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## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

### MEETING OUR PARIS AGREEMENT COMMITMENTS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, by rejoining the Paris Agreement, President Biden has promised the world that America will retake its position as a global leader in the fight against climate change and be true to its word to meet our commitments to reduce greenhouse gases. It now falls to us—it falls to Congress—to prove the President right.

Despite all the confused, disingenuous, and flatly false rhetoric around the Paris Agreement, in reality, it is simply a framework for catalyzing, measuring, and improving action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate impacts.

The agreement, signed by 195 countries in Paris and not simply for the benefit of that city, is made up of commitments from each nation, determined by that nation, and which they are each responsible for meeting.

President Biden's commitment, necessary as it was, will not itself reduce

America's emissions enough to meet our 2015 promise to the world or to stem the climate crisis. For that, we must act urgently. We must reject the bad-faith talking points about a false dichotomy between environmental stewardship and economic growth and openly embrace the idea that a sustainable economy is dependent upon a sustainable environment.

Far from climate action costing us jobs, the truth is that our entire economy is at stake if we do act on climate. By contrast, climate action means clean air and better public health. It means more miles between fill-ups and more money in Americans' pockets. It means reliable, robust harvests and innovative and productive ways to make money farming sustainably.

It means passing America's beautiful natural heritage on to future generations and protecting the places and creatures that make our country the envy of the world. It means safe, livable coastlines that don't wash away our roads and our homes. And it means high-paying jobs that can't be outsourced—up to 24 million globally, according to the United Nations.

We have a lot of work to do: building out electric vehicle infrastructure and a modern electric grid; cleaning up our rivers and lakes; deploying clean, renewable power generation; and inventing the next leap in battery storage technology.

No one is better suited than American workers. Low-carbon, long-term, and resilient economic growth and ecological stability are within our grasp, but only if we have the courage to go after them.

This Congress must send legislation to the President's desk meeting this challenge and seizing this opportunity. Executive action cannot do it alone.

I am proud to serve as vice chair of the House Sustainable Energy and Environment Coalition. This group has worked for years to advance common-

sense legislation to create green jobs and seize low-carbon opportunities, exactly the type of legislation we will need to meet our Paris Agreement commitments.

Mr. Speaker, preliminary data indicates that 2020 will tie 2016 and go down in history as the hottest year on record. This means that the 7 hottest years have now occurred in the 7 last years.

The call for action from those whose homes have been destroyed by natural disasters and from those suffering through record heat waves and droughts is loud and clear. And we hear that same call from our constituents who see through the pandering misdirection of outdated thinking, understand the imperative to act, and increasingly vote only for those willing to take action.

President Biden corrected an egregious mistake when he moved to reenter the U.S. into the Paris Agreement. We must move with him and usher in the low-carbon economy of the future now.

### LOCKDOWNS ARE KILLING US

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, we are now nearly 1 year into the most self-destructive social experiment in the recorded history of human civilization.

On this day 1 year ago, we enjoyed the greatest economic expansion in our lifetimes. The poverty rate was at its lowest in 60 years. The unemployment rate was the lowest in 50 years. Wage growth was the strongest in 40 years. The wage gap was narrowing, with blue-collar wages rising the fastest. Unemployment rates for minority groups and women were at the lowest ever recorded.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Then, over the course of just a few catastrophic weeks, our government took a wrecking ball to it all. In the second quarter, GDP plunged by one-third, the worst decline in productivity ever recorded. Unemployment skyrocketed to its highest levels since the Great Depression. Tens of millions of Americans lost their jobs. Trillions of dollars of the Nation's wealth were squandered.

In the months since, our children have been robbed of a year of their education. Millions of Americans have been forbidden from earning a living by their own government. Shopkeepers have seen their life's work destroyed, and when in desperation they try to hold on, they are led away in handcuffs.

Our most cherished rights to worship freely; to peaceably assemble; and not to be deprived of our lives, liberty, or property without due process of law have all been destroyed.

Now, COVID did not cause this damage. Public officials did. They promised us it was for our own good and that it would save lives. But mounting evidence in multiple scientific studies is putting the lie to these sophistries. It is becoming increasingly, tragically, and bitterly clear that the lockdowns have not only failed to save lives, but they are costing lives.

Last month, the University of Denmark released the results of a study comparing Danish municipalities that locked down with those that did not. Their conclusion: The lockdowns had "statistically insignificant effects."

Their conclusion mirrored a similar study out of Stanford University that compared eight lockdown nations and two non-lockdown nations. They concluded: "We fail to find an additional benefit of stay-at-home orders and business closures."

Now, these are studies based not on assumptions and models but on actual, real-life, hardcore data. That is what the science is telling us, and it is telling us the same thing for multiple studies: The lockdowns have not saved lives, certainly not to any statistically significant level.

