempore, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. Speaker, today the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 85, providing for consideration of H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, under a structured rule.

The Speaker pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, under a closed rule.
The rule also provides that H. Res. 73 is hereby adopted. The rule updates the process by which Members can appeal fines for refusing to wear a mask or for taking photographs or recording audio or video on the House floor to align with the Ethics Committee appeal procedures established in H. Res. 11.

Finally, the rule extends standard district work period instructions, same day, and suspension authority through March 12, 2021.

Mr. Speaker, the National Apprenticeship Act is critical workforce development legislation that will invest $3.5 billion to create nearly 1 million new apprenticeship opportunities over the next 5 years. This is a history investment in workforce training, and I am so pleased to support this effort.

Skilled workers are the backbone of our economy. And apprenticeships provide a unique opportunity to grow and expand access to this workforce.

Not only do apprenticeship programs provide meaningful and sustainable careers, they are critical to expanding our Nation’s skilled workforce. When I meet with local businesses in my district in Rochester, New York, I regularly hear that their greatest challenge is finding skilled labor to fill positions and keep their businesses thriving.

Apprenticeships provide an invaluable pathway to engage workers, establish connections with high-demand industries, and set workers on a path to a rewarding and sustainable career. I note that as the son of an individual who dropped out of high school at the age of 16, my dad, after service in Korea in the United States Army, came home and got involved in an apprenticeship for the Plumbers and Pipefitters Local 13 Union and had a long, long career where he retired at the age of 70 after having supported a family of seven. What was directly responsible for his success was the apprenticeship program and his ability to build that sustained career.

I am particularly proud that a bill I introduced with my colleague, Congresswoman TRAHAN, has been included with my colleague, Congresswoman TRAHAN, has been included in the text of the National Apprenticeship Act. Our bill helps scale up participation among populations not typically engaged in apprenticeships, particularly small- and medium-sized businesses, and together we can create new opportunities in high-demand industries.

Now, more than ever, these programs are critical to grapple with the long-term economic impacts of COVID-19.

This week we will also begin the next phase of addressing the ongoing COVID–19 pandemic through H. Con. Res. 11, a budget resolution for fiscal year 2021. Passing this budget resolution is a necessary step to fast-track essential COVID relief, the American Rescue Plan.

Finally, the rule extends standard district work period instructions, same day, and suspension authority through March 12, 2021.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this rule and H. Con. Res. 11 and the National Apprenticeship Act.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. MORELLE for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today’s rule provides for consideration of two pieces of legislation. The first, H.R. 447, is the National Apprenticeship Act. The bill seeks to improve and streamline access to apprenticeships. These goals are broadly supported by Members on both sides of the political aisle, in the House and in the Senate.

We considered an almost identical bill in the 116th Congress, which was the previous Congress. At that time, Republicans expressed a desire to work together to achieve the goal of modernizing Nation’s registered apprenticeship program. Since then, the Democrats have pushed through their bill that did nothing to streamline the program, nothing for flexibility for employer-driven apprenticeships. This bill before us today is largely the same. Rather than work with Republicans in a meaningful way, the majority remains committed to codifying decades of rigid regulations and red tape. The Committee on Education and Labor did not even have a hearing or a markup on this bill before it came before the Committee on Rules, essentially shutting out committee Republicans from the negotiation process entirely—many of whom were new members on the Committee on Education and Labor and did not participate in the discussion in the last Congress.

Mr. Speaker, between 2009 and 2019, America saw a 128 percent growth in apprenticeships. In September of 2020, the Department of Labor reported that 94 percent of all apprentices who completed their apprenticeship received an average annual salary of $70,000. Today’s registered apprenticeship system is an important tool for job seekers and employers. It does have some flaws, however. In 2019, 252,000 individuals began an apprenticeship. Good for them, but only 81,000 graduated.

This bill would make the apprenticeship system the only registered and Department of Labor-supported apprenticeship option, shutting the door on opportunities for those who participate in nonregistered earn-and-learn programs. While so many in the Nation do not work on the economic toll of the pandemic, now is not the time to make it harder to find adequate training by reducing an individual’s apprenticeship options.

We have already lost so much time. Passing this resolution ensures that relief can get to Americans in need, who cannot wait another minute for help.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this rule and H. Con. Res. 11 and the National Apprenticeship Act.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. MORELLE for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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Mr. Speaker, the National Apprenticeship Act would make this system even less receptive to innovation and create prescriptive requirements on apprenticeships. It also makes it difficult for small and medium-sized businesses to participate, as they do not always have the resources and time to navigate the lengthy and Byzantine Department of Labor registration process.

America desperately needs more lab technicians. We need more pharmacy technicians. In the wake of a global public health crisis, we cannot afford to stymie motivated future employees. 

Republicans agree that this 80-year-old system can and must be improved, but the solutions must be targeted and effective. The majority claims that the increased funding in this legislation will create 1 million apprenticeships. While it is true that the legislation provides significantly more funding, unfortunately, more money alone doesn’t necessarily mean better outcomes if the underlying systems don’t work in the first place.

Mr. Speaker, the second part of this rule provides for consideration of H. Con. Res. 11, establishing a budget for fiscal year 2021 and providing the budget reconciliation instructions for fiscal years 2021 through 2030. Budget reconciliation is a fast-track, budgetary tool used to implement policy changes into law. This procedure requires only 51 votes in the Senate, the normal 60 votes to break the filibuster, but only 51 votes in the Senate—which, unfortunately, can turn this into a partisan exercise, which is what happened here today.

President Biden has proposed a $1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package, but under the reconciliation instructions included in the resolution, the deficit would increase to between $2 trillion and $3 trillion.

Look almost 2 weeks ago, the first place.

Mr. Speaker, now some Members, like myself, want to see these regulations go further. Representatives HUFFMAN and SPEIER have been instrumental on this front, and I hope that we act. Others want no prohibitions at all.

Mr. Speaker, regardless, the rules are the rules. I thought that was clear, but apparently some of my friends on the other side think differently. Some are acting as though, by being elected to Congress, they have been anointed to some sort of special club, one that gets to pick and choose what rules to follow.

A Member on the other side ran an ad depicting her walking around our Nation’s Capital with a loaded firearm,
tweetering: ‘‘Let me tell you why I will carry my Glock to Congress.’’

Another Republican recently bragged that he was armed during the recent riots, and another was stopped by Capitol Police bringing a gun into this Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on. We have people in this Chamber who have posted disturbing and threatening rhetoric against Members of this body. And there is speculation that maybe some Members were complicit with those who attacked the Capitol on January 6. You know, these words and actions raise serious safety concerns.

Mr. Speaker, these metal detectors are manned by the same police officers who saved our lives during the insurrection while risking their own, yet some Members on the other side have disrespected these Capitol Police Officers, verbally abused them, pushed them aside, and disregarded their orders, all to avoid this basic safety measure. That is no way to treat our heroes.

Some of these very same Members have been quick to send press releases and cut advertisements about the need to respect the Capitol Halls, when they think no one is watching, apparently their message is different. It is: ‘‘Do as I say, not as I do.’’

Mr. Speaker, that is why we must act today. This isn’t a messaging bill. This is as serious as it gets. This elitist mentality must end.

□ 1730

Apparently, it will take a rules change to ensure that all Members follow the rules just like everyone else.

Included in this measure is language to change the rules to fine Members who interfere with the Capitol Police’s ability to do their jobs at the magnetometers outside this Chamber: $5,000 for the first offense, $10,000 for each one thereafter.

The House majority has replaced the磁ometers of the 115th Congress, which fined Members for taking photos or videos on the floor.

We are taking steps to make sure this process is transparent and fair. Violations will be posted online, and Members will have the chance to have their appeal considered by the bipartisan Ethics Committee.

And let me assure all Americans that these fines will be paid directly by Members.

Mr. Speaker, I am not a mind reader, but I have been here long enough to know how this debate will go. Some on the other side will act like this is some grand inconvenience. Tell that to the millions of Americans who go through metal detectors every day in this country.

Why are you any different? Give me a break.

We need to protect not just Members but staff and all the people who work up here. We need to protect our constituents and the public who visit the people’s House.

That is why I urge my colleagues to support this change. The rules apply to us, too, and it is time all of us acted like it.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. Cole), the ranking member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friend, the distinguished Member from Texas, for yielding.

Today’s rule sets in motion a process for considering H. Con. Res. 11, a shell budget for fiscal year 2021. I understand that the majority’s stated intent in bringing forward this resolution is to pave the way for using budget reconciliation to push through a partisan COVID–19 relief package. Unfortunately, I think the majority’s intent is misguided.

I want to remind us all that the only reason we are here today is that the majority failed to pass a budget last year. As of today, we are nearly 9 1/2 months overdue for the passage of the budget for fiscal year 2021, and fiscal year 2022 is already a third of the way over. Budgets start for an item as serious as the annual budget for the United States Government.

But the lack of expeditiousness that characterized the budget in the 116th Congress handed by Congress and by the President has resulted in an atmosphere where Members are not to blame.

The majority is now, in the 117th Congress, rushing forward with a new budget despite never bothering to convene the Budget Committee. Indeed, the Budget Committee has yet to meet in this Congress, much less conduct normal hearings that pave the way for the markup of the annual budget. Rather than undertake the normal process through the Budget Committee, the majority is instead dropping a budget straight from leadership offices directly onto the floor. This is hardly the kind of process considered to be regular order, and it fails to give Members a chance to have their ideas considered in committee or to offer amendments on the floor.

Indeed, as a longtime member of the Budget Committee myself, I looked forward to our hearings on the budget and the markup. Through this process, Members had the opportunity to consider the budget, consider expert testimony, offer ideas, and propose amendments to be considered by the whole committee. That the majority is failing to do so makes a mockery out of the entire budgeting process.

Over the past year, Congress has shown it can work together to produce bipartisan legislation. In the last Congress, we actually passed five COVID–19 relief bills that appropriated nearly $4 trillion. Unfortunately, not all of these funds have yet been spent. Not even close, Mr. Speaker. And the $4 trillion number is right around the annual budgetary outlays of the Federal Government in a normal year, covering both mandatory and discretionary spending.

Yet, the majority is moving forward with yet another bill and seems determined to ensure that this bill enshrines as many partisan policy priorities as possible.

To make matters worse, from looking at the actual budget before us, we do not know what these partisan priorities are. We know that the budget includes instructions to committees to increase spending by certain amounts, but it does not offer any guidance on how they should do so.

Will it encompass only COVID relief measures? Or will the progressive policy goals such as Medicare for All or the Green New Deal? We have no way of knowing.

We do know that Senator BERNIE SANDERS, the socialist leader of the Senate Budget Committee, wants to use reconciliation to ram through a $15 minimum wage, a measure that would be a disaster for workers and businesses alike in my home State of Oklahoma. But what else may be included in the bill is a mystery.

Mr. Speaker, this process hardly befits the bipartisanship that we were promised by President Biden. It has been less than 2 weeks since the new President was inaugurated, and already we are seeing the majority abandoning any pretense at bipartisanship.

The House majority has failed to even propose a bipartisan COVID relief bill or to engage Republicans in serious negotiations. Instead, they have simply predetermined the outcome and are moving forward with a partisan bill without even pretending to try to work with those of us on my side of the aisle.

This is hardly what we were promised, Mr. Speaker. It is hardly what the institution was promised. And on a matter as important as the annual budget of the United States, and during a pandemic as deadly and serious as the one we are currently living through, I know the institution can do better ever will.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject this course and work together and pass real bipartisan legislation that will benefit all Americans.

Today’s rule also adds a change in the House rules, imposing serious fines on Members who fail to go through the new magnetometers around the Chamber. Mr. Speaker, as I told my colleagues on the Rules Committee a short time ago, I don’t disagree with the additional security measures to keep Members and staff safe. However, I do have concerns over how the new measures are being implemented.

Earlier this afternoon, I offered an amendment to this rule which would have instructed the House Committee on Administration to review the matter and make appropriate recommendations. I have no issue whatsoever with Members being subjected to the same requirements as staff and our constituents when they enter the Capitol, but I have serious concerns that the majority’s proposed solution is untenable.

Requiring Members to pass through a magnetometer each time they enter...
the House Chamber, even if they haven’t left the area, is a sure recipe for chaos. It is impossible for Members to socially distance when they are stacked up in a line to await their turn at passing through the metal detectors.

When Members need to leave the House Chamber to make a phone call right outside the doorway, they have to re-enter and pass through security again. And there are hardworking staff members who work just a few feet away from the House Chamber but must pass through these same magnetometers every time they need to run to their offices and then back to the floor. This is a clear recipe for disorganization and gridlock.

But this need not be the only option. Mr. Speaker. There are already existing metal detectors and X-ray machines at entrances to the building. Why can’t Members be screened at those entrances instead? Why must it be right on the way to the very cusp of the Chamber? Why must we stack up Members outside the door waiting to get in?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, we have better alternatives, and I urge that we empower the Committee on House Administration to look at that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the rejection of the rule.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I will admit that there are few people I respect more than my distinguished colleague and friend from the Rules Committee, the ranking member, Mr. COLE.

But I think as it relates to the budget, as I understand it, the Budget Committee chair, Mr. YARMUTH, has continued to extend an invitation to our colleagues on the other side of the aisle to work together.

And we do want to work together. We want to forge a bipartisan agreement. This today begins a process, however, that can move us toward reconciliation because we understand that the American people are in crisis. America is in crisis.

So while we need to move ahead, and we would like to move ahead with a bipartisan agreement, we cannot sit idly by in the instance that progress is not made.

I think it was President Kennedy in his inauguration, nearly 60 years ago, who said, “Sincerity is always subject to proof.” So prove to us your sincerity. Let’s work together. And in the interim, we are going to move ahead with this resolution with the support of the Members, and I certainly hope that they will do that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH), my new favorite ranking member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding, and we are thrilled that he is on the Budget Committee.

The rule we are debating right now is a step in allowing Washington Democrats to jam this radical agenda through Congress at lightning speed.

I ask the Chair, where was the rush on the Democrats’ agenda of oversight of the new administration? Where was the rush when they had to control government has over your healthcare; adding new burdens, rules, and requirements on the very small...in his inauspicious journey that they have shut down; and bailing out their political allies whose policies they want to include, giveaways to their base, the far left and the coastal elite.

Just look at what is being discussed by Democrats on how they plan to use the budgeting process known as reconciliation; traditionally used to control spending and address the debt. They now talk openly about granting mass amnesty; growing the control government has over your healthcare; adding new burdens, rules, and requirements on the very small...in his inauspicious journey that they have shut down; and bailing out their political allies whose policies they want to include, giveaways to their base, the far left and the coastal elite.

All of this they want to somehow hide from the American people with the label of essential items for pandemic relief.

And the rule we are debating right now rewards this process. It is the first step in allowing Washington Democrats to jam this radical agenda through Congress at lightning speed.

I ask the Chair, where was the rush to help American families when the Speaker was holding up support for direct aid to working-class families all spring, all summer, and all fall, eventually dropping her price tag and objections only after the first Tuesday in November? The first Tuesday in November happens to be election day.

I have always kept one motto in my heart as I approach this job: Put people before policy. That is what we are seeing from the Democrats is the exact opposite; it is all politics.

In more than 30 years, a budget has not originated in the House that has not first gone through the committee process. This is truly a first. The Budget Committee has yet to even meet, to organize, to set our rules, and to ratify an agenda of oversight of the new administration.

So why are we standing here right now? Why is this in motion, a process that I said in the beginning of the last Congress happened to stack up in a line to await their turn at passing through the metal detectors. Why are we in motion ahead like this when the President was appointed to his position, who has consistently said that the worst thing we can do is make too small of an investment. We must
make a robust investment. It is what
President Bident talked about repeat-edly through this campaign.
There is no hidden agenda here. This
is, in fact, the agenda that was talked about repeatedly throughout the cam-paign. The American public was re-soundingly rebuffed in the package that
the President has now put forward, the package which we would like to take up.
We would certainly like to do it with our brothers and sisters on the other side of the aisle, but we are pre-pared to respond to the president of millions of Americans who are in cri-sis.
Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of
my time.
Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1
minute to the gentleman from Iowa
(Mr. FEENSTRA), who is a new, fresh-man member of the Republican Con-fERENCE, to give what I believe is his first speech on the House floor.
Mr. FEENSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise
in opposition to this proposed rule, which begins laying the framework for
one of the largest spending bills in the history of this institution. It is nearly
$2 trillion being dishonestly sold to the people as COVID relief.
With this price tag this big, Mr. Spea-ker, you would think that the House Democrats would want this bill to go
through the committee process where Congress and the public can digest this
information. But no. They are attempt-ing to fast-track this bill to make deci-sions with no committee, no biparti-sanship, no oversight, and no discus-sion.
Mr. Speaker, this is American tax-payers’ money, not government’s, and it is being spent with no accountability
and no transparency.
The bottom line is that the hard-working, taxpaying Americans deserve
to have a voice in this process, and I will fight against attempts to fast-track this bloated bill every step of the way.
Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I re-serve the balance of my time.
Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.
Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the pre-vious question, I will offer an amend-ment to the rule to immediately con-sider H.R. 682, the Reopen Schools Act, to encourage local educational agen-cies to resume in-person instruction in elementary and secondary schools.
Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous con-sent to include in the RECORD the text of my amendment, along with any ex-traneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gen-tleman from Texas?
There was no objection.
Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3
minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa
(Mrs. HINSON), who is here to explain
the amendment.
Mrs. HINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise
today to oppose the previous question, and I do so in support of our students.
Our amendment would ensure that
students get back in schools safely and soon. Students have been out of the classroom for far too long, and the costs of at-home learning are far greater than we could have ever imagined, especially when it comes to mental health for our kids.
My bill, the Reopen Schools Act, would prioritize State COVID relief grants for education for schools that are reopening. It would require schools to offer at least partial in-person learn-ing in order to receive these Federal pandemic relief funds. These funds were intended to help students get back into the classroom safely, taking important precautions.
Congress sent States this money so we could reopen schools safely, yet this hasn’t happened in so many commu-nities across our country.
I am so proud of our home State of Iowa for already taking a stand for stu-dents and requiring schools to offer an in-person learning option. But The Washington Post found that roughly one-third of all K-12 school districts in the United States right now are only offering in-person learning as the means that one-third of our classrooms are closed and one-third of our school play-grounds are still roped off.
The cost of this goes well beyond aca-demics. Child depression, anxiety, and other mental health challenges are surging. The science shows kids need to be back in school.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The
time of the gentlewoman has expired.
Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentle-woman from Iowa.
Mrs. HINSON. Mr. Speaker, even the
CDC has confirmed that young kids have an extremely low infection rate right now, a low transmission rate, and a low rate of serious illness from COVID-19. Yet they are forced to stay home and learn from behind a com-puter screen, that is if these kids have access to computers and broadband internet.
For many students, especially those in rural Iowa, virtual learning is not easy. It is not just going downstairs and logging onto the family computer. It is sitting in the parking lot of the Cedar Rapids Public Library, logging onto the WiFi to finish homework or take a test.
So it is no surprise that our most vul-nerable students are the ones who will suffer the most and are suffering the most. Isolation, lack of social sup-port, added stress, and environmental strain of this lockdown have gone on for far too long. Kids and families are suf-fering.
As a mom of two school-age kids, this issue is personal to me. This issue is personal to all parents, and it is per-sonal to all families who care about their kids’ well-being. Kids need to be in school. We can get them back behind a desk and behind a desk in a classroom, and we can do so safely. That is exactly why we allocated funds for this pur-pose.
It is past time for States and local school districts to stop hoarding these resources and use them for their inten-tended purpose: To pay for science-based safety measures that get stu-dents and teachers back in the class-room with less risk.
That is why my bill would condition a portion of the $54 billion Congress sent to States for K-12 schools in De-cember on reopening their doors. One-third of the education funds provided would be immediately available right now with the remaining two-thirds available to schools in increasing amounts as they move to reopen. Schools with at least 50 percent of students attending in person at least 50 percent of the time would receive the full amount of funding. Parents and students want to return to the class-room. My bill will help make that hap-pen.
Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me in sup-porting our students by defeating the previous question, and I urge a “no” vote.
Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I re-serve the balance of my time.
Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.
Mr. Speaker, Republicans agree that apprenticeships are vital to American livelhoods and our national interests. We agree that reforms to these pro-grams are necessary and prudent. It is time to update the apprenticeship pro-gram to better reflect the needs of em-ployers and the needs of our Nation. Republicans stand ready to negotiate. Now is the time to give Americans op-portunities to succeed, and I sincerely hope that we will do just that.
To recover from this pandemic, we must also not push through policies that do not address the immediate needs of the American people. The budget reconciliation resolution pro-vided for in this rule will drastically increase the deficit and seek to imple-ment nonessential partisan policy pri-orities without first conducting the necessary authorization hearings and conducting the necessary oversight to ensure that current funding is spent ef-fectively and efficiently.
After the multiple calls for unity, it is disappointing that the first move that we are seeing from the majority in this Congress is to employ this par-tisan procedural process. I do hope they reconsider and come back to the negotiating table through regular order.
Let me just also ask again that the Speaker allow Members to be briefed by the appropriate law enforcement agencies as to exactly what the threats are in this final. I think we would all benefit from that not just in our work here in Wash-ington, D.C., but also when we work with constituents and staff back in our districts.
Mr. Speaker, I urge a “no” vote on the previous question, a “no” vote on the rule, and a “no” vote on the under-lying measures.
Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Once again, I just say that those Americans who are watching what we do here today and over the next several days, they are going to be asking the question: What are you doing in Washington that will help the average man or woman and child who suffers the ravages of this disease and the economic fallout?

When I talk to people in Rochester, New York—and I am sure when each of us goes back to our home districts—people aren’t asking about the nuance of legislative procedures. They are asking about what the government is going to do for them as we face the greatest pandemic in a century and the greatest economic challenge in nearly a century both at the same time. We have so many other challenges as well, but the House of Representatives is going to act.

This resolution does that. It says that we will certainly encourage bipartisan agreements, bipartisan conversations, and bipartisan action.

The President’s conversations with members of the Senate yesterday indicate his willingness to do that. But we cannot wait. We have waited far too long. Too many Americans have died and too many families have faced the crisis of their lifetimes because of the inaction here in Washington. So we must move ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their support of the rule before us today. I urge a “yes” vote on the rule and a “yes” vote on the previous question.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Homeland Security, on the Budget, and as the Member of Congress for a congressional district that has experienced the worst of COVID–19 as a public health emergency and economic catastrophe, I rise in strong support of the rule governing debate on H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, and H. Con. Res. 11, 447, as well as the underlying legislation. The National Apprenticeship Act has the potential to yield $10.6 billion in net benefits to U.S. taxpayers in the form of increased workers productivity and decreased spending on public-assistance programs and unemployment insurance and which bring America’s investments in meaningful partnership more in line with countries around the world.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation could not be more timely because during a time of record unemployment, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 creates an additional 1 million new apprenticeship opportunities and invests more than $3.5 billion over 5 years in expanding opportunities and access to Registered Apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeships.

I also strongly support H. Con. Res. 11 because it provides the budgetary flexibility to allow Congress to take immediate and decisive action to combat the virus and vaccinate our people, build the economy back better, reopen schools, and provide necessary support and assistance to state and local governments that have been asked to do too much with too little for far too long.

Let me make clear at the outset Mr. Speaker, that nothing in this resolution precludes the reaching of a bipartisan and bicameral agreement to pass a full-fledged President’s America Rescue Plan, which in nearly all material respects mirrors the Heroes Act passed by the House Democratic majority on May 15, 2020, nearly nine months ago, only to languish on the Republican Senate Majority Leader’s desk while hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens lost their livelihoods and millions of others lost their livelihoods and businesses, and everyone faced an uncertain future.

So if our Republican colleagues are amenable to reaching an agreement on a legislative response that is commensurate to the challenge facing Americans, nothing in the legislation before will preclude that from happening.

But have no doubt, if they refuse to be part of the solution, the unified and bicameral Democratic congressional majority in coordination with the new Democratic Administration, will take the lead and act boldly to address and overcome the present crisis.

I would urge my Republican colleagues to heed the words of Republican Governor of Wisconsin who recently just a few days ago, “At this point in time in this nation, we need to go big. We need to quit counting the egg-sucking legs on the cows and count the cows and just move. And move forward and move right now.”

The same sentiment was expressed more eloquently by Abraham Lincoln in 1862 when he memorably wrote: “The dagmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew.”

Mr. Speaker, the bipartisan action we took last December was a step in the right direction but only a long-delayed down payment; we cannot afford any more delays, especially since a recent report caused a painful lapse in critical unemployment assistance last year, and additional unemployment assistance is set to expire in March.

That is why this resolution, which creates a failsafe alternative to debating, voting, and passing the American Rescue Act, is absolutely crucial and the right thing to do, right now.

The American Rescue Plan proposed by President Biden takes a multiprong approach to tackling the public health and economic crises stemming from the COVID–19 pandemic.

To beat the virus and safely reopen schools, the plan will mount a national vaccination program that includes setting up community vaccination sites nationwide and makes the investments necessary to safely reopen schools.

It will also take complementary measures to combat the virus, including scaling up testing and tracing, addressing shortages of personal protective equipment and other critical supplies, investing in high-quality treatments, and addressing health care disparities.

The American Rescue Plan delivers immediate relief to working families bearing the brunt of the crisis by providing $1,400 per person in direct cash assistance to households across America, bringing the total (including the $600 down payment enacted in December) to $2,000.

Additionally, the plan will also provide direct housing and nutrition assistance to families struggling to get by, expand access to safe and reliable child care and affordable health care, extend and expand unemployment insurance payments so families can pay their bills, and give families with children as well as childless workers a boost through enhanced tax credits.

Mr. Speaker, the American Rescue Plan provides much needed support for communities struggling with COVID–19, including hard-hit small businesses, especially those owned by entrepreneurs from racial and ethnic backgrounds that have experienced systemic discrimination.

Finally, the plan also provides crucial resources to protect the jobs of first responders, frontline public health workers, teachers, transit workers, and other essential workers that all Americans depend on.

The 2021 budget resolution is not a comprehensive fiscal blueprint for the next 10 years; it is designed solely to provide the opportunity for reconciliation. It is a tune-up, including hard-hit small businesses, especially those owned by entrepreneurs from racial and ethnic backgrounds that have experienced systemic discrimination.

As such, the total spending and revenue levels in the resolution simply reflect current-law projections adjusted for the estimated costs of the American Rescue Plan.

Once the American Rescue Plan becomes law, Congress will begin its work on a forward-looking, comprehensive budget resolution for 2022 that will provide urgently needed economic support and address longstanding deficits in our communities and underlying inequities in our society, which have been so starkly revealed and exacerbated by COVID–19.

I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting for its passage.

The material previously referred to by Mr. BURGESS is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 85

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SNC. 10. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 682) to encourage local educational agencies to resume in-person instruction at elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour divided and controlled by the chair and rank-and-file minority members on the Committee on Education and Labor. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions of the bill are waived. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. If the Committee on the Whole rises and reports the bill to have come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule IX, resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 207, not voting 5, as follows:

RESOLUTION 6, 117TH CONGRESS

Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 447) 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, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeship registered under such Act, to promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 11) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

RECESS

Mr. DUFFY changed his vote from ‘nay’ to ‘yea.’ So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Mr. DOGGETT changed his vote from "nay" to "yea." So the previous question was ordered.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BUCCONI. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were 216, nays 210, not voting 6, as follows:

(Roll No. 20)

YEAS—216

have a period of 30 calendar days or five legis- lative days, whichever is later, to consider the appeal. The fine will be upheld unless the appeal is agreed to by a majority of the Com- mittee and a determination regarding the appeal or if no appeal has been filed at the expiration of the period specified in para- graph (1), the chair of the Committee on Ethics shall certify the Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner, the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Chief Administrative Officer, and shall make such determination within five days of the expiration. The Speaker shall promptly lay such notification before the House.

(b)(1), the first day after the expiration of the period specified in paragraph (1) prior to the date on which the Committee on Ethics has adopted written rules, the period for the Committee’s consideration of the appeal under paragraph (2) shall begin on the date on which the chair of the Com- mittee notifies the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner that the Committee has adopted such rules.

(c) DEDUCTION FROM PAY.—(1) If a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commis- sioner that the Committee on House Administration for purposes of carrying out this subsection.

(d) PROHIBITING USE OF CAMPAIGN OR OFFICIAL FUNDS TO PAY FINES.—A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not use campaign funds or official funds, including legislative days, whichever is later, to consider the appeal. The fine will be upheld unless the measure pursuant to a Rule.

(ii) Members may only indicate their own support for a Senate measure. Forms with more names than that of the Member submitting the form will not be processed.

(iii) The measure from all committees it was referred to in the House; the measure has passed the House; or the House has begun consideration of the measure pursuant to a Rule.

(2) The date described in this paragraph is, with respect to a fine imposed on a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner—

(A) the date of the determination of the Committee on Ethics under subsection (b)(2); or

(B) if the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner does not file an appeal with the Committee on Ethics prior to the expiration of the period specified in subsection (b)(1), the first day after the expiration of such period.

Mr. CURTIS, Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 366.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentle- man’s request is accepted.

Mr. CURTIS, Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 366.

Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 366.

Mr. CURTIS, Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 366.

Mr. CURTIS, Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 366.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentle- man’s request is accepted.

Mr. CURTIS, Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 366.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to Section 3(x) of House Resolution 8, 117th Congress, I here- by submit the following regulations regarding the regular meet- ings of the Committee for the printing in the Congressional Record.

Sincerely,
JAMES P. MCGOVERN,
Chairman, Committee on Rules.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally re- ferred, as follows:

Mr. MORELLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 85. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 447) to amend the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly referred to as the “National Apprenticeship Act”) and expand the apprenticeship system to include apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeship registered under such Act, to promote the maintenance of the standard of occupation necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 11) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2022 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2023 through 2032; and for other purposes (Rept. 117-3). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally re- ferred, as follows:

Mr. HINSON: H.R. 682. A bill to encourage local educational agencies to resume in-person instruction at elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ADAMS (for herself and Mr. JONES):
H.R. 683. A bill to promote diversity in the national apprenticeship system; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG (for himself, Mr. McCARTHY, Mr. SCALISE, Ms. CHENNY, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. UPTON, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. Bishop of North Carolina, Mr. PFLOUER, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. KELLER, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. STEIL, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. NORMAN, Miss GONZALEZ-GOLO, Mr. WOAMAK, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. DUNN, Mr. RESENBURG, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. WESTRAN, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. BABIN, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. LATTA, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GONAL, Mr. HAGEN, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. CATHORN, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. FRY, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. EMMER, Mr. WALKER, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BAIRD, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. BANKS, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. MANN, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. STEWART, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. HIGGINS of Arizona, Mr. HUZENGA, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. BOEHRER, Mr. LONG, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. BUCHON, Mr. FISCHBAU, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. STEFANIK, Mr. FENCE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ESTER, Mr. HOUZEN of Florida, Mr. STAUER, Mr. HUDSON, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. CLINE, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania: H.R. 56. A bill to authorize the construction of the Colonial Pipeline, XL Pipeline; to the Committee on Transpor- tation and Infrastructure, and in addition to

REGULATIONS FOR SUPPORTING SENATE MEASURES PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

H.J. RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(B) of House Resolution 8, the House stands adjourned until 1 p.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, February 3, 2021, at 1 p.m.
the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources, 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. AXNE (for herself, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. ESCHOO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mr. KILIANA)

H.R. 685. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt a portion of unemployment compensation received during 2020 from income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself and Mr. PETERS)

H.R. 686. A bill to amend the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 to authorize the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make security clearance determinations and access determinations for political appointees in the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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 Mr. BUCK (for himself, Mr. MCCLIN-Toomey, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. WEHR of Texas, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. STEADMAN, and Mr. LEKAS)

H.R. 687. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, by increasing the maximum term of imprisonment for the offense of rioting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUDD

H.R. 688. A bill to permit a licensed health care provider to provide health care services to individuals in one or more States in which the provider is not licensed; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BURGESS

H.R. 689. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a Patient and State Stability Fund; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. CALVERT

H.R. 690. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the minimum penalty for mail theft; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARDENAS (for himself and Mr. DOGGITT)

H.R. 691. A bill to expand opportunities for pre-apprenticeship programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. CHENey (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. COLES, Mr. GREGG, Mr. PERUSSO, Mr. ESTES, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana)

H.R. 692. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to provide a rule to determine venue for a proceeding for judicial review of certain agency actions; to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. CHU (for herself, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CARDENAS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BARRAGÁN, Ms. GOMEZ, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. PORYTER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. ESCHOO, Mr. DEŠAULNIER, Mr. KHANNA, and Mrs. TORRES of California)

H.R. 693. A bill to establish as a unit of the National Park System the San Gabriel National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself, Mr. HOVER, Ms.orton, Mr. BEYER, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. Brown, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. TRONE)

H.R. 694. A bill to amend the Passenger Rail Investment and Innovation Act of 2020 to prohibit the use of certain funds in the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority until certain conditions are met, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. REED, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ZELDEN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. MATSU, Mr. KELCEY, Ms. SHELWEE, Mr. BEYER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. STANTON, Ms. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. MOCULTON, Ms. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Ms. TTUS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LANGVIN, Mr. DIETZGETTE, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. NUNO, Mr. SCHMIDT, Ms. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. BOST, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. NEGUZE, Ms. BROWNLEE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. WEXTON, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. PINHED, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. SAR- BANES, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. KIND, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. McKINLEY, Mr. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. DIAZ- BALART, Mr. MCCULLUM, Mrs. KIRK- PATRICK, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. MICHAEL, F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SHERES, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GALGECO, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. POCAN, Ms. DINGELL, Mr. NADLER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SPEER, Mr. TRAHAN, Mr. EVANS, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. BEATTY, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LAR- SEN of Washington, Mr. CASE, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. TONKO, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. WILD, Mr. GOMIEZ, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. Rush, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. JEFFERS, Mr. COURT- NEY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. VITTORE, Mr. DYNES, Mr. MCMENERRY, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. PAGENTA, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. RIESCHENHALTER, Ms. DEMINGOS, Ms. Newman, Mr. KIVADEH, Mr. MOOMTHUI, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. SHERILL, Ms. UNDER- WOOD, Mr. LAIBSON of Connecticut, Mr. MUCARDO, Mr. BARRAGAN, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. O’HALLERAN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. KATKO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. DAVIES, Mr. McKEEVER, Mr. M. SMARTON MALONEY of New York, Mr. PORTENBERGER, Mr. LURIA, Mr. JONES, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. ALLARD of Alaska, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CHU, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SCALON, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. POETER, Mr. WALTZ, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. TORRES of California, Mr. KARKALA, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. BLUNT ROCHester, Mr. ROYHAL- ALLARD, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. BASS, Mr. SOFTT, Mr. CARDEAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. DA- VIDS of Kansas, Mr. KILDER, Mr. LAMB, Mr. VELA, Ms. OMAR, Ms. STE- VENS, Mr. JACOB, Mr. GORTHEIMER, Mr. BUTTERSFIELD, Mr. COLLATI, Mr. BERA, Ms. KAPTR, Mr. SCHNIDER, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. QUIGLEY, Mr. CLEARY, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. EMER, Ms. LOPHRAH, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. NEAL, Mr. LIEU, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. MISERS, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. TOMP- SION of Mississippi, Mr. AUCHINCLOS, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. DE SAULNIER, Mr. TORRES of California, Mr. CLARKE of New York, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BACON, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. McCÁCHIN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. MULLER-MEYERS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. HINES, Ms. MANNING, Mr. STIVERS, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DOGGITT, Mr. GHEEN of Texas, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CORREA, Mr. GARBARINO, and Mr. KATINO)
fuel refueling property credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EMEMBER:

H.R. 699. A bill to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 to provide complaint and burden of proof requirements for certain actions for breach of fiduciary duty; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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 Mr. FOSTER (for himself and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 701. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, as the “Lawrence M. ‘Larry’ Walsh Sr. Post Office”; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. FOXX (for herself and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 703. A bill to amend the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 to provide for regulatory impact analyses for certain rules, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, in addition to the Committees on Rules, the Budget, 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. GUTHRIE (for himself and Ms. MCSWAIN):

H.R. 702. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to award grants to develop, administer, and evaluate early childhood education apprenticeships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Mr. LOUV of Michigan, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 703. A bill to ensure access to apprenticeships for underrepresented groups, eliminate barriers and ensure completion of apprenticeships, and invest in successful apprenticeship intermediaries; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JEFFRIES (for himself and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 704. A bill to amend section 708 of title 17, United States Code, to permit the Register of Copyrights to grant limited term licenses 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. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. GOHMIERT, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. PERRY, Mr. KELLER, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. RUZICKA, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. WISER of Texas, Mr. LAHOD, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. PALMER, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. BARI, Mr. WALLBERG, Mr. COLE, Mr. BIRCH, Mr. LAPP, Mr. BANKS, Mr. WEBER, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. HUZENGA, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. RYAN, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. MAST):

H.R. 705. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit abortion in cases where a fetal heartbeat is detectable; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 706. A bill to authorize grants to address substance use during COVID-19; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. KUSTER (for herself, Mr. STEWART, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. AMODEI, Mrs. AXNER, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERRY, Ms. BLUNT ROCHSTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOST, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BURCHELL, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CASTAÑEDA, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COLE, Mr. CONER, Mr. CONTA, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CURB, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. DEMINGS, Ms. DEMJUAL, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. DIAZ BALART, Mrs. DELAHAN, Mr. ESCOBAR, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOUISA of Florida, Mr. LOFTON, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. GREEN of California, Mr. GUEST, Ms. HARTZ, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HICK of Georgia, Mr. HINSON, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. KAPUTR, Mr. KATKO, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KELLER, Mr. KELLER of Mississippi, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KIANNA, Mr. KLIDIE, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. LAMB, Mr. LATHUR, Mr. LEATHERMAN, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LONG, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. LURTKECHER, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. S Choate of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MCKINLEY of Wisconsin, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NORMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. O’HALLERAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTI of Connecticut, Mr. PINTER, Mr. PLUMMER, Mr. PERRY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. FOCA, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RADWANSKI, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUFFERBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAROWSKY, Mr. SCHREINER, Ms. SCHIRER, Mr. SEWELL, Mr. SPANBERGER, Mr. STAUBE, Mr. STEFANIK, Mr. STRUEBE, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIFFANY, Ms. TOTTER of California, Mr. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. TURNER, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WEILAND, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WENSTROUP, Mr. WILD, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. BACON, Mr. BAIRED, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BREandan F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLINE, Mr. COREY of Ohio, Mr. LYNNCH, Mr. FLISCHMANN, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GIBBS, Ms. GONZALEZ-COLON, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. GRAVES of Louisianna, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LANDREU, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Ms. LEX of California, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. LOWE, Mr. LOWE of Georgia, Mr. MAST, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCNENRY, Mr. MEKKI, Mr. MULLAN, Mr. NEAL, Mr. NIEUSE, Mr. NOORCROSS, Ms. OWEN, Ms. PAUKWEIT, Mr. PINKO, Mr. POSEY, Mr. PRESSLEY, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. SCANLON, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. ACUTAYE, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SOTO, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. UPTON, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. WAGNER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida):
By Mr. MANN:  
H.R. 716. A bill to promote accountability and transparency in future executive orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 717. A bill to promote accountability and transparency in future executive orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANN:  
H.R. 718. A bill to promote accountability and transparency in future executive orders; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. McHENRY (for himself, Mr. ROY, and Mr. COMERE):  
H.R. 719. A bill to allow States to approve the use of antigenic tests during public health emergencies; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MOULTON (for himself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LAMB, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LANGKEV, Mr. SUOZZI, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. RYAN, Mr. EMERI, Mr. KILMER, Mr. WELCH, Ms. BLUNT ROCHester, and Mr. PETTIES):  
H.R. 720. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to enter into contracts with industry and transparency in future executive orders; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO (for herself, Mr. KATTAR, Ms. LOWENSTEIN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. HAYE5, Ms. DUNCAN, Mr. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SARLAN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. DUTCH, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. MATSUH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. O’HALLERAN, Mr. VAN DEK, Mr. PAUL, Mr. SCANTON, Ms. RANKIN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. CLARKER of New York, Mr. CROW, Ms. PORTER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LEE, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. COHEN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. WILD, Ms. HOUKAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. BLUNT ROCHester, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. MCDERMOT, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SÍREZ, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. DeSAULNIER, Ms. CHU, Mr. MART, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. PRESSLEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. PCOAN, and Mr. HASTINGS):  
H.R. 721. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend projects relating to children and to provide access to school-based comprehensive mental health programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PAPPAS:  
H.R. 722. A bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to require coverage under the Medicare program and Children’s Health Insurance Program for vaccines and treatments for COVID-19 without the imposition of cost-sharing requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MANN:  
H.R. 723. A bill to amend title III of the Social Security Act to require States to compare information regarding Federal inmates for purposes of computing fraud, unemployment compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROY:  
H.R. 724. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for reciprocal marketing approval of certain drugs, biological products, and devices that are authorized to be lawfully marketed abroad, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MOULTON (for himself, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. BANKS, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. RUDI, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. ROUSER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. HICKS, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. LAMBRON, Mr. KELLER, Mr. GARTZ, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. CURTIS, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. NORTON):  
H.R. 725. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand and improve health savings accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUSH (for himself, Mr. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BUTLER, Ms. CARBONELL y CHÁVEZ, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DeGETTE, Ms. DEMINGS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MICHAEL, F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. JACKSON LEE, Ms. KHANNA, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MCCULLUM, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. MURPHY of California, Mr. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SCALON, and Mr. SHRES, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):  
H.R. 726. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to eligible entities to conduct diagnostic testing for COVID-19, and related activities, such as contact tracing, through mobile health units and, as necessary, at individual residences, for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:  
H.R. 727. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure communications accessibility for residents of skilled nursing facilities during the COVID-19 emergency period; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:  
H.R. 728. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Emergency Office of Manufacturing for Public Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Mr. JONES, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MACDONALD, Mr. HORSFORD, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. MENG, Ms. PLAIB, Mr. COOPER, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. RYAN, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CARBONELL Y CHÁVEZ, Mr. KILMER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BEATTY, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. GOVERN, Mr. NORTON, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. WILSON of Florida, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. VELA, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. KILDREW, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. ROSS, Ms. WILD, Mr. LOWENSTEIN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SARLAN, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. SMITH, Ms. KAPTUR YAKSTON, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. OMAR, Ms. DEAN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. NEWHOUSE, Mr. PAYNE of California, and Mr. CHAUD):  
H.R. 729. A bill to establish the Strength in Diversity Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. SARLAN, Ms. SCHNAPIC, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. DeSAULNIER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. STEVENS):  
H.R. 730. A bill to amend title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to restore the right to individual civil actions in cases involving disparate impact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, and in consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington (for himself, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. NORTON):  
H.R. 731. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to make grants to eligible applicants to provide stipends to individuals enrolled in a pre-apprenticeship program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JONES, Mr. SCANLON, and Mr. CARSON):  
H.R. 732. A bill to prohibit unconscionable pricing of emergency supplies for responders during a Federal emergency period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEIL (for himself, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. HILL, Mr. TIMMONS, and Mr. ZELDIN):  
H.R. 733. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to require special measures for domestic financial institutions in connection with INSTEX, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. TAKANO:  
H.R. 734. A bill to award posthumously a Congressional Gold Medal to Fred Korematsu, in recognition of his contributions to civil rights and patriotism to the Nation, and his dedication to justice and equality; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. BERA, Mr. McNINNIE, Mr. DeSAULNIER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SCALON, Ms. CHU, Mr. CARDENAS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. LOWENSTEIN):  
H.R. 735. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 552 East Cotati Avenue in Cotati, California, as the “Arthur Luis Ibleto Post Office Building”; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD (for herself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. KUSTER, and Ms. SCHRIER):  
H.R. 736. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to direct the fabric of Healthy and Human Services to make grants to covered health departments to increase the rate of recommended immunizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. VALADAO (for himself, Mr. MCArTHUR, Mr. SCLAERT, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. BARTLETT of California, Mr. ALAMPA, Mr. MCLINTOCK, Mr. NUNBS, Mr. O’MARA, and Mrs. STEVENS):  
H.R. 737. A bill to extend the authorities under the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 providing central flexibility, and other benefits to the State of California; to the Committee on Natural Resources.
By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Mrs. NORTON, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H. Res. 738. A bill to require employers to pay essential pay to health care employees during pandemics and to provide a tax credit for the cost of such pay.

By Mr. CARRAJAL (for himself, Mr. Brown, Mr. BARRAGÁN, Mr. HILL, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. VARGAS):

H. Res. 870. A resolution recognizing women's cardiovascular health as a critical health care priority that affects every State and contributes to increased health care costs, and promoting the necessity of increased awareness of and education on the symptoms for heart disease, expressing support for frontline workers of the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. ADAMS (for herself, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Ms. MANNING):

H. Res. 87. A resolution recognizing the significance of the Greensboro Four sit-in 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. HERRERA BEUTLER (for herself, Mr. KROLL-ALLARD, Mr. JACOLO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BOST, Mr. POSEY, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SCALISE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. GREEN, Mr. ROTH, Mr. PAYNE (for Mr. CHAPA), Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SHERS, Mr. MFUME, Mr. Vinals, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SOUZZI, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. JONES, Mrs. DUNCAN, Mr. CASE, Mr. NEAL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. TRAUB, Ms. HIGGINS of New York, Mrs. KIRKPA Trick, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CANTWELL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Mr. MERKES):

H. Res. 870. A resolution expressing support for a national day of mourning in recognition of the lives lost as a result of COVID-19; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. KELLER, Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Ms. BURNETT, Mr. FALLON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi):

H. Res. 880. A resolution supporting an international investigation into the handling by the Government of the People’s Republic of China of COVID-19 and the impact thereof on the United States and other nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, Ms. TLAIB introduced a bill (H.R. 738) for the relief of Median El-Moustahli; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on 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.

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 Mrs. HINSON:

H. R. 662. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. ADAMS:

H. R. 683. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:

H. R. 684. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 (related to regulation of Commerce with foreign nations and among the several States).

By Mrs. AXNE:

H. R. 685. 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. BUCK:

H. R. 686. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutionality of which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, as enumerated in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 15 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BUDD:

H. R. 688. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H. R. 689. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause A.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H. R. 690. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutionality of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H. R. 691. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. CHENEY:

H. R. 692. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII

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. CHU:

H. R. 693. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. CONOLLY:

H. R. 694. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. DeFAZIO:

H. R. 695. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H. R. 696. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H. R. 697. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H. R. 698. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. EMMER:

H. R. 699. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. FOSTER:

H. R. 700. 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, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. FOXX:

H. R. 701. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The authority to enact this bill is derived from, but may not be limited to, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GUTHRIE:

H. R. 702. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. GUTHRIE:

H. R. 703. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

**Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution**, which states that the President “... shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.”

**By Mr. MANN:**

H.R. 716.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

**Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution**, which states that the President “... shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.”

**By Mr. MANN:**

H.R. 717.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

**Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution**, which states that the President “... shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.”

**By Mr. MANN:**

H.R. 718.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

**Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution**, which states that the President “... shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.”

**By Mr. MANN:**

H.R. 719.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

**Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution**, which states that the President “... shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.”

**By Mr. MANN:**

H.R. 720.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

**Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution**, which states that the President “... shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.”

**By Mr. MANN:**

H.R. 721.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

**Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution**, which states that the President “... shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.”

**By Mr. MANN:**

H.R. 722.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

**Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution**, which states that the President “... shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.”

**By Mr. MANN:**

H.R. 723.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

**Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution**, which states that the President “... shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.”

**By Mr. MANN:**

H.R. 724.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

**Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution**, which states that the President “... shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.”

**By Mr. MANN:**

H.R. 725.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

**Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution**, which states that the President “... shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.”

**By Mr. MANN:**

H.R. 726.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

**Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution**, which states that the President “... shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.”

**By Mr. MANN:**

H.R. 727.
Article I, Section 8, Clause 7

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 736.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Mr. VALADAO:</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 739.</td>
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</table>

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Article 1, 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 Office thereof:</th>
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<tr>
<td>By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 738.</td>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Ms. TLAIB:</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 739.</td>
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</tbody>
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Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article 1, 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:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XXI, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

| H.R. 23: Mr. Moore of Alabama, Mr. CLYDE, Mrs. CAMMACK, and Mr. WALTZ. |
| H.R. 55: Mr. VELA and Mr. KAREKE. |
| H.R. 87: Mr. BARN, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. |
| H.R. 95: Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. JOHNSON of Tennessee. |
| H.R. 431: Mr. ESHOO, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BEYER, Ms. DeGETTE, Mr. STEWART, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. MOORE of Utah, and Mr. YARMS. |
| H.R. 432: Mr. RYAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. AMODEI. |
| H.R. 433: Mr. COLE. |
| H.R. 437: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. GARCIA of Illinois. |
| H.R. 448: Mr. SAN NICOLAS and Mr. KHUDHAMOOGHY. |
| H.R. 454: Mr. SOTO. |
| H.R. 455: Mr. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. PORTER, and Mr. RUIZ. |
| H.R. 465: Ms. JACKSON LEE. |
| H.R. 475: Mr. LEVIN of California. |
| H.R. 498: Mrs. HINSON. |
| H.R. 501: Ms. KUSTER. |
| H.R. 512: Ms. PINGREE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LASSEN of Washington, and Mr. JONES. |
| H.R. 519: Mr. CARL, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. GOODEN of Texas. |
| H.R. 520: Mr. CARL, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. GOODEN of Texas. |
| H.R. 534: Mr. MAST, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. KELLER, Mr. ARRINGTON, and Mr. PILGER. |
| H.R. 535: Mr. KANNA and Mr. HASTINGS. |
| H.R. 541: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois and Mr. TURNER. |
| H.R. 542: Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. MVIAN. |
| H.R. 543: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mrs. CHENey, Mr. BANES, and Mr. MOORE. |
| H.R. 544: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. |
| H.R. 551: Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. PECK of North Carolina, and Ms. OMAR. |
| H.R. 551: Ms. CHAKOWSKY, Ms. JACKSON Lee, Ms. STEPHEN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. ZELDIN. |
| H.R. 558: Mr. BIRD, Mr. ROSE, Mr. SHISSONS, Mr. KELLER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. SCALISE. |
| H.R. 567: Ms. WILSON of Florida. |
| H.R. 576: Ms. OMAR. |
| H.R. 581: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. GOHMIERT, and Mr. LONDON. |
| H.R. 582: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. FISCHBACH, Mr. CALvert, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. |
| H.R. 586: Mr. JACKSON Lee and Ms. WILSON of Florida. |
| H.R. 620: Mr. LATTA. |

H.R. 622: Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. MEeks, and Ms. WEXTON. |

H.R. 635: Mr. SEWELL and Mr. PAYNE. |

H.R. 646: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. LAMb, Ms. BROWNLY, Mr. NORTON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. |

H.R. 652: Ms. SCALON, Mr. NEUSE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. JONES, and Mr. RASKIN. |

H.R. 679: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. WILD, Ms. SCALON, Mrs. AXNE, and Mr. HAYES. |

H. Res. 12: Mrs. FISCHBACH. |

H. Con. Res. 7: Mr. DEJARLAIS, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. BURGESS. |

H. Con. Res. 9: Ms. JACKSON Lee, Mrs. DEMINOS, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. CARSON. |

H. Res. 33: Mr. GALLEO. |

H. Res. 37: Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mr. MCGOVERN. |

H. Res. 48: Ms. GONZALEZ-ColON, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. CHU, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. KHANNA. |

H. Res. 50: Mr. KHANNA. |

H. Res. 51: Mr. BEYER. |

H. Res. 54: Mr. BLUMENAUER. |

H. Res. 64: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LEU, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS. |

H. Res. 71: Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. MANN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. CARL, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. |

H. Res. 72: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WATERS, Mr. MALINDOWSKI, Mr. PETIT, Mr. AUCHANTLOSS, Mr. DURITZ, Mr. NORTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. VARJAS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. SIEBS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. TITUS, Ms. LURIA, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. DANNY K DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Mr. CARDENAS. |

H. Res. 75: Mr. CARSON. |

H. Res. 76: Mr. CARSON. |

H. Res. 81: Mr. PERRY, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. HILL, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. CARL, Mr. DUNN, Mr. ROSE, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. ROUZER, and Mr. NEWHOUSE. |

H. Res. 82: Mr. COSTA, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. FOSTER. |

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The provisions in H.R. 477 that warranted a referral to the Committee on Education and Labor did not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of Rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

DELETION OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XXI, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 366: Mr. CURTIS.
The Senate met at 10:30 a.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.

All-powerful God, who lives above the highest Stars, we borrow our heartbeats from You. Each day Your power enables us to live and breathe and have our being. When our hopes are uprooted, You comfort us with Your presence.

Lord, guide our lawmakers on a road that leads to a clear conscience. Inspire them to refuse to think, say, or do anything that would disappoint You. Help them to hear, even in the beauty of falling snow, whispers of Your power.

We pray in Your sacred 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 PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

HONORING OFFICER BRIAN D. SICKNICK
Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, the Capitol attack on January 6 unleashed many, many horrors, but it also revealed many heroes. One such hero was Capitol Police Officer Brian Sicknick, a New Jersey native, an Air Force National Guard veteran, and a 12-year member of the Capitol Police Force who tragically lost his life during the attack.

This evening, the body of Officer Sicknick will arrive at the Capitol, and he will lie in honor beneath the Capitol Rotunda. We will formally pay our respects to Officer Sicknick with a service on Wednesday.

I join with my colleagues and members of the Capitol Police Force in grieving the loss of one of their fellow officers. May his memory live forever as a model of service to our Nation, selflessness in the line of duty, and courage in the face of danger.

NOMINATIONS
Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on another matter entirely, the Senate, this week, will continue confirming President Biden’s Cabinet nominees, closing the book today on the nomination of Alexander Mayorkas to be the Secretary of Homeland Security.

Mr. Mayorkas’s qualifications are unassailable. He is a 7-year veteran of the DHS and has already been confirmed by this Chamber three—three—times. Like most of President Biden’s Cabinet nominees, his nomination is also history-making: He will be the first Latino and first immigrant to hold the top job at DHS. I look forward to confirming Mr. Mayorkas today.

We have a second outstanding nominee to confirm today as well—Pete Buttigieg for Secretary of Transportation. Mr. Buttigieg—known to many simply as Mayor Pete—has demonstrated an impressive familiarity with the entire Nation’s transportation challenges—challenges that are pronounced in States like my own, where projects like the Gateway Tunnel are a top national priority.

I know that Mr. Buttigieg is committed to working with Members from both sides to improve rail and transit, highways, and more in rural communities, urban centers, and everywhere in between. I am excited to call him Secretary Pete by the end of the day and get to work with him immediately on helping the MTA—the Nation’s largest transit network in the country—and moving Gateway forward after years of cynical obstruction by the Trump administration.

CORONAVIRUS
Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on COVID-19, even as we continue to confirm President Biden’s nominees, the Senate will turn this week to the historic task of preparing a rescue package to lift our country out of the depths of the awful COVID-19 pandemic and set our country back on the path to normalcy. Despite the best efforts of Congress over the past year, the needs in our country are still great and still urgent.

The disease has been with us for nearly a year, and yet this January was officially the worst month to date. Nearly 100,000 Americans died just in the last month. Unemployment insurance claims remain at nearly 1 million a week. Schools remain closed, businesses unvisited, and all the familiar fixtures of daily life still remain on hold.

All of us in this Chamber are tired of seeing our constituents, our friends, our family, our country suffer. It is time to meet the challenges of the moment with boldness, with courage, and with urgency.

When Congress came together to pass an interim emergency relief bill in December, we all knew the job was not complete. Economic experts and the...
President-elect at the time called it an important downpayment because that is what it was—a downpayment, not the final act. No one should be surprised that the first legislative act of the new Democratic majority is to build on that foundation and help the country defeat COVID–19 once and for all. So the Senate is going to move forward this week with the process for the new Democratic majority is to build on that foundation and help the country defeat COVID–19 once and for all. So the Senate is going to move forward this week with the process for

Direct relief they need—that is job No. 1. That is job No. 1, which is so, so important. So, again, we are not going to dilute, dither, or delay because the demands of the American people are so real and so large. We need to think big and think quickly.

Helping millions of Americans who are still without work by extending the enhanced unemployment benefits that are now slated to expire in March. Helping parents waiting for the day their kids can finally go back to school safely. Helping teachers, firefighters, busdrivers, and other essential public employees at the State and local levels, preventing them from the risk of layoffs. Helping farmers and banks and theaters, which were the first to close and may be the last to open. Helping every American struggling to make ends meet, to pay the rent, pay the mortgage, pay for groceries, keep up with that utility bill, by sending them direct assistance in the form of a check. That is job No. 1—helping the American people survive the toughest months of this crisis while hastening the end of the crisis itself.

In the months to come, millions of Americans will be vaccinated, and slowly but surely, life will return to normal once again. The rescue plan proposed by President Biden—the rescue plan that we begin to work on this week—will lay the foundation for our country’s long-awaited comeback, while giving Americans a helping hand to stay safe and stay financially secure in the meantime.

I look forward to proceeding with this budget resolution and on the work of making this historic and vital rescue package a reality so it works for the American people.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. 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.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, today the Senate will vote on Alejandro Mayorkas, President Biden’s nominee to be Secretary of Homeland Security.
I will close with one observation. Last week, I heard the Democratic leader compare the confirmation timelines for Mr. Mayorkas versus Gen. John Kelly—an ethically compromised partisan lawyer versus a retired four-star general whom the Senate confirmed in 11.2 days. It’s remarkable that someone with his ways the American people. It is, frankly, remarkable that someone with his record is even up for a Cabinet appointment. I will be voting against this confirmation and urge our colleagues to do the same.

**BURMA**

Mr. MCCONNELL. Now, on another matter, the United States and democratic countries around the world are anxiously watching events in Burma. I have had an interest in Burma for many years, since I chaired the Appropriations Subcommittee for State and Foreign Operations.

Just last November, here on the floor, I cautiously celebrated Burma’s recent actions. I warned that its military remained a toxic influence and an obstacle to democratic progress.

Sure enough, the world was horrified over the weekend when Burma’s military rounded up the country’s civilian political leadership, including Aung San Suu Kyi and civil society leaders. The military was afraid the popular support of the new government would yield the constitutional economic reforms they long opposed. So they tried to simply claim control for themselves.

I spoke with President Biden and Secretary Blinken yesterday about the situation in Burma. The new administration deserves credit for approaching the situation in a way that is bipartisan and coordinated with Congress.

The world is watching. I hope and expect the United States will quickly make the obvious legal determination that this is a military coup and impose costs on the military for its attack on democracy. We already have sanctions in place against key military officials in that country, and Congress has already given the executive branch the authorities it actually needs to swiftly apply even more sanctions to the military and its infiltration into Burma’s economy.

But we will also need the help of our friends and allies to effectively pressure the junta. It is time for freedom-loving nations to stand up for democracy and impose their own meaningful costs on the military junta.

The Chinese Communist Party’s state news organ dismissively called the events in Burma a “major cabinet reshuffle.” A “cabinet reshuffle”? That is a joke and the free world knows it. This is a military coup and an attack on democracy—plain and simple.

There are two paths before Burma. It can continue to grow into a modern, democratic country connected to the global economy or remain a corrupt, impoverished authoritarian backwater in the shadow of the People’s Republic of China.

The people of Burma have said which they prefer. They have spoken at the ballot box. The threat of force must not be allowed to silence their choice.

**RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME**

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PADILLA). 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 consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Peter Paul Montgomery Buttigieg, of Indiana, to be Secretary of Transportation.

**ORDER OF BUSINESS**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time until 12 noon will be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

The Democratic whip.

**NOMINATIONS**

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise this morning, of course, to support the nominations of Pete Buttigieg to be Secretary of Transportation and Alejandro Mayorkas to head the Department of Homeland Security. They are both exceptional choices by the administration to fill critical positions.

This afternoon when we vote on Mr. Mayorkas, it will be the completion of three of the four national security elements of the Cabinet for President Biden, having previously voted for the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense.

The post remaining, of course, after today’s actions—if they are favorable, and I believe they will be—is the office of Attorney General, and I would like to address that directly.

First, let me say this. When you feel that you are the target of terrorists—a personal target of terrorists—you will never forget the moment. It has only happened twice in my life. On 9/11/2001, as a U.S. Senator, I was in a meeting in a room just several feet away from the Senate Chamber when the attack on the World Trade Center took place and the attack on the Pentagon. Those were terrorists at work, killing innocent people.

There was one more plane in the air. We didn’t know where it was headed. It was early in the morning on that day that we were told to evacuate the Capitol Building, the first time I had ever faced that as a Member of Congress.

We quickly ran out the doors and down the stairs and stood on the lawn outside of the Capitol, wondering what was happening. We were told by our colleagues, personally, and brought that plane down in Pennsylvania at the cost of their own lives—in a way, many of us were spared of being targets of terrorism that day.

When we reflect on those 3,000 innocent Americans who lost their lives in New York, Pennsylvania, and at the Pentagon, I will never forget the feeling that I was spared that act of terrorism and the hope that no one in America would ever have that fear again.

Fast forward to January 6, 2021, fewer than 4 weeks ago, here in the U.S. Capitol. Again, I felt I was the target of terrorists. That was the day when an insurrectionist mob stormed the Capitol, broke through the doors, beat down the windows, and came marching toward the Senate Chamber. I will never forget that moment, and I don’t think anyone who was here at the time could possibly forget it.

It was 2:15 in the afternoon when the Vice President of the United States was removed from the chair that you are sitting in, Mr. President. He was whisked off the platform to a safe room so he could be spared from anything that might come from this mob.

The rest of us were told to sit at our desk. We would make a safe Chamber—one safe room in the Capitol. We lined the walls with staffers to protect them against this insurrectionist mob, and we waited, but only for a few minutes.

The order was reversed quickly: Larry Hogan, the Clerk. What had happened, we came to learn, was that the same mob of terrorists continued to advance through the Capitol, despite the valiant efforts of the Capitol Police and other law enforcement.

It was during that period of time when this mob of terrorists was attacking this building, the United States Capitol, when Officer Brian Sicknick of the Capitol Police lost his life.

We honor him tomorrow by bringing his remains to the Capitol for him to lie in repose, a place of honor, for all of us to thank him and his family and to thank all of the men and women who risk their lives—and, certainly, one who gave his life—in the service of our Nation.

The men and women who stand in silent service every single day are often overlooked by visitors, but they are literally risking their lives. In the time I have served in the House and the
Senator, this is at least the third occasion when members of the Capitol Police have given their lives to protect me, and Brian Sicknick will not be forgotten.

For those who want to take this in- surmises and the insurrection acts of this mob as just another political protest, I ask them to reflect for a moment, please, on the graphic video evidence of what happened on that day, as people who were part of this mob took baseball bats, sticks, everything they could, and rushed the walls against those law enforcement agents. It was a sad moment.

Yesterday’s New York Times spelled out what led up to it: a big lie that the former President of the United States actually won the November 3 election.

He did not. The votes were counted and he lost, but he has never been able to accept that reality, and what he has done in the meantime is to foment a revolt against our government at the grassroots level across America.

That is the reason why a new Attorney General brought to the position of leadership as quickly as possible is so important. I regret that, once again, I need to come to the floor to call on the Senate to stop Merrick Garland from receiving a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

We all remember the way Merrick Garland, a judge in the Circuit Court of the DC Circuit, was treated by Senate Republicans in 2016 when he was nominated by President Obama to the Supreme Court. I am not going to recount the entire history today, but I will tell you. It was not a proud moment for the U.S. Senate when Senate leaders on the other side of the aisle announced they would not give him a hearing. They literally would not even meet with him to give him the dignity of such an opportunity to discuss his nomination for the Supreme Court.

But I do want to talk about the urgency of getting President Biden’s national security team in place, including Merrick Garland, the President’s nominee for Attorney General. Our country faces, as we learned on January 6, challenges of great importance at this moment in our history.

As we faced that mob assault on the Capitol Building for the first time since the War of 1812, our Capitol was attacked by terrorists. Domestic terrorists were part of a coordinated, comprehensive effort to stop the Government of the United States. That situation needs to be carefully reviewed and examined by the Department of Justice and the Attorney General as quickly as possible.

There is no person better qualified to lead this investigation, to bring those perpetrators to justice, and to prevent future domestic terror attacks than Merrick Garland. When he previously served at the Justice Department, Judge Garland oversaw the investigation and prosecution of the largest domestic terrorism attack in recent history—the Oklahoma City bombing. His qualifications and experience are well suited for the moment we face.

As our Nation’s top law enforcement officer, the Attorney General is a key part of the President’s national security team. I pointed out earlier how the insurrection on January 6 reveals our Nation’s law enforcement response to threats both foreign and domestic.

My Republican colleagues frequently talked about letting the new President get his name on the place at the start of his administration. Despite the unresolved nature of the Senate’s organizing resolution, other subcommittees have come together on a bipartisan basis to schedule prompt hearings and votes for nominees, including the Secretary of Defense, Director of National Intelligence, Secretary of Homeland Security, and Secretary of State. We need to do the same when it comes to the nomination of Merrick Garland to serve as Attorney General.

Why would we allow partisanship to get in the way of national security? I have urged my Republican colleagues on the Judiciary Committee—current Chairman GRAHAM and in coming ranking member W. GRAHAM—to consent to start the hearing for Merrick Garland as soon as possible.

I proposed February 8, next Monday, as a hearing date, in part to accommodate Senator W. Graham’s request to avoid holding a hearing during the impeachment trial. A February 8 hearing date gives the committee sufficient time to review Judge Garland’s record. It would follow the same timeline—the very same timeline—that Senator Graham used for Judge Amy Coney Barrett’s nomination to the Supreme Court last year.

Remember, the committee has already received the vast majority of Judge Garland’s record, including his speeches, interviews, and publications, and other matters. Under our committee rules, there is no justification for any further delays. For example, the Republic’s failure to notice a hearing for February 8. It would show real bipartisanship and fairness. Under our committee rules, there is no justification for any further delay.

NOMINATION OF ALEJANDRO NICHOLAS MAYORKAS

Mr. President, while on the subject of confirmation, the Senate has confirmed Mr. Alejandro Mayorkas three different times. When you listen to the Democratic Senators, you may not catch that fact. He was second in command of the Agency he is nominated by President Biden to lead. Most recently, he served as the DHS Deputy Secretary, the Agency’s second in command, and the Chief Operating Officer, handling counterterrorism, cybersecurity, border security, emergency management, and other critical matters. We need Mr. Mayorkas’s deep expertise and experience in place at the DHS starting as quickly as possible, maybe even today.

Perhaps Republicans have forgotten about the last 4 years of chaos at the Department of Homeland Security. Here is a reminder: Under President Trump’s administration, the DHS experienced an unprecedented leadership vacuum. The DHS lurched from one Secretary or Acting Secretary to the next—six in total—only two of whom were actually confirmed by the Senate. Those are more Agency heads in the last 4 years than in the 13-year history of the Department of Homeland Security before the Trump administration. For over a year, the Agency was led by Attorney General. Yet, if the goal is to ensure there is sufficient time to question the nominee and to hear from outside witnesses, I am willing to do just that—allow for two rounds of questions of the nominee and an outside witness panel.

I also find it surprising that Senator GRAHAM objects to committee business on the eve of an impeachment trial. Just remember the history. On January 16, 2020—the same day that the previous impeachment trial of this President started—Senator Graham held a committee markup during which the committee considered 11 judicial nominees. There was nothing sacred about the day before or day of an impeachment trial then, when Senator Graham was chairman.

Judge Garland is a consensus pick. As even Senator GRAHAM has acknowledged, the Senate should generally be deferential to a President’s Cabinet nominees, and that is particularly true for national security. There is an even greater urgency to move swiftly to confirm Judge Garland, given the events of January 6 and the Justice Department’s role in investigating and responding to those events and other national security threats.

I hope Republicans will consent now to notice a hearing for February 8. It would show real bipartisanship and fairness. Under our committee rules, there is no justification for any further delay.
unlawfully appointed Acting Secretary Chad Wolf. Nine days before President Trump left office, Mr. Wolf resigned and was replaced by yet another Acting Secretary.

Four former Secretaries of Homeland Security—two Republicans and two Democrats—every person ever to serve as a Senate-confirmed DHS Secretary prior to the Trump administration, recently endorsed Ali Mayorkas. They said of character, integrity, experience and compassion” and “a proven leader to right the ship.” You would hardly believe that if you listened to some of the things said about him this morning on the floor.

In their endorsement of Mr. Mayorkas, every former Secretary of Homeland Security before the Trump administration went on to note: The leadership vacuum and turmoil at the Department of Homeland Security may have cost critically needed attention and cooperation with partners. It may have cost us the lives of those who are facing persecution of a place of safe haven. Mr. Mayorkas is an experienced national security leader who can restore integrity and decency to the Department of Homeland Security.

I, personally, appreciated the skill and dedication Mr. Mayorkas showed as the Director of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. It was in that role that he implemented DACA, the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program, which has allowed more than 800,000 young people to contribute to America’s future. I won’t recount the entire history, but my take away is that you must so many interesting people, and everybody is interesting in his own way. I have met people who are more famous than wise. I have met people who are more wise than famous, and I have met people who are both famous and wise. One of the latter is what I would like to talk about today. He is a gentleman by the name of Pat Shingleton. His name may not be famous here—it is back in Louisiana—but I can assure you that his values are—Pat is a Baton Rouge meteorologist, and he is also a longtime fixture in our community. He has retired. I think his last broadcast was Friday night. He had worked for 45 years. That is probably older than the Presiding Officer.

Pat is a Baton Rouge meteorologist, but he is also a longtime fixture in our community. He has retired. I think his last broadcast was Friday night. He had worked for 45 years. That is probably older than the Presiding Officer.
community, and that has been on display for a lot of years. I am not telling my people back home anything they don’t already know.

Pat is especially well known for being chairman of WBRZ—WBRZ, channel 2 in Baton Rouge, our prominent local station, where Pat has worked for so long.