But it gets worse, much worse. We are now seeing mounting evidence that the lockdowns are costing lives on a staggering scale. Last month, the National Bureau of Economic Research warned that increases in poverty caused by the lockdowns will cost more than 800,000 American lives over the next 15 years due to higher poverty levels, with the deaths disproportionately affecting African Americans and women. That comports with a U.N. warning that tens of millions of people worldwide are being pushed to the brink of starvation.

Suicide rates have jumped dramatically over the past year. Dementia deaths between March and September jumped 13,000 as patients were left with little means of social interaction. San Francisco reported that additional deaths from drug overdoses exceeded the total COVID deaths in 2020.

According to The Wall Street Journal, the CDC reported 475,000 excess deaths in the United States at a time when it was reporting 281,000 COVID-related fatalities. Now, that difference is 192,000 additional deaths unexplained by normal mortality and COVID combined.

Could it be this is the butcher's bill from a folly that has produced skyrocketing suicides, drug and alcohol deaths, domestic homicides, isolation-related deaths, delayed health screenings, delayed health treatments, and poverty-related deaths?

Unlike COVID, which is a curse brought us by nature, lockdown deaths are the fault of specific individuals in positions of public trust who imposed draconian restrictions out of panic, fear, ignorance, or egotism. They preened and virtue-signaled and boasted how much they cared for the lives of others while they have pursued a folly that is needlessly taking an appalling toll of lives and livelihoods.

Some of those responsible hold power by virtue of appointments by elected officials while others are elected officials themselves, and I fear this nightmare will not end until the officials who are responsible for it are removed from the offices they hold.

#### HONORING ALBERT HALE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. O'HALLERAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of former Navajo Nation President Albert Hale, who lost his battle with COVID this week.

Years ago, Albert and I served together in the Arizona House of Representatives, working on water issues and fighting to uphold Tribal sovereignty. As the second elected president of the Navajo Nation, Albert Hale taught me so much about the Dine people, their culture, and their long-overlooked struggles.

In this body, we are no strangers to the suffering the Navajo Nation has endured throughout the course of this pandemic—and still is. Forced to wait months for CARES Act funding to arrive, Navajo families were often at the epicenter of this global pandemic, several times experiencing the highest per capita infection rates in the world.

As a Congress, we must, once and for all, commit ourselves to discontinuing the shelving of Native American issues and concerns. I know that is what Albert Hale would have said.

We must wholeheartedly devote our efforts to serving all Americans equitably and come together reinvigorated to pass legislation to meet our obligations.

Today, I think of Albert's passing with a heavy heart for many reasons. I am saddened to lose his friendship and guidance, his smile, his sense of humor, and his sense of caring for his fellow Navajo and American people. And I am

frustrated to see yet again that the community he fought to uplift continues to be left behind. Too many Dine mothers, grandfathers, neighbors, and friends have fallen to this deadly disease.

Since coming to Congress in 2017, I have strived to bring the voices of all 12 sovereign Tribal nations in our district to the discussion table in Washington. Today, I recommit myself to fighting for their needs and honoring their unique stories, as Albert Hale did during his time with us.

My thoughts are with the Hale family and the entire Navajo Nation as we mourn Albert's passing. His work, his light, and his mission will not be forgotten.

And I can't stand here today and not say that one of my last conversations with Albert was about COVID.

I am so sad that he and many other people who have died from this dreaded disease have not been able to be with their loved ones as they have passed away, or their friends. I am saddened that I didn't know at that time that Albert would have been stricken with this terrible virus. But we do know Albert would say to us, Please continue to fight the fight for the American people.

□ 1015

#### CONGRATULATING DR. KARLA SAPP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate a devoted advocate in my district, Dr. Karla Sapp, who was named the 2020 Mental Health Advocate of the Year by the Black Mental Health Symposium.

Dr. Sapp has worked tirelessly to decrease the stigma of mental illness, increase access to care, and improve the wellness of the individuals in her community.

A native of Midway, Georgia, Dr. Sapp previously served with the Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice. For the past 11 years, she has worked as a drug abuse program coordinator with the Federal Bureau of Prisons. I have had the honor of working with Dr. Sapp during her tenure at the Federal Correctional Institution of Jesup.

Karla is a mother, sister, advocate, counselor, teacher, resource, motivator, and public servant. We are blessed to have Dr. Sapp working to better the lives of those suffering from mental illnesses, and I am thankful for her commitment to improving countless lives.

I congratulate her on this amazing accomplishment, and I look forward to her continued journey of service and success.

#### RECOGNIZING KEN GRINER

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor

Ken Griner of Georgia's First Congressional District for his 33 years of service in television and his many contributions to Savannah, Georgia.

Over the duration of his successful career, Ken began as a studio camera operator, then worked his way to covering late nights as WTOG's sports director, and eventually became the hallmark coanchor at The News at Daybreak in historic Savannah, Georgia.

Ken's energetic, warm, and bubbly personality made him an invaluable and universally loved person within the television community, and I have personally enjoyed listening to his remarks.

Ken has always been known as a fan favorite; warm and friendly; a helpful coworker; and, above all, a loving person of all people. He is a pillar in Savannah, and I am thankful for his many years of dedicated work in media and for his whole-hearted investment in his community. I hold Ken in the highest regard and I wish him the best of luck in his future endeavors.

#### HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO MACK MATTINGLY

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Senator Mack Mattingly, who celebrated his 90th birthday on January 7. Mack carries a long list of accomplishments and prestigious titles and awards, but his heart for public service stands out the most.

In the early 1950s, Mack served our country for 4 years in the United States Air Force and was stationed at Hunter Army Airfield in Savannah, Georgia. He first became active in politics in 1964, when he served as chairman of U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater's campaign for President in Georgia's First Congressional District.

In 1980, Mack defeated longtime Democratic Senator Herman Talmadge and served in the Senate from January 1981 until January 1987. Mack was the first Republican to serve in the United States Senate from Georgia since Reconstruction.

In his post-Senatorial campaign, President Reagan appointed Mack to serve as assistant secretary-general for defense support for NATO in Brussels, Belgium. He was later appointed as ambassador to Seychelles by President George Bush. Mack has contributed greatly to Georgia and to the United States as a whole through all the positions he held.

I am thankful for his amazing life, and I wish him and his family the best in years to come.

#### HONORING STEPHEN TOOTLE

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor Stephen Tootle of Savannah, Georgia, who recently passed away at the age of 32 on December 20.

Stephen was a man of remarkable character and a giving heart, who knew no stranger. He and his family were engrained in the local Savannah community, and everyone who knew him recognized his light-hearted personality and passion for the outdoors.

He was a 2006 graduate of Benedictine Military School and would go on to attend the University of Georgia, where he was a member of the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity. During this time, he made many lifelong friends. He graduated from the University of Georgia in 2010, with a degree in risk management and insurance, before he returned to his hometown of Savannah and worked as a commercial fisherman in his family's crabbing business.

Stephen was known as someone who saw the good in everyone and everything and had a heart of gold. He also had a way of making anyone he met laugh. He was a courageous fighter who battled addiction, and I know his story will continue to touch many lives.

Stephen leaves behind a wonderful, loving family who raised Stephen to be the amazing person he was, and I am thankful for the life he lived. My thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends, and all who knew him during this most difficult time.

#### REMEMBERING HAWAII COUNTY MAYOR WILLIAM "BILLY" P. KENOI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. KAHELE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KAHELE. Mr. Speaker, my ohana is from the last native Hawaiian fishing village in Hawaii, Milolii. You have likely never heard of Milolii, and if you haven't heard of the small fishing village of Milolii, then you probably haven't heard of Kalapana.

Kalapana, like Milolii, is an ocean community, but Kalapana sits in the shadow of the volcano Kilauea. For decades, this area has been shaped by the various destructive lava flows that have flowed through; but no matter how many times this happened, the people of Kalapana remained resilient and proud of their community.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no one who embodied the pride and resilience of being Kalapana born and raised than William Punapaia'alaikahala Kenoi, known to most as Hawaii Island Mayor Billy Kenoi. Billy Kenoi would proudly talk about the papaya fields of Kalapana and the mentors who helped him see the world outside of them. Their inspiration took him from the slopes of Kilauea to the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

From there, the boy from Kalapana walked with reverence through these very Halls, which he regarded as a heiau, or spiritual center of democracy, as a congressional intern with the legendary Senator Daniel K. Inouye. He then went on to attend the William S. Richardson School of Law at the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

As he moved through his career, he remained that same resilient and proud kid from Kalapana. He worked for justice as a public defender with indigent clients. He moved home to Hawaii Island as a public servant, dedicated to helping his island weather the crystal

meth crisis that was ravaging our communities. His leadership in crisis, born of the lava flows and fields of Kalapana, eventually translated to leadership at the island level, when he was elected as Hawaii County mayor in 2008.

Nobody could deny Billy's charm, keen political drive, and charismatic leadership. And for all his high-level leadership and larger-than-life personality, he left his mark in the individual interactions he had with people, always kind and authentic. Some of us had the fortune of getting to know him as a friend. For me, he was also a mentor.

I will always remember Martin Luther King Day 2016, because it was the day my father had a heart attack and passed away a week later. In the chaotic hours after he passed, there were too many calls and texts of support to count and certainly too many to answer. Despite all of this, one person's grief persisted and pierced through the profound grief: Billy Kenoi.