Pat has worked hard as chairman of that station’s Pat’s Coats for Kids—Pat’s Coats for Kids. This program has—unfortunately, we have children in Acadiana, in Louisiana who are hungry and cold. You can’t learn when you are hungry; you can’t learn when you are cold.

Pat has delivered hundreds of thousands—could be in the millions for all I know—of coats to kids whose parents can’t afford to keep them warm in the winter.

He has also created the Fill a Prescription for the Needy project, and he started Baton Rouge’s St. Patrick’s Day parade—the Wearin’ of the Green, as it is called—which he continues to coordinate every single year.

Pat’s final broadcast took place on Friday night, as I mentioned, January 29. That does not—I can assure you, knowing Pat, that does not mark the end of his service to the people in Baton Rouge. I can say that with great confidence. I predict that Pat will continue to contribute as a community advocate and as a soul person at WBRZ. I predict he will continue to champion all of the charity projects that he spearheaded for so many years.

Now, when asked about his retirement, Pat said, and I am going to quote, “I think we’re all given a whole bunch of heartbeats.”

“We’re all given a whole bunch of heartbeats,” Pat said, “and God gives us these heartbeats to do something good.”

What an eloquent way of putting it. Pat has used his heartbeats pretty well, in my judgment. He has a lot more to go, but he has done it for the good of our State, for the good of the Baton Rouge metropolitan community, and he has done it in the newsroom, and he has done it outside the newsroom.

Pat says he is going to spend the extra time with his family—good for him; he has earned it—especially his 1-year-old grandchild.

Let me just say to miss his guiding hand through Louisiana’s irrevocable weather patterns. We may have to draft him back on a few occasions, but I want to wish him a joyful retirement to soak in all the perks of being a grandfather.

Pat, thank you. Thank you for your hard work for the people of Baton Rouge. Thank you for giving so much to the people of Louisiana for all these 45 years.

You are a good person, and you are a fine American. God bless you and your family.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

NOMINATION OF PETER PAUL MONTGOMERY BUTTIGIEG

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I rise today in support of Pete Buttigieg’s nomination to lead the Department of Transportation.

Whether it is rebuilding our crumbling roads and bridges, maintaining our leadership in the global mobility race, or improving pipeline safety, there is no shortage of challenges facing our economy.

As a fellow midwesterner, as a former officer in the U.S. Navy Reserve, I can’t think of anyone more equipped to take on this challenge than Pete Buttigieg.

He understands the need to revitalize our infrastructure because he has seen it in our neighborhoods and on our roads each and every day when he served as a mayor.

He has a unique understanding of how the Department can be a resource to State and local governments and what can be done to ensure that the Federal Government supports those State and local governments and make sure that need gets addressed most effectively.

If we are going to build back better, a partnership at each level of government will be absolutely vital. Having someone at the helm who recognizes that that relationship is so important will be an incredible asset to the Department.

I have also had several conversations with Secretary-Designate Buttigieg on the auto industry, which is the very beating heart of our manufacturing economy. And as the industry advances both toward electrification and self-driving technologies, it will be critical that we support these technologies and make sure that they are safely deployed and that they are deployed here in the United States.

We have an opportunity to save lives but also to create jobs and empower our domestic auto industry to take the moonshot for artificial intelligence and spur technological innovation, and I am pleased that Secretary-Designate Buttigieg has committed to working with us as we craft legislation that establishes a Federal framework around these new technologies.

Finally, I am excited to work with Secretary-Designate Buttigieg on improving our airports, especially around the Great Lakes.

We know that line 5, under the Straits of Mackinac, poses a very serious threat to the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes are not only an economic driver and natural resource for our country, they are literally in the DNA of every Michigander.

As a midwesterner and as husband to a Michigan native who was born and raised in Michigan, Secretary-Designate Buttigieg fully recognizes the need to protect the Great Lakes.

I agree with Mayor Pete’s belief that, as he says, “good transportation policy can play no less a role than making possible the American dream.”

I am proud to support Pete Buttigieg’s historic nomination, which has already garnered bipartisan support, and I urge all of my colleagues to vote for him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, ahead of our votes today, I wanted to echo the concerns that have already been voiced by many of my colleagues in this Chamber regarding the nomination of Alejandro Mayorkas to be the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security.

At this point, we are all very familiar with his long legacy of service on behalf of people of the United States, so I will just highlight one example of the “value” that he will bring to the table should the Senate vote to confirm him.

When he served as USCIS Director during the Obama administration, the inspector general was forced to investigate an “extraordinary” number of internal allegations that Mayorkas was granting “special access and special favors” to wealthy EB-5 “investor visa” applicants linked to influential Democrats.

When the IG took a closer look at the visa applications for three powerful Chinese nationals in particular, they came to the conclusion that if Mayorkas hadn’t intervened, and I am sorry to say, that the most powerful people in China would have been decided differently.

Now, this is something that we know is inappropriate. We know that this is something for which Mr. Mayorkas should be held accountable. We know that this is something for which he has not been held accountable, and here is what he did: He put his thumb on the scale, pressured his DHS colleagues—pressured his DHS colleagues—to break their own rules and turn the law on its head because a few friends asked him to do it. He pressured others for the benefit of some powerful friends, and it is all there for everyone to read in the inspector general’s report, and he was never held accountable. Yet, here we are, being asked to support his nomination to the President’s Cabinet.

There are plenty of policy differences between myself and Mr. Mayorkas that have convinced me I have no choice but to vote in opposition to confirmation. But the example I just cited, in particular, gives me additional serious concerns about how his influence would affect the integrity of the Agency.

Just last week, I joined several of my colleagues in a letter to the senior Senator from Illinois, asking him to exercise his judgment as the incoming chairman of the Senate Judiciacy Committee and allow for a second hearing so we could examine Mr. Mayorkas’s record thoroughly because, while I believe that the President has every right to assemble his Cabinet, I also believe that the American people have every right to understand exactly who is...
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being put in charge of enforcing our Nation’s immigration laws and keeping our border secure, enforcing counterterrorism measures and keeping an eye on the country’s cybersecurity. And the current nominee? Never held account for anything, nor to some friends in high places. That is not the way this is supposed to be.

I would urge my colleagues to consider the American people—the taxpayers who are footing the bill for every salary that is given to every individual with the Federal Government. What is the standard? What do they expect from their leaders?

Thereby, I oppose the nomination.

I yield my time.

The clerks suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerks proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to support the nomination of Mayor Buttigieg to be Secretary of Transportation.

We all know the nominee as Mayor Pete—a man who basically came on to the national stage as a Midwest mayor who had lots of enthusiasm for making investments in America’s future work today, we are considering his nomination to be Secretary of Transportation at a time when we need a lot of work done on transportation. In my opinion, he is a young, energetic mayor who is going to help us usher in a new era of transportation. That means there is going to be a lot of bipartisan dialogue about how we get there. But this job should not be underestimated in terms of the importance of the transportation sector and the investments for the future that we need to make.

Our transportation system serves as a backbone of our economy, and when it is not doing well, the consequential impact of that affects our economy. It affects how our businesses compete in a global economy. It affects how people get to and from work, and it affects their home life as well. So it is a big job that we have, and I know that this mayor and future Secretary of Transportation understands how big this challenge is.

We have underinvested in our infrastructure for decades. In the past 10 years alone, we have underfunded our infrastructure needs by $1.5 trillion. The American Society of Engineers estimates that we need to invest $5.6 trillion in our infrastructure over the next two decades, or the United States stands to lose about $10.3 trillion in GDP. I know this because my State knows this. I think the Presiding Officer knows this as well. If the transportation infrastructure doesn’t work, goods and services don’t get through your ports, they don’t get to their destinations, and businesses choose other vehicles or other avenues for the products to be delivered. America needs to be competitive.

The American public also knows that poor infrastructure and the problems they see in their communities have become a concrete crumbling off of bridges, delayed trains, buses, congestion, railroads, or any of many issues. Just this week, a highway in California slid into the ocean, disrupting traffic along the famous Highway 1, and this could be a delaying factor for many months. In the Senate, the Presiding Officer understands this as well as the State of Washington. Mother Nature doesn’t always comply with our transportation needs.

So while these investments and numbers may seem huge to people, it is what this investment will enable that we need to focus on. We need to focus on the fact that the United States makes and grows things, and we need to get them to their destinations. We need people to be able to get to their places of employment. So we need someone at the Department of Transportation who is enthusiastic about taking on these challenges and helping President Biden administer a new era of transportation and the challenges that we face.

Mayor Buttigieg—a Harvard graduate, Rhodes Scholar, former U.S. Reservist who I believe served in Afghanistan—also understands the challenges of small-town mayors and the impacts that transportation systems can have. He knows the challenges we now face because of COVID-19, that there is a new burden on our transportation system because of the impact of lost revenue.

State departments of transportation estimate $10 billion in lost revenues over the next 5 years. Airports have lost $23 billion because of people no longer flying. Transit agencies will have lost billions by the end of 2021. These losses will continue to compound until we find the best way to protect our transportation workers, our travelers, and to continue to help with personal protective equipment, testing, vaccines, and clear, health-based protocols to help return safety to our transportation system and to build public confidence. That is one of the reasons why we are fighting so hard for this next package of investments.

President Biden took decisive action by mandating that people wear masks, which is a giant step forward in our transportation system. I think there is more we can do, and hopefully our colleagues can work together on that.

The long-term automotive outlet for transportation also is changing, and so it will be a long time before its recovery.

So I believe that Mayor Pete Buttigieg is the right choice for this job because he was mayor of South Bend. He dealt with infrastructure where the rubber meets the road—managing State, Federal, and local resources to help build infrastructure in his community.

He also helped facilitate public-private partnerships to make the dollars go farther, an important model for future investments in transportation. One of those partnerships is the South Shore double-track project, whose full funding agreement was signed earlier this month, is like many other State and local projects. The South Shore double track demanded impressive coordination between Federal, State, and local governments to bring it to fruition.

Mayor Buttigieg’s Smart Streets Initiative also shows he knows how to operate and succeed in the current environment and will be able to help communities around the country replicate the success he had in South Bend.

He won’t be the first mayor to be the Secretary of Transportation, but I think we can say that when you have a mayor in that job, they are going to pay attention to transportation infrastructure investments to help our communities continue to grow and be competitive.

We have a major opportunity, I believe, to now deliver on infrastructure needs of many of those communities. We should start immediately by talking about infrastructure packages and working on a transportation infrastructure plan for the 21st century because it is clear we have opportunities to turn attention to transportation programs expiring in September.

Communities everywhere are demanding that we help work on these important issues for their communities, but Mayor Buttigieg will also be called on to think about the new era of transportation and how we maintain our competitiveness. He will have to think about issues of ensuring safety with new autonomous vehicle technologies and unmanned aircraft. He must also think about new standards for automobiles, aviation, and the maritime industry. He will have to support the continued growth of electric vehicle infrastructure. He will have to make big investments in game-changing projects that will help us move freight more cost-effectively through our Nation. People will want to know and understand what our reliable passenger rail, transit systems, roads, and investments in bridges are going to be for the future of America to continue to move forward.

From my perspective, just in the State of Washington, before COVID had really hit, we saw 78 hours per year of delayed traffic; that is, the average commuter spent 78 hours in delayed traffic. A recent study in my State estimated that Washingtonians lost more than $7.4 billion each year in lost time...
and wasted fuel due to congestion, deteriorated roads, and safety problems. As America starts to head back to the office, no one wants to spend time back in that world of congestion, and so we need to make critical investments.

I have been involved with infrastructure and transportation issues for a long time. As a member of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, I have worked on legislation to improve our transportation infrastructure. I have fought for federal funding to support transportation projects in my state and across the country. I believe that investing in transportation infrastructure is critical to our economy and our quality of life.

The Department of Transportation is responsible for developing and setting regulations for interstate commerce in transportation. It is also responsible for administering federal transportation programs and awards grants to states and local governments for transportation projects.

We need to invest in our transportation infrastructure to keep our country competitive. This includes investing in roads, bridges, ports, and airports. We also need to invest in public transportation, such as buses and trains, to reduce congestion and improve access to jobs.

I believe that the Department of Transportation has a critical role to play in addressing the transportation challenges facing our country. I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure that we have a strong, capable Secretary of Transportation who can lead us in this important work.
Thereupon, the Senate, at 1:16 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. SINKMA).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I have the honor of serving on the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee—a committee you serve on—which oversees, as you know, the Department of Homeland Security since the committee was first formed.

Almost two decades later, I remain convinced that the nominees we confirm to lead that Department must possess sound judgment, integrity, relevant experience, boundless energy, and the leadership skills that will enable them to take on some of the most daunting challenges that we face today as a nation.

The Department of Homeland Security is a Department with a budget of over $50 billion and a staff of over 240,000 men and women. Its Agencies protect citizens from ever-evolving domestic and foreign threats; they respond to natural disasters; and they help to secure our critical infrastructure.

Unfortunately, in recent years, the senior leadership ranks of this Department have come to remind many of us as something akin to executive branch Swiss cheese, with critical positions remaining vacant for far too long or without Senate confirmation at all. In fact, the Department of Homeland Security has been without a Senate-confirmed Secretary for 21 months. Think about that—21 months. Meanwhile, there is no shortage of work to be done from the clear and present threat of domestic terrorism to responding to the SolarWinds cyber breach to helping distribute the COVID vaccine.

Now, more than ever, it is crucial for this important Department to be led by men and women who have been vetted and confirmed by Members of this body. The American people deserve a capable leader at the helm of this Department, and I believe that leader is Alejandro Mayorkas.

All represents the best of America. Born in Havana, Cuba, Ali knows first-hand what it is like for a family to flee its native land and come to the United States in search of refuge. He is a man of integrity and a person of principle who possesses a truly, truly remarkable work ethic. What is more, he may well be the most qualified nominee we have ever been asked to consider to lead the Department of Homeland Security.

He has previously served admirably as its Deputy Secretary for nearly 4 years, and before that as the head of DHS’s largest Agency, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. As Director of this Agency, he worked to combat immigration fraud. He directed and implemented the DACA Program to protect hundreds of thousands of Dreamers and much more.

As Deputy Secretary, he led the Department’s successful Unity of Effort initiative to improve morale in an Agency which previously had the lowest rated in our Federal Government. In fact, the Department that reported the greatest improvement in morale in the final year of the Obama administration was the Department of Homeland Security, in large part, due to Ali’s leadership and that of former Secretary Jeh Johnson.

As Deputy Secretary, Mr. Mayorkas also shepherded through Congress cyber security legislation to enable the Department of Homeland Security to better protect our dot-gov and private sector networks. I think he may have also had something to do with reinin the Ebola plague.

Those who know Ali well will tell you that he is no ideologue. He has no partisan agenda. Rather, he is a thoughtful public servant who has spent much of his career improving the Department of Homeland Security so that the men and women who serve there can better protect our homeland.

We have seen that he is willing to work with Democrats, Republicans, and their staffs to get things done. That is one of the many reasons that five former Secretaries of Homeland Security, Democratic and Republican alike, have encouraged us to confirm him swiftly.

I know that Ali can do this job. He has already demonstrated that. And I believe that many of our colleagues here today know it as well. After all, Ali Mayorkas has been confirmed three times in the past, including once as U.S. attorney for the Central District of Columbia.

Having said that, though, some of our Republican colleagues are attempting now to use a 2013 IG investigation as a cudgel against his nomination. As it turns out, we have seen this movie before. I should note that a number of those colleagues were not serving in Congress at that time in 2013 and most were not serving on the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee when we considered Ali’s nomination that year to serve as Deputy Secretary.

I was privileged to serve as chairman of the committee at that time. In fact, I led the fight to confirm him. It was the toughest fight I have had in 20 years here. It is one thing to disagree with the nominee politically, but to continue to question Ali’s dedication and integrity on the basis of an IG report, as some of our Republican colleagues have done, flies in the face of available evidence, including his decades of service. At a time when our Nation faces so many crises, we cannot afford less than full support for this nominee.

So I want to take a few minutes today to set the record straight, if I can. Here are the facts.

In 2013, an IG investigation into Ali Mayorkas’s oversight of a program within U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services, known as the EB-5 Program, was completed in a regular manner, including through false leaks to the media literally on the eve of his confirmation hearing. As a result of the IG’s public leaks and his failure to complete a report before the close of Congress, Ali was denied a chance to have any concerns fully litigated ahead of his confirmation in the Senate in 2013.

Ultimately, the IG who initiated the investigation stepped down later that year amid bipartisan calls for his resignation. Last year, that same former IG was charged by the Department of Justice with 16 counts of fraud—16 counts of fraud.

Following Ali’s confirmation, my staff and I worked to ensure that the subsequent IG completed the report including any allegations. In early 2019, the new IG, John Roth, produced a report building on the work of the 2013 investigation. The report found no evidence of wrongdoing by Ali. None. What it did suggest, however, was that some of his actions as Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may have created the “appearance of favoritism.”

In particular, it asserted that Ali met with a number of well-connected individuals over time regarding their concerns over the EB-5 Investor Visa Program. After Ali joined the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services as its Director in 2009, he came to the conclusion that this program was not well run. He was not alone in this conclusion. Ali has testified that the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, he received more complaints from Members of Congress, on both sides of the aisle, regarding the EB-5 Program than he did about any other program.

In response to these bipartisan concerns, as Director of the Agency, Ali met with his employees to gain an understanding of how the program was being run and to find out how they might make it run better. He directed systemic changes that included improving management and administration of the program in order to reduce favoritism and to combat fraud. He also proposed reforms of the program to Congress in an effort to prevent future abuses—reforms which, unfortunately, were not pursued by Congress—our fault, not his.

And yes, as Director, he set a precedent for getting back. Members of Congress quickly responded to their inquiries, even if the answers his Agency came up with was ultimately not what they wanted to hear.

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And yes, as Director, he set a precedent for getting back. Members of Congress quickly responded to their inquiries, even if the answers his Agency came up with was ultimately not what they wanted to hear.
Completing the 2015 IG report was important to clear Ali of any wrongdoing. But these findings and Ali’s actions have been mischaracterized by some of our colleagues who assert that he showed favoritism by reaching out personally to a former staff of former Senator Harry Reid over an EB-5-related issue they had raised on behalf of a constituent.

As it turns out, though, the report is clear. Ali Mayorkas did reach out to that constituent with preferential treatment, but, rather, to let the staff know that U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services would not be able to accommodate the request of that staff and their Senator. And why? If responsiveness to inquiries by Members of Congress and their staff, regardless of whether the response is favorable or not, is a problem for my colleagues—any of my colleagues—that is news to me. Let me make one more point, if I may. As someone who knows Ali and has known him for years—knows his family, knows his work, knows his ethic—I believe the 2015 IG report was missing some needed context. Let me try to provide it. Fortunately, though, Ali provided it in a 32-page response. The response was almost as long as the IG report itself. Among other things, it describes how he met not just with Democratic Members but with a number of our Republican colleagues to address issues important to them, including international adoption and fighting fraud in our immigration programs. Following those meetings, just as with the EB-5 Program, Ali took appropriate steps to make improvements based on feedback from his constituents. That is what leaders should do.

Those examples and others included right there in the 2015 IG report serve to further illustrate Ali’s commitment to doing what is right, to improving the Department by carrying out the law without fear or favor, and by responding promptly and fully to inquiries from Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle.

If Ali Mayorkas is confirmed today, I am hopeful that many of our colleagues and our staffs will have a chance in the years to come to work with him and his team at the Department of Homeland Security and witness the kind of leadership that he truly is. We are fortunate that an individual as well prepared and qualified as Alejandro Mayorkas may soon have the opportunity to lead the Department through the many crises and challenges it faces and which our country faces today.

But you don’t have to take my word for it. The late Tom Coburn, a dear friend of mine and former colleague of many of us, led the fight against Ali’s confirmation in 2013, when he had been nominated to be Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security. Tom was then the ranking member of the Homeland Security Committee, and I was serving as its chairman. Tom, sadly, is deceased. We lost a good man, a really good man, a couple of years ago.

Tom’s staff director of the committee, at the time, was a very capable gentleman. His name is Keith Ashdown. I think it is important to note that in 2013, Keith sent a letter to our committee. In it, he wrote of his strong support today of Ali’s nomination to serve as Secretary of DHS.

Mr. Ashdown wrote these words. He said:

I first came to know Mayorkas when I was the Republican staff director of this committee (the Homeland Security committee). At that time, I was working to block his nomination to serve as Deputy Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security.

He went on to say:

With the benefit of hindsight, I am glad my efforts to block his nomination were ultimately unsuccessful.

How often do you hear that? Mr. Ashdown went on to write:

As Deputy Secretary, Mayorkas worked in a bipartisan manner to respond to the Committee’s requests and concerns.

He added:

Having been on the other side of this battle, I understand the importance of vetting [nomination] thoroughly. But no one has been vetted more than has Ali Mayorkas.

Mr. Ashton concluded with these words. He said:

I urge the [United States] Senate to expeditiously confirm Ali Mayorkas as [Deputy Department of Homeland Security] Secretary without delay.

Without delay.

Signed:

Sincerely, Keith Ashdown.

Let me close today, by saying that I am grateful, and I know that the Mayorkas family is grateful as well, to Keith Ashdown and to the Republican Senators who have broken ranks in committee and on the floor in last week’s cloture vote, who have taken the time to fully consider this nomination, and who now support it. We are grateful to you. I sincerely hope that more of our colleagues will join them and us today.

I would say to my colleagues, I don’t stake my reputation on a lot of people, but I am more than willing to stake it on Ali Mayorkas, just as I have three times before in this same Chamber. If you are undecided today, colleagues, I hope you will join me this time. Ali Mayorkas will make us and this country proud. In fact, I believe, he already has.

While we are waiting for folks to come onto the floor, I just want to explain to people who ask: What is this EB-5 Program? It is a program that is designed to bring foreign capital into this country to help build businesses and provide jobs in return for the ability to come to this country and eventually have legal residency here. That is what it is about.

I want to say everything I do, I know I can do better. Every program that we have, even the ones that I helped to create, we can make them better. The EB-5 Program, which is a bipartisan program that was created, I think, under partnership with Ted Kennedy and Senator Chuck Grassley, if I am not mistaken, wasn’t a perfect program, and it wasn’t administered in a perfect manner either.

The Constitution of our country has its Preamble, as we all know. It starts off with these words: “We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union.” That is what it says: “We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union.” That includes writing more perfect legislation and creating more perfect programs. When we find that they are not and that they are flawed, and that maybe some of the people who are administering them are ill-equipped with their skills and technology and backgrounds to oversee those programs, we have to make some changes. To those people whose feelings were hurt and the people who have long sought a different path in their careers, I reach out to you with a heavy heart.

But I want to close by saying: Ali Mayorkas is a good man. He is a great nominee. He served us before, and he will do it again. Let’s give him our votes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to complete my remarks.

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

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I rise in support of confirming Alejandro Mayorkas as Secretary of Homeland Security. I appreciate my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for advancing this critical nomination so that we can finally provide the Department of Homeland Security with a qualified, experienced, and Senate-confirmed leader that they so desperately need.

Mr. Mayorkas is a proven leader and has the experience to protect the American people from harm. Throughout his confirmation process, Mr. Mayorkas confirmed his commitment to transparency and working on a bipartisan basis to ensure the Department is able to take on persistent and emerging threats.

And right now the threats we face are severe from domestic terrorism, in the rise of White supremacist violence to cyber attacks from foreign adversaries, to tackling a deadly pandemic. DHS continues to face daunting challenges, challenges that have only been made more difficult to address due to the years of chaos during the previous administration.

That is why former Homeland Security Secretaries from both Republican and Democratic administrations, other senior Homeland Security officials, and lastly enforcement organizations have urged the Senate to quickly confirm Mr. Mayorkas—because they know he is well prepared for the difficult task that lies ahead.
The Department of Homeland Security needs leadership, and it needs it now. By voting to confirm Mr. Mayorkas, this body can show every American that we are committed to ensuring that they are safe and secure.

Mr. N. HOLLEN. Madam President, I rise to express my support for the nomination of Mr. Alejandro Mayorkas to serve as Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. His long career in public service, first as a prosecutor and later as Director of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services—USCIS—will provide DHS with much needed experience, expertise, and stability.

DHS is the third largest Federal agency, and under the Trump administration, it had six Directors in 4 years, four of whom were never Senate confirmed. This lack of stability at the leadership level, combined with the Trump administration’s brutal immigration tactics and confrontational actions against peaceful protesters, sowed chaos and distrust in and about the Department.

Mr. Mayorkas will need to meet the challenges of restoring moral authority and credibility in the Department through this difficult time. The challenges are many: executing a nationwide vaccine strategy to combat COVID-19, combating the rise of far-right, anti-government extremism and White supremacy, and strengthening our cyber defense posture. He was pleased that he committed to supporting both DACA and TPS and working with Congress to support these communities. Maryland has a vibrant TPS population, with over 6,600 TPS holders working in essential industries during the coronavirus pandemic. Congress must act to extend permanent protections to these individuals and ensure that they have a safe and secure future with their families here in the United States. Unlike the previous administration, which torpedoed bipartisan congressional efforts to pass common sense immigration reform, I am confident that Mr. Mayorkas will work with Congress to tackle these pressing priorities.

I was dismayed that my Republican colleagues sought to delay Mr. Mayorkas’s nomination at such a crucial time. Approximately 4 weeks ago, domestic terrorists attacked Congress in an attempt to overturn the 2020 election. Last week, for the first time, DHS released its first national bulletin warning about domestic rightwing extremism. The Department will need to work with the FBI and DOJ to combat one of the most lethal and persistent threats against our democracy. We cannot wait a minute longer, and Mr. Mayorkas must be confirmed immediately.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any Senators in the Chamber desiring to change their vote?

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMNEY).

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

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 12 Ex.]

YEAS—56

Baldwin
Bennet
Blumenthal
Booker
Brown
Cantwell
Capito
Cardin
Carper
Casey
Collins
Coons
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Hassan
Heinrich
Portman

Benning
Hickenlooper
Hirono
Kaine
Kelly
Klobuchar
Leahy
Lojain
Manchin
Markley
Menendez
Ossof
Padilla
Peters
Portman

Reed
Romney
Rosen
Sanders
Schatz
Schaheen
Sinema
Smith
Stabenow
Sullivan
Tester
Van Hollen
Warner
Warren
Whitehouse
Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

TOOMNEY

NAYS—43

Barrasso
Blumenthal
Blunt
Boozman
Braun
Burr
Cassidy
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Hassan
Heinrich

Barrasso
Graham
Hagerty
Hayley
Hoeven
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Johnson
Cotton
Kennedy
Lankford
Lugar
Lummis
Marshall
McConeely
Moran

Paul
Risch
Rounds
Rubio
Sasse
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Shelby
Shumer
Tillis
Tuberville
Wicker
Young

Setting forth the Congressional Record for the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2021—Motion to Proceed

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, we all know of the crisis in America—the greatest economic crisis in 75 years since the New Deal, the greatest healthcare crisis in 100 years since the Spanish pandemic flu. Americans are suffering and hurting, losing jobs, businesses closing, can’t feed their families, being evicted from their homes.

We are in a very, very difficult situation. We cannot afford to delay, or dilute. We need a big, bold package along the lines of what President Biden has proposed, the American relief plan.

We hope our Republican colleagues will join us in offering amendments. Of course, as you know, as the reconciliation process moves forward, it is open to amendments and suggestions. We want it to be a bipartisan proposal, but we also know that we must move forward with the crisis in America. That is why today’s vote is a very good vote, because it sets us on the process of moving forward and solving this—one of the greatest crises America has ever had.

I move to proceed to Calendar No. 4, S. Con. Res. 5, the concurrent resolution on the budget.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMNEY).

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

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

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 13 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin
Bennet
Blumenthal
Booker
Brown
Cassidy
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Hassan
Heinrich

Barrasso
Graham
Hagerty
Hayley
Hoeven
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Johnson
Cotton
Kennedy
Lankford
Lugar
Lummis
Marshall
McConeely
Moran

Reed
Rosen
Sanders
Schatz
Schaheen
Sinema
Smith
Stabenow
Tester
Van Hollen
Warner
Warren
Whitehouse
Wyden

Not VOTING—2

Sasse
Tillis

NAYS—49

Barrasso
Blumenthal
Blunt
Boozman
Braun
Burr
Capito
Cassidy
Collins
Cotton
Klobuchar
Lojain
Manchin
Markley
Menendez
Ossof
Padilla
Peters
Portman

Barrasso
Graham
Hagerty
Hayley
Hoeven
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Johnson
Cotton
Kennedy
Lankford
Lugar
Lummis
Marshall
McConeely
Moran

Cassidy
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Hassan
Heinrich

Casidy
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Hassan
Heinrich

Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Hassan
Heinrich

Peters
Portman

Cassidy
Collins
Cotton
Manchin
Markley
Menendez
Ossof
Padilla
Peters
Portman

Cassidy
Collins
Cotton
Manchin
Markley
Menendez
Ossof
Padilla
Peters
Portman

Legislative Session

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.
Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the use of calculators be permitted on the floor during consideration of the budget resolution; further, that the staff be permitted to make technical and conforming changes to the resolution, if necessary, consistent with the amendments adopted during Senate consideration, including calculating the associated change in the net interest function, and incorporating the effect of such adopted amendments on the budgetary aggregates for Federal revenues, the amount by which the Federal revenues should be changed, new budget authority, budget outlays, deficits, public debt, and debt held by the public.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion was agreed to.

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States government for fiscal year 2021

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution.

The legislative clerk reads as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 5) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Order of Procedure

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for the duration of the Senate’s consideration of S. Con. Res. 5, the majority and Republican managers of the concurrent resolution, while seated or standing at the managers' desks, be permitted to deliver floor remarks, retrieve, review, and edit documents, and send email and other data communications from text displayed on wireless personal digital assistant devices and tablet devices. I further ask unanimous consent that the use of calculators be permitted on the floor during consideration of the budget resolution; further, that the staff be permitted to make technical and conforming changes to the resolution, if necessary, consistent with the amendments adopted during Senate consideration, including calculating the associated change in the net interest function, and incorporating the effect of such adopted amendments on the budgetary aggregates for Federal revenues, the amount by which the Federal revenues should be changed, new budget authority, budget outlays, deficits, public debt, and debt held by the public.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Vermont.

Budget Resolution

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I rise today to speak in support of the budget resolution that was introduced today.

Mr. President, let us be clear and let us in the Senate understand what the American people know all too well, and that is that our country is currently experiencing the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression and the worst public health emergency in over 100 years.

January marked the deadliest month of the pandemic, with over 90,000 Americans losing their lives as a result of COVID-19—90,000 Americans in 1 month.

In the midst of all of this, over 90 million Americans are uninsured or underinsured and are unable to afford to go to a doctor when they become ill.

The isolation and the anxiety caused by this pandemic have resulted in a horrible increase in mental illness, in depression, in anxiety, and in suicidal ideation.

Today, as we speak, over half of our people are living paycheck-to-paycheck, including millions of essential workers who put their lives on the line each and every day. More than 24 million Americans are unemployed, underemployed, or have given up looking for work, while hunger in this country—hunger in the richest country in the history of the world—is at the highest level that we have seen in decades.

Because of lack of income, over 14 million Americans are behind on their rent, averaging some $5,800 per family, and many of those families face eviction all across this country. People are worried that when the moratorium on eviction ends, they are going to be thrown out of their homes, put out on the street, and the worry that they must not join the half a million Americans who are already homeless.

That is some of what we are experiencing today. That is what the American people understand.

Meanwhile, in the midst of this devestation to the working class and middle class of our country, the wealthiest people in America are becoming much wealthier, and income and wealth inequality—a longtime problem—is now soaring. Incredibly, while families throughout the country are struggling to put food on the table to feed their kids during this pandemic, 660 billionaires—not a whole lot of people—have increased their wealth by over $1 trillion.

As a result of this pandemic, education in our country, from childcare to graduate school, is in chaos. The majority of young people in our Nation have seen their education disrupted. Kids are not getting the learning that they need, falling further and further behind. On top of that, it is likely that hundreds of colleges will soon cease to exist.

In this moment of unprecedented crises, the Senate must respond through unprecedented action. The budget resolution we are debating today is simple, and it is straightforward. It will enable us to pass President Biden’s $1.9 trillion emergency COVID relief plan through reconciliation with 51 votes instead of 60.

Now, I have heard from some of my Republican colleagues who tell us: Well, this reconciliation concept, that is a radical idea. Why are you using reconciliation?

They are telling us that it is absolutely imperative that we go forward in a bipartisan way and require 60 votes for passage. But I must say that when Republicans used this same reconciliation process, I didn’t hear much about bipartisanship at that point. In fact, Republicans used the reconciliation process to provide trillions of dollars in tax breaks to the top 1 percent and large, profitable corporations by a simple majority vote. The only people who voted for that bill were Republicans—no bipartisanship in that bill.

My Republican colleagues used reconciliation to open up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for the drilling of oil—once again by a simple majority. The only people who supported that were Republicans—not one Democrat.

As we all remember, my Republican colleagues used the reconciliation process to try to repeal the Affordable Care Act and throw up to 32 million Americans off of the healthcare they currently have. As you will recall, that was a 100-percent partisan vote, with only the Democratic minority voting yes.

Further, weeks—weeks—before a Presidential election, the last election, my Republican colleagues pushed through their nominee for the Supreme Court with 50 votes. That was a few votes over a simple majority. No one Democrat supported that nominee—a totally partisan vote.

Well, as the incoming chair of the Senate Budget Committee, this is what I believe: If Republicans can use reconciliation to help the wealthy and the powerful and pass legislation strongly opposed by the American people, we can and must use reconciliation to help Americans recover from the worst economic and public health crisis in the modern history of our country. In other words, now is the time for this Congress to stand with the working class and the middle class of this country and do what the overwhelming majority of the American people want us to do.

It is worth pointing out that poll after poll shows that an overwhelming majority of Americans—over 70 percent—support what President Biden and what we are trying to do. They know we have to act boldly.

So I hope we will not hear much more about bipartisanship, given my Republican colleagues’ record on that issue.

Let us be clear. The working class of this country and the middle class are facing more economic desperation than at any time since the Great Depression. I have to tell you that to me, emotionally, it was a painful sight to see in my own city of Burlington, VT, hundreds of cars lined up so that families could get the food they needed to feed their kids. What happened in Burlington is happening in every State of this country. People—many of whom have never had any public assistance at all—are lining up to get emergency assistance to keep their families alive.

Whether it is the pandemic, which is killing 3,000 people a day; whether it is...
the economic collapse, which is leaving millions of our people destitute; whether it is the disruption of education in this country, which means that kids are falling further and further behind, this Congress must act and act boldly. For too long Congress has responded to the needs of the wealthy and the powerful and big-money campaign contributors. Now is the time, in this unprecedented set of crises, for us to respond to the working families, whether they are Black or White, Latino, Native American, or Asian-American.

It is no secret that millions of our fellow Americans are literally giving up on democracy—giving up on democracy. They think that the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Government does not care a whit about the needs of working people. The people who go to work every day, who keep our country going, that is a lot of money. During this pandemic, they look at us, and they say: Does anybody there in Washington—all you rich guys, do you understand what is going on in our lives?