Billy called, asked where I was, and told me to come to the State Capitol. He said, "It was time." I didn't know what he meant by that. My father had just passed, but when Billy spoke, I listened. When a man who was once a boy from Kalapana calls you in the middle of a family crisis, you know that he summons with it the resilience and strength of an island community that persisted through lava flow after lava flow.

I went to the State Capitol, to the desk of my father in the State Senate, surrounded by his colleagues, and my life was forever changed. Five years to the day after he passed, Billy Kenoi went into po himself, and he crossed into the afterlife. He left behind a beautiful wife, Takako, and three children, Justin, Liam, and Mahina. He was only 52. And like my father, he was too important a leader to lose too soon.

Billy was the personification of Kalapana. No matter what change life threw at him, he embraced it with pride, resilience, and a sense of humor. As Hawaii is now altered by the passing of this leader, we will conjure his spirit and the spirit of Kalapana. We will remember the boy from Kalapana who became the incomparable leader Billy Kenoi.

Colleagues, I leave you with words from his final speech—and he was famous for speeches—to remember him and take us to a more resilient and prouder future: If impossible is nothing, then everything is possible.

#### JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS IN SANCTUARY CITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I am here to talk for just a moment about law and order. I am here to talk about how we as a body can prevent more needless tragedies in our country. I am here to

talk about true justice. Specifically, justice for victims of dangerous sanctuary city policies.

We have all heard the stories. Kate Steinle brutally murdered in San Francisco by an illegal immigrant who was repeatedly released.

In Washington State, an illegal named Rosalio Ramos-Romas was deported four times before authorities arrested him in October of 2017. Once notified of his arrest, ICE issued a detainer request asking local authorities to imprison him for an additional 48 hours. But, instead, local authorities ignored the detainer request and allowed Rosalio back into the community, where he eventually murdered his cousin and hid the body in a dumpster.

In my State of North Carolina, the Mecklenburg County Sheriff's Office refused to notify ICE and comply with lawful detainer requests when it released dangerous illegal immigrants from the county jail. One was charged with multiple domestic violence offenses for strangling a woman and threatening to kill her.

These are not isolated incidents of violence, but, rather, the norm in sanctuary cities across America. The truth is that sanctuary city policies are unnecessary and they only threaten the safety of our families and our neighbors. This lawlessness leads to tragedies that are simply not acceptable and should not be allowed by our leaders.

That is why I introduced the Justice for Victims of Sanctuary Cities Act with Senator THOM TILLIS. Our bill would allow anyone harmed by an illegal immigrant in a sanctuary city to sue the sanctuary city or State for the damages that it caused. It also withholds certain grant funding from jurisdictions that refuse to comply with Federal law. This move will put lawless cities on notice and will, hopefully, persuade them to reverse course, enforce our laws, and keep our streets safe.

At a time when the current administration refuses to crack down on sanctuary cities, Congress has the responsibility to act. It is long past time that cities who refuse to enforce our immigration face legal consequences. This has to stop.

#### UNEVEN ALLOCATION OF THE COVID-19 VACCINE

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, last month, over 10,000 patients in and around my district had their COVID-19 vaccination appointments forcibly canceled, throwing seniors and frontline workers into uncertainty. This mistake was the result of an uneven allocation process and bureaucratic confusion. It is unacceptable and something has to be done.

I sent a letter to the Department of Health and Human Services demanding immediate answers for my constituents. I understand that an expedited national vaccine rollout is complex. It is a tough undertaking. But the faster vaccine doses are allocated to States like mine in North Carolina, the sooner we will be able to defeat this virus once and for all.

The people of my community deserve clarity and honesty when it comes to vaccines from the Federal Government, and I am going to continue to get answers for them.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF ROE V. WADE

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court decision in *Roe v. Wade* was decided 48 years ago last month. Since abortion was made legal, more than 60 million unborn children have had their lives prematurely ended. This is a matter of conscience for me, and I believe that life begins at conception.

In recent years, advances in science and medicine have given us an increasingly vivid picture of what life in the womb is like. A child has a heartbeat at just 6 weeks. A child feels pain at 20 weeks.

Science makes clear that life exists in the womb and, therefore, an unborn child is entitled to the most fundamental of human rights, and that, Mr. Speaker, is the right to live.

This issue transcends what it means to be an American and goes to the core of what makes us human. I hope that one day soon, the Supreme Court corrects their constitutional error so that the American people can reassert their voice in determining the moral question of our time.

□ 1030

#### HONORING THE LIVES AND SERVICE OF FBI SPECIAL AGENTS DANIEL ALFIN AND LAURA SCHWARTZENBERGER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) for 5 minutes.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to honor the lives of two fallen FBI agents, Daniel Alfin and Laura Schwarzenberger.

On Tuesday morning, while executing a Federal warrant in a child exploitation investigation, Special Agent Daniel Alfin and Special Agent Laura Schwarzenberger were shot and killed in the line of duty in Sunrise, Florida. They died protecting our most vulnerable citizens and the community they loved.

This was, sadly, the FBI's deadliest day since the tragic events on 9/11. It has also been more than 30 years since two agents were gunned down together in the line of duty.

A 16-year veteran of the FBI, Special Agent Laura Schwarzenberger's specialty was pursuing crimes against children. Her work with the FBI Miami field office's Innocent Images national initiative led to the arrest of those involved in the exploitation of children and "sextortion." She leaves behind a husband and two children.

Special Agent Daniel Alfin was a 12-year veteran of the FBI. He was a veteran agent who led the investigation into a dark website called Playpen, one of the country's largest child pornog-

raphy operations. He also leaves behind a wife and one child.

While I did not have the good fortune of knowing these two special agents, I know this: These were two heroes taken from us, and we lost them way too soon. These were incredible parents torn from their families. They were extraordinary public servants trying to make our community a safer place to raise our families.

To their loved ones and colleagues, I struggle to find words that can offer solace and comfort in their time of distress. The great poet William Wordsworth once said: "Not without hope we suffer and we mourn."

Perhaps he meant that we find hope in the belief that our thoughts and prayers will, in time, heal their families and their colleagues, and in the hope and the belief that the children of these fallen heroes will grow up knowing that their parents made the sacrifice to make their world and our world a better place.

Agents Alfin and Schwarzenberger put their lives on the line every day to help us be safer. We lost them to a senseless act of violence by someone with a total disregard for the lives of others. We lost them to evil.

We grieve their loss, not only to the community they served, but to the families and loved ones that they leave behind. They made the ultimate sacrifice and, for that, Americans will be forever in their debt and forever grateful.

May their memories be a blessing.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF BILL REYNOLDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. GARCIA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GARCIA of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a fallen hero who graced our glorious Nation for 47 years. Mr. Bill Reynolds, one of my best friends and a loyal wingman, crossed into heaven to be alongside the Lord on January 11.

As a young man, Bill also crossed oceans to fight for this Nation in the jungles of Vietnam in 1967. In fact, he was one of the few surviving members of the well-known "The Boys of '67," the Army's Charlie Company, 9th Division, 4th Battalion, 47th Infantry Regiment.

He was wounded in combat on the Mekong Delta on June 19, 1967, in one of the fiercest days of the Vietnam war during the Battle of My Lai. Despite being wounded, Bill continued to fight alongside his fellow Americans as they took on heavy fire. His brave service earned him the Bronze Star as well as the Purple Heart.

From an early age, Bill was a scrapper. He was a real patriot. He loved his friends, he loved his family, but his deepest love was for the United States of America and those who served to protect her. The blood he shed and the sacrifices that he made overseas during

combat operations were matched only by his commitment and his passion to take care of veterans back home.

In fact, in my hometown of Santa Clarita, there is a veterans' memorial that stands today because of Bill's hard work and his advocacy. In the halls of a local veterans' support center, there are several dozen biographies of our city's local heroes, our veterans; and all of these biographies were written by Bill after he personally sat down, interviewed, and discussed their experiences with them each, individually.

Bill loved our veterans because he understood what it meant to truly serve, and he understood what it meant to truly sacrifice. In his own words he said: "America was founded on the courage to fight for freedom, and that is what the veteran community does. They take pride in that. There is no better family than the veteran community," he said.

Bill was a steward of those who protected our Nation. A warrior with a big heart and a sheepdog with a big bark and an even bigger fight, and he knew what that flag, Mr. Speaker, stood for, and he would do anything to protect it.

And underneath all the passion and fight was a kind and gentle man, one of the most soft-spoken and caring men I have ever known, a husband to Meg, a role model to his sons, and a friend to thousands.

Bill knew better than anyone that our Nation is a precious one and that its survival is not pre-ordained.

He knew that our Nation is sometimes vulnerable. It is an experiment of government still in its infancy, a developing Nation that is underpinned by goodwill and dependent on the labors of good Americans willing to serve her and to fight for her for the right reasons.

We are indeed a Nation that sometimes wobbles and, in doing so, we require the steady hands of patriots and leaders. We are a Nation that is kept stable by the exertions of great Americans. People like Bill Reynolds.

Bill was an American who cared until the very end and will continue to look over us and our precious Nation like the loyal wingman that he has always been.

May God bless Bill Reynolds and his family. And may God bless this great Nation that he gave so much and fought so hard for.

#### LIFE IS SACRED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory and to honor the millions of babies killed since the Roe v. Wade decision almost 50 years ago.