Well, this week, during this debate, we are not only going to begin addressing the health and economic and educational crises we face, but maybe, even more importantly, we are going to begin the process of restoring faith in the U.S. Government. Maybe just maybe, we can do what Abraham Lincoln talked about in the midst of the terrible Civil War, and that is, be a government and act like a government of the people, and for the people and not just powerful special interests and their lobbyists.

What will this budget resolution mean for the average American? I know we are throwing out a lot of numbers, but $1.9 trillion is a lot of money. What does it actually mean? How is it going to impact the lives of ordinary people? Let me just say a few words on that.

Everybody is concerned about the pandemic, which has taken so many lives and caused so much illness and suffering. What this legislation is about is an effort to aggressively crush the pandemic and enable the American people to return to their jobs and schools by providing the funding necessary to establish a national emergency program to produce the quantity of vaccines that we need. We need to increase vaccine production, and, equally, we need to significantly improve the distribution of vaccines so that we get them into the arms of people as quickly as we can.

What this legislation means is that during this severe economic downturn, we need to ensure that all American people—low-income people, working-class people, middle-class people—have the financial resources that they need to live with dignity. This budget resolution will allow us to keep the promises that we made to the American people and increase the $600 in direct payments for working-class adults and their kids up to $2,000—another $1,400.

I want you just to think—whether it is Connecticut or Vermont or South Carolina or anywhere else—think about, during this terrible crisis, what it will mean to an average family to suddenly get a check for $5,600 for a family of four, and that was money that they received a few weeks ago. Think about what that will mean to people who are losing hope right now.

Passing this budget resolution will give us the tools we need to raise the minimum wage of $15 an hour, expand unemployment benefits, expand the child tax credit, and prevent eviction, homelessness, and hunger.

Passing this budget resolution means that during this raging pandemic, we will be able to provide healthcare to millions of Americans who are uninsured and underinsured by expanding Medicaid, improving the Affordable Care Act, and other approaches.

Passing this budget resolution means that we will go a long, long way forward to addressing the long-term problem of childhood poverty in America, and that is that by expanding the child tax credit, we can有意义地 reduce child poverty in this country in half and no longer be the major country on Earth which has one of the highest rates of childhood poverty.

Let me very briefly mention a few of the specific provisions in the budget resolution that will enable the Senate to pass this budget under reconciliation.

First, as I just mentioned, the overwhelming majority of the American people have told us very loudly and clearly that the $600 direct payment that Congress passed in December was a good start but is not enough. In this bill, we are going to increase that $600 by another $1,400.

We cannot continue to allow workers in America to work at jobs that pay them a starvation wage. A United States of America job should lift you out of poverty and not keep you in it. So let me very briefly mention that minimum wage to $15 an hour, not only will we be providing a much needed raise for tens of millions of American workers, we will also, by the way, save taxpayers many billions of dollars each and every year.

Moreover, this pandemic has caused tens of millions of American workers to lose their jobs through no fault of their own. For 45 consecutive weeks, we have seen claims have been higher than during the worst week of the great recession in 2008. This budget resolution that we are considering now will provide the funding necessary to provide 18 million Americans with $400 a week in direct unemployment benefits until the end of September.

So, if you are watching us—if you are watching TV now because you are unemployed when you would rather be at work—understand that this bill will extend unemployment $400 a week for all of the normal unemployment your State provides until the end of September. We have not forgotten the unemployed.

Further, all of us know that we have a child care crisis in America. It was severe before the pandemic. It is even worse now. This budget resolution would begin to provide the resources necessary to provide childcare to 750,000 children in America, and it would provide funding that would go from $2,000 to $3,000 and $3,600 for kids under the age of 6. In other words, we hear what working families are going through, especially those who are struggling and have children. This will be major, meaningful lives and easing anxiety for young couples with kids.

In addition, let us not forget this pandemic has had a horrific toll on the finances of State and local governments, many of which are literally on the verge of bankruptcy. Over the past 10 months, State and local governments have laid off some 1.4 million workers, including 50,000 in December alone. These are teachers, firemen, cops, and other municipal and State employees. The budget resolution that we are debating today will provide $350 billion to prevent mass layoffs of public sector workers in State and local governments. The Congressional Budget Office has said that the best bang for the buck of all the money Congress has passed so far for COVID relief is to aid State and local governments.

Further, if there is one thing this horrific pandemic should have taught us all it is that we must no longer consider healthcare as simply an employee benefit. Healthcare must be a human right. It is unacceptable to my mind that over 14 million Americans have lost their employer-provided health benefits over the past 10 months. Over 14 million workers have lost their health coverage, impacting even more people because there are wives and husbands and children involved as well.

This budget resolution, will, among other healthcare provisions, enable the Senate to expand Medicaid. It will allow more Americans to receive the primary care that they need through community health centers. It will address the serious shortage of doctors and nurses in rural areas and inner cities by expanding the National Health Service Corps and will make sure that our veterans receive the healthcare that they have earned and deserve by increasing funding at the VA by $17 billion.

In addition, in the wealthiest country on Earth, we can no longer tolerate hunger in America, and this budget resolution will enable the Senate to provide nutrition assistance to tens of millions of families struggling to get the food that they need—and that includes the disabled and the elderly—by expanding SNAP, WIC, and the Pandemic EBT Program.

In America today, some 14 million Americans owe an average of $5,800 in back rent. If we do not get our act together, tens of millions of Americans will soon face the possibility of being
Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I will be responding to my good friend Senator SANDERS. Apparently, I will be the ranking member on Budget; he will be the chairman. And I look forward to finding some common ground where we can. Today is not that day, but hope springs eternal. There are things I think we can do on the Budget Committee that will be good for the country.

Here is the other side of the story. About a year ago—a little over a year ago—the pandemic coming out of China was detected, COVID, on the west coast of the United States. It has just done a number on us as a nation. Over 440,000 people have died from COVID-related infections. We finally got vaccines. They are in the pipeline. We need to get them out quicker, but I do believe that the vaccines are going to help us a lot.

To the American people who have been suffering, I think better days lie ahead, but we are not there yet.

But here is what is different. February 2, 2021, things changed. Up until now, we have been able, as a Congress and a country, to pass things together regarding COVID. We passed over $4 trillion of COVID relief in a bipartisan fashion up until today. Now, how was that done?

You had a Republican President—President Trump—working with a Democratic-controlled House and a Republican-controlled Senate beginning of January—I guess, March of last year. Here is what we were able to do. In the Omnibus, we approved $96 to 1 the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2020. It was $8 billion. That was early on last year when we really didn’t know what we were dealing with.

Then, we did $355 billion, 90 to 8. Then, the next was $1.9 trillion. Listen to this: We spent $1.9 trillion, 96 to nothing. So it is not like we don’t see a need to spend money. Ninety-six to 0, nothing—this body agreed to spend $1.9 trillion last year.

After that, we did the paycheck protection enhancement of $355 billion by voice vote. It is not like people on this side don’t see a need.

We had a continuing resolution where we added another $8 billion, $4 to 10.

In the omnibus, we did another $1.04 trillion, 96 to 0. So when you add all this up, we have appropriated $4 trillion to deal with the problems associated with COVID—money for people who have been struggling, money for hospitals and doctors, money for vaccine development and distribution, direct payments, the PPP program to keep small businesses from going under that can’t operate at full capacity. It has been a great program. It was bipartisan until now.

Here is what I want the American people to know: We have done a lot together, and of the $4 trillion we have appropriated, to date, we have spent $2.7 trillion.

Of the Federal Reserve actions we took allowing the Federal Reserve to help business, we had a $5.7 trillion market cap, for lack of a better term, and we have allocated $2.6 trillion.

The bottom line is, of the $900 billion that we passed recently—a little over $900 billion—we have only spent 20 percent of the money. And here we are being asked for another $1.9 trillion.

What is different between the first $1.9 trillion and the latest request? When it was first offered, the $1.9 trillion, it was the largest single appropriation, I think, maybe in the history of the country since World War II. And the fact that 96 Senators would come together and pass it. 96 to nothing tells you about the way we saw the problem. And we have been adding and adding and adding.

Now we are at a point where the Biden administration is proposing $1.9 trillion—it is not this anymore. What is it? Biden administration is proposing $1.9 trillion in the American Rescue Plan. It is $2.7 trillion. It is a 50–50 Senate. The Vice President makes a tie-breaking vote. What is the American people? What is the American people? What is the American people? What is the American people? And Biden is President; he won. It is a 50–50 Senate. The Vice President makes it a Democratic-controlled body, to the extent that the Vice President breaks ties. And you have a bipartisan group of Republicans—10—who went to the White House yesterday and said, ‘What about a similar amount? What about $1.9 trillion? See if that is enough.’

I am afraid the answer is going to be no.

So what has happened here? Democratic colleagues have won the White House. And Biden is President; he won. It is a 50–50 Senate. The Vice President makes it a Democratic-controlled body, to the extent that the Vice President breaks ties. And you have a bipartisan group of Republicans—10—who went to the White House yesterday and said, ‘What about a similar amount? What about $1.9 trillion? See if that is enough.’

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I am afraid the answer is going to be no.
think last week, for the first time, you could dine indoors at 25-percent capacity. States all over the country have different rules about how small business operates.

The tourist industry is just about squashed. People in the hospitality industry, in the restaurant business, and in the service industry, if this bill passes the way it has been proposed, are going to have a $15-per-hour per-employee mandate. That is going to sink a lot of businesses. They can't afford it, or they have to lay a lot of people off because they are barely making it as it is.

Here is what we are doing to those businesses. State and local governments are mandating a reduction in revenue. Why? Because you reduce the capability to earn money by reducing seating capacity and the other things associated with fighting COVID. So what does the Congress do? Do we relieve that burden by having more PPP? No. We increase your cost of doing business.

This $15-an-hour minimum wage increase will dramatically increase the cost of doing business to small businesses. Some they can afford it, and they can afford it without causing a lot of people to lose their job. There are people out there working today that will be out of work tomorrow if this bill passes.

My Democratic colleagues have taken the economic sector head-on. They stopped the Keystone Pipeline. I don't know how many thousands of jobs would be affected by that. But all of these mandates and all of these changes in policies are making it really hard on small businesses to employ people.

So count me in for more COVID relief once I understand how the money we have previously allocated has been spent.

I think continuing to spend at this level, without understanding what the money in the past has done, is not very responsible. We have only spent 20 percent of the $900 billion we passed just a few weeks ago. Now we are going to do $1.9 trillion. I am concerned about how that money will be spent.

Of the $1 trillion we did together, $2.7 trillion has been spent. Over $1 trillion is sitting there not spent yet. So I guess the point I am trying to make, and my Republican colleagues, is that this $1.9 trillion package, there has been no effort to make it bipartisan. We are spending a lot more money in the past has done, is not very responsible.

You have chosen to do this. The 10 Republicans who went down to the White House—I appreciate their effort. Maybe some good will come from that. But this process we are engaged in today makes me wonder if it was worth their time. Maybe we can pull a rabbit out of the hat and find a bipartisan compromise, or maybe we have done over the last year. If not, we are going to march down the reconciliation road. We are going to take $1.9 trillion of spending and let one party spend it. We are going to have one point of view about this money. We are going to let people spend $1.9 trillion without any input from the other side of the aisle, in a 50–50 divided Senate.

I don't know what you got from the last election. Here is what I got: We did better than I thought we would. What would President Trump lose, but it was still a close election from an electoral college point of view; and the Senate is 50–50. I don't think the message from the last election was “We want more spending.” That is exactly what you are doing.

This package is going to be devastating to the hospitality service industry. It is going to take us down a path we haven't gone before, which is a bipartisan approach to COVID. And I do believe—and maybe I am wrong—that with some effort on our part, we can reconcile the difference between what our Republican colleagues proposed and what President Biden has proposed and find some middle ground to be had.

To Senator SANDERS, there may come a time where I will work with you to raise the minimum wage. The PPP program has been highly successful. The $600 billion proposal by Republicans has more money for that. It has more direct payments, but it is more targeted.

Senator MANCHIN said that he wants more direct payments, but he wants it targeted to people on the lower economic end.

MIKE ROUNDS—one of our colleagues from South Dakota—got a check. The bottom line is, I don’t mind helping people but there has to be some sense that we can’t just constantly write checks and hope one day that doesn’t come back to bite us.

One thing about a $15-an-hour minimum wage now—I think what it does is add pressure on businesses that can’t stand any more pressure. It is going to cost people jobs that have a job. It is going to do more harm than good in this environment.

When you combine the mandate of increasing wages where the $15 an hour is the least wage and add what we are doing in terms of restricting income generation, that is a formula for disaster for small businesses. This is it. If this passes the way it is written, there are going to be thousands of people out of work who were previously working in a small business that is going to fold. How does that help COVID?

If you don’t believe that, you are not really walking and talking to the people out there on the frontlines of this economy. The tourism industry in Myrtle Beach, SC, has been decimated. You can’t fly from one State to the other without a 2-week quarantine. Hopefully, that will begin to pass when we get vaccine distribution at a higher level. But people along the coast of South Carolina in the hospitality tourism business are hanging by a thread.

The PPP program has been a lifeline. The last $900 billion package had a new round of PPP money. If we need more money, count me in. Again, I would like to have a higher direct payment but not to people who make $150,000, $200,000 on combined income.

This package is going to be devastating to the hospitality service industry. It is going to take us down a path we haven’t gone before, which is a bipartisan approach to COVID. And I do believe—and maybe I am wrong—that with some effort on our part, we can reconcile the difference between what our Republican colleagues proposed and what President Biden has proposed and find some middle ground like we have in the past. It doesn’t seem to be a real effort to do that.

All I can say is that the American people want us to work together for
their benefit, and this will be the first time that I can recall where we have spent $1.9 trillion based on one party’s view of things. That is not good. That is a lot of money—and it is so unnecessary.

I would encourage Senator Sanders and my colleagues on the other side to give a chance to this negotiation and see if we can get there. I hope we can, but this is not the right way. What we are doing today is going to set into motion partisanship where there was previously bipartisanship.

President Biden said he wanted to unify the Nation. You have picked the one topic that we have been pretty unified on, and you are going to disrupt that unification.

The first COVID package had a $600 Federal supplement to State unemployment benefits, and I looked at that. My family was in the restaurant business. Senator Sanders gave statistics about support of the public. You are likely paying people more not to work than work.

I want to help people because they are out of work—no fault of their own because of COVID—but when we went to $600, we were paying people $23 an hour. I think in South Carolina not to work. That did not go over well with the public at large. We are trying to reduce that Federal supplement down to $300, not $600, to help people who are out of work but not to incentivize people not to go back to work when the economy is beginning to open.

In this package, we go back to $400, and it goes all the way to September, which means it is going to be harder to hire people back when the economy does show signs of reopening. And it is beginning to show signs of coming back. The faster the vaccine is distributed, the more people who get inoculated, the sooner we can go back to business.

I would just say to my Democratic colleagues: You have chosen this path. All of us are going to vote no to $1.9 trillion in spending—not because we don’t care; it is because we would like to see what the money we spent in the past is doing before we add another $1.9 trillion.

A lot of the provisions in your proposal, we think, have very little. If anything, to do with COVID, and it would be unfortunate if we go down this road and not in charge.

Now, 2022 will be here before you know it. Hopefully, by 2022, we will have the American people build up immunity to COVID, and our economy will come back the way it was before the COVID pandemic. Before the pandemic, the economy was doing well for all sectors of the American people. I think one of the things that helped was that tax cut that Senator Sanders opposed. But we can have political debates, but that is not the case because that

COVID problem that we all face. It really is disappointing and disheartening that we are going to abandon that model when I don’t think we have to. But that will be up to my Democratic colleagues. That will be up to President Biden.

And finally, a message to President Biden: You won; we lost. You are the legitimate President of the United States. I want to help you where I can. I just got a briefing about what you are proposing in Afghanistan. I think it is darned good there are plenty of things we can do around here together—on foreign policy and domestic policy. It doesn’t have to be a fight to the death all the time.

The infrastructure bill is there for the taking. I think most Americans realize our roads and our bridges and our ports need upgrading, and count me in for that. There are things that we can do.

President Biden, you can do something too. You can say: Slow down in the Senate. Slow down in the House. I am going to see if I can find middle ground.

I am telling you right now that $1.9 trillion being spent the way this bill envisions is not responsible. We haven’t spent the money we have previously allocated. There is a lot in this bill that will cost jobs at a time we need jobs. If you are not going to help the COVID crisis, let’s get somebody out of work because of a government mandate that business can’t afford to fulfill because they are hanging by a thread.

We will have some time in the next couple of days to talk about what is in the package, what is not, our view of how this thing should all unfold. I will yield back here with a sense of optimism.

To my Republican colleagues who went to talk to the White House, count me in. If you can work something out, I would like to be able to help. It is not like there is not some more money that can be spent, but this approach—the way you are spending the money, the amount of money in this approach, I think, is going to make this place less unified. If you are looking for unity, this is a lousy way to get it.

With that, I yield.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, we have already begun to hear a little revisionist history with respect to this crucial issue. There was exactly one amendment on the CARES Act, and that amendment, supported by almost every Senator on the other side of the aisle, basically would have blown up the law that I put special focus on because it was deemed the only way to get expanded unemployment benefits out to folks in a timely way.

We were told that there was all this bipartisan spirit. Yet on the crucial issue, that wasn’t the case because that benefit, in particular, is what helped scores and scores of communities all across the country stay afloat because that money was spent locally. It was spent on rent. It was spent on groceries. And most of all, it was weekly. You know, there was exactly one amendment on the original legislation, and that one amendment was to blow up the only way to get checks out to folks relatively quickly—point No. 1.

Point No. 2, these were not folks who didn’t want to work. These people, told by their government—that they really needed to be at home to deal with the virus. These folks want to work; there is no question about it.

We are going to talk about this. I imagine, in this debate, but study after study has shown that the expanded unemployment employment during this period was not a disincentive to work. There is just no evidence of that. In fact, when we looked at periods of time when people might have stayed home, they were rushing to get back to work.

We are going to discuss this, and I am going to start the debate now on why we are at this point because I think this discussion comes down to a simple proposition: that is, whether millions of workers and their families should have to spend years and years living in the wreckage of the COVID economy. The jobs recovery for millions is going in reverse.

Millions of Americans have lost jobs through no fault of their own. Maybe they were working at the airport. Maybe they were teaching our kids when the worst pandemic—the worst pandemic in a century—swept the United States. They didn’t do anything wrong.

The question now is whether the U.S. Senate is going to step in with big policies to actually be of help to them or whether it is going to quit on those workers when they need a modest amount of assistance until everybody gets vaccinated.

President Biden has a strong, focused plan that is going to meet the moment, get relief to workers in the middle class, and kick-start the jobs recovery. The plan that was brought forward yesterday by 10 Republican Senators doesn’t come close to meeting that bar.

The debate isn’t a whole lot more complicated than that. I am glad that there is some agreement on both sides for funding vaccines. Yet the economic dice in this debate are very clear.

Here are the key facts as we start this discussion. The independent experts at the Congressional Budget Office released a new report yesterday that shows how long-lasting this jobs crisis is going to be. According to the Budget Office, it could be more than 5 years before the unemployment rate even begins to approach where it was a year ago.

Millions of workers could stay stuck on an economic tightrope, worried about eviction, worried about going hungry, wages to flatline for the better part of the decade.
Americans know what happens when Congress takes its foot off the gas, slows down the recovery, because that is what happened a little bit over a decade ago—12 years exactly. The great recession hit, but in early 2009, the Senate decided it was going to go small. I was there. Everybody was told: You know, not so bad if you go small because the Senate will get a second bite at the apple. Nobody ever got a second bite at the apple, and workers suffered and suffered some more. In my home State of Oregon, I stand here today and still have those workers come to me and say: Rox, I heard about what was going on in the Senate. You all gave me the money to pay for my car insurance, because if I didn’t have that car insurance, life in our family would just fall apart.

So contrary to what we heard earlier—and during the course of this debate, I am going to put several studies into the RECORD. There has never been hard evidence that enhanced, expanded unemployment benefits in any way held back the recovery. In fact, when enhanced unemployment benefits expired last summer, the job recovery actually was about workers.

In December, our colleagues on the other side extended unemployment insurance just to mid-March, and they cut the additional benefit in half. I believe that was also a big mistake. Between the worst economy since World War II and the pandemic hitting its climax in the second year in America, you couldn’t find a worse time for Senators to start nickel-and-diming workers—hard-hit workers—out of the relief they so desperately need.

As I noted, there was just one vote, only one vote in the original CARES package, and that vote was led by my colleagues who would have blown up the only way to get benefits in a relatively quick way out to millions of workers who were out of jobs.

In my hometown, the average rent for a two-bedroom apartment is $1,750. Traditional unemployment insurance benefits don’t come anywhere near paying that rent. If you are a single parent trying to raise two kids, even with the expanded benefit, you are barely making ends meet. If you are a two-income household, it can also be a big struggle. Nobody is going out buying boats with their unemployment insurance benefits. They are spending it at corner stores, local markets, going to the pharmacy, paying for medicine for kids who aren’t feeling well.

The budget resolution before the Senate calls for a 6-month extension with an extra boost of $400 per week. It is a proposal that I support. In later packages, I want colleagues to know, I am going to keep pushing for the full $600. And I believe that Congress ought to tie the extension of unemployment benefits to economic conditions in our communities, to economic conditions on the ground. It is just common sense. Unemployment insurance works best when it covers all workers, when it pays an adequate benefit, and when Members of the U.S. Senate can’t politicize it by setting arbitrary dates and setting up cliffs when people are going to get cut off of those benefits.

Second, the budget resolution helps bring back jobs. The RESTAURANTS Act is a vital jobs program. It will save a lot of jobs in one of the industries hardest hit by the pandemic, and it is particularly important because a lot of restaurants weren’t able to take advantage of the PPP, the Paycheck Protection Program.

Another key jobs proposal that is part of this resolution is help for States and localities. I want to make something clear for the record about State and local funding because this has been attacked by our colleagues on the other side since last March. I would bet my last dollar that somebody will come down to the Senate floor this week and rail about the so-called blue State bailout and say it is all waste. That is nonsense.

State and local funding is first and foremost about jobs that are a lifeline. It is about firefighters. It is about road workers. It is about heating and cooling workers. It is about public health employees. It is about teachers. It has nothing to do with red States or blue States; it is about saving people’s jobs in communities across the country, and those are jobs where they are out saving people’s lives. And these essential workers have already lost their jobs since the pandemic began, and unless Congress provides funding to States and localities, even more will be laid off this year.

Third, the budget resolution is going to put money into the pockets of working families and the middle class. The fact is, tens of millions of American families are literally one financial setback away from devastation. That should have blown up the second year in America, you couldn’t find a worse time for Senators to start nickel-and-diming workers—hard-hit workers—out of the relief they so desperately need.

Increasing relief checks to $2,000 is going to help, especially because so many workers have lost hours or taken on part-time jobs to have health insurance for kids. But the budget resolution also includes fresh ideas from President Biden and colleagues on this side to increase family incomes—first and foremost, expanding the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. In my view, this is long overdue.

People always ask, well, what is it really going to do? What is it going to do that is meaningful to our country? What are we told is that effort is going to cut child poverty in half. Just try to put your arms around that.

When you go home to talk to folks and they ask, hey, what is going on there, you can say, I am part of an effort—a sensible effort which for many years I had some real Republican support—I am supportive of an effort to cut child poverty in half, give millions and millions of families a chance to get ahead. It sure sounds to me that a policy like that is a no-brainer.

I am going to close by briefly addressing arguments I have heard coming from the other side.

First, I heard a number of Members say that the price tag is too high. Well, I will tell you, if you voted for Donald Trump’s deficit-financed handouts to multinational corporations and billionaires, you cannot credibly argue that the relief for workers is fiscally reckless. And the fact is, the deficit isn’t going to get better until unemployment comes down and the economy gets back to strong and consistent growth.

Second, I have heard some Senators suggest that the budget resolution is bad for unity. My answer to that is, the only place where big, bold economic relief is a divisive proposition is within the four walls of the U.S. Senate. We have seen the polls—overwhelming support for these key positions, the key
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
February 2, 2021

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I come to the floor to bring up the point that there must be equal attention to the dangers of extremism, whether it is extremism of the right or extremism of the left.

We have all been horrified by the senseless criminal acts that occurred at the U.S. Capitol on January 6 of this year. A violent mob was able to overrun Capitol Police and quickly gain access to the area where a joint session of Congress was being held. Five people, including a Capitol Police officer, died as a result of this attack.

I hope that together, Republicans and Democrats, we can get to the bottom of what occurred on that day and ensure that it never happens again.

In the spirit of collaboration, I must direct everyone’s attention to something that has occurred to me, and that is the need to condemn all political violence regardless of ideology. Like many Americans, I have been deeply troubled by the rioting, looting, anti-police attacks, and deaths that have occurred this summer.

While many of us have legitimately protested the death of George Floyd in a peaceful manner, consistent with their rights under the First Amendment, thousands of others did not do it in a peaceful manner. They did it for a lot of other reasons other than just George Floyd’s death. One of the most upsetting aspects of the violence of this summer has been how it has targeted innocent law enforcement officers. Over 700 officers were injured between May 27 and June 8, 2020. This number is likely underreported as nearly 300 of those injuries occurred only in New York City.

Acting Deputy Homeland Security Secretary Ken Cuccinelli testified at a hearing by the Judiciary Sub-committee on the Constitution that there had been 277 Federal officer injuries at the Federal courthouse in Portland, adding further to that total previously given to you. Officers were assailed with thrown hard objects, slashed, hard objects thrown at them, struck with objects like hammers and baseball bats, even blinded by lasers.

In another offensive, 60 Secret Service officers were injured during a sustained attack on the White House, which caused then-President Trump to be taken to a secure bunker. The church across the street from the White House was lit on fire as part of that continued assault. Over 300 people were charged federally for their roles in these weeks and months of violence. Eighty of those charges related to the use of arson and explosives. Others involved assaults on officers and the destruction of government property.

However, the riots, which broke out in nearly every major city in the country, were predominantly State offenses. At least 14,000 people were arrested in 49 cities. At least 25 people died in violence related to the riots. Property Claim Services—a company that tracks insurance claims relating to riots and civil disorders—estimates that the insurance losses from the summer’s civil unrest “far outstrip” all previous records to possibly exceed $2 billion.

It has been a relatively frequent sight at the summer’s violent events to see individuals acting in coordination in all black bloc, holding the “A” symbol of antifa. An admitted antifa adherent in Portland murdered a conservative protester. Antifa supporters have been charged federally for promoting riots and using Molotov cocktails. While that violence has slackened now since President Biden’s electoral victory was declared, it has far from stopped. As my colleague, the Secretary of Defense, has pointed to the left and said: “There needs to be unrest in the streets for as long as there is unrest in our lives.”

Congresswoman PRESSLEY stated: “There needs to be unrest in the streets for as long as there is unrest in our lives.”

Secretary FELOSI famously said this on the widespread property damage. As you saw, when asked about it, she was quoted as saying: “People will do what they do.” That is a direct quote from
her, and you have seen that many times on television.

Now, that indifference that seems to be expressed in those and in a lot of other quotations we could give to the violence that our constituents were en-
during. I actually shuddered when a violent riot came to this building itself. After that event, many Mem-
bers of Congress asked why a more militarized force had not protected
them from a group of then-President Trump supporters who had turned vio-
 lent. Police officers were among the con-
ered heroes and protectors unlike last summer when they were attacked. The presence of National Guard members was all of a sudden welcomed rather than decried unlike last summer, in cities like Portland and Seattle, when mayors condemned, maybe, the Presi-
dent or the Federal Government, gen-
erally, for interfering and trying to bring peace to those cities.

Many of the people of this country would have had such resources available to them to ensure their safe-
ty, like every weekend in Chicago when there are dozens of people hurt by shootings and a lot of people killed in that same weekend.

Six months since the attack on the Capitol, I have heard much of a re-
newed focus among my Democratic col-
leagues on combating domestic ter-
rorism and political violence, and there is nothing wrong with combating do-
 mestic terrorism and political vi-
olence. That is why my first words today were that there needs to be equal
attention to the danger of terrorism, whether it is of the left or of the right.

As I indicated in my words just stated, this is very much welcomed—any at-
tention we can give to domestic ter-
rorism and political violence—and I hope that we will be able to work to-
gether to keep Americans safe.

However, any work that we do in this area should be focused on preventing vi-
olence no matter what ideology is given to justify that violence. In fact, in a recent Department of Homeland Security bulletin, that bulletin noted the breadth of potential threats we may be facing after the Capitol riot, in-
cluding domestic violent extremists “motivated by a range of issues, in-
cluding anger over COVID-19 restric-
tions, the 2020 election results, and po-
lice use of force” as well as “racial and ethnic tension” and homegrown violent extremism “inspired by foreign ter-
rorist groups.”

The response that I have seen to the Capitol riot here in Congress has not
given me hope that we are in agree-
ment about combating this broad range of threats in the spirit of giving equal
attention to the dangers of domestic terrorism or any kind of violation of
law, whether it comes from the right or the left. I have seen that many Demo-
cratic Members of Congress seem to dis-
cuss White supremacy with reference to the
Capitol riot. I am not going to find
fault with anybody who talks about
any race of any kind thinking they are
supreme to anybody else because we
are all individuals that God loves, and
if we were to return that love, we
wouldn’t have a lot of problems in this
country.

We must absolutely combat White
supremacism, wherever it occurs, and
we have a responsibility to understand
the true factors that led to the attack
on this building. I hope to learn more
from law enforcement over the coming
weeks and months about what the in-
volvement of White supremacists or
any other extremist was in this attack.

However, I am concerned that the use
of the term may have a different pur-
pose: to try to portray any supporters
of former President Trump, who gar-
nered over 74 million votes in the most
recent election, as White supremacists.

Congresswoman Cori Bush stated on
the House floor that former President
Trump was a “white supremacist presi-
dent who incited a white supremacist
riot; those must be everywhere.” She said that such rhetoric and inaccurate
characterizations are dan-
gerous.

More concerning seems to be the idea
that violence committed by the far left
is somehow less justifiable in some
way tolerable because of the left’s as-
sement that the purpose of all that
violence is somehow noble. However,
right-leaning thought, whether accom-
panied by violence or not, is considered terrorism.

Former CIA Director John Brennan,
whose credibility has been questioned,
praised incoming President Biden’s in-
augural reference to defeating “white supremacy” and likened libertarians to
“religious extremists, authoritarians,
fascists, bigots, racists, nativists.”

It is hard to see how libertarian po-
litical philosophy, a mainstream con-
servative political ideology which is
scarcely in any way associated with vi-
olence, is related to the other terms
that Mr. Brennan lists, unless, of course, Mr. Brennan is simply referring
to religious Americans as religious ex-
tremists, or those who believe in the
rule of law rather than antifa rioting
as “authoritarians” and “fascists,” or
those who believe in having a func-
tioning immigration system as some-
how they seem to be bigots or racists or
nativists.

In short, these are all terms that are
applied unfairly and unfairly to con-
servative Americans using peaceful
means to argue for their ideas of reli-
gious freedom, law and order, and se-
cure borders, and probably a lot of
other things that they argue for. Con-
grressman Jack KimSpencer was even
more direct in a tweet, suggesting that
all Republicans be labeled terrorists.

As a body, we may begin looking into
domestic terrorism more generally. I
look forward to so doing. I am sure all
Members will share my commitment
that the focus of our inquiry could be
on all of the politically motivated vi-
olence we have seen in this country
and not somehow just a subset of that po-
litically motivated violence. The men
and women of this Nation who have
been affected by antifa and other left-
ing extremist groups are entitled to
much more than a cursory acknowledgment of that fact. Likewise, I hope no part of our
effort will focus on demonizing the political expression for which
Democratic Members disagree.

I will be sharing the ideas that I have
on this subject and these concerns that
I have stated today directly with my
friend, the incoming Senate Judiciary
Chairman, Senator Durbin. He will get
a letter from me, and I look forward to
working with Senator Durbin on the
path forward.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT PRO Tempore. The Sen-
ator from Connecticut.

GUN VIOLENCE SURVIVORS WEEK

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, right-
fully, when we talk about the issue of
gun violence in this country, we think
about it through the prism of those
cities like Portland and Seattle, where
people a day, and there is no other
high-income nation in the world that
can come anywhere close.

We talk about the issue of gun vio-
lence through the prism of people
whose lives have been lost because it is
a morally disrupting, cataclysmic
suicide, a homicide an accidental
shooting, domestic violence crimes.

Here are the rough numbers in front
of me. On an average year, we have
39,000 people who lose their lives
crimes. This is a gunshot wound that
is a suicide, a homicide an accidental
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Janet lost her son Shane, who was 20
at the time, to a gunshot wound back
in 2012. It was actually only a month
and a half before the Sandy Hook
shooting.

Shane was just selling a car to some
acquaintances, and the conversation
went off the rails. There was some
pushing and shoving. There was a gun
fire, and Shane was dead. That is really
hard for Janet to describe how her
life changed. She talks a lot
about in those early months and years
really not being able to even leave the
house. She would drive a couple of
blocks to the corner grocery store, she
didn’t want to walk the street and encounter friends
and have to talk about what happened.

She had this habit of waking up in the
middle of the night and driving her
car down the street and encounter friends
and have to talk about what happened.
and she would turn on her high beams, half expecting that Shane was going to show up.

Her life is fundamentally different today than it was when Shane was in her life. And I have no idea what it is like to lose a child. I have no idea what it is like to lose a child to gun violence. But we talk about it in these terms because it is absolutely catastrophic when you lose somebody that way.

This week, though, is Gun Violence Survivors Week. This week we focus on those who survived gunshot wounds, and I think I hate to tell you this, but the numbers are much worse. More people survive gunshot wounds than are killed by gunshot wounds, and that wound can change your life as well.

It can inflict you with physical pain that you can never get over, render you unable to walk, and in our colleague Gabby Giffords’ case, almost unable to speak. But it can also inflict you with an unending trauma from which you may never recover.

James Harris was shot in Hartford in 2018. He was shot while he and another friend were just hanging out in the hallway of the friend’s apartment building. The man showed up, shot James and his friend. The man was charged with a whole bunch of things, including possession of an illegal firearm. But they were just in the wrong place at the wrong time.

His friend lost his life. James survived and, to this day, he experiences post-traumatic stress disorder, chronic pain, and mental health challenges that I don’t think anybody in this Chamber can get their head wrapped around.

Tyrek Marquez was shot in the head a decade earlier, in Hartford, when Tyrek was 7 years old, following a West Indian Day parade in Hartford in the summer of 2008.

Gun violence. The three shooters who were arrested were all found to have illegal firearms. One of the guns they found in the perpetuation of that crime had been used in 14 other crimes.

It is a decade later, and Tyrek remains partially paralyzed on the left side of his body. But he is part of the anti-gun violence movement. He survived, and he wants to make sure that this never happens to anybody ever again. “You’ve got to overcome obstacles and that’s what I have been” able to do, he says.

There are 100 people a day who die from guns, but there are just as many who survive gunshot wounds, and they are now demanding that something change.