There is nothing more precious than the gift of life, given to us by God, who knew us before He formed us in our mother's womb.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend. The gentleman will put on the mask, please.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing more precious than the gift of life given to us by God, who knew us before He formed us in the womb.

Mr. Speaker, life is sacred, and it is heartbreaking that there are those across this country and in Congress who reject that truth and view abortion as nothing more than a medical procedure.

Sadly, a professed Catholic who knows better has already taken steps to increase the killing of babies across the world and make innocent taxpayers foot the bill.

He has revoked the Mexico City policy, which means American taxpayers will now be sending dollars overseas to support the killing of unborn babies in foreign countries. And he is actively working to eliminate the Hyde amendment, which is a longstanding, bipartisan doctrine that prevents taxpayer funds from paying for the killing of babies in the United States.

Let's be clear, abortion is murder, not healthcare.

Abortion is not the answer to a child's mental or physical challenges. I am reminded today of the words of Frank Stephens, a Special Olympian. Many of you heard him speak here at Congress. He is now living with Down syndrome. He said this: "About abortion, I don't want to make it illegal, I want to make it unthinkable. Politicians change laws. I want to change people's hearts."

Mr. Speaker, I agree with Frank Stephens, but I believe we can do both. We can change lives and we can change people's hearts.

#### BLACK HISTORY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize three "Legacy Leaders" from my district in Nebraska for Black History Month.

Every February, we celebrate the achievements of African Americans and recognize their pivotal roles in the history of our great country. This year, I recognize Ella Willis, Teela Mickles, and Bettie McDonald, who have worked diligently to leave a meaningful and lasting impact on the Omaha community.

Originally from North Carolina, our first Legacy Leader, Ella Willis, came to Omaha in 1967, right after the race riots. After seeing the damage and destruction from the riots not being repaired, she joined the Neighborhood Action and Fact Association, founded by Andy "Handy" Wright.

Around 2004, Mrs. Willis became the president of the association. She worked to secure grant funding for the beautification of 24th Street and the neighborhood garden and marketplace building. The association assisted with the painting of murals along the 24th Street corridor, including The Union for Contemporary Art.

In 2005, under Mrs. Willis' leadership, the association received the Environmental Improvement Award from the Urban Community Improvement Program. Her community advocacy started long before, when she joined the NAACP in the early sixties, while her husband served in Vietnam. She participated in the voting registration process, protesting for the right for Black women to vote and registering Black men.

Mrs. Willis thanks God for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and praises his belief in justice, hope, love, and non-violence, saying, "This is what we must learn together as brothers and sisters of God. Have love and faith in your heart."

Another Legacy Leader is Teela A. Mickles, the founder and CEO of Compassion in Action, a faith-based, non-profit organization that serves individuals confined in the State correctional facilities and families affected by incarceration.

Mrs. Mickles became a single parent to five young children after an unfortunate turn in life and later attended college, earning her associate degree in Chemical Dependency Counseling. At the same time, she developed Compassion in Action's Pre-Release Education/Reentry Preparation Program, with her motto of "Embracing the person, rebuilding the family, and breaking the cycle."

She has been recognized for her dedication and accomplishments through the years: The UNO Woman of Color Award, Heartland Family Services' Family Advocacy Award, and the City of Omaha Excellence Award, and many, many more.

Mrs. Mickles is also an ordained minister on staff at Mission Church and credits the success of her organization to her strong faith in God and belief that every person is viable. As she says: "If you're not dead, God's not done."

Our third Legacy Leader is Bettie McDonald, cofounder of Native Omaha Days, a week-long homecoming event that celebrates the community's historical and cultural legacies.

Born and raised in Omaha, Bettie belongs to the Bryant-Fisher family, hailed as one of the most prodigious Black families in Nebraska. After graduating from the Allhouse School of Beauty and Culture, she became owner of her own beauty shop of over 50 years, The Economy Beauty Salon.

The vision for a reunion of native Omahans was first arranged in 1976 and less than a year later the original founding planning members, Vera Johnson and Bettie McDonald, started a tradition of the week-long celebration. It is now known as Native Omaha Days and, every 2 years, has brought people to Omaha from across the country.

Approaching its 22nd biennial, Native Omaha Days has reached a peak, influencing cultural programming along 24th Street and adjacent North Omaha neighborhoods.

Bettie is an active member of St. Paul Baptist Church. This year she will celebrate 70 years of marriage, 70 years, to her husband, Jesse McDonald.

I personally thank these three women for making a difference and leaving a legacy of future Black leaders in Omaha. We owe them much gratitude and recognition.

□ 1045

#### THE CURRENT STATE OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) for 5 minutes.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as my home State of Illinois approaches the grave milestone of 20,000 COVID-19 deaths.

I am thinking of the families of each of our neighbors we have lost, and I am also thinking of everyone in our community who is currently suffering from the physical, psychological, and financial consequences of the pandemic.