Right now, as we debate a COVID relief package, our focus, rightfully, is on COVID relief funding. The things in President Biden’s package are supported by 70 percent of the American public. That is impressive. It is really hard to get the American public to agree on anything at a 70-percent rate. They have actually done polling on things like kittens and baseball and grandmas, and it is hard to get 70 percent support for that stuff. So on Joe Biden’s agenda, boy, it must be pretty popular to get 70 percent of the American public supporting it.

Universal background checks, requiring that everybody have to prove you are not a criminal or seriously mentally ill before you buy a gun—that has 90 to 95 percent support. Think about that. That means that the vast majority of gun owners, of NRA members, of Republicans, Democrats, Independents, all support universal background checks. It is something that this body can come together on.

And just like in Tyrek and James’s case, every single day we are presented with evidence of what happens when we let these illegal guns flow onto our streets. In Pennsylvania, a man purchased two handguns advertised in a classified ad. He used those guns to kill a person and wound seven others inside a psychiatric institute. He had failed a background check at a gun store just a few months prior.

In Illinois, a man killed a Chicago police commander with a gun he purchased online. He was prohibited from buying a gun because he had a restraining order. In Wisconsin, a man killed his wife and two other women and wounded four others with a gun that he purchased outside the background system. Why? Because he was prohibited from purchasing a gun because of a domestic violence restraining order.

In Texas, a man killed 7 people and injured 22 others after being fired from his job. He had failed a background check but was able to find an unlicensed seller.

I can go on. Over and over and over again, the victims of gun violence are very often put at risk and put in harm’s way because there are so many guns being sold illegally or so many guns being sold legally to people who shouldn’t have them, like people with serious, violent criminal records and people who have been arrested for things like domestic violence.

In 2018, when we had a COVID relief bill that Democrats finally agreed to pass as a $900 billion relief bill, it was a $900 billion relief bill. So on Joe Biden’s agenda, they must be popular.

Universal background checks, requiring that everybody have to prove you are not a criminal or seriously mentally ill before you buy a gun—that has 90 to 95 percent support. Think about that. That means that the vast majority of gun owners, of NRA members, of Republicans, Democrats, Independents, all support universal background checks. It is something that this body can come together on.

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Well, the ink is now barely dry on the overall relief bill at the end of last year. It was a $900 billion relief bill. So here we are, just 1 month later, and the new administration says that there is no money to reopen schools.

The White House Chief of Staff goes on television with a supposedly new idea. The idea is that “we, as a country, should make the investments to make it safe” to get back to school—astonishing, because we did that.
If the Biden administration really wants their schools to reopen, they ought to be talking to the teachers unions. They should talk to the leaders of the teachers unions based in Fairfax County, VA, just a few miles from here. You know, that is one of the largest school districts in America. Fairfax County teachers demanded a vaccine before they would go back to the classroom. Thanks to Operation Warp Speed, they got the vaccine. Yet they still refused to go back to the classroom. Why? Because the students aren’t in the classroom either.

In Chicago, the teachers union is threatening to go on strike rather than to go back into the classroom, which, of course, means the students don’t get to go back into the classroom either.

In Washington, DC, the teachers union would rather go to court than to the classroom, which means that students don’t get to go back to the classroom either.

Similar stories are taking place all across America. The union bosses might think this is just a big game. The truth is, this is doing terrible things to our children.

Our teachers do incredible work. Many are working harder than ever in the virtual setting. Many want to go back to the classroom. Yet, because of the union bosses who pull the strings, our kids are being denied access to in-person learning by our amazing teachers.

On Wednesday, the New York Times said it was “breaking news” that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention want the kids back in school. That is not breaking news. That is old news. The CDC said it last July.

Experts have been echoing this call for months. One study estimated that because of the lockdown last spring, a typical student entered this school year 35 percent behind schedule in reading and nearly 50 percent behind in math.

The children hurt the most are, of course, the most vulnerable—kids from lower income families, like the millions of kids who receive nutrition assistance, medical care, or counseling in public schools; also, the children of single parents, many of whom—the parents, that is—can’t work from home.

According to the National Education Association, a quarter of the families with kids 5 to 17 either don’t have a computer or don’t have wireless internet, so the lockdowns have been especially tough on all of those kids in those settings.

For many children, the lockdown has been far tougher on their health than coronavirus itself could be. That is because serious coronavirus symptoms among healthy children are extremely rare. And Congress has provided funding to prevent kids from spreading the coronavirus. It has done it by improving ventilation, by social distancing, and by disinfecting our classrooms.

So while Democrats were taking their orders from teachers unions, Senate Republicans have done our part to reopen our schools with incredible amounts of funding and support. This is no time for excuses, no time for backtracking. The science supports it. We have provided the funding.

Now I would point out that students in Wyoming are back in school since September. That is where students belong. Kids deserve to be in school. So let’s get our kids back in the classroom. It is what is best for kids; certainly, it is what is best for working families; and it is what is best for our future as a nation.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, relations between the United States and Russia are more precarious today than at any other time since the Cold War. From Russian-backed mercenaries fighting in the Middle East to the Kremlin’s attempt to poison Putin’s critics like Alexei Navalny using a nerve agent, the actions of Russia are growing more and more aggressive. That is especially true when it comes to actions against the United States and our allies.

We know Russia made a clear attempt to interfere with the 2016 elections and disrupt our democratic processes, like our elections. Through everything from highly coordinated disinformation campaigns to targeted attacks on voting systems, it sought to undermine and potentially change the result of a democratic election.

Of course, it is not just our voting systems that have come under attack. Moscow has launched massive cyber attacks against private companies and government agencies alike, the latest being the SolarWinds hack. Last year, Russia attempted to steal coronavirus vaccine research from the United States and our closest allies.

The Biden administration has responded to these mounting threats in an unlikely way—by giving Russia exactly what it wants. Sure, I know there were some press reports about a conversation between President Biden and President Putin, but then again, that is all it was—words, not action.

This February 2, 2021, expiration date for New START is, the only remaining bilateral strategic nuclear agreement between the United States and Russia. Since New START entered force a decade ago, there has been no lack of criticism about its shortcomings. For example, here on the Senate floor last week, I outlined some of the main issues with New START, including the fact that it only placed limits on strategic nuclear weapons, leaving room open for an endless arsenal of tactical nuclear weapons, which were particularly of interest to Russia in a potential land war in Europe. The new Senator from Tennessee and former U.S. Ambassador to Japan, Bill Lee, has echoed that concern as well.

But it is not just Republicans who acknowledge the need for a new approach. Victoria Nuland is an experienced and accomplished diplomat with more than three decades of experience, and she has been nominated by President Biden for a high-ranking position in the State Department. In an opinion piece she wrote last year, she wrote that the United States “should not grant Moscow what it wants most: a new cover of New START without any negotiations to address Russia’s recent investments in short- and medium-range nuclear weapons systems and new conventional weapons.” In other words, Russia is building new weapons that will not be included in the New START negotiations, but they should be.

The President didn’t take the advice of Ambassador Nuland, obviously. He didn’t advocate for new limits on tactical weapons or these new weapons systems or impose any other conditions to combat Russian aggression. In a call with President Putin last week, President Biden agreed to a clean 5-year extension—no conditions, no negotiations; in short, a capitulation. He gave him a green light to keep doing what they have been doing.

Well, it didn’t take long for Russian leaders to celebrate this win. The Deputy Foreign Minister of Russia declared that the United States “should have extended New START by agreement between the United States and our closest allies.” He said that the United States had been “indulging in actions that undermine and potentially change the result of a democratic election.”

The administration has tried to maintain its focus on the President’s long list of executive actions. In his first 2 weeks in office, President Biden has used the power of the pen to cancel the Keystone XL Pipeline, rejoin the Paris Climate Agreement, stop drilling on Federal lands and in Federal waters, and so much more. Why did President Biden focus on this with Russia, because he has called climate change—nuclear weapons—the existential threat of our time.
Don’t get me wrong—I think our country can and should do more to reduce emissions and preserve our land and waters for future generations, but those measures shouldn’t come at the cost of thousands of jobs, reduced energy independence, and higher prices for consumers, including seniors on fixed incomes.

I have always been a proponent of the “all of the above” energy strategy, which relies on fossil fuels and renewables alike. As well as innovative technologies to provide our country with reliable, affordable, and lower emissions energy sources. In fact, just about a month ago, I introduced a bill to help spur that innovation, which was signed into law. But based on the emphasis of the Biden administration on climate change and the near silence we are hearing on nuclear treaties, you would think that climate change is a bigger threat to the world than a nuclear war. Only in a fevered imaginary world would it be.

Our Democratic colleagues in the Senate and many members of the media played along as well, praising the President’s efforts to combat one self-proclaimed crisis while ignoring its fissure, a clear and present danger and a threat to the planet.

The fact is, the administration missed a huge opportunity by extending the New START treaty without any vetoes, and it is doing so with much more than just the threats posed by Russia. While the United States and Russia are the two biggest nuclear powers in the world, we are not the only ones. There are five non-proliferation treaty states, two of which are Russia and the United States. But there is also the UK and France, both of which provide regular information about the size and makeup of their nuclear arsenals.

The real power is China, a police state and one of the world’s greatest secret keepers, especially when it comes to its nuclear arsenal. China, we think, has quietly been growing its nuclear arsenal for years, and the thick cloak of secrecy surrounding the Chinese Communist Party has made it nearly impossible to verify information about the breadth and depth of its nuclear capabilities. But from the information we have, we know that China has a clear triad, and experts estimate China to have about 300 nuclear weapons. Assuming that figure is correct, it makes China the third most powerful nuclear country in the world, behind the United States and Russia, and we have every reason to believe that the size of its arsenal will continue to grow.

In May of 2019, then-Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Robert Ashley, said China is likely to at least double the size of its nuclear stockpile over the next decade. He referred to this effort as “the most rapid expansion and diversification of its nuclear arsenal in China’s history.”

Here we are, a year and a half after that estimate, and there is no reason to believe that China has changed its course. In fact, it appears the announcement of a New START extension received a warm welcome in Beijing, just as it did in Moscow. The South China Morning Post said this extension “means the gap between China and the two nuclear giants. . . . will not widen and Beijing could spend the next five years catching up.”

There is no reason to believe that you have just been given a preview of a clean extension of New START. The Biden administration has agreed to leave in place a framework in which the Russians continue to cheat, the Chinese play catch up, and the United States is left to play by the rules of a bygone era.

Rather than enter into a 5-year extension of New START, the administration should have used its leverage to convene multilateral nuclear talks. This is more than just the other non-proliferation states—Russia, China, France, and the UK—to the negotiating table and encourage multilateral talks limiting the growth of nuclear arsenals worldwide.

I understand President Biden’s desire to focus on the issues he campaigned on—whether it is climate change, immigration reform, or any other policy area—but in doing so, he should not ignore the larger threats to global security or relinquish the leverage we have to secure a treaty that improves global security at large.

Nuclear weapons, not climate change, are the greatest existential threat we face, and the United States cannot sit idly by while Moscow and Beijing pass us by.

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

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

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I am here on the floor today to talk about the way forward for this new Congress and the new Biden administration.

Specifically, this afternoon, we are talking about the war resolution that the Democratic side has proposed. There was a vote today to begin to proceed on that. My understanding is that by the end of this week, we will have a number of amendments about the budget, and this all goes toward a process called reconciliation. If the two budgets are agreed upon, that would enable us—with 50 votes rather than the normal 60 votes—to take on a really important issue, which is the issue of how we should address the COVID-19 pandemic.

But, to me, this is an even bigger question. It is a question about how we are going to proceed, as a Congress, working with this new administration. If you recall, the Senate is now a 50-50 split. That is as closely divided as you can possibly be. There are 50 Senators on this side and 50 Senators on that side. The House is more closely divided than it has been in years. And, significantly, the American people are more divided than they have been in years.

I think the American people, as a general matter—not everybody, but I think the American people are looking for us to deal with these divisions here in this country by working together to get something done, by working together to help heal the wounds that are out there.

As for me, one Senator, I am very interested in helping President Biden make good on the pledge that he made on the steps of the Capitol. On the west steps, just that way in the U.S. Capitol, on Inauguration Day, January 20, the President said that he wanted to bring our country together. He wanted to work across the aisle. He wanted to go back to an era where we actually sat down, debated things, worked them out together, and, therefore, helped bring our country together.

With regard to COVID-19 discussions, that Republicans and Democrats will agree to keep working on charting the Federal response to the ongoing healthcare and economic crisis in a bipartisan way. It is the one area where we have done so.

Yet when you think of all the divisions in all of the times when we haven’t been able to find agreement on things around here, one place we have been able to find agreement has been with regard to COVID-19. Specifically, we have passed five different bills—five bills—with big majorities, bipartisan majorities. One was actually by unanimous consent.

The most recent one was just 5 weeks ago, as you may recall, when Congress passed a $900 billion COVID-relief package in an entirely bipartisan way. And $900 billion, by the way, makes that the second most expensive legislative package that Congress has ever passed—$900 billion. The first one was the CARES Act, which also related to the coronavirus pandemic that we are in. Over $4 trillion—that is trillion with a “T”—has been spent on this, larger than our typical annual budget for everything in government, and do you know what? It is a crisis, and we needed to step up to the plate.

But now, while the ink is still drying on the bill that we passed at the end of the year, the Biden administration has proposed another $1.9 trillion to deal with the coronavirus pandemic.

My own view is that, again, this is an area where we have been able to come together. Let’s do it again.

Is there more need for more people? Well, when Congress passed the $900 billion legislation, we all said: This is a bridge to get us to between now and when the vaccines are readily available, which
we all hope happens sooner rather than later.

But there may be some things we need to do in the interim—I think there are—and maybe some things after the March, April time period that we have been waiting about for vaccine availability. The vaccines are moving out more slowly than expected.

So I, for one, am willing to sit down with Republicans and Democrats alike, as we have done, again, five different times, to work on how we can come together to provide that bridge to a better time when the economy will improve because the COVID–19 issue will have been addressed.

My concern is that, again, today, we started down a track, by starting on the budget, to end up with budget reconciliation, which would mean a 50-vote rather than a 60-vote margin because the other side of the aisle—Democrats—think it would be better not to try to work out something on a bipartisan basis; simply use the number two majority to get something through here that they would like to do that is consistent with where President Biden’s $1.9 trillion package is.

We will see. Maybe they could be successful, maybe not. Because it would require every Member on that side of the aisle to agree with the $1.9 trillion package, which is a comprehensive, complicated package, which includes a number of things addressed to COVID–19, and then a number of things that are unrelated to COVID–19, some of which are popular on the other side of the aisle in particular, like changes in tax law that have nothing to do with COVID–19, changes to the Federal minimum wage that have nothing to do with COVID–19. But we will see.

But even if they could pass it by the barest majority, given that it is a 50–50 Senate, it is not the right way to go for our country. I don’t think anybody truly believes it is the best thing for our country.

Again, if we can’t come together as Republicans and Democrats, as we have proven that we can time and again over the last year, what can we come together on? And wouldn’t that poison the well? Wouldn’t it make it harder for us, then, to find that common ground on things like infrastructure investments, on things like retirement security? I think it is going to be harder if we start off in the wrong foot.

I was part of the group of five Democrats and five Republicans who sat down—we call ourselves the 908 Coalition because we put together a bipartisan framework, actual legislation, of COVID–19. This was over the last few months before Christmas. Then, at the end of the year, Congress passed the $900 billion bill. Our framework provided a basis for that. It wasn’t exactly the same, but it provided a basis for that.

Frankly, because Republicans and Democrats alike—five and five—were able to agree, it helped get our leadership more focused on how to find a bipartisan result, as we had done previously, because things weren’t going very well. They weren’t talking to each other. They weren’t making the progress that we had hoped. That group has shown together, come together and make tough choices. Not one thing in that legislative effort was bipartisan.

By the way, there were five of us on the Republican side, five on the Democratic side. One of us was President Trump, who put together all of it. It was a matter of compromise—a word that maybe isn’t too popular anymore, but that is how you get things done around here. You have to figure out: What is that common ground? What is the way in which you can make progress without having everything your way?

We have shown we can do it. The 908 Coalition is ready to go again.

I will say that what we were able to do with everyone wanting to help move the process forward in a bipartisan way. And, in the end, we got $69 billion in funding for vaccine development and distribution, $82 billion to support our students in school, $325 billion to help a successful small business program called the Paycheck Protection Program.

At unprecedented deficit times, where we want to be sure every dollar is wisely spent, that $900 billion was about one-seventh of the size of the Democratic proposal that was originally out there and was supported by a lot of Democrats here in the Senate—not one Republican, by the way. That was a $3.5 trillion bill called the Heroes Act. We ended up doing something that was smaller but more targeted and more effective in dealing with the immediate problems with no extraneous provisions that had nothing to do with COVID–19, which was the case of the Heroes Act.

So we have done it time and time again—five different times. Let’s do it again.

If we are going to continue responding to this crisis in a smart way that meets the needs of our constituents, it is going to require us having that kind of a good-faith, bipartisan negotiation.

Again, in his inaugural address, President Biden said: “This is our historic moment of crisis and challenge, and unity is our reward.”

I don’t think he meant just unity with one party or another. Clearly, the context of that speech and his other comments were about outreach to Republicans and Democrats alike to get back to an era where we worked together.

Unfortunately, since that address, the President’s team and his party appear to have chosen a different path, introducing this new COVID–19 package. I talked about without any input, any consultation with any Republican, or, for that matter, I think it is fair to say, any Democrat in this Chamber. I may be wrong. But I know the Democrats who are on the 908 Coalition were not consulted, period.

That is not the way forward. Why would we do that? Why wouldn’t we, once again, do what we have proven we can do, particularly following what I thought was an excellent speech talking about how we can work together.

The $1.9 trillion package that was sent up does have extraneous matters that have nothing to do with COVID–19. The Heroes Act instead that these are popular proposals, particularly on the Democratic side. We can debate those, and we can have a vote on those, but let’s do it outside of the COVID–19 context.

We should have a debate about minimum wage. We should have a debate on changing the child tax credit, the earned-income tax credit, which would not affect COVID–19 at all because no one believes that a year from now that kids making $290,000 a year will put in the stock market, do something else with it but not in the context of this. There are provisions in there for clean energy. That debate, let’s do it separately. By the way, that can be bipartisan as well.

The $1.9 trillion proposal also has a new round of stimulus checks that are written so that a family with three kids making $290,000 a year will end up getting a check from the Federal Government, even if they have had no negative impact from COVID–19. That seems, to us, to be wrongheaded. And, I think, frankly, a lot of Democrats agree to that, too, and believe it ought to be more targeted toward those who need it the most.

The economic analysis in this is clear, which is that these higher income individuals who have received earlier stimulus checks have ended up not spending them, meaning they don’t stimulate the economy, which is the whole idea of the stimulus checks.

There is some recent data out by an economist named who I well respected, says, of the $1,400 that the proposal that the President has laid out going to these families—of that $1,400, if someone makes over $78,000 a year, likely they only spend $200 of that—will save, put in the stock market, do something else with it but not spend.

So let’s target it. We are not against stimulus checks, but we are against sending stimulus checks to people who are wealthy, who don’t need it. That seems like not an effective use of taxpayer dollars at a time of these unprecedented deficits and debts, with our
debt being the highest it has been, as a percent of our economy, since World War II.

We also have to realize that the $900 billion that was in the package that just passed 5 weeks ago or less has not been spent yet. In fact, most economists show that less than half of that $900 billion has gone out the door. So we can't know what the impact has been of what we just spent—again, the second largest expenditure of funds ever in the history of this Congress because half of it has even gone out the door, or more. Let's do an analysis there.

Apparently, without taking the time to see if there are 60 Senators willing to move forward with this new idea of a new bipartisan package, this reconciliation approach I talked about earlier is the one that Democrats seem to want to take. It is a rare process. You have to have a budget passed by both sides. It only happens every few years. The reconciliation is in the underlines. It means voting over the next couple of days here. It is something that can be used—reconciliation—only for budget-related issues, only for mandatory spending and for revenue, for taxes, and for reducing the debt, it has to be budget related.

Actually, some of the things in the $1.9 trillion dollar package can't even be done by reconciliation, which would mean we would have to be changing the rules of this body in order to include them in reconciliation. That is another bad idea. First bad idea, not to work on a bipartisan basis. At least try. At least try. The second one is, using reconciliation, which is a mere 50-vote margin for something that is not directly related to the budget that has a direct impact. It can't be merely incidental to the budget, as an example.

There are a number of provisions in there that fit that category. And there is at least discussion, I am told—and we have been openly from my colleagues on the other side of saying: Well, we are just going to overrule the Chair—essentially nuke—going the nuclear option, as they say. The nuclear option means that you overrule the Chair—and by a mere 50 votes, change the rules of the Senate.

Please don't do that. That would be, again, setting us down a path of partisanship we don't need to do. It would be poisoning the well. It would be saying—just as getting rid of the filibuster would—we are going to change the rules now that we are in charge.

The rules are there for a reason. And that is to ensure that, to the extent possible, the Senate is a body where you find a way. Some modicum of bipartisan help to move forward because you have to get those 60 votes, not just 50 votes or 51.

By trying to jam through this $1.9 trillion legislation, it sets exactly the wrong tone for the country and also for the administration. I think President Biden has a real opportunity to help heal our country—I really do. By the way, I think he sincerely wants to.

That is why I don't understand this process.

Our 908 Coalition—this bipartisan group, which is now 20 Members, 10 Republicans and 10 Democrats—and we took it up to 10 Republicans because we wanted to show that you can get to 60 votes. If you had 50 Democrats, you would have 10 Republicans willing to work with them. And I am sure there are many, many more than those 10. I know there are. This group is now being tested.

This group was bipartisan under President Trump. I hope it will be bipartisan under President Biden. I hope that that bipartisanship shows up quickly before we get to that path. We had a meeting last week of our 908 Coalition, and our Democratic colleagues asked us: What can we support? If it is not $1.9 trillion, what is it? Fair question. Again, many of us think we ought to find out what happened to the $900 billion first, hard-earned tax money that hasn't been spent yet. But we said: OK. We will put together a proposal that we could support—not that we support it, but we could support in order to respond to the President's $1.9 trillion package in addressing all of the major issues that he addressed.

Over the weekend, we outlined a $600 billion package that does just that. It addresses the most urgent needs of our country. It does not include any of the unrelated provisions in the Democrats' package that have nothing to do with COVID-19. What it does contain is the $160 billion that is in this $1.9 trillion package as it relates to healthcare.

What does that mean? It means that if we are going to get out of this crisis, we have to address the COVID–19 issues, right? We are not just going to have an economy improve immediately to the extent we would like to see it without dealing with the healthcare crisis. That is what is driving this. Jobs that are closed down, the fact that people are losing jobs through no fault of their own, the fact that we have these economic issues related to COVID. So the sensible thing to do is to be sure we are dealing with the vaccine, development and distribution, dealing with testing, dealing with tracing, making sure we have proper PPE. All of that is in the $160 billion that is in the Biden proposal. It is also in the proposal that we could support in order to put forward—$160 billion, the same.

For those issues, we are consistent with President Biden's plan on additional healthcare support. Our proposal also prioritizes getting kids back to school. I think that the current plan is really important. Specifically, we have $20 billion toward getting children safely back into classrooms, which is on top of the $82 billion we just spent on schools at the end of the year. As a parent, I worry about the students and the teachers about how to do this; we need to get our children back to school, and we need to make sure we do it safe—and we can do both.

We also provide an additional $12 billion for nutrition programs to combat food insecurity and ensure that families, kids have food on the table. This is consistent, again, with the Biden administration plan. These are ones that we support.

Our proposal also includes $20 billion for the childcare and development block grants so our childcare facilities across the country can stay open, so the parents can go back to work. Childcare is incredibly expensive. Again, this is where we agree.

We have a new round of $50 billion in financial support for small businesses, but we use it in a program we know works rather than setting up a new program, which would take a long time to put in place.

We help the hardest hit families and individuals through expanding unemployment insurance for those who lose their jobs. It keeps people alive. We should produce that. We don't need to do it. We could support in order to respond to the President's $1.9 trillion package in addressing all of the major issues that he addressed.

Again, all the economists say that is what makes sense because those are the folks who are spending the amount of money to pay their rent or put food on the table or pay their mortgage. By the way, we do it by lowering these limits. Instead of going to families that make 300,000 bucks a year or more—if they have grandparents, we pay $400 rather than $300 and we extend it until September, to September 30. There is no economic data that says that that will be necessary. If it is, we can take it up again. So there we have a proposal that is similar but more targeted to meet the real needs of our economy.

Our proposal also provides direct stimulus checks to Americans who really need that. We pay out $1,400 rather than $300 and we want to extend it to the end of the year, to December 31. We have a proposal that is similar but more targeted to meet the real needs of our economy.

We accomplish all these things at one-third of the cost of the Biden proposal. Much of the difference between our proposal and the Biden administration's is we don't include the extraordinary matters, but also it is how we address these two crises: the healthcare crisis to defeat the underlying disease while not creating an extra amount of money to pay their rent or put food on the table or pay their mortgage. By the way, we do it by lowering these limits. Instead of going to families that make 300,000 bucks a year or more—if they have grandparents, we pay $400 rather than $300 and we extend it until September, to September 30. There is no economic data that says that that will be necessary. If it is, we can take it up again. So there we have a proposal that is similar but more targeted to meet the real needs of our economy.

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Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I want to compliment my good friend and colleague Senator PORTMAN, the great Senator from the State of Ohio, who has done so much in this Chamber on so many issues—COVID–19 relief is just the latest example to help our great Nation.

Some of you may have heard the news that Senator PORTMAN—I am still very distraught about it—has announced that he is not going to be running for reelection in 2 years, and I think that is going to be a huge loss, not just to the State of Ohio but to our great Nation.

I want to commend Senator PORTMAN for all his phenomenal work. He is proving, again, his leadership and his statesmanship here as we are trying to attack and take on big challenges for our Nation.

CHINA

Mr. President, I also want to talk about another big challenge for our Nation, something that I have come down on both sides of this floor on since 9 years ago to the Senate to talk about, and that is the challenge that we have with regard to the rise of China. As a matter of fact, this is an area I talk frequently about because there is a lot more bipartisan progress on the most important issue—the most important geopolitical challenge facing our Nation right now, probably the challenge that will be facing us for the next 50 to 100 years—that is with us today. There has been progress. I want to talk about this progress, and I want to talk about something, another development that I think is very important.

There has been an awakening. When I started to come down and talk about the rise of China, not a lot of people were talking about it, but there has been huge progress in that now everybody is talking about it—the Biden administration, and the Trump administration before, and most importantly, I think President Trump and his team, with their national security strategy, their national defense strategy, deserve a lot of credit for reorienting our focus, which was the appropriate focus post-9/11 on violent extremist organizations, like al-Qaeda and ISIS, to the new challenge of great power competition with China as the pacing threat that we have with regard to our Nation.

Again, this is something that has been very bipartisan. When you look at the most important issues that clearly those who focus on foreign policy and national security, they all agree that this reorientation on this challenge is something that we need to be doing as a country in a bipartisan way—dealing with the rise of China.

I think, when we talk about this challenge, we are at a place in history that, in many ways, is analogous to the period right after World War II. I want to talk briefly about that in my remarks.

In 1946, we had what at the time was a recognition that, post World War II, we had a new challenge—similar to the
challenge we are seeing right now, the recognition that we have this challenge with China. In 1946, we started to rec-ognize that we have a challenge with our old World War II ally, the Soviet Union. There was a big focus on this challenge necessarily in orga-nizing foreign policy principles that could help us get through it.

Then, in the 1946–1947 period, an American diplomat named George Ken-nan wrote an article. It was an anony-mous article— he signed it the “X Arti-cle”— in Foreign Affairs, and it was called “The Sources of Soviet Con-duct.” What Kennan did, really, for the country, for elected officials, for the Senate, for the executive branch, is that he laid out what he saw as the challenge that we are facing with re-gard to the Soviet Union—the internal weaknesses that the Soviets actually had—with incredible insights in that regard, and, then, what our long-term strategy should be.

Here is what he said in this article. He said that American policymakers need to enact a policy of “firm contain-ment” with regard to the Soviet Union, a country which was trying to ex-pand. He said, if we, as a nation, with our allies, try to contain this expan-sion, it would “increase enormously the strains under which the Soviet [Union and its] policy must operate.”

Think about that. That was the strategy of containment laid out by George Kennan, followed for decades by American administrations, by this body, Republicans and Democrats—the strategy of containment. And we all know what happened.

George Kennan’s fundamental in-sights into this policy—that the Soviet Union would either mellow or com-pletely break down and collapse be-cause we were putting containment pressures on it—and was trying to ex-pand. He said, if we, as a nation, with our allies, try to contain this expan-sion, it would “increase enormously the strains under which the Soviet [Union and its] policy must operate.”

The Berlin Wall came down just as Kennan predicted. The Soviet Union broke up peacefully, and this was a re-mar-kable triumph of American democ-racy and strategy that our Nation should be proud of. That is what hap-pened then.

A lot of us have been saying that we are at a new point with regard to China. There is an awakening. What should that strategy be? I want to talk about a strategy document that just came out.

Kennan’s document was called the “Long Telegram.” Just this past week-end, the Atlantic Council—which is a think tank—published it. It has been around for decades and is very well re-pected on the Republican side and the Democrat side—put out a strategy that they called the “‘Long Telegram,’” literally in kind of the analogous situa-tion that George Kennan had done this in 1946 and 1947.

This strategy, also, coincidentally, does not identify the author. So it is similar to that “X Article” in 1946 and 1947. The author is anonymous and put out a strategy with insights on how we, as a nation, should deal with the rise of China. The Atlantic Council, as I said, has been around for decades. They pub-lished this, and they said this is prob-ably the most extraordinary docu-ment that they have ever published.

Now, is it perfect? Is this the answer? Is this the containment strategy from 1946 and 1947 that was the triumph of American diplomacy over the last 50 years with the Soviet Union? We shall see. We don’t know. But I looked through it, and I do think it is quite a remarkable document, and it is a great important development that we all need to come together on and this new administration—the Biden admin-is-tration—needs to take a hard look at.

The focus of this strategy document says, which we all believe now, that “the single most important challenge facing the United States in the twenty-first century is an increas-ingly authoritarian China under Presi-dent General Secretary Xi Jinping.”

I think a lot of us know that. A lot of us have been talking about that. That is the awakening that I believe has happened here in the United States and certainly here in the U.S. Senate.

But like the Kennan article, this one has some very perceptive insights. One is that it focuses on what it sees as one of the biggest weaknesses in China right now, and that is the fracturing of the Chinese Communist Party. I am going to talk about that because it empha-sizes—“anonymous”—here empha-sizes—that should be our focus.

The piece begins by setting the stage of where we are right now.

The strategy article published by the Atlantic Council is titled “The Longer Telegram: Toward a New American China Strategy” and can be found at https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/con-tent-series/atlantic-council-strategy-paper-series/long-telegram/

It talks about the scale of the econ-omy of China and its military and the speed of its technical advancement and its radically different world view than that of the United States. It notes that China now profoundly impacts every major U.S. national interest. This is our challenge, one that is gradually emerged over two decades and has ac-celerated greatly under the leadership of Xi Jinping.

How has Xi Jinping ruled during this rise? He has eliminated his political opponents. He has stalled market re-forms, used ethno-nationalism to unite his country, and his treatment of eth-nic minorities has bordered on geno-cide. In doing so, he has fostered a quasi-Maoist personality cult and a new form of totalitarian, high-tech po-lice state.

Anonymous writes:

In what is a fundamental departure from his risk-averse post-Mao predecessors, Xi Jinping’s has demonstrated that he intends to project China’s authoritarian system, coer-cive foreign policy, and military presence well beyond his country’s own borders to the world at large. China, under Xi, unlike under Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, and Hu Jintao—[three previous Chinese leaders]—is no longer a status quo power. It has become a revisionist power.

That is very troubling for the United States, and this is the situation as laid out by the author of the “Long Tele-gram.”

What has the U.S. response been so far? It has been good, but it needs to improve.

The author gives credit to the Trump administration for sounding the alarm in its national security strategy and national defense strategy with regard to the “strategic competition,” the “central challenge” to our foreign pol-icy, and great power competition that all have resulted from the rise of China.

Anonymous writes that a simple, Kennan-like strategy of containment won’t be effective with regard to China because China has studied what hap-pened to the USSR, learned from its mistakes, and uses that inherent structural weakness with regard to the Soviet model itself was some-thing that caused it to collapse, so China has focused on that.

Yet, as I mentioned, the author empha-sizes another counter-vulnerability of the Chinese system, one which he or she, the author, thinks we need to take advantage of.

Here is what Anonymous writes:

The political reality is that the [Chinese Communist Party] is significantly divided on Xi’s leadership and his vast ambitions. Sen-ior party members have been greatly trou-bled by Xi’s policy directions and angered by his endless demands for absolute loyalty. They fear for their own lives and the future livelihoods of their families.

Of particular political toxicity in this mix are the reports unearthed by the international media of the wealth amassed by Xi’s family and members of his political inner circle, like so many other authoritarians who amass wealth through corruption, despite the vigor with which Xi has conducted his own anti-corruption campaign, which has destroyed many of his rivals.

So what do we do with this informa-tion? As Anonymous writes here—the author of the “Long Telegram”—we need to focus on Xi Jinping himself.

U.S. strategy must remain laser-focused on Xi, his inner circle, and the Chinese political context in which they rule. Changing their decision-making will require understanding, operating within, and changing their polit-ical and strategic paradigm. All U.S. policy aimed at altering China’s behavior should revolve around this fact, or it is likely to prove ineffective.

This, Anonymous writes, has been the missing piece of the puzzle for our China strategy so far.

While U.S. leaders often differentiate be-tween China’s Communist Party government and the Chinese people [correctly], Wash-ington [leaders] must achieve the sophistica-tion necessary to go even further. U.S. lead-ers also must differentiate between the gov-ernment and the party-state, and the diff erence between the party elite and Xi [Jinping him-self].
That is critical. According to Anonymous, we must work to drive a wedge between these groups and to frustrate Xi’s ambitions in order to “cause China’s elite leadership to collectively conclude that it is in their interest to continue operating within the existing U.S.-led liberal international order rather than build a rival [authoritarian] order [throughout the world], and that it is in the party’s best interests not to attempt to expand China’s borders or to export its political [authoritarian] model beyond China’s shores.’’

That is the juxtaposition of the significant challenge we have right now with the current strategy in what Anonymous writes in this document that we should be building on.

In building on these insights, the author emphasizes that U.S. strategy should comprise seven integrated components. Many of us have come down to the floor to talk about some of these, but let me touch on a few: rebuilding the economic, military, technological, and human capital underpinnings of long-term U.S. national power, and I think we can all agree on that; agreeing on a larger number of “major national security interests” which are both vital or existential in nature but which require a range of retaliatory actions to inform Chinese strategic behavior; defining those areas where continued strategic cooperation with China remains in U.S. interests; and prosecuting a full-fledged global ideological battle in defense of our political and economic models in contrast with China’s authoritarian state capitalist models around the world. Finally, all of this needs to be done in conjunction with the closely coordinating with all of our allies in Europe, in North America, and, of course, in the Asia-Pacific.