The past year has been so hard for so many of us, and it is not over. We still have a long way to go until our families' health and economic well-being is secure.

Now, thanks to the work of incredible scientists, we have authorized vaccines that are safe and effective, offering a level of protection that can save lives and crush this virus.

But until we actually get shots in arms, the virus will continue to spread. This process has been difficult, and the bottom line is that our current vaccine process is not sustainable. But we can change that. We must change that.

The good news is that we can. We have a new administration laser-focused on ramping up distribution, and there are investments to be made in order to help.

Local health departments are overwhelmed with phone calls from people wondering where to go for a vaccine. Web-based appointment signups are filling faster than people can register. Immunization providers lack the resources to carry out vaccination campaigns at this unprecedented scale.

To address these challenges and carry out an efficient COVID-19 vaccination campaign that prioritizes the people who need them most, Congress needs to act swiftly and boldly. The next relief bill must include significant funding to accelerate vaccine administration with a particular focus on providing vaccine doses and outreach to ensure that nobody is left behind.

We also need to fund the workforce that will carry out vaccination efforts, as well as testing, contact tracing, and other critical initiatives to stop the spread of the virus.

I have introduced two bills, the Community Immunity During COVID-19 Act and the Health Force, Resilience Force, and Jobs to Fight COVID-19 Act, to make the investments that will be needed to end the pandemic, prevent

the next public health crisis, and ensure a strong economic recovery.

Finally, as we continue to confront a once-in-a-century health crisis, it is absolutely unacceptable that millions of Americans continue to lack access to affordable healthcare.

That is why I introduced H.R. 369, the Health Care Affordability Act, which would increase the dollar amount of premium tax credits across all income levels.

It would eliminate premiums for lower-income households; reduce premium costs by hundreds or thousands of dollars for middle-class families, including those who currently make too much money to qualify for the tax credit; and ensure that everyone would be able to buy a plan for no more than 8.5 percent of their income. For families in northern Illinois who currently pay 15, 18, or 20 percent of their income for healthcare, this is real savings that matters.

This was included in the President's American Rescue Plan, and I urge my colleagues to support its inclusion in the next relief package.

At this challenging moment in history, the decisions we make will be felt for generations. If our ideas are too small, the consequences not only mean a protracted pandemic but a stunted economic recovery.

But if we pursue solutions that meet this moment, we can not only get to the other side of the pandemic, we can emerge from it stronger than before, with evidence-based public health investments that prevent future crises; with career pathways that usher in a new era of economic growth; and with a healthcare system built on a foundation of equity, where access to quality care is not the privilege of a few but the right of all.

I believe that this future is possible, and I know that the decisions we make today will shape it. I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle are ready to do the work we were sent here to do.

#### CONGRATULATING ETHAN KNARR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Ethan Knarr of DuBois, Pennsylvania. Ethan recently accepted a fully qualified appointment to the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

Ethan is the son of Christopher and Danielle Knarr and the grandson of Daniel and Linda Schaffer of DuBois, Leona Knarr of Troutville, and Doug Grube and the late Elizabeth Ann Grube of DuBois.

As a student at DuBois Area High School, Ethan has been an active member of the National Honor Society and the cross-country team, and he served as captain of the tennis team.

Outside of school, Ethan has been heavily involved in the Boy Scouts of America, having served as historian, assistant senior patrol leader, and eventually senior patrol leader of his troop. Ethan became an Eagle Scout in March 2020.

I would like to thank Ethan for his commitment to service and wish him the very best as he embarks on this exciting new phase of life in Annapolis.

RECOGNIZING PETE RICKARD

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Pete Rickard of Strattanville, Pennsylvania, for accepting a fully qualified appointment to the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado.

Pete is a student at Clarion-Limestone High School. During his time at Clarion-Limestone, Pete has been a member of the Academic Decathlon team, lettered in basketball, and active in FFA, or Future Farmers of America.

He is now a senior member of the Civil Air Patrol Clarion Composite Squadron 504 and is active in the Greater Pennsylvania American Red Cross.

Pete credits his success to the love and support he has received from family and friends, including Rod and Debbie Frampton, as well as his four sisters, Lucy, Ann, Katie, and Bonnie.

Undoubtedly, Pete's academic success and experience with the Civil Air Patrol will serve him well as he starts this exciting new chapter at the Air Force Academy.

Best wishes to Pete, and I look forward to seeing all that he achieves.

RECOGNIZING LISA WINGER

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lisa Winger of Oil City. Lisa was recently recognized by the Venango Area Chamber of Commerce as the 2020 Citizen of the Year.

According to the chamber, nominees are those who, "in the face of danger, combat adversity through feats of ingenuity, courage, or strength, and those who perform great deeds or selfless acts for the common good."

Susan Williams, executive director of the chamber, noted nominations for Lisa mentioned her impeccable character and that she was highly respected, a leader, and selfless.

Lisa works at the AseraCare Hospice, where she counsels residents and their families by providing compassion, comfort, and advice.

She truly lives a life of service. Outside of her work with AseraCare, Lisa has also established an Alzheimer's support group at the Oil City YMCA, and she leads the county's Toys for Tots program.

A friend of Lisa's said in her nomination that Lisa "works tirelessly for Venango County and dedicates herself to everything she does."

I would like to congratulate Lisa on this much-deserved recognition and thank her for her commitment to serving her community.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF MAXY  
HUGH HAMMOND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the accomplishments and life of a true family man and public servant, Maxy Hugh Hammond. Maxy was born in Lancaster, South Carolina, on October 19, 1956.

Maxy was from a family that was heavily involved in every facet of service. His father, Maxy Sr., was very active in serving in the Lancaster community, having served on the Lancaster School Board and Lancaster City Council for years and “whetted the appetite” for his son to serve the public, which he did for many years, including serving on the Lancaster County Council, United Way, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Economic Development Board, Boy Scout Council, school improvement councils, and many more boards and commissions.

Maxy began his work career 45 years ago, including 7 years with the Catawba nuclear plant; Springs Industries for 12 years, where he worked in the engineering department; Kanawha Insurance in sales for 15 years; and vice president of Founders Federal Credit Union for 10 years, retiring on December 31, 2020.

Maxy has been married for 42 years to Jennifer Starnes Hammond and has two children, his son, Garrett, and his wife, Elizabeth; and his daughter, Holly, who is married to Matthew Whitley.

The joys of Maxy and Jennifer’s life are their two granddaughters, Avery Oak, who will be 2 years old in June, and Maryn Reese, who will be 1 year old in April.

I had the privilege of viewing and listening to a series of testimonials posted on Facebook about Maxy and what he and his family have meant to the greater Lancaster community, which included heartfelt comments by his family, his friends, and his coworkers from all walks of life.

Those who knew him the best had this to say:

“Our office is like a six-pack, and Maxy is the plastic ring that holds our office together.”

“He never puts himself first. It is about everyone else.”

“If this building was burning down, he would circle the building two to three times before worrying about himself.”

“Maxy doesn’t care about titles, accolades, or recognition. It is all about others.”

“If Maxy can make everyone else happy, that is all he wants.”

Maxy Hammond is a true public servant who has lived his life for his God, his family, and his country.

On behalf of the Members of the 117th United States Congress, I wish you Godspeed in your retirement years as you spend time with your family and

your many friends on the heavenly beaches of the Carolinas.

MIDDLE OF IT ALL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I am humbled to deliver my first speech on the House floor today and discuss the future of our great Nation.

I grew up on a farm south of Quinter, Kansas, that my parents and brother still operate. The house my parents live in, and the house I grew up in, is the same house my great-great-grandfather ordered from a Montgomery Ward catalog in the early 1900s.

Growing up there meant I spent thousands of hours on a tractor working in the fields and on horseback doctoring cattle in the family feed yard. Those hours turned into love of country and lessons about the value of hard work.

My Kansas roots run deep, and my desire to serve our country is wider than a country mile. I ran for Congress to advocate for agriculture and our conservative Kansas values. Kansans are good people who carry a pioneering spirit with them, in the same way those who settled my State did over 160 years ago.

The people of Kansas 1, the Big First, know each other, look out for each other, and sacrifice for each other. The district is home to more than 60,000 farms and is made up of farmers, ranchers, feedlot managers, nutritionists, ethanol producers, ag lenders, and agribusiness owners who feed, fuel, and clothe the world.

As Congress becomes increasingly more urban, the distance from farm to fork has never been greater, and the Big First depends on strong voices for agriculture in Congress. That is why I am honored to serve on the House Agriculture Committee.

At the very top center of the Big First sits Lebanon, Kansas, a seemingly ordinary small town. About 2½ miles northwest of Lebanon is the exact middle of the contiguous 48 States. A few months ago, a group of us met in Lebanon and prayed for our Nation and that God’s will would be done and that our future would be bright.

There is something about being in the middle of the country where farmers pray for rain, parents drive 30 miles one way to take their kids to school, and communities shrink and grow with oil and gas prices that gives you a great perspective. To really be in the middle of it all, though, we must demand results.

I have received many calls from family farmers in the Big First gravely concerned with President Biden’s executive order restricting travel from countries like South Africa, where many of our legal farmworkers come from during harvest. I will tell you, if an issue matters to a Kansan, it matters to me.

I worked with a number of my colleagues here to issue a letter to President Biden, asking that he exempt essential workers, like those in agriculture, from