This last point is critical. Our allies are critical. We need to remember we are an ally-rich nation. China is an ally-poor nation. That is one of our huge comparative advantages in the geostrategic challenge that we have with China over the next decades.

At the end of the day, as Anonymous writes: Ultimately, this is going to be the contest of ideas—China’s authoritarian model, which it wants to promote and export, versus the U.S. Western model of open economies, just societies, and competitive, free political systems.

Over the long term, the author writes, the Chinese people may well come to question and challenge the party’s century-long proposition that China’s great, ancient civilization—thousands of years old—is forever destined to an authoritarian future over which the people have no choice. That decision, however, must come from the Chinese people themselves. We can only provide a model, and we can only show the way. We need to do so with confidence and with our allies.

As Anonymous concludes, there is a subtle, yet corrosive, force that has been at work in the United States for some time, raising doubt about our Nation’s future. Those who are encouraging a sense that, as a country, America’s best days may now be in the past. Well, I, for one, certainly and fully disagree with this, as does the author of the “Long Telegram.” We are a free country, and as a result of the long twilight struggle with the Soviet Union, we also know what works: maintaining peace through strength, promoting free markets and free people at home, and having the confidence in George Kennan’s insights from 1946 and 1947 that the Chinese Communist Party, like the Soviet Communist Party, likely “bears within it the seeds of its own destruction”.

While democracies are resilient, adaptive, and self-renewing, there are many vulnerabilities embedded in China’s perceived strengths. One-man rule creates acute political risks, as Anonymous describes, that we need to take advantage of. Historical grievance can breed violent nationalism. State-directed economic growth can produce massive overcapacity and mountains of debt.

The gradual and, in some ways, abrupt suffocation of freedom in places like Hong Kong is creating spontaneous protests of tens of thousands of young people that we have been seeing now for months. China’s budding military power and historical view of itself as a nation and culture superior to many others is alarming its neighboring states, inspiring them to step up their security cooperation with the United States. Nearly half of wealthy Chinese want to emigrate, and these are the winners from China’s four decades of heavy economic growth.

As we have in the past, Americans can prevail in this long-term geo-political and ideological contest, but doing so will require a new level of strategic initiative, organization, and confidence in who we are and what we stand for. This also means we must redouble our efforts in making the strategic case not just to Americans but to others around the world, particularly our allies.

Let me conclude by saying that the “Long Telegram,” while not perfect, sets out what I believe is certainly one of the best strategies I have read to date about how the United States needs to address the significant challenge that we will be facing for decades.

I hope my colleagues, Democrats and Republicans, all have the opportunity to read this and analyze it, for, like Kennan’s strategy of containment, our China policy, to be successful, also needs to be very bipartisan and ready to be operationalized for decades.
CONFIRMATION OF PETER PAUL MONTGOMERY BUTTIGIEG

Mr. PAUL. Madam President, I voted to confirm the nomination of Pete Buttigieg to be Secretary of the Department of Transportation. As a former mayor, Secretary Buttigieg understands that infrastructure in a state of good repair is crucial to economic growth. For too long, American infrastructure has gone without proper investment, while we simultaneously engage in a two-decade-long adventure to remake and rebuild the Middle East. Rather than increase gas taxes, I hope to work with Secretary Buttigieg and the rest of the Biden administration to put an end to endless wars, stop building infrastructure in Afghanistan, and start building infrastructure in America.

REMEMBERING BARBARA A. O’MALLEY

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, today I rise to pay tribute to Barbara A. O’Malley, a beloved wife, mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, dedicated public servant, and a veritable institution here in the United States Senate. She passed away last month at the age of 93.

Barbara Ann Suelzer, the daughter of Joseph and Martha Dix Suelzer, was born in 1928 and raised in Fort Wayne, Indiana. As a young woman, she determined to learn how to fly. She obtained her pilot’s license when she was 18, using $100 she received for graduating from high school to pay for the lessons, and later joined the Civil Air Patrol. She was also passionate about politics and especially about being a proud Democrat. She went to Washington to work for her local Congressman and met her future husband, Thomas Martin O’Malley, at the Young Democrats headquarters; they were married in 1954.

Over the next 30 years, Barbara O’Malley raised six children—one of whom, Martin J. O’Malley, became Governor of Maryland. She was a devoted mother, grandmother to 15 grandchildren, and great-grandmother to 8 great-grandchildren.

In 1966, with her children grown, Barbara O’Malley returned to Capitol Hill to work as a receptionist for another Barbara—Barbara Mikulski—who was elected to the Senate that year. She was ecstatic to work for a female Senator. At the time, there were just two female Senators: Senator Mikulski and Senator Nancy Kassebaum from Kansas. Barbara O’Malley stayed in the Senate for as long as Senator Mikulski did—30 years. During that time, she made the Mikulski staff, constituents, other Senators and their staff, and everyone else who visited the Mikulski office an extension of the O’Malley family. Everyone who knew her felt that bond.

Mrs. O, as everyone affectionately called her, had an unswerving cheerfulness, a graciousness, and an uplifting spirit that made her one of the most admired figures on Capitol Hill and around Maryland. I always looked forward to visiting Senator Mikulski’s office and visit his office, which was located just around the corner from my own office. Everyone who knew her treasures her political acumen and institutional knowledge, not just of history and policy, but of the very buildings themselves here on Capitol Hill. Her genuine devotion to public service reflected her strong values and character, which her own children have carried on in their own careers and in service to our State of Maryland and to all Americans. Her legacy will live on in the hearts of those she loved, befriended, inspired, counseled, and mentored.

Mrs. O set so many fine examples for her family and everyone fortunate enough to know her. I work on retirement issues, and one thing experts recommend is for people to keep working if they enjoy their work and are able to continue meeting whatever challenges it presents. After Mrs. O spent 30 years working in the workforce at an age when many people are retiring or close to retiring, and then she worked for 30 years, until she was 86. Mrs. O was a remarkable woman who gave of herself, Myrna and I join the O’Malley family, Senator Mikulski and her staff, and so many other here in the Senate and across our State, in mourning the death of this wonderful woman, but more importantly, we celebrate and give thanks for her extraordinary life.

As Ralph Waldo Emerson said, “To laugh often and much; to win the respect of the intelligent people and the affection of children; to earn the appreciation of honest critics and endure the censure of unfair ones; to admire simple beauty; to find the beauty in others; to leave the world a bit better whether by a healthy child, a garden patch, or a redeemed social condition; to know that one life has breathed easier because you lived here. This is to have succeeded.” At home with her family, in her community, and here in the United States Senate, Mrs. O certainly succeeded.

Mr. President, I am not the only person who would like to pay tribute to Mrs. O. Senator Kruse and then a few years later, while a committee woman at the Young Democrats, she met a young Georgetown University Law School student, Thomas Martin O’Malley. Their love of politics grew into a love for one another and they were married in 1964. Together, they made a home in Rockville, Maryland and raised six wonderful children—four sons: Patrick, Peter, Paul and Martin O’Malley, as well as their daughter, Eileen (O’Malley) Hunter. Myrna and I join the O’Malley family, Senator Mikulski and her staff, and so many other here in the Senate and across our State, in mourning the death of this wonderful woman, but more importantly, we celebrate and give thanks for her extraordinary life. For all who knew her, Mrs. O, greeted everyone with kindness, care and consideration in what was after all, the people’s house. She had a great love of history, and she knew the history of the Capitol. She knew every nook and cranny, even the base ment, and when school groups came to the Capitol, it was Mrs. O who led the tour. She also developed relationships with other staff members and loved playing poker—and became a legend for her skill, especially with other senators. Indeed, her love of flying combined with her passion for history, inspired her volunteer work as a docent for the Smithsonian Air & Space Museum for many years. In 2016, Mrs. O was formally recognized by the U.S. Civil Air Patrol during their 75th Anniversary Gala and received a replica of CAP’s 2014 Congressional Gold Medal for her service during World War II.

I, along with my entire office, counted on Mrs. O over the course of 30 years. She was honest, kind, and looked out for one and all. Her life was rooted deep in her Catholic faith and together, we served the people of Maryland. This great woman’s accomplishments go out to the entire O’Malley family and to her extended Mikulski staff family.
who also feel her loss. May she rest in peace with her beloved husband Thomas Martin.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR ERICKSON ON THE PASSING OF BARBARA A. O’MALLEY
Barbara O’Malley was beloved on the Hill. Mrs. O had an amazing love of politics, history, and the Capitol. She lived an admirable life. She was a lifelong private pilot who started as a teenager and later served as Civil Air Patrol in World War II. She worked on presidential campaigns and in public service, working in the United States Senate. She was admired on both sides of the aisle. Mrs. O will be dearly missed by all those privileged to have known her.

STATEMENT OF DR. SHANNON KULA, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF TO U.S. SENATOR BARBARA A. MIKULSKI, ON THE PASSING OF BARBARA A. O’MALLEY
Barbara O’Malley, warmly known as “Mrs. O.,” was our source of joy and someone we counted on as always and was a fierce defender of all of us as the BAMMER family. Every day and in every way, Mrs. O was our rock. We counted on her whether it was training new staffers, welcoming thousands of visitors during inaugurations, sit-ins, war protests, or thousands of constituents on every policy and political issue you could think of, day in and day out. Then, just as she promised them, reporting to the Senate and knowing how they were voting. Every person counted and she took her job seriously. She got us through the dark days of 9/11, anthrax and ricin attacks. She helped us celebrate victories whether it was successful fighting for seniors who were due control in World War II. She worked on presidential campaigns and in public service as well.

STATEMENT OF STEVE JURCZYK, Acting Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, on the Passing of Barbara A. O’Malley
Barbara A. O’Malley, who was the first face and voice encountered by 10 NASA Administrators and scored more than 20 years of service as a Senator Barbara A. Mikulski for 30 years. Mrs. O’Malley is an honorary employee of NASA, given her myriad interactions with NASA employees, her close attention to Agency milestones and activities, and her personal assistance in NASA interaction with the Committee on Appropriations and Chairwoman Mikulski. Mrs. O’Malley greeted dozens of NASA astronauts visiting Senator Mikulski and attended all manner of NASA events—including commemorations at the National Air and Space Museum, concerts at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and launches at the NASA Kennedy Space Center and Wallops Flight Facility. Mrs. O’Malley enjoyed her wit, sparkling eyes, and ready smile.

NASA’s condolences are extended to the O’Malley family and extended Mikulski staff family.

STATEMENT OF THE CIVIL AIR PATROL ON THE PASSING OF BARBARA A. O’MALLEY
Civil Air Patrol (CAP) mourns the loss of one of its original members from World War II. Mrs. Barbara Suelzer O’Malley of Timonium, Maryland. She joined CAP in 1943 as a cadet with the Rachel Lee James among numerous other VIPs. CAP's National Commander, Major General Joseph M. Judge, on behalf of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Honorable Deborah Lee James, among numerous other VIPs. CAP's National Commander, Major General Joseph M. Judge, on behalf of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Honorable Deborah Lee James, among numerous other VIPs. CAP's National Commander, Major General Joseph M. Judge, on behalf of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Honorable Deborah Lee James, among numerous other VIPs. CAP's National Commander, Major General Joseph M. Judge, on behalf of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Honorable Deborah Lee James, among numerous other VIPs.

On December 1, 2016, during CAP’s 75th Anniversary Gala at the Smithsonian’s Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center, Mrs. O’Malley was presented with a replica Congressional Gold Medal and Medal of Honor by the Senator Tom Harkin and CAP’s National Commander. Major General Joseph M. Judge. Mrs. O’Malley’s dedication and service brought her from Indiana to Maryland at the age of 16 on her own initiative. But it was in the arena of public service where she would soar. Inspired by her father’s service as chair of the county Democratic Party where she grew up, Barbara started volunteering for political campaigns when she was still too young to vote. Her passion for public service brought her from Indiana to Washington, where she worked for Democratic Congressman Edward Kruse and later became the national congressional woman for the Young Democrats. And as a mother, Barbara O’Malley raised her three children on the value of serving others. Her son Martin grew up to be the mayor of Baltimore, Governor of Maryland, and a candidate for President of the United States.

After her boys left home, Mrs. O’Malley turned to raising a new family on Capitol Hill. She spread kindness and community from the front desk of Senator Mikulski’s office for three decades. She was notorious for dropping off treats to coworkers’ desks throughout the day, shutting down good-ol’-fashioned snacking. She was a co-founder of the so-called BAMtry, a cache of snacks that kept the staff running. And she gave moral nourishment to the team by sharing advice cultivated through years in politics. Legislators of Hill staffers, from new hires to chiefs of staff, turned to her for counsel. But it wasn’t just staff. Senator Mikulski liked to say that Mrs. O gave her the “first briefing of the day” when she walked into work. Senators Jay Rockefeller, Arlen Specter could often be spotted circling her desk just before heading to the Senate floor. And when I served in the House of Representatives, Mrs. O’Malley was always the first to warmly greet me on my way in to see Chairwoman Mikulski, and I always relished the moment.

If flying was her first love, then history was her second. She knew every fact, detail, and anecdote about the history of Hill staffers, students, and Members alike—served Maryland for 30 years in the office of former Senator Barbara A. Mikulski. Mrs. O’Malley’s Capitol Hill tours were the hottest tickets in town. She guided Marylanders of all ages and interests through the halls of American democracy with trademark wit—never compromising between her reverence for the Senate and her taste for a good joke. At the front desk, she was known as the office historian, collecting the stories of constituents who passed through and maintaining a long catalogue of staff dinners held onto throughout her life. She forged deep friendships and kept up with colleagues even after they left the office.

That was Barbara O’Malley’s gift. She saw the multitudes that live in all our lives. She would have been a trailblazer in her own right. Her story is a reminder of the importance of community from the office to the Hill, and to have had her in our corner.
public servants whom she taught and trained and who now serve throughout Washington and across the country.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO SARAH MOYER

• Mr. DAINES. Madam President, today I have the honor of recognizing Sarah Moyer of Yellowstone County for serving her community in a time of need.

When schools were shut down in March due to the COVID-19 pandemic, hundreds of children who rely on school for getting their meals were sent home. Sarah saw the need to feed her community and did not hesitate to jump in. Her business, Project Lunch, started to make healthy lunches available to anyone in need. By the end of the summer, Sarah and her volunteers had delivered over 21,800 lunches right to the front doors of Montanans—a truly remarkable act of service for her neighbors.

Her dedication to her fellow Montanans does not stop there. Heading into 2021, Sarah opened a pay-what-you-can restaurant in downtown Billings that employs Montanans who are struggling to find employment elsewhere. The community rallied behind Sarah and donated time, equipment, and resources to help get this restaurant started. Her goal for this project is to create a place for folks to give back and support their neighbors. Sarah has brought her community together, inspired volunteers, helped those in need, and started a legacy of service. I am thankful for Sarah’s dedication and heart for the Billings community. She has truly shown us all what it means to put service above self.

TRIBUTE TO CHUCK ROADY

• Mr. DAINES. Madam President, today I have the honor of recognizing my good friend Chuck Roady of Flathead County.

It is hard to imagine where the Montana timber industry would be right now were it not for the leadership of Chuck. The last few decades haven’t been easy on the timber industry or the communities that rely upon it for good livelihoods. Yet, throughout his career, Chuck has met these challenges head-on, fighting tooth and nail to protect timber jobs and advocate for the proper management of our forests.

Growing up, Chuck loved the outdoors and wanted to find a job that would allow him to be in the woods. After graduating from the University of Idaho College of Forestry, he worked for various timber companies across the Pacific Northwest. In 2003, he became lands and resources manager for F.H. Stoltze Land and Lumber Company in Columbia Falls, MT. The Stoltze Mill employs more than 130 hard-working Montanans.

From the beginning of his time with Stoltze, Chuck became a leading voice in the community for our timber industry and proper forest management. Chuck’s approach is to build bridges and find common ground among groups with different interests. His work has brought people together to find solutions that benefit the mills, the communities that depend on them, and our forests.

Chuck has been a leader on timber issues on the national stage as well. He has served as a founding member of the Federal Forest Resource Coalition and served as its chair. In this role, he successfully worked to elevate forest management issues to the forefront of our national debates, making real progress along the way. He has given us all a reason to be optimistic about the future.

I thank Chuck for his years of service to this cause and wish him all the best in his retirement.

RECOGNIZING MIKE THE BORDER COLLIE

• Mr. DAINES. Madam President, today I have the honor of recognizing Mike, a Montana ranch dog who was crowned this year’s runner up for Farm Dog of the Year.

As a dog dad to Ruby, Reagan, and Jessie, I know the important role a dog plays in life. Dogs are there for us through the good and the bad, and they are always happy to see you. Our four-legged friends are a source of laughter and always make for a good hunting partner.

In Montana, our dogs take on another role. They become a trusty ranch hand for many. Tim Feddes, a rancher from Manhattan, knows just how important it is to have a hard-working cow dog. That is exactly why he thought Mike, his border collie, should have a shot at American Farm Bureau’s 2021 Farm Dog of the Year Contest.

Out of hundreds of furry applicants, an expert panel chose Mike to be crowned as the runner-up for Farm Dog of the Year. Mike is a special dog that takes his job seriously and makes life on the ranch a little bit brighter.

It is my honor to recognize Mike on this incredible accomplishment. He has represented ranch dogs everywhere, and especially in Montana, with pride.

TRIBUTE TO ELLIOTT PERRY

• Ms. HASSAN. Madam President, I am proud to recognize Elliot Perry of Bedford as January 2021’s Granite Stater of the Month. Elliot, a fourth grader at Bedford Memorial Elementary School and an ambassador for the Children’s Hospital at Dartmouth-Hitchcock—CHaD—has started a fundraising campaign to build two accessible playgrounds at CHaD locations in Lebanon and Manchester to help improve the experience of children who visit these facilities.

Elliot was born nearly 4 months early and given only an 18-percent chance to live. The medical professionals at CHaD worked hard to ensure that Elliot received the best care that they could provide and 121 days later, Elliot went home with his mom and dad.

Since then, Elliot has been one of CHaD’s best ambassadors and has helped raise more than $100,000 for the organization that he and his parents credit with saving his life.

Last year, Elliot led a new effort to support the patients at CHaD. The 121 Club that Elliot founded aims to raise $121,000 to build two sensory-neutral playgrounds that are compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act’s Standards for Accessible Design at CHaD locations in Lebanon and Manchester. With the help of his friends and neighbors, Elliot has already raised a little more than $80,000 for his cause.

Elliot hopes that these new playgrounds will provide an outlet for any family who wishes to take a break during longer visits, as well as provide a safe space for children of all abilities to play and develop their motor skills.

Elliot embodies the best of New Hampshire. His drive to help others, along with his empathy and inclusivity, has made an enormous difference, especially for children facing particularly difficult challenges and their families. I wish Elliot the best as he continues fundraising to reach his goal, and I look forward to seeing what he accomplishes next.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:31 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that pursuant to sections 5580 and 5581 of the revised statutes (20 U.S.C. 42–43), and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Speaker appoints the following Members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution: Ms. Matsui of California and Ms. Roybal-Allard of California.

MEASURES DISCHARGED

The following concurrent resolution was discharged from the Committee on the Budget pursuant to Section 300 of the Congressional Budget Act, and placed on the calendar:

S. Con. Res. 5. A concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2022 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2023 through 2030.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:
EC-160. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives: Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Ltd. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Eurocopter France) Helicopters” (RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0215) received during adjournment of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-161. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Helicopters” (RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0212) received during adjournment of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-162. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes; Amendment 39–21190” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0987) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-163. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives: DF Fliegzeugdesign GmbH Gliders; Amendment 39–21169” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0690) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-164. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Fraport Airport Radiation Protection Department of the Federal Republic of Germany” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0723) received during adjournment of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-165. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives: Light Helicopter GmbH Helicopters; Amendment 39–21185” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0619) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-166. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Airplanes; Amendment 39–21186” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0568) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-167. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes; Amendment 39–21192” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0557) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-168. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives: Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Ltd. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Eurocopter France) Helicopters” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0215) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-169. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes; Amendment 39–21197” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0229) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-170. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited Airplanes; Amendment 39–21198” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0212) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-171. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Et A.a.s.; Amendment 39–21199” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0711) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-172. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; AgustaWestland Z s.r.o.; Amendment 39–21200” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0711) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-173. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Helicopters” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0212) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-174. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes; Amendment 39–21205” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0492) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-175. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Pacific Aerospace Limited Airplanes; Amendment 39–21200” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0716) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-176. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland Ltd. & Co. KG (Type Certificate Previously Held by Rolls-Royce plc) Turbofan Engines; Amendment 39–21201” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0856) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-177. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Helicopters” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2019–1115) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-178. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Pacific Aerospace Limited Airplanes; Amendment 39–21200” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0994) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-179. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Helicopters” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0743) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-180. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Pacific Aerospace Limited Airplanes; Amendment 39–21200” (RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0942) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.
Amendment 39–21302’’ ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0682)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–182. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–21321’’ ((RIN2120–AA65) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0369)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–183. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; GAA Airvan (Pty) Ltd Airplanes; Amendment 39–21214’’ ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0615)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–184. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–21184’’ ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0106)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–185. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes; Amendment 39–21209’’ ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0769)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–186. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Northrop Grumman Aerospace Corporation; Amendment 39–21227’’ ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0690)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–187. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment No. 71–52’’ ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0361)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–188. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–21303’’ ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–2517)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–189. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Douglas Aircraft Company; Amendment 39–21229’’ ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0786)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–190. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Convair Airplanes; Amendment 39–21207’’ ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0690)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–191. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff and Landing Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment 3915’’ ((RIN2120–AA65) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0021)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–192. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff and Landing Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment 3916’’ ((RIN2120–AA65) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0021)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–193. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes; Amendment 39–21204’’ ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0107)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–194. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment 3917’’ ((RIN2120–AA65) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0321)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–195. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation; Amendment 39–21223’’ ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0690)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–196. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T–354; North Central United States’’ ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0294)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–197. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes Due to the Decommissioning of the Greene County Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes Due to the Office of V–215, and V–450 in the Vicinity of Muskegon, Michigan’’ ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0294)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.


EC–199. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of Class E Airspace; Killdeer and New Town, North Dakota’’ ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0110)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–200. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes Due to the Decommissioning of the Greene County Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes Due to the Office of V–215, and V–450 in the Vicinity of Muskegon, Michigan, VOR’’ ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0815)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.
EC–203. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Operation of Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Over People” (RIN2122–AK65) (Docket No. FAA–2018–1087) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–204. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Ithaca, New York” (RIN2212–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0232) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–205. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Pottsville, Pennsylvania” (RIN2212–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0241) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–206. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Section 73.209(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations, Edgefield, South Carolina” (MB Docket No. 20–155) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 6, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–207. A communication from the Chief, Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes; Amendment: 39–19923” (RIN2212–AA69) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0104) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 6, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–208. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Fokker 28, Aircraft; Amendment: 39–19923” (RIN2212–AA69) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0329) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–209. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Operation of Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Over People” (RIN2122–AK65) (Docket No. FAA–2018–1087) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 5, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–210. A communication from the Chief, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Certification of the Universal Service Fund (USF) Budget” (RIN2000–3191) (ET Docket No. 19–138) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 31, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–211. A communication from the Assistant Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Promoting Broadcast Internet Innovation Through ATSC 3.0, Report and Order” (MB Docket No. 18–111) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 31, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–212. A communication from the Deputy Division Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Removal of Recusal Requirements for Regional Fishery Management Councils” (RIN3060–AK61) (CC Docket No. 19–49) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 31, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.


EC–214. A communication from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Pipeline Safety: Gas Pipeline Regulatory Reform” (RIN2036–AK56) (CC Docket No. 19–49) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 31, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–215. A communication from the Assistant Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Civil Monetary Penalty Adjustments for Inflation” (RIN2036–AK61) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 31, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–216. A communication from the Deputy Chief Financial Officer and Director for Financial Management, Office of the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Civil Monetary Penalty Adjustments for Inflation” (RIN2036–AK56) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 13, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–217. A communication from the Deputy Chief Financial Officer and Director for Financial Management, Office of the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Civil Monetary Penalty Adjustments for Inflation” (RIN2036–AK61) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–218. A communication from the Associate Administrator for Policy, Federal Motor carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Rulemaking Procedures Update” (RIN2126–AE72) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BOOZMAN for the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. * Thomas J. Vilsack, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

By Mr. MORAN for the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs. * Denis Richard McDonough, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

*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 Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 146. A bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to provide bankruptcy protections for medically distressed debtors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. REED, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 147. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a limitation on excess business losses of non-corporate taxpayers and to modify the carryback of net operating losses for certain taxable years; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 148. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain dependent income when calculating modified adjusted gross income for the purposes of eligibility for premium tax credits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 149. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to modify the national authority to temporarily waive or modify application of certain Medicare requirements
S. 150. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the inclusion of certain diagnoses in the determination of risk adjustment for Medicare Advantage plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. Sasseen, Mr. MUKWE, Mr. MARKAY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WARREN, Mr. REED, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOYDER, SMITH, Mr. VANN. HOLLEN, Ms. STAB, NOW, Ms. KLOBURCH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. FEINSTEIN):

S. 151. A bill to provide for an emergency increase in Federal funding to State Medicaid programs for expenditures on home and community-based services; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CRUZ:

S. 152. A bill to allow States to approve the use of diagnostic tests during a public health emergency; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. JOHNSEN and Ms. BERNSTEIN):

S. 154. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for reciprocal marketing approval of certain drugs, biological products, and devices that are authorized by law to market abroad, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 155. A bill to permit a licensed health care provider to provide health care services to individuals in one or more States in which the provider is not licensed; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. MANCINI):

S. 156. A bill to permit reenrollment and establishment of emergency retiree beneficiaries of monthly enrollment fee payment for TRICARE Select at any time during 2021, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 157. A bill to provide funding for the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use to award grants for the purpose of supporting virtual peer behavioral health support services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. RYAN):

S. 158. A bill to promote international efforts in combating corruption, kleptocracy, and illicit finance by foreign officials and other foreign persons, including through a new anti-corruption action fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MINK, Mr. ROSENFELD, Mr. OSOFF, and Ms. KLOBURCH):

S. 159. A bill to require additional disclosures regarding to donations to the Presidential Inaugural Committee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. COONS):

S. 160. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish a Small Business Innovation Research Program; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. ROSENFELD, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 162. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to require the inclusion of certain audio-only diagnoses in the determination of risk adjustment for Medicare Advantage plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. SMITH):

S. 163. A bill to address the workforce needs of the telecommunications industry; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. HASAN (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 164. A bill to educate health care providers and the public on biosimilar biological products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. STABNOW):

S. 165. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to States, political subdivisions of States, Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations, community-based entities, and primary care and behavioral health organizations to address behavioral health needs caused by the public health emergency declared with respect to COVID-19; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 166. A bill to authorize grants to address substance use during COVID–19; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Mr. HARRISON):

S. 167. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to covered health departments to increase the rate of recommended immunizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. HUNT):

S. 168. A bill to provide temporary licensing reciprocity for telehealth and interstate health care treatment; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 169. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to require the Register of Copyrights to waive fees for filling an application for registration of a copyright claim in certain circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 170. A bill to amend the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 to provide for regulatory impact analyses for certain rules, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.
S. 181. A bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Fred Korematsu, in recognition of his dedication to justice and equality; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. LUJAN):
S. 182. A bill to withdraw certain Federal land in the Pecos Watershed area of the State of New Mexico from mineral entry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WYDEN:
S. 183. A bill to provide appropriate information to Federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies, pursuant to investigative authority, for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. Kaine, Mr. Casey, and Mr. BROWN):
S. 184. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to issue an emergency temporary standard that requires operators to develop and implement a comprehensive infectious disease exposure control plan to protect miners from exposure to SARS-CoV-2, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE:
S. 185. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to limit the face value of coins; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. CASEY, and Mrs. CAPITO):
S. 186. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to award grants to develop, administer, and evaluate early childhood education apprenticeships, 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 read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):
S. Res. 25. A resolution supporting efforts by the Government and people of Colombia to pursue peace and regional stability; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. RUBIO:
S. Res. 47. A resolution of support for South Carolina (for himself, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Burr, Mr. Braun, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Rubio, Mr. Tillis, Mr. Scott of Florida, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Crapo, Mr. Daines, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Young, Mr. Romney, Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Cruz, Mr. Wicker, Mr. Toomey, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Graham, Mrs. Blackburn, and Mr. Boozman):

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Burr, Mr. Braun, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Rubio, Mr. Tillis, Mr. Scott of Florida, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Crapo, Mr. Daines, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Young, Mr. Romney, Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Cruz, Mr. Wicker, Mr. Toomey, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Graham, Mrs. Blackburn, and Mr. Boozman):
S. Res. 24. A resolution supporting efforts by the Government and people of Colombia to pursue peace and regional stability; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SANDERS:
S. Con Res. 5. A concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2031; placed on the calendar.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 14, a bill to identify and combat corruption in countries, to establish a tailored system of countries with respect to levels of corruption by their governments and their efforts to combat such corruption, and to evaluate foreign persons engaged in grand corruption for inclusion as specially designated nationals under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act.

At the request of Mr. VON HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Sasse), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Rounds), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Hoeven), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Inhofe) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. Murkowski) were added as cosponsors of S. 35, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Officer Eugene Goodman.

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. Gillibrand) was added as a cosponsor of S. 40, a bill to address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to study and consider a national apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery, its subsequent dismantlement, and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Scott) was added as a cosponsor of S. 43, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish tax credits to encourage individual and corporate taxpayers to contribute to scholarships for students through eligible scholarship-granting organizations and eligible workforce training organizations, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Scott) was added as a cosponsor of S. 44, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit kindergarten through 12th grade educational expenses to be paid from a 529 account.

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. Hassan) was added as a cosponsor of S. 51, a bill to provide for the admission of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the right to life of each born and preborn human person.
STATMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. MORAN):

S. 163. A bill to address the workforce needs of the telecommunications industry; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 163

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Telecommunications Skilled Workforce Act".

SEC. 2. TELECOMMUNICATIONS INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.

(a) In General.—Part I of title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 334. TELECOMMUNICATIONS INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP."

"(a) Definitions.—In this section:

"(1) 5G.—With respect to wireless infrastructure and wireless technology, means fifth-generation wireless infrastructure and wireless technology.

"(2) Rural Area.—The term 'rural area' means any area other than—

"(A) a city, town, or incorporated area that has a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants; or

"(B) an urbanized area adjacent to a city or town that has a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

"(3) Telecommunications Interagency Working Group.—The term 'telecommunications interagency working group' means the interagency working group established under subsection (b).

"(b) Establishment.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Chairman of the Commission, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, shall establish within the Commission an interagency working group to develop recommendations required by the workforce needs of the telecommunications industry.

"(c) Duties.—In developing recommendations under subsection (b), the telecommunications interagency working group shall—

"(1) determine whether, and if so how, any Federal laws (including regulations), guidance, policies, or practices, or any budgetary constraints, inhibit institutions of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) or for-profit businesses from establishing, adopting, and implementing programs, or any budgetary constraints, to help address the workforce needs of the telecommunications industry, including the workforce needed to build and maintain the 5G wireless infrastructure necessary to support 5G wireless technology;

"(2) identify potential policies and programs that could encourage and improve collaboration among Federal agencies, between States, on telecommunications workforce needs;

"(3) identify ways in which existing Federal programs, including programs that help facilitate the employment of veterans and military personnel transitioning into civilian life, could be addressed to help address the workforce needs of the telecommunications industry;

"(4) identify ways to encourage individuals and for-profit businesses to participate in qualified industry-led workforce development programs, including the Telecommunications Industry Registered Apprenticeship Program;

"(5) identify ways to improve recruitment in qualified industry-led workforce development programs, including the Telecommunications Industry Registered Apprenticeship Program and other industry-recognized apprenticeship programs; and

"(6) identify Federal incentives that could be provided to institutions of higher education, for-profit businesses, State workforce development boards established under section 180 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3111), or other relevant stakeholders to establish or adopt programs, or expand current programs, to address the workforce needs of the telecommunications industry, including such needs in rural areas.

"(d) MEMBERS.—The telecommunications interagency working group shall be composed of representatives of such Federal agencies and relevant non-Federal industry stakeholder organizations as the Chairman of the Commission, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, considers appropriate, including—

"(1) a representative of the Department of Education, appointed by the Secretary of Education;

"(2) a representative of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, appointed by the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information;

"(3) a representative of the Department of Commerce, appointed by the Secretary of Commerce;

"(4) a representative of the Commission, appointed by the Chairman of the Commission;

"(5) a representative of the Telecommunications Industry Registered Apprenticeship Program, appointed by the Secretary of Labor;

"(6) a representative of a telecommunications industry association, appointed by the Chairman of the Commission;

"(7) a representative of an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior;

"(8) a representative of a rural telecommunications carrier, appointed by the Chairman of the Commission;

"(9) a representative of a telecommunications contractor firm, appointed by the Chairman of the Commission;

"(10) a representative of a minority institution (as defined in section 365 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067k)), appointed by the Secretary of Education; and

"(11) a representative of a labor organization, appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

"(e) No Compensation.—A member of the telecommunications interagency working group shall serve without compensation.

"(f) Report to Congress.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the telecommunications interagency working group is established, the working group shall submit a report containing recommendations to address the workforce needs of the telecommunications industry to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate; the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

"(g) Nonapplicability of FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. 50, as amended) shall not apply to the Federal Advisory Committee established under this section."
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This Act may be cited as the “Coronavirus Unemployment Benefits Tax Relief Act”.

SEC. 2. SUSPENSION OF TAX ON PORTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 85 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) SPECIAL RULE FOR 2020.—In the case of any taxable year beginning in 2020, gross income shall not include so much of the unemployment compensation received by an individual as does not exceed $10,200.".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. WARREN): S. 178. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the denial of deduction for certain excessive compensation paid for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am reintroducing the Stop Subsidizing Multimillion Dollar Corporate Bonuses Act with Senators BLUMENTHAL, WHITEHOUSE, MERKLEY, BROWN, WARREN, VAN HELLENE, and BROWN. This legislation fully closes a loophole that has allowed publicly traded corporations to deduct the largest multimillion-dollar bonuses from their corporate tax bills. U.S. taxpayers shouldn’t continue to have to subsidize these massive bonuses.

Under section 162(m) of the tax code as amended by the 2017 Trump tax law (TCJA), when a publicly traded corporation calculates its taxable income, it is generally permitted to deduct compensation costs from its revenues, with limits up to $1 million for some of the firm’s most senior executives.

In the 115th Congress, the TCJA got rid of some of the prior 162(m) loopholes by taking provisions from my Stop Subsidizing Multimillion Dollar Corporate Bonuses Act with Senators BLUMENTHAL, WHITEHOUSE, MERKLEY, BROWN, WARREN, VAN HELLENE, and BROWN. This legislation fully closes a loophole that has allowed publicly traded corporations to deduct the largest multimillion-dollar bonuses from their corporate tax bills. U.S. taxpayers shouldn’t continue to have to subsidize these massive bonuses.

Under section 162(m) of the tax code as amended by the 2017 Trump tax law (TCJA), when a publicly traded corporation calculates its taxable income, it is generally permitted to deduct compensation costs from its revenues, with limits up to $1 million for some of the firm’s most senior executives.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CASTWELL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COHEN, CASTRO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. KLOBUCAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 181. A bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Fred Korematsu, in recognition of his dedication to justice and equality; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to posthumously award Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu with the Congressional Gold Medal. Fred challenged the constitutionality of the government’s order but was convicted in federal court of violating...
military orders issued under Executive Order 9066. After a federal appeals court upheld his conviction, he appealed his case to the U.S. Supreme Court. On December 18, 1944, the Court ruled against him in a 6-3 decision, finding the government’s discriminatory action to intern Japanese Americans was justifiable due to military necessity.

Decades later, legal historians discovered key information that the federal government did not share with the Supreme Court, including a report that concluded very few Japanese Americans represented a national security risk. After this evidence of government misconduct emerged and was presented to the court, Fred’s conviction was overturned by a Federal court in San Francisco nearly forty years later, on November 10, 1983. Fred believed that the Supreme Court’s decision was wrong, and stated, “I would like to see the Court set the record straight. I would like to be wrong and do something about it so this will never happen again to any American citizen of any race, creed or color.” Although the Supreme Court’s infamous ruling in Korematsu v. United States has been widely regretted by historians and legal experts, it has never been formally repudiated, and stands as one of the Supreme Court’s worst precedents.

The internment of Japanese Americans was, in fact, and it was not until 1988 that the Civil Liberties Act was passed and our Government formally apologized to Americans of Japanese ancestry who were incarcerated during World War II. Fred Korematsu fought for this redress legislation and continued working to expand civil rights throughout his life. He spoke out against prejudice directed at minorities and immigrants, and after September 11, 2001, filed amicus briefs with the Supreme Court, warning our nation not to repeat history by committing civil and human rights travesties.

During his lifetime, Fred Korematsu did not choose the easy route. Instead, he chose to fight and speak out against injustice his entire life. He fought not just for himself, but for everyone, particularly minorities who could be discriminated against based on their ethnicity. However, many of these injustices remain, and can be reaped as we have seen with the rise in anti-Asian prejudice due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Fred Korematsu reminds us that we must remain vigilant against discrimination, particularly when it is disguised in times of emergency or for reasons of security. On January 30, 1942, Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution, we honor the life of this civil rights hero whose legacy continues to inspire people of all backgrounds to speak up and fight for justice. This day uses one of the most blatant examples of racial discrimination to educate the on the dangers of political scapegoating and works toward a future that guarantees civil rights for everyone. I am proud to introduce the Fred Korematsu Congressional Gold Medal Act in his memory, and I call on my colleagues in the United States Senate to swiftly pass this bill during the 117th Congress. I yield the floor.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 24—SUPPORTING EFFORTS BY THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF COLOMBIA TO PURSUE PEACE AND REGIONAL STABILITY

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 24

Whereas, in 2016, the Government of Colombia concluded a historic peace agreement with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People’s Army (FARC-EP) aimed at addressing the historical causes of the half-century armed conflict in Colombia, and the Government is currently working to implement that agreement;

Whereas the Governments and people of the United States and Colombia have forged a resolute bond through a shared commitment to support peace, human rights, democracy, the rule of law, and security throughout the Western Hemisphere and the world, which has been bolstered by the support of hundreds of thousands of Colombian-Americans and their contributions to life in the United States;

Whereas, in 2000, the Government of Colombia achieved a national consensus to build state capacity, and the United States committed to combating crime, drugs, and violence through its foreign assistance in support of Plan Colombia;

Whereas Plan Colombia and its successor, Peace Colombia, have received consistent support from each United States President since 1999, and from both Democrats and Republicans in the United States Congress;

Whereas, with approval of Colombia contributed more than 95 percent of funds over the duration of Plan Colombia, the political leadership, technical advice, and military assistance has imbued the civilian and security forces of the United States, along with the $11,000,000,000 appropriated by the United States Congress through Plan Colombia and Peace Colombia funds to combat narcotics trafficking and transnational criminal organizations, strengthen democratic governance, promote economic growth, and defend human rights and the rule of law abroad;

Whereas, in 2017, the Government of Colombia contributed more than 95 percent of funds over the duration of Plan Colombia, the political leadership, technical advice, and military assistance has imbued the civilian and security forces of the United States, along with the $11,000,000,000 appropriated by the United States Congress through Plan Colombia and Peace Colombia funds to combat narcotics trafficking and transnational criminal organizations, strengthen democratic governance, promote economic growth, and defend human rights and the rule of law abroad;

Whereas Colombia is one of the United States’ most consistent and strategic partners through its support of United States diplomatic objectives at the United Nations and efforts made in combating transnational organized crime and increased security and rule of law abroad;

Whereas, in 2016, Colombia signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and became the first NATO partner country in Latin America;

Whereas the gains Colombia has made are threatened by an escalating crisis in Venezuela, which has led to an exodus of more than 3,300,000 Venezuelans to Colombia, and the need for continued financial support to implement the peace agreement;

Whereas the internal armed conflict victimized all Colombians, including women, children, and Afro-descendant and indigenous peoples, resulted in one of the largest populations of internally displaced persons in the world, and has led to the repeated targeting of leading representatives of civil society, including trade unionists, journalists, human rights defenders, and other community activists who remain at grave risk from guerrilla groups, successor to paramilitary groups, organized criminal organizations, and corrupt officials and individuals;

Whereas efforts to achieve lasting peace in Colombia must address the hardships faced by victims of the armed conflict, including implementing the 2016 Victims and Restitution of Land of 2011;

Whereas the prospects for national reconciliation in Colombia rely on the effective delivery of justice for victims of the conflict, long-term solutions for individuals who have been displaced, and the ability to hold accountable perpetrators of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, particularly obligations under Article 3 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva August 12, 1949 (commonly referred to as the “Fourth Geneva Convention”);

Whereas the work of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, the transitional justice mechanism created for the purpose of ensuring accountability in the context of Colombia’s internal armed conflict, is fundamental to the implementation of the peace agreement and the consolidation of peace in the country;

Whereas implementation of the peace agreement faces serious challenges, including a dramatic increase in coca cultivation and cocaine production, a spike in violent attacks against civilians, and the government’s efforts implementing peace agreement programs, and the enormous burden of a mass exodus of Venezuelans fleeing the authoritarian regime of Nicolás Maduro;

Whereas, on August 29, 2019, Luciano Marín Arango, also known as Iván Márquez, and
Mr. SANDERS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the steadfast support of the Government and people of the United States for the Government of Colombia in their pursuit of peace and stability so they can live in a country free of violence, impunity, injustice, and organized crime;

(2) calls for efforts to bring an end to Colombia’s internal armed conflict;

(3) commends the work of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia in overseeing the implementation of the 2016 peace agreement and the disarmament and reintegration of former combatants;

(4) urges authorities in Colombia to hold accountable perpetrators of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, particularly obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva August 12, 1949 (commonly referred to as the “Fourth Geneva Convention”);

(5) encourages the Government of Colombia to protect vulnerable populations who remain at risk in Colombia, including defenders of human rights, individuals facing threats due to participation in crop substitution programs, internally displaced persons, Afro-descendant and indigenous leaders and communities, and demobilized combatants;

(6) condemns the assassinations of social leaders and demobilized combatants, and the decision of certain senior members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) to return to arms and hostilities and strengthening the Sanctioning of Criminals in the Western Hemisphere.

SENATE RESOLUTION 25—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF JANUARY 24 THROUGH JANUARY 30, 2021, AS “NATIONAL SCHOOL CHOICE WEEK”

Whereas providing a diversity of choices in kindergarten through grade 12 referred to in this preamble empowers parents to select education environments that meet the individual needs and strengths of their children;

Whereas high-quality K–12 education environments of all varieties are available in the United States, including traditional public schools, public charter schools, public magnet schools, private schools, online academies, and home schooling;

Whereas talented teachers and school leaders in each of the education environments prepare children to achieve their dreams;

Whereas more families than ever before in the United States actively choose the best education for their children;

Whereas more public awareness of the issue of parental choice in education can inform additional families of the benefits of proactively choosing challenging, motivating, and effective education environments for their children;

Whereas the process by which parents choose schools for their children is non-political, nonpartisan, and deserves the utmost respect;

Whereas the COVID–19 pandemic has exacerbated educational inequities for many children in the United States, highlighting the importance of a high-quality education; and

Whereas tens of thousands of events are planned to celebrate the benefits of educational choice during the 11th annual National School Choice Week, held the week of January 24 through January 30, 2021: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of January 24 through January 30, 2021, as “National School Choice Week”;

(2) congratulates students, parents, teachers, and school leaders from kindergarten through grade 12 education environments of all varieties for their persistence, achievements, dedication, and contributions to society in the United States;

(3) encourages all parents, during National School Choice Week, to learn more about the education options available to them; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to hold appropriate programs, events, and activities during National School Choice Week to raise public awareness of the benefits of opportunity in education.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BURR, Mr. ENZI, Mr. BROWN, Mr. RAYBURN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. WICKER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 25

SENIOR CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 5—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2022 THROUGH 2030

That the Senate—

(a) Declaration.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 1201. Social security in the Senate.

Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 2002. Reconciliation in the Senate.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 3001. Reserve fund for reconciliation legislation.

Sec. 3002. Reserve fund for deficit-neutral legislation.

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 4001. Enforcement filing.

Sec. 4002. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.

Sec. 4003. Application and effect of changes in allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels.

Sec. 4004. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.

Sec. 4005. Adjustment for changes in the baseline.

Sec. 4006. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 4007. Repeal of supermajority enforcement requirement.

Sec. 4008. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of the fiscal years 2021 through 2030:

(1) Federal Revenues.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: $3,983,274,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: $3,768,717,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: $3,791,083,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: $3,992,643,000,000.
(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed for each major functional category are: (1) National Defense (650): Fiscal year 2021: (A) New budget authority, $762,552,000.00. (B) Outlays, $748,719,000.00. Fiscal year 2022: (A) New budget authority, $776,986,000.00. (B) Outlays, $782,210,000.00. Fiscal year 2023: (A) New budget authority, $792,382,000.00. (B) Outlays, $773,777,000.00. Fiscal year 2024: (A) New budget authority, $813,362,000.00. (B) Outlays, $782,310,000.00. Fiscal year 2025: (A) New budget authority, $847,983,000.00. (B) Outlays, $821,641,000.00. Fiscal year 2026: (A) New budget authority, $868,011,000.00. (B) Outlays, $840,472,000.00. Fiscal year 2027: (A) New budget authority, $888,637,000.00. (B) Outlays, $865,412,000.00. Fiscal year 2028: (A) New budget authority, $909,676,000.00. (B) Outlays, $874,729,000.00. Fiscal year 2029: (A) New budget authority, $931,654,000.00. (B) Outlays, $901,459,000.00. Fiscal year 2030: (A) New budget authority, $951,756,000.00. (B) Outlays, $977,599,000.00. Fiscal year 2031: (A) New budget authority, $4,874,983,000.00. (B) Outlays, $5,280,000.00.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>New Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal year 2021</td>
<td>$3,857,583,000.00</td>
<td>$3,561,525,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal year 2022</td>
<td>$2,125,570,000.00</td>
<td>$1,820,600,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiscal year 2023</td>
<td>$1,099,200,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiscal year 2024</td>
<td>$1,014,257,000.00</td>
<td>$901,459,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiscal year 2025</td>
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<td>$847,983,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal year 2026</td>
<td>$804,311,000.00</td>
<td>$762,552,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal year 2027</td>
<td>$847,983,000.00</td>
<td>$792,382,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal year 2028</td>
<td>$888,637,000.00</td>
<td>$813,362,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal year 2029</td>
<td>$931,654,000.00</td>
<td>$951,756,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal year 2030</td>
<td>$977,599,000.00</td>
<td>$994,990,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(a)(5)), the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows: Fiscal year 2021: $29,943,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2022: $27,307,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2023: $25,180,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2024: $23,012,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2025: $21,060,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2026: $19,261,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2027: $17,361,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2028: $15,445,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2029: $13,620,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2030: $11,862,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2031: $10,168,000,000.00.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows: Fiscal year 2021: $24,081,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2022: $25,818,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2023: $27,153,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2024: $28,659,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2025: $30,610,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2026: $32,730,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2027: $35,052,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2028: $38,333,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2029: $41,788,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2030: $45,318,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2031: $49,061,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2032: $53,052,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2033: $57,730,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2034: $62,659,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2035: $68,261,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2036: $74,412,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2037: $81,318,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2038: $89,581,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2039: $100,000,000,000.00; Fiscal year 2040: $111,318,000,000.00.
February 2, 2021

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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(A) New budget authority, $27,675,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,055,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $27,535,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,072,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $27,752,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,083,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $28,058,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,392,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $1,096,460,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,096,027,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $1,244,688,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,244,201,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $21,159,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,198,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $128,638,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $128,912,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $185,619,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $185,006,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $21,159,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,198,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $111,372,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $111,056,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $127,525,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $126,045,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $138,680,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $138,680,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $32,624,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,433,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $33,318,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,776,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $34,031,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,758,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $34,763,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,127,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $37,048,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $37,843,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,189,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $37,843,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,189,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $37,843,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,189,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $20,198,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,376,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $128,638,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $128,912,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $128,638,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $128,912,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $128,638,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $128,912,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $128,638,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $128,912,000,000.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>New Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$27,170,000,000</td>
<td>$26,036,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$26,483,000,000</td>
<td>$25,481,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$25,885,000,000</td>
<td>$24,961,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>$25,205,000,000</td>
<td>$24,787,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>$24,961,000,000</td>
<td>$24,561,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>$24,787,000,000</td>
<td>$24,395,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>$24,561,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>$24,395,000,000</td>
<td>$24,024,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>$24,199,000,000</td>
<td>$23,899,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>$24,024,000,000</td>
<td>$23,772,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate**

**SEC. 1201. SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE SENATE.**

(a) **Social Security Revenues.—** For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Social Security Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$1,389,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$1,339,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$1,318,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>$1,318,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>$1,304,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>$1,290,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>$1,274,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>$1,258,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>$1,242,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>$1,227,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) **Social Security Outlays.—** For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Social Security Outlays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$1,389,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$1,339,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$1,318,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>$1,318,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>$1,304,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>$1,290,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>$1,274,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>$1,258,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>$1,242,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>$1,227,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than $75,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(b) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.—The Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than $188,498,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(c) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than $357,926,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(d) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than $269,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(e) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than $3,206,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(f) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $1,296,497,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(g) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $391,956,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(h) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $50,487,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(i) COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $8,604,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(j) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTERPRENEURSHIP.—The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $16,112,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.
or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation, if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution.

(2) For purposes of this section, compliance with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution shall be determined by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(3) EXCEPTIONS FOR LEGISLATION.—

(A) SHORT-TERM.—Section 404 of S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and for fiscal years 2022 through 2030, shall continue to have force and effect in the Senate or House of Representatives, for purposes of enforcing section 302 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(B) LONG-TERM.—Section 301 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, shall continue to have force and effect for purposes of enforcing section 302 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (2 U.S.C. 633).
to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 9. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 10. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 11. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 12. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 13. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 14. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 15. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 16. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 17. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 18. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 19. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 20. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 21. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 22. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 23. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 24. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 25. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 26. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 27. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 28. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 29. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 30. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the

**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

**SA 1. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table.**

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

**TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

**Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses**

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

**Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate**

Sec. 1201. Social Security in the Senate.
Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

**TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the Senate.

**TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS**

Sec. 3001. Deficit reduction fund for efficiency, consolidations, and other savings.

Sec. 3002. Reserve fund relating to health savings accounts.

**TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS**

Sec. 4001. Voting threshold for points of order.
Sec. 4002. Emergency legislation.
Sec. 4003. Enforcement of allocations, aggregates, and other levels.
Sec. 4004. Point of order against legislation providing funding within more than 3 suballocations under section 302(b).

**Sec. 4005. Duplication determinations by the President’s Budget Office.**

**Sec. 4006. Breakdown of cost estimates by budget function.**

**Sec. 4007. Sense of the Senate on treatment of reduction of appropriations levels to achieve savings.**

**Sec. 4008. Prohibition on preemptive waivers.**

**Sec. 4009. Adjustments for legislation reduc- ing appropriations.**

**Sec. 410. Adjustments to reflect legislation not included in the baseline.**

**Sec. 411. Authority.**

**Sec. 412. Exercise of rulemaking powers.**

**TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

**Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses**

Sec. 1101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2030:

1. **FEDERAL REVENUES.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Recommended Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$2,558,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$2,809,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$2,983,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>$3,105,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>$3,299,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>$3,523,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>$3,770,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>$3,922,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>$4,017,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>$4,132,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Change in Aggregate Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>New budget authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$4,045,000,000.00</td>
<td>$3,537,284,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$3,923,650,000.00</td>
<td>$3,537,642,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$3,605,911,000.00</td>
<td>$3,849,092,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>$3,691,762,000.00</td>
<td>$4,055,216,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>$3,581,009,000.00</td>
<td>$4,370,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>$3,473,579,000.00</td>
<td>$3,473,579,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>$3,543,051,000.00</td>
<td>$3,543,051,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>$3,686,190,000.00</td>
<td>$3,686,190,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>$3,759,914,000.00</td>
<td>$3,759,914,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>New budget authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$6,133,173,000.00</td>
<td>$6,133,173,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$5,762,208,000.00</td>
<td>$5,762,208,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$5,381,095,000.00</td>
<td>$5,381,095,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>$4,848,062,000.00</td>
<td>$4,848,062,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>$4,370,000.00</td>
<td>$4,370,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>$3,997,000.00</td>
<td>$3,997,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>$3,743,000.00</td>
<td>$3,743,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>$3,566,000.00</td>
<td>$3,566,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>$3,400,000.00</td>
<td>$3,400,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Deficit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$1,687,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$1,115,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$823,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>$1,115,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>$823,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>$1,115,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>$823,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>$1,115,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>$823,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621(a)(5)), the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Public debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$34,210,910,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$35,737,190,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$36,403,910,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(6) HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Public debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$20,270,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$21,863,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$23,177,940.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>$24,219,760.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>$25,044,010.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>$25,907,580.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>$26,845,050.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>$27,697,910.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>$28,112,190.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>$30,169,910.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2021 through 2030 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (505):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>New budget authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$766,984,000.00</td>
<td>$671,529,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$792,380,000.00</td>
<td>$637,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) New budget authority, $792,380,000.00.
February 2, 2021

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
S261

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $27,984,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,293,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $10,153,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,082,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $9,943,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,873,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $9,733,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,663,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $9,523,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,453,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $9,313,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,243,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $9,103,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,033,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $8,893,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,823,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $8,683,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,613,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $8,473,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,403,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $8,263,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,193,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $8,083,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,013,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $36,283,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,051,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $37,048,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,048,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $37,813,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,813,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $38,583,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,583,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $39,353,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,353,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $40,123,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,123,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $40,903,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,903,000,000.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>New Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$29,417,000,000</td>
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<td>2030</td>
<td>$29,477,000,000</td>
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</table>

### Social Security Revenues

(a) Social Security Revenues—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 392 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$38,152,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$38,990,000,000</td>
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<td>2023</td>
<td>$39,246,000,000</td>
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<td>2024</td>
<td>$39,911,000,000</td>
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<td>2025</td>
<td>$39,927,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>$40,906,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>$40,917,000,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(b) Social Security Outlays—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 392 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$297,000,000</td>
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<td>2029</td>
<td>$297,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>$297,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

(a) Social Security Revenues—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
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<td>2022</td>
<td>$38,990,000,000</td>
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<td>$40,917,000,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(b) Social Security Outlays—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
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<td>$297,000,000</td>
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<td>2030</td>
<td>$297,000,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

**Pascal year 2021:**
- New budget authority, $331,000,000.
- Outlays, $331,000,000.

**Pascal year 2022:**
- New budget authority, $340,000,000.
- Outlays, $340,000,000.

**Pascal year 2023:**
- New budget authority, $348,000,000.
- Outlays, $348,000,000.

**Pascal year 2024:**
- New budget authority, $358,000,000.
- Outlays, $358,000,000.

**Pascal year 2025:**
- New budget authority, $370,000,000.
- Outlays, $370,000,000.

**Pascal year 2026:**
- New budget authority, $380,000,000.
- Outlays, $380,000,000.

**Pascal year 2027:**
- New budget authority, $392,000,000.
- Outlays, $392,000,000.

**Pascal year 2028:**
- New budget authority, $404,000,000.
- Outlays, $404,000,000.

**Pascal year 2029:**
- New budget authority, $416,000,000.
- Outlays, $417,000,000.

**Pascal year 2030:**
- New budget authority, $430,000,000.
- Outlays, $430,000,000.

**SEC. 2102. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE BUDGET.**

The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than $5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

In the Senate, with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts that Congress designates as an emergency requirement, by a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), section 405 of H. Con. Res. 5, or a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from such provision designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to this section, in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report shall not be treated as an emergency requirement for the purpose of this section.

**SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.**

(a) Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.—The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than $5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(b) Armed Services.—The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than $5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(c) Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.—The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than $5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(d) Commerce, Science, and Transportation.—The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than $5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(e) Energy and Natural Resources.—The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than $5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(f) Environment and Public Works.—The Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than $5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(g) Finance.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than $5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(h) Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than $5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(i) Indian Affairs.—The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than $5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(j) Intelligence.—The Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than $5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(k)Judiciary.—The Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than $5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(l)Rules and Administration.—The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than $5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(m)Veterans Affairs.—The Committee on Veterans Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than $5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would reduce the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 and the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.
the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, and sections 401 and 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010. Designated emergency provisions shall not count for the purpose of revising allocations, aggregates, or other levels pursuant to procedure under section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)) for deficit-neutral reserve funds and revising discretionary spending limits in section 301 S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(A) WAIVER.—Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(B) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellee and the appellant of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. A motion to reconsider the decision of the Chair by any Member of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(4) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 614(e)).

(5) CONFERENCES.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment to, a bill or joint resolution, as the case may be, which contains designated emergency provisions under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)), the provisions of this subsection shall be in effect.

(6) WAIVER.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SEC. 4004. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION CREATING NEW PROGRAMS OR AMENDING OR OVERLAPPING EXISTING PROGRAMS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that would cause the amount of new budgetary authority, direct spending, or direct spending as defined in section 125(b)(6) of this title, to be more than, or would cause the amount of revenues to be less than, the amount set forth in any allocation, aggregate, or other level established under this resolution.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SEC. 4005. DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘covered legislation’ means a bill or resolution of a public character reported by any committee of the Senate providing new or additional funds and any amendment to such a bill or resolution under the provisions of section 302(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(c)), except that the term does not include a bill or resolution that is a joint resolution, joint amendment, or joint conference report.

(b) DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.—Any estimate of covered legislation under section 405 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) for covered legislation shall include an analysis that includes—

(1) a determination of whether the covered legislation increases the amount of budget authority or budget outlays derived from a future budgetary effect of a covered program or a covered program component and the extent of such increase;

(2) a determination of whether the covered legislation is a significant change in Federal programs, the extent of such change, and the potential impact of such change on Federal programs;

(3) a determination of whether the covered legislation is a significant change in Federal programs, the extent of such change, and the potential impact of such change on Federal programs.

(c) REPORT.—The Chair of the Senate Committee on Appropriations shall submit to the Senate a report containing the applicable material, including the information and analyses required under subsection (b), in connection with any covered legislation reported by the Committee on Appropriations to the Senate.
Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(a)) and the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment ordered to lie on the table; setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFSIZE-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS OF LIVESTOCK AND CROPS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing the regulatory burden on agricultural operations by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 6. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFSIZE-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BORDER SECURITY AND THE REMOVAL OF DANGEROUS CRIMINAL ALIENS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to border security and dangerous criminal alien removal programs, which may include border wall systems, border patrol agents and officers, vehicles, technology, facilities, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents, and immigration judges, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 7. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFSIZE-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE BROADBAND NEEDS OF RURAL SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS RELATED TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting the broadband needs of rural schools and school districts related to the COVID-19 pandemic by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.
SA 8. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING THE BROADBAND NEEDS OF RURAL HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CENTERS RELATED TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregate, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting the broadband needs of rural hospitals and health centers related to the COVID–19 pandemic by the amount in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 9. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST SPENDING WHEN NATIONAL DEBT EXCEEDS THE SIZE OF THE ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would result in a net increase in direct spending (as that term is defined in section 256(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c))) during any period during which the public debt is more than the gross domestic product of the United States.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 10. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST SPENDING WHEN NATIONAL DEBT EXCEEDS THE SIZE OF THE ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would result in a net increase in direct spending (as that term is defined in section 256(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c))) during any period during which the public debt is more than the gross domestic product of the United States.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 11. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST SPENDING WHEN NATIONAL DEBT EXCEEDS THE SIZE OF THE ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would result in a net increase in direct spending (as that term is defined in section 256(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c))) during any period during which the public debt is more than the gross domestic product of the United States.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 12. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING THE BROADBAND NEEDS OF RURAL HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CENTERS RELATED TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregate, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting the broadband needs of rural hospitals and health centers related to the COVID–19 pandemic by the amount in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 13. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030;
which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD PROVIDE FEDERAL FUNDS TO TEACHER LABOR ORGANIZATIONS THAT REFUSE TO ALLOW CHILDREN BACK IN SCHOOL SAFELY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that provides Federal funds to teacher labor organizations that refuse to allow children back in school safely during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 14. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD RESULT IN TAXPAYER SUBSIDIES FUNDING POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would result in taxpayer subsidies funding political campaigns.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 15. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING MEDICARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring election integrity by requiring a valid government-issued identification for voting in Federal elections, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 18. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENHANCING VOTING ACCESS AND AUTOMATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to enhancing voting access and automation by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 19. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DETERRING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION FROM EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, AND HONDURAS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to deterring illegal migration from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 20. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030;
which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ALIENS UNLAWFUL TO BE PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES FROM QUALIFYING FOR FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED HEALTH CARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to achieving savings by prohibiting aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States and aliens granted lawful status who, before being granted such status, were unlawfully present in the United States, from qualifying for federally subsidized health care by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 21. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD RESULT IN LOSS IN THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY.

(a) Point of Order.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that results in job loss in the oil and gas industry.

(b) Waiver and Appeal.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) Sunset.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 23. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROHIBIT TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION AND PROHIBIT TAX CREDITS FOR COVERAGE OF ABORTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting Federal funding for abortion and prohibit tax credits for coverage of abortion by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation shall not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 24. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ALIENS UNLAWFUL TO BE PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES FROM QUALIFYING FOR FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED HEALTH CARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States and aliens granted lawful status who, before being granted such status, were unlawfully present in the United States, from qualifying for federally subsidized health care by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 25. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ALIENS UNLAWFUL TO BE PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES FROM QUALIFYING FOR FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED HEALTH CARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States and aliens granted lawful status who, before being granted such status, were unlawfully present in the United States, from qualifying for federally subsidized health care by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 26. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO WITHHOLDING FEDERAL ELECTION GRANTS FROM STATES THAT CONDUCT UNCONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS THAT ARE INCONSISTENT WITH STATE ELECTION LAWS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to withholding Federal election grants from States that conduct unconstitutional Presidential elections that are inconsistent with State election laws by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 27. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA CAN BE RESISTED BASED ON POOR PERFORMANCE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preserving existing rules, practices, or traditions as they pertain to the right of Senators to engage in extended debate on legislation before the Senate by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING IMMIGRATION POLICIES DESIGNED TO SUPPORT AND BENEFIT AMERICAN CITIZENS, NOT DISPLACE AMERICAN WORKERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the protection of American citizens, not displace American workers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OF U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT IN COMBATING DRUG AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the deportation of illegal immigrants who have been convicted of a crime involving certain amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DEPORTATION OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS WITH A GUN CRIME CONVICTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the deportation of illegal immigrants who have been convicted of a crime involving certain amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.
sec. 3. Deficit-Neutral Reserve Fund Relating to Countering the Islamic Republic of Iran’s Destabilizing Actions in the Middle East.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to countering the Islamic Republic of Iran’s destabilizing actions in the Middle East by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

sec. 40. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. Deficit-Neutral Reserve Fund Relating to Ensuring that the United States Takes Measures to Ensure that the United States Maintains Its Embassy in Jerusalem.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States maintains its embassy in Jerusalem by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to countering the Islamic Republic of Iran’s destabilizing actions in the Middle East by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States maintains its embassy in Jerusalem by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. Deficit-Neutral Reserve Fund Relating to Expanding the Abraham Accords.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States maintains its embassy in Jerusalem by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. Deficit-Neutral Reserve Fund Relating to Counteracting the Islamic Republic of Iran’s Destabilizing Actions in the Middle East.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to countering the Islamic Republic of Iran’s destabilizing actions in the Middle East by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. Deficit-Neutral Reserve Fund Relating to Countering the Islamic Republic of Iran’s Destabilizing Actions in the Middle East.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to countering the Islamic Republic of Iran’s destabilizing actions in the Middle East by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. Deficit-Neutral Reserve Fund Relating to Countering the Islamic Republic of Iran’s Destabilizing Actions in the Middle East.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to countering the Islamic Republic of Iran’s destabilizing actions in the Middle East by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. Deficit-Neutral Reserve Fund Relating to Countering the Islamic Republic of Iran’s Destabilizing Actions in the Middle East.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to countering the Islamic Republic of Iran’s destabilizing actions in the Middle East by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. Deficit-Neutral Reserve Fund Relating to Countering the Islamic Republic of Iran’s Destabilizing Actions in the Middle East.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to countering the Islamic Republic of Iran’s destabilizing actions in the Middle East by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.
those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SA 42.** Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3.** DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT THE UNITED STATES CONtinues TO PURSUE THE COMPLETE, VERIFIABLE, AND IRREVERSIBLE DENUCLEARIZATION OF NORTH KOREA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States continues to pursue the complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization of North Korea by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SA 43.** Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3.** DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE INVESTMENTS IN RURAL BROADBAND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the December 25, 2020, Nashville, Tennessee Christmas bombing, which may include supporting the first responders, the businesses, and the families impacted by the event by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SA 45.** Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3.** DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING THE SCIENTIFICALLY BASED REOPENING OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IMMEDIATELY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the December 25, 2020, Nashville, Tennessee Christmas bombing, which may include supporting the first responders, the businesses, and the families impacted by the event by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SA 46.** Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3.** DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENDING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AS A DEVELOPING COUNTRY AT THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ending the use by the People's Republic of China of World Trade Organization rules available to developing countries, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SA 47.** Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3.** DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAKING ADJUSTMENTS TO THE DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND ITS RULING CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY ACCOUNTABLE FOR ENGAGING IN GENOCIDE AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY WITH RESPECT TO UYGURS IN XINJIANG.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States leads nations in genocide and crimes against humanity with respect to Uyghurs in Xinjiang by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET**

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I have 6 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5d of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 2, 2021, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the Session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 2, 2021, immediately following a floor vote, to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 2, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 2, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS
The Committee on Veterans’ Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 2, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 2, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR
Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following staff members from my staff and from Senator GRAHAM’s staff be given all-access floor passes for consideration of the budget resolution, S. Con. Res. 5: the majority staff: Michael Jones, Joshua Smith, Michael Lawliss, Ethan Rosenkranz, and Ari Rabin-Havt; Republican staff: Nick Myers, Matthew Giroux, Matthew Joe Keeley, Doug Dziak, and Matthew Rimkunas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?
Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 2021
Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9 a.m., Wednesday, February 3; 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 resume consideration of S. Con. Res. 5, with 31 hours remaining.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9 A.M. TOMORROW
Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, 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, the Senate, at 9:21 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, February 3, at 9 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS
Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 2, 2021:
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
ALEJANDRO NICHOLAS MAYORKAS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PETER PAUL MONTGOMERY BUTTIGIEG, OF INDIANA, TO BE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION.
In December of 1821, construction was completed on the first schoolhouse. A 20x30 foot wood framed structure was erected to house the first classes, and in 1835 a second structure was built to separate the boys and girls. In 1866, a fourteen-room, three-story building became the new home of Franklin Academy. An adjoining chapel allowed for religious services and education.

In November of 1909 President Taft visited Franklin Academy as a stop on a national tour. Nine years later, the school adapted to elementary students when Stephen D. Lee High School was completed. It wasn’t until 1939 that the current two-story building was constructed under the Public Works Administration.

Franklin Academy was integrated in September of 1965. It has since been named a Mississippi landmark and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

I commend all current and former faculty, staff, and administration at Franklin Academy for preserving educational excellence and continuously striving for the best quality education for our young people.

CONGRATULATING MAYOR HARRY J. PARRISH II ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JENNIFER WEXTON
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate City of Manassas Mayor Harry J. Parrish, II on his retirement and thank him for his many years of dedicated service.

A life-long resident of Manassas, Mayor Parrish was appointed to the Manassas City Council in 1993 and was elected to the Council in 1996, 2000 and again in 2004. He had the honor of being elected by the Council as Vice Mayor in 1999. He continued in the Vice Mayor position until May of 2008 when he was elected Mayor. Mayor Parrish now completes his third term as Mayor of the City of Manassas.

Mayor Parrish has played an active role in his community as a member of many service organizations, including the Manassas Volunteer Fire Company, the Kiwanis Club of Bull Run, and the Prince William Hospital Foundation. He is also a member of the city’s thriving business community, leading his family business as President of Manassas Ice & Fuel Company.

Major Parrish earned a bachelor’s degree in Aerospace Engineering and Physics at the University of Virginia. He went on to serve our nation in the United States Air Force from 1973 to 1978. He then earned a master’s degree in Business Management from Central Michigan University before returning home to Manassas.

On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives and the citizens of Virginia’s 10th Congressional District, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mayor Parrish on his retirement and thank him for his many years of dedicated and honorable service.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF MAJOR JACOB D. MCELWEE

HON. SHARICE DAVIDS
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Major Jacob D. McElwee for his service in the Kansas Army National Guard.

Major McElwee joined the Army in 2012 and was deployed to Afghanistan in 2013. He is currently assigned to the 13th Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, based in Fort Riley, Kansas.

He has served in various capacities including as a platoon leader, company commander, and executive officer. He has been commended for his leadership and dedication to the Army and his community.

I commend Major McElwee for his service to our country and our state. May he continue to serve with honor and distinction.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF MAJOR JACOB D. MCELWEE

HON. MATT GAETZ
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Major Jacob D. McElwee for his service in the Kansas Army National Guard.

Major McElwee joined the Army in 2012 and was deployed to Afghanistan in 2013. He is currently assigned to the 13th Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, based in Fort Riley, Kansas.

He has served in various capacities including as a platoon leader, company commander, and executive officer. He has been commended for his leadership and dedication to the Army and his community.

I commend Major McElwee for his service to our country and our state. May he continue to serve with honor and distinction.
Colonel Boyles dedicated 28 years of service to the Mississippi Army National Guard. He was an active member of many veteran and military organizations. In 2006 he was awarded the Spirit of Volunteerism Award by the Defense Department. He also received the Medal for Exceptional Service, the highest level public service award given by the Department of Defense.

Derwood is survived by his wife, Regina Harlan Boyles. Other survivors are son, MG Janson Dunn Boyles; daughter, Jennifer Boyles McColl; and grandchildren. Graham (Gray) Boyles and Connor Boyles of Dallas, TX; Carter McColl, Sarah Douglas McCall and Matt McColl (Lara) of Knoxville, TN.

Colonel Boyles was an outstanding Mississippian who exemplified a commitment to public service. He dedicated his life to making life better for his community. I am grateful for men like Derwood who so humbly served our great state, and my deepest condolences are with those who loved him.

HONORING AHMET AND NESUHI ERTEGUN FOR THEIR FIGHT AGAINST RACIAL INJUSTICE THROUGH THE POWER OF MUSIC

HON. ALICE L. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to an article that appeared on January 20, 2021 in the Washington Post entitled, “These Turkish brothers fought against racial injustice. The Ertegun brothers were the sons of Turkish Ambassador, Mehmet Munir Ertegun, and navigated the heavily segregated and complex Washington, D.C. These two young Turkish men dismissed racist comments and individuals, and instead familiarized themselves with the black neighborhood known as the “Black Wall.”

The two quickly realized how racially divided the city was, and in order to satisfy their love for jazz, the brothers became familiar with jazz clubs on U street, record shops on Seventh Street, and were regulars at the famous “Waxie Maxie,” where they would meet fellow jazz enthusiasts. Ignoring the racial barriers they faced, they continued to host jam sessions at the embassy. “It’s a great story. I said to myself, ‘Let’s do this story as a documentary.’” For the film producer Jerry Wexler. Pappas had been friends as Renee Pappas, ex-wife of Atlantic Records colleague Bob Porter as well as with Atlantic Records bandleader and for decades directed jazz at the Embassador Jerry Wexler. Pappas had been friends with both brothers and had vivid stories. (Nesuhi Ertegun died in 1969; Ahmet, in 2006.)

She pieced together a story of race in Washington, and that story is AHMET’s. She tracked down everyone she could find who knew them. In New York, she spoke with Atlantic Records colleague Bob Porter as well as with Atlantic Records bandleader and for decades directed jazz at the Embassy. The Ertegun brothers received complaints from irate neighbors, but simply ignored those who called the music “disturbing.” Enamored by jazz music the Ertegun brothers organized the first integrated jazz concert at the Jewish Community Center in the 1940s.

Eventually, the Ertegun brothers founded Atlantic Records in 1947 and the record company became the most successful independent label in the country. Atlantic Records went on to work with Ray Charles, Ruth Brown, La Vern Baker, the Drifters, the Coasters, Aretha Franklin, and Led Zeppelin. The Down Beat music magazine called them “Steve Wonder and Mick Jagger. In 1995, the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame museum announced that its main exhibition hall would be named after Ahmet Ertegun.

Madam Speaker, as we celebrate Black History Month, I hope that my colleagues will join me in honoring Ahmet and Nesuhi Ertegun. Their story is a wonderful reminder that despite numerous differences there is always a common unifying force between people. Especially during these times of our polity deeply divided, we must remember that we are able to come together despite our differences, and work for a better future as the Ertegun brothers did through the power of music.
Black musicians to Sheridan Circle, the ambassa-
dor got complaints from White neigh-
bors. “They were saying, ‘Oh, the music
coming from the embassy is so disturbing!’”
Pappas told Safer. “‘Who are these people?’

The ambassador, opting for diplomacy, re-
plied: “My sons are studying anthropology.
That’s why they have all these people com-
ing.” Still, he was stunned when the embas-
say’s White staff balked at eating meals at the
same table as Black staff members. As his da-
sor Selma explained to Safer, seg-
regation “was not something we were used to.”

The storees and images create a complex
portrait of 1940s Washington. Historian Mau-
rice Jackson described to Safer an Ertegun-
organized concert at the Jewish community
center, “Two Muslim brothers bringing
Black music to the center belonging to our
Jewish brothers and sisters. This is his-
toric.”

While in D.C. last year, Safer had planned
to film a concert in the Ertegun Jazz Series
at the Turkish Embassy, but it was canceled
because of political events in Turkey. How-
ever, the crew filmed a jazz concert at the
Western Presbyterian Church in South-
west Washington. They returned home just
ahead of covid-19 travel restrictions. Pas-
sengers on their flight to Istanbul were al-
ready wearing masks.

Safer counts herself lucky that her crew
managed to complete most of the filming be-
fore the pandemic lockdown. But work on the
documentary dragged. “It’s not possible
to meet with the rest of my crew,” she ex-
plained in April. “And the main challenge is
I can’t sit next to my editor.” She was work-
ing on a 2019 film “On the Wings of Hope” about
Iraqi Kurdish refugees. “He’s a great editor,”
she said, but they could talk only by Skype
or WhatsApp.

Eventually during the summer they cobbled
together a new editing process and went in-
to postproduction in September. Now with a
rough cut. Safer hopes to have a finished
film very soon.

But other hurdles loom, including financ-
ing and distribution. Movie theaters remain
closed. “This is a very difficult time for
filmmakers,” Safer says. In darker mo-
ments, she thinks back to her D.C. premiere
five years ago.

Because it was my first feature-length
documentary film,” she recalls, “It encour-
gaged me. That’s the reason I produced the
second film. I submitted a rough cut of
her new film to several U.S. competitions,
including the DC Independent Film Festival
and FilmFest DC. She hopes she will be able
to return to the city that gave her that first
boost.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF
HON. BARBARA
CAREY-SHULER
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise
today to recognize Dr. Barbara Carey-
Shuler, a courageous community leader, dedi-
cated public servant, sagacious mentor, inspir-
ing educator, and loving mother, in honor of
Wmen’s History Month.

Dr. Carey-Shuler has been a powerful force
for positive change in South Florida for dec-
ades. She is a trailblazer who has paved the
way for many successful professionals, entre-
preneurs, and businesses. Her efforts have
improved the quality of life for thousands of
South Floridians.

Dr. Carey-Shuler’s life is founded on a spirit
of generosity. Her unsellish character is only
overshadowed by her loving spirit and accept-
ance of others. She considers her ability to
empower and inspire others as her greatest
accomplishment. Regarding her passion for
helping young people she says, “I want to
exude my passion so that they will have the
same passion to give back and help other young
people.”

Dr. Carey-Shuler was first appointed to the
Miami Dade County Board of Commissioners
in 1979. She made a major impact through her
progressive policies and legislative deci-
sions. She initiated the groundbreaking legisla-
tion to create Affirmative Action and set-aside
programs in Miami Dade County which are
credited with creating more jobs and opportu-
nities for minorities and women than any other
legislation in the county’s history. She also
created the 15 miles per hour school zone in
Dade County and was later adopted by the
rest of the State of Florida. She made history
in 2002 when she was selected as the first Af-
rican American woman to serve as chair-
person of the Miami Dade County Commis-
ion.

Dr. Carey-Shuler has never shied away
from an opportunity to help others or promote
equality without regard to the popularity of
her decisions. In 1990, she attended an event
where the late South African President Nelson
Mandela delivered a speech upon his release
after being unjustly imprisoned for 27 years.

The event was personally meaningful but Dr.
Carey-Shuler was among a small group of
elected officials who attended because she
understood President Mandela’s importance to
the international campaign for human rights.
Her courage and vision earned the respect
and admiration of her constituents and was a
large part of the reason she was re-elected
several times.

Above all, Dr. Carey-Shuler values edu-
cation as the key to a happy and healthy life.
She was well-regarded as an administrator
with Miami Dade Public Schools. She was
also credited with inspiring and advancing
the careers of dozens of educators as an as-
sistant superintendent. She has an impressive
educational resume of her own: Bachelor of
Arts in Communications from Florida A&M
University, Master of Science in Communica-
tions from Ohio State University, Specialist
Degree in Guidance from the University of
Miami, and a Doctorate in Education from the
University of Florida.

Since retiring from elected office in 2005,
Dr. Carey-Shuler has managed very success-
ful family-owned funeral homes in Palm Beach
County, Florida. However, she has continued
her passion to help others and mentor young
people. Her board memberships include
Spady Cultural Heritage Museum, West Palm
Beach Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta,
Delta Heritage Foundation, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Educational Foun-
dation, Pathway to Prosperity, among several
others.

Madam Speaker, in observance of Women’s
History Month, I urge my colleagues and all
Americans to please join me in recognizing a
great woman, a great public servant, a great
businessperson, a great mother, and a great
American, Dr. Barbara Carey-Shuler for her in-
delible contribution to our community and our
nation.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF
HON. TRET KELLY
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise
today to celebrate the life of Robert

R.G. Moore was born on February 5, 1943 to
Albert R and Mary M. Moore in Louise, Mis-
issippi. R.G. dedicated his life to service and
state as a SSGT U.S. Marine Corps Veteran.
He also founded the Marine Corps League and
became a founding member of the Desoto
County Veteran’s Park in Southaven, Miss-
sissippi.

Left to cherish his memory is his wife of 54
years, Diane. He is remembered by his two
sons; Matthew and Mark; and five grand-
children, Jackson, Tucker, Rylie, Lucy and
Lily.

Mr. R.G. Moore was a light unto all who had
the opportunity to know and love him, and he
will be deeply missed. My deepest condo-
ences are with his family and friends.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. DAVID J.
FERGUSON, JR.
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Mr. LOUDERMILK. Madam Speaker, I rise
today to pay tribute to my friend, Sergeant
David J. Ferguson, Jr. in honor of his retire-
ment after nine years of service in the United
States Air Force.

Sergeant Ferguson joined the United States
Air Force in 2012, after his high school grad-
uation, and through his years of service, has
risen to the rank of Staff Sergeant. David was
stationed at Dyess Air Force Base in Abilene,
Texas where he served in the 7th Security
Forces Squadron. In this role, he provided a
vital service in fulfilling the Air Force’s mission
and demonstrated great resolve in protecting
the 13,000 military and civilian personnel liv-
ing and working on the base. Throughout his serv-

ice, he has exemplified the core values of the
Air Force: integrity first, service before self, and
excellence in all you do.

Over the course of his service, his lovely
wife and high school sweetheart, Colleen, has
been a dedicated companion. David and Col-
leen have three daughters; in whom I am cer-
tain they will instill the same values and patri-
}
Broad Street Christian Church, which his mother had helped found.
Among the recognitions Mr. Walker received for his accomplishments were the Heck Ford Award from the Martinsville-Henry County Chamber of Commerce and the Pillar Award from the Martinsville-Henry County Economic Development Committee, for "Lifetime Contributions to the Martinsville-Henry County Business Community."

Mr. Walker's survivors include his wife of 65 years, Elizabeth Mitchell Walker; son Samuel Stanhope Walker II and wife Janice Meredith Walker; daughters Virginia Walker Hamlet and her husband Burgess Harrison Hamlet III and Anne Walker Poole and her husband Walker Lynch Poole; grandchildren Andrew Linwood Shelton, Blake Thomas Walker, Harrison Walker Hamlet, Lee Dudley Hamlet, Mitchell Hudson Hamlet, Walker Lynch Poole, Jr., Virginia Buchanan Poole, and Elizabeth Weaver Poole; and sister Spotwood Walker Box.

I offer my condolences on this loss of this great business leader and philanthropist of the Martinsville-Henry County area.

HONORING LEE DUDLEY WALKER

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I offer these remarks in honor of Lee Dudley Walker of Martinsville, Virginia, who passed away on January 12, 2021 at the age of 90. Dudley Walker was a business and community leader who made a tremendous contribution to the Martinsville-Henry County area.

Mr. Walker was born on July 20, 1930 in Martinsville to Virginia Duddy and Samuel Stanhope Walker. He graduated as the valedictorian of Martinsville High School in 1947 and earned the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. The next year, he attained a post-graduate certificate from Riversides Military Academy in Gainesville, Georgia. In 1952, he graduated from North Carolina State University, where he had served in the Reserve Officer's Training Corps and became Cadet Regimental Adjutant. Mr. Walker served for two years in the United States Army and was assigned to the Armed Services Textile and Apparel Procurement Agency in New York City.

Upon completion of his military service, Mr. Walker returned home to join the family business, the Walker Knitting Company founded by his father Samuel in 1928. Samuel Walker also served as president of the Bassett-Walker Knitting Company. Dudley Walker became president of the Walker Knitting Company, and upon his father's death in 1960 he led both companies. They merged in 1964 under the Bassett-Walker Knitting Company name.

Under his leadership, Bassett-Walker grew. It built a sewing plant in Stuart in 1965 and in Hillsville and Brookneal in the 1970s. It subsequently acquired yarn manufacturer Johnston Mills Co., opened divisions in Ferrum and Stoneville, North Carolina, and opened a distribution center in Henry County. At its zenith, Bassett-Walker owned 13 plants and employed more than 7,000 workers, helping Martinsville earn its reputation as "The Sweatshirt Capital of the World."
The company became part of VF Corp in 1984. Mr. Walker served as chairman of Knitwear for VF until 1986 and remained on the company's board until 2000. He acted not only as an executive but as a community leader whose businesses were an important support to the people of the area.

Beyond his role in this industry, at the time so fundamental to the Martinsville-Henry County area, Mr. Walker was a dedicated philanthropist. Wanting to keep young people in the region, he became a driving force behind the founding of Carlisle School, playing active roles from helping to choose the school's site to recruiting staff. He donated to Patrick Henry Community College, the YMCA, and the Boys and Girls Club of the Blue Ridge, among other organizations. He was a lifelong member of the Martinsville-Henry County Development Council for "Lifetime Contributions to the Martinsville-Henry County area.

RECOGNIZING MS. JESSICA LANDRY AS THE OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLORIDA TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. MATT GAETZ
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Ms. Jessica Landry as the Okaloosa County Teacher of the Year. For nine years, Ms. Landry has served as James E. Plew Elementary School with talent, passion, and an unwavering commitment to her students.

In Northwest Florida, we are fortunate to have some of the best teachers in the Nation. It is recognized that the teaching profession is one of the most difficult professions in existence—yet it can also be one of the most rewarding. Ms. Landry has performed her teaching duties exceptionally, while also being an active and supportive member of her community.

Ms. Landry attended Northwest Florida State College, where she earned a Bachelor's of Science in Elementary Education. She later attended the University of West Florida and earned a Masters of Education in Educational Leadership.

Her support and outreach extend far beyond the walls of her classroom through her involvement in other programs, such as the School Advisory Council and Dudley Development Leadership Association, and serving as the Senior Building Representative for Okaloosa County Schools. Ms. Landry has spent her time outside of school hours as the Academic Team coach, Young Astronaut Club coordinator, as a mentor to new mathematics and science teachers. I commend her for her steadfast willingness to serve those who matter most—the students and youth of our Nation.

For all of her admirable contributions to our community, I am truly proud to have Ms. Landry as a constituent in Florida's First Congressional District.

Ms. Landry is one of the many teachers who have some of the best teachers in the Nation. She is dedicated to helping our students achieve their goals and dreams.

HONORING AND RECOGNIZING THE WORK OF THE U.S. CAPITOL CUSTODIAL WORKERS

HON. A. DONALD McEACHIN
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Mr. McEACHIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the work of the U.S. Capitol custodial staff, specifically the Black and brown members, for their excellent work every day, but especially for their work across the Capitol complex after it was desecrated on January 6, 2021 by a mob of rioters and extremists, trying to reverse the results of a fair and free election. It is a privilege to work alongside such dedicated stewards of our temple of democracy, and their exemplary work deserves to be acknowledged.
The labor of Black and brown Americans is integral to the history of our Capitol building. When the Capitol was first constructed, enslaved Black laborers were brought in from across the country to build the home of our nation's democracy. Enslaved laborers were involved in nearly every step of construction, from quarrying marble and sandstone to assisting the architectural innovations needed to install the Statue of Freedom in 1863.

Today, our Capitol continues to rely on the labor of Black and brown Americans. Our Black and brown custodial staff make sure the entire Capitol complex is pristine and accessible to all that visit, and throughout the COVID–19 pandemic, they have worked to maintain our community’s health and safety. I see the pride they take in their work each and every day and thank them for their endless dedication.

On January 6, 2021, Black and brown custodial staff were in attendance as well. While media coverage has largely focused on the experiences of House Members and Senators, custodial and administrative staff throughout the Capitol complex weathered the siege all the same. Once the Capitol was secured, these dedicated employees were the first back to work, scrubbing the stains inflicted on our temple of democracy by the same rioters who made them fear for their lives.

Our colleagues’ work to clean the Capitol is particularly commendable considering the appalling racial nature of the riots. Former President Trump and his supporters spread baseless allegations and lies about the integrity of the 2020 presidential election, including about the validity of votes cast in majority Black or brown cities. When election officials and the courts refused to overturn the results, a predominately white mob, including proud white supremacists, stormed the Capitol. After seeing these white rioters treated more kindly than protestors for racial justice often are, the largely Black and brown custodial staff were left to clean up the mess. They cleaned up broken glass, blood, empty bottles, and other items left by the mob. I read that a staff member described the experience of cleaning up after the insurrection as “degrading.” To that end, I say we see you and we appreciate your efforts. Their work was not made in vain, nor did it go unnoticed.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing these distinguished members of the U.S. Capitol custodial staff for their hard work in the aftermath of January 6, 2021 and for the professionalism they show each and every day.

PASSING OF JOHN J. SWEENEY
HON. ANDY LEVIN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I first met John Sweeney when I was 22 and his staff offered me a job helping nursing home workers organize with SEIU in my home state of Michigan. The union was hiring a novice, fresh out of college, but I was ushered into the office of the president of the national union to meet the man himself. He was modest and unassuming that day, and he never changed, even as he doubled the size of SEIU, even as he became the consensus choice to lead the only insurgent takeover of the AFL–CIO in its history, even as he helped transform its policies to focus on organizing, support immigrant workers and much more. John Sweeney never saw himself as being above any of the workers he came to represent, and he fought for them with unquestioned integrity and an openness to innovation and change possible only with true humility. I ended up spending five years organizing with SEIU, then returning years later to help his campaign to take over the AFL–CIO, and then working 11 years under his leadership there. Throughout that time, I trusted President Sweeney completely—he gave me big assignments and the leeway to make them my own. He drew the best out of me by letting me know he had faith in me. He tolerated mistakes, but not lapsed ethics.

One story that captures John well is that when I was creating Union Summer, a program to put 1,000 young people onto the front lines of union organizing and bargaining campaigns in the summer of 1996, shortly after he became AFL–CIO president, he insisted on making the ‘Summeristas’ as we called them employees of the AFL–CIO, even though they were essentially doing a three-week summer camp. He knew it would be much more expensive and a lot more work, but he insisted on taking full responsibility for every one of them. John put the interest of other people and the labor movement above his own, every time. I loved John Sweeney in an uncompli- cated way that feels hard to describe and that I hope remains possible in our troubled world. He was an honest leader, a great soul, doing his best to keep faith with his God and lift up his fellow human beings. Godspeed, John Sweeney.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF SERGEANT JON MEADOR
HON. BETH VAN DYNE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Ms. VAN DYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank Sergeant Jon Meador for his service with the Grapevine Police Department and to congratulate him on his retirement. His 30 years of law enforcement service is incredibly deserving of recognition, and, on behalf of the North Texans he has dedicated his career to serving and protecting, I am proud to extend my sincere appreciation for his selfless service before the House of Representatives.

I was impressed by Mr. Meador’s background prior to joining law enforcement, specifically his experience in the banking industry that he utilized to investigate financial crimes in conjunction with the FBI, ICE, and the Secret Service. The courage and dedication he has displayed during his many years of service in law enforcement is admirable and the law enforcement community is better for having the benefit of his service and knowledge.

In these unprecedented times, I know it is a source of comfort for North Texans to have law enforcement officers like Sergeant Meador working tirelessly to serve and protect us. It has always been my view that public service is among the most admirable of callings, one that demands the very best among us tackle monumental challenges in the name of selfless service to others. Sergeant Meador’s incredible service to the public will be remembered by many in Grapevine and I join them in congratulating him on not only heeding the call to serve, but for doing so with the devotion and passion he has exhibited for the past three decades.

It is my honor to congratulate Sergeant Meador on his successful career and retirement.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF ROSE ROBERTS
HON. TRENT KELLY
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Mrs. Rose Roberts who passed away at North Mississippi Medical Center in Pontotoc on January 8 of this year.

Mrs. Roberts was born to Charlie and Rosa Neill Smith Dickerson in March of 1930 in Tippah County. In 1948, she graduated from Ripley High School and attended Wood Junior College before earning her degree in Education from Blue Mountain College in 1956. She taught for many years in Dumas, Centre, Ripley, Hickory Flat and Walnut before becoming a Social Worker in 1963. Rose went on to earn her Master’s Degree in Social Work from Tulane University. She continued to serve the state of Mississippi as Supervisor of Region II of the MS Welfare Department and upon her retirement she was EEOC for the Mississippi Department of Human Services.

Mrs. Roberts was a dedicated servant to her community, Throughout her career she aided in facilitating both local and overseas adoptions, also serving as a board member for the Mississippi Department of Mental Health and the Northeast Mississippi Chapter of the American Red Cross. She worked as an associate professor in the Social Work Department at Ole Miss and worked with B.S.W. students in selecting a career path. She was often seen at the schools of her children, serving as her son’s mother, assisting the Girl Scouts, or working in the concession stand at Ripley High School football games.

Mrs. Rose Roberts is survived by her husband, James Roberts Jr.; children, Pat Harrison, Ava Jordan, and Kim Harrison; grandchildren, Stacy, Shannon, Trey, Megan, Gage, Guy, Rob, and Sarah. Left to remember her are also five greatgrandchildren.

Mrs. Rose Roberts lived an admirable life of service and embodied dedication to faith and family. My deepest condolences are with her loved ones.

IN RECOGNITION OF CHIEF DENNY LINABURG
HON. JENNIFER WEXTON
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Frederick County Fire Rescue’s Chief Denny Linaburg on his retirement
Barbara ’Mrs. Barbara’ Anselmo Chifici, age 77, passed away unexpectedly on January 23, 2021, due to complications from Coronavirus at Ochsner Medical Center Kenner. A lifelong resident of New Orleans, Barbara attended grammar school at St. Rita Catholic School in New Orleans and graduated from Academy of the Holy Angels. She also studied at Meadows-Draughon Business College, Louisiana State University, Loyola University and the University of New Orleans. Barbara was the owner and manager of the independent, family-owned restaurant group Deanie’s Seafood restaurants. Barbara came from an extensive Italian family of restaurateurs, where she learned the rigorous demands of running and owning family restaurants. Barbara was awarded an American Culinary Federation New Orleans’ Outstanding Foodservice Professional Award in 2013, and had been sought to judge culinary competitions throughout the country during her career. She remained a fixture at the restaurants until the Coronavirus pandemic began last spring. Barbara was an inspiration to generations of culinarians and hospitality workers. As a widowed mother of seven children, she created a rich life for herself and her family around food, faith and community. Her achievements as a woman entrepreneur reached well beyond the expectations of her generation. She instilled a genuine sense of hospitality, quality, family and French-Creole pride in all she did with motherly poise and a steely determination that launched and sustained a New Orleans seafood restaurant institution for almost 40 years. Barbara married her late husband Frank Chifici in 1963, and the couple operated a catering business out of their home and later two restaurants, Chifici’s Restaurant in the Central Business District and Grombo’s in Metairie, before purchasing Deanie’s Seafood Restaurant & Seafood Market in Bucktown. Deanie was widowed in 1985 after Frank passed away following an 18-month illness. The Chifici family celebrated 38 years as owners and operators of Deanie’s Seafood in April 2020. Known for serving up overflowing fried seafood platters and bottled Louisiana seafood, Deanie’s became a local favorite that garnered national attention. The restaurant was recognized year after year among New Orleans’ best seafood restaurants and featured on numerous Travel Channel and Food Network programs. In 2001, she opened Deanie's Seafood restaurant at the corner of Iberville and Dauphine streets in the French Quarter. Deanie’s Sea Food Kitchen, located at 2250 Magazine St. at 3800 Magazine Street, opened in 2018. In her later years, as her adult children involved the day-to-day management of the restaurants, she sought ways to champion the value and pride she loved. Barbara created Pinchapalooza in 2009, an outdoor crawfish and music festival at Deanie’s in Bucktown benefiting local charities that was celebrated for 10 years. She had a large holiday display at her home that later was showcased in windows of the former D.H. Holmes Department Store Annex that housed her French Quarter restaurant, where she also introduced an annual Santa’s breakfast and holiday sing-along series offered from 2013 through 2019. She enjoyed travel, dining, cruises, cooking and had season tickets for the New Orleans Saints and local theater. Barbara also had a successful real estate business for over 40 years. She was past president and a longtime member of the Elenian Club of New Orleans, a philanthropic group of women of Italian descent. She served in various positions for the St. Mary Magdalen Mothers’ Club and the Archbishop Rummel High School Parents’ Club, including president. Barbara was preceded in death by her parents Olga Eve Griffith and Thomas Griffith who passed away January 6 at the age of 80.

I rise today to celebrate the life of Mayor Griffith was born on February 7, 1940 in Okolona, MS to Sidney and Eva Mae Jones Griffith. He was raised in the Wren community
and graduated from Amory High School in 1958 before attending Itawamba Community College and Mississippi State University. There, he studied Business Administration. He soon returned to Amory and married Ms. Ruth McAllister in September of 1964. He was a dedicated member of St. Andrew's Methodist Church in Amory, where he served as Chair-

TRIBUTE TO GLADYS EDWARDS

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I first met and got to know Gladys and Vernon or Vernon and Gladys in the late 1960’s and have interacted with them since that time. Of course, Vernon has preceded Gladys in transition. Gladys was born in Al-

HON. DAVID G. VALADAO
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Mr. VALADAO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Sierra Pacific High School Lady Bears Basketball Team for their victory as California Interscholastic Federation (CIF) Division IV Northern Regional State Champions.

After reigning undefeated in the East Se-

Additionally, I commend Alana Roberts, Ce-

Off the court, these ladies have inspired

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me congratulating the 2020 Sierra Pacific Girls Basketball Team for these accomplishments and commend their unwavering commit-

Bears Basketball Team is the first in the state to win a Regional Championship in both the North and South. This season, they were also recognized as Cal-Hi Girls Basketball Division 4 Team of the Year.

While the 2020 California State Champion-

of Passion, Virtue, Commit-

ment to serving the Central Valley commu-

to win a Regional Championship in both the North and South. This season, they were also recognized as Cal-Hi Girls Basketball Division 4 Team of the Year.

What many children of solid families do, went

Christian parents who were seeking a better

Gladys was born in Al-

That time. Of course, Vernon has preceded

and Vernon or Vernon and Gladys in the late

ment to the Amory community, serving as the

of the United Methodist Men. He was dedic-

in transition. Gladys was born in Al-

what can we do? We can

teenure, dedicating countless hours to the betterment of the community in which he was raised. He cited his term in public service as the pinnacle of his career. He was appointed to numerous leadership councils following his retirement from city government, most notably as Admin-

to cherish his memory is his wife of 56

Mayor Griffith was a dedicated husband and

Gladys held every office and did everything at church that one could do ex-

institutions, and raised $1,290 for the families of

the petitioners of community in which he was raised. He cited his term in public service as the pinnacle of his career. He was appointed to numerous leadership councils following his retirement from city government, most notably as Administrator of the Tenn-Tom Waterway Authority.

Left to cherish his memory is his wife of 56

Gladys held every office and did everything at church that one could do except be the Pastor and I suspect that she was some of that. She was a member of every committee and headed up every auxiliary. She retired from the postal service after working there for thirty years. She was always a partner in the family business, active in the Mor-

in the family business, active in the Mor-

...
HIGHLIGHTS

Senate confirmed the nomination of Peter Paul Montgomery Buttigieg, of Indiana, to be Secretary of Transportation.

Senate confirmed the nomination of Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of Homeland Security.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S215–S272

Measures Introduced: Forty-one bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 146–186, S. Res. 24–25, and S. Con. Res. 5. Pages S247–49

Measures Passed:

Honoring the Life of Henry Louis Aaron: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 23, honoring the life and legacy of Henry Louis Aaron, and the resolution was then agreed to. Page S241

National School Choice Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 25, designating the week of January 24 through January 30, 2021, as “National School Choice Week”. Page S241

Measures Considered:

Congressional Budget Resolution—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that for the duration of the Senate’s consideration of S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030, the Majority and Republican managers of the concurrent resolution, while seated or standing at the managers’ desks, be permitted to deliver floor remarks, retrieve, review, and edit documents, and send email and other data communications from text displayed on wireless personal digital assistant devices and tablet devices; provided further that the use of calculators be permitted on the floor during consideration of the resolution; and that the staff be permitted to make technical and conforming changes to the resolution, if necessary, consistent with the amendments adopted during Senate consideration, including calculating the associated change in the net interest function, and incorporating the effect of such adopted amendments on the budgetary aggregates for Federal revenues, the amount by which the Federal revenues should be changed, new budget authority, budget outlays, deficits, public debt, and debt held by the public. Page S226

Appointments:

Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution: The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to the provisions of 20 U.S.C., sections 42 and 43, appointed the following Senators as Members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, respectively: Senator Leahy (reappointment) and Senator Cortez Masto. Page S241

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:
By 86 yeas to 13 nays (Vote No. EX. 11), Peter Paul Montgomery Buttigieg, of Indiana, to be Secretary of Transportation. Pages S217–22, S272

By 56 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. EX. 12), Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of Homeland Security. Pages S222–25, S272

Messages from the House: Page S244
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Authorities for Committees to Meet: Pages S271–72
Privileges of the Floor: Page S272

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—13) Pages S222, S225–26

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10:30 a.m. and adjourned at 9:21 p.m., until 9 a.m. on Wednesday, February 3, 2021. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S272.)

Committee Meetings
(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATION
Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Thomas J. Vilsack, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Agriculture, after the nominee, who was introduced by Senator Grassley, testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING
Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Thomas J. Vilsack, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

NOMINATION
Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Kathleen Holland Hicks, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense, after the nominee, who was introduced by Senator Shaheen, testified and answered questions in her own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING
Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Denis Richard McDonough, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

INTELLIGENCE
Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing on certain intelligence matters from officials of the intelligence community.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action
Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 57 public bills, H.R. 682–738; 1 private bill, H.R. 739; and 6 resolutions, H. Res. 84, 86–90, were introduced. Pages H275–79

Additional Cosponsors: Page H281
Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows: H. Res. 85, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 447) 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, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeship registered under such Act, to promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 11) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–3). Page H275
Committee Meetings

NO TIME TO LOSE: SOLUTIONS TO INCREASE COVID–19 VACCINATIONS IN THE STATES

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled “No Time to Lose: Solutions to Increase COVID–19 Vaccinations in the States”. Testimony was heard from Ngozi Ezike, M.D., Director, Department of Public Health, Illinois; Joneigh S. Khaldun, M.D., Chief Medical Executive and Chief Deputy Director, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services; Clay Marsh, M.D., COVID–19/Coronavirus Czar, West Virginia; Courtney N. Phillips, Secretary, Department of Health, Louisiana; and Jill Hunsaker Ryan, Executive Director, Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Committee on Oversight and Reform: On February 1, 2021, Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its rules for the 117th Congress, without amendment. Subcommittee Chairs and the Full Committee Vice Chair were agreed to.

BUSINESS MEETING: NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT OF 2021; ESTABLISHING THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2022 THROUGH 2030

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a business meeting and a hearing on H.R. 447, the “National Apprenticeship Act of 2021”; and H. Con. Res. 11, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030. The Committee adopted revised rules for the 117th Congress. Representative Hastings was designated the Vice Chair of the Committee. The subcommittee ratios and subcommittee appointments were adopted. The Committee granted, by record vote of 8–3, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 447, the “National Apprenticeship Act of 2021”, and H. Con. Res. 11, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 447, the “National Apprenticeship Act of 2021”, under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment printed in part A of the Rules Committee report shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides that following debate, each further amendment printed in part B of the Rules Committee report not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of the rule shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read,
shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. Section 3 of the rule provides that at any time after debate the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the Rules Committee report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in the Rules Committee report or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of the rule. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H. Con. Res. 11, Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030, under a closed rule. The rule provides three hours of general debate, with two hours equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget, and one hour, on the subject of economic goals and policies, divided and controlled by Representatives Beyer of Virginia and Schweikert of Arizona or their respective designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution. The rule provides that the amendment printed in part C of the Rules Committee report shall be considered as adopted and the concurrent resolution, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the concurrent resolution, as amended. The rule provides that rule XXVIII shall not apply with respect to the adoption by the House of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021. The rule provides that House Resolution 73 is hereby adopted. The rule amends Clause 3(g)(3)(C) of rule 2 to read as follows: "(C) Upon receipt of an appeal pursuant to subdivision (B), the Committee on Ethics shall have 30 calendar days or five legislative days, whichever is later, to consider the appeal. The fine will be upheld unless the appeal is agreed to by a majority of the Committee. Upon a determination regarding the appeal or if no appeal has been filed at the expiration of the period specified as subdivision (B), the chair of the Committee on Ethics shall promptly notify the Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner, the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Chief Administrative Officer and make such notification publicly available. The Speaker shall promptly lay such notification before the House." The rule amends section 4(a)(2) of House Resolution 38 to read as follows: "(2) a fine imposed pursuant to this section shall be treated as though imposed under clause 3(g) of rule 2, and shall be administered as though pursuant to clause 4(d) of rule 2, except that the time periods described in clause 3(g)(3)(C) of rule 2 shall not commence until the Committee on Ethics has adopted written rules, and the chair of the Committee on Ethics shall notify all Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner with pending appeals upon such commencement." The rule amends House Resolution 8, agreed to January 4, 2021 (as amended by House Resolution 41, agreed to January 13, 2021), by striking "February 11" each place that it appears and inserting "March 12". Testimony was heard from Chairman Scott of Virginia, Chairman Yarmuth, and Representatives Foxx and Smith of Missouri.

**Joint Meetings**

No joint committee meetings were held.

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 2021**

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

**Senate**

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: business meeting to consider the nomination of Gina Marie Raimondo, of Rhode Island, to be Secretary of Commerce, 9:30 a.m., SR–325.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: business meeting to consider the nomination of Jennifer Muhlen Granholm, of Michigan, to be Secretary of Energy; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine data and analysis by the United States’ and world’s leading authorities on global climate trends from energy related sectors, focusing on where and how progress has been made in addressing climate change, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Michael Stanley Regan, of North Carolina, to be Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, 2 p.m., SD–106.

Committee on Foreign Relations: business meeting to consider the nominations 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, 9:45 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Miguel A. Cardona, of Connecticut, to be Secretary of Education, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Isabella Casillas Guzman, of California, to be Administrator of the Small Business Administration, 10:30 a.m., SR–301.

House

Committee on Armed Services, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 11 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.


Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 11 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 2 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H. Res. 72, removing a certain Member from certain standing committees of the House of Representatives, 3 p.m., Webex.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
9 a.m., Wednesday, February 3

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of S. Con. Res. 5, Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021, with 31 hours of debate remaining.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1 p.m., Wednesday, February 3

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of H. Con. Res. 11—Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

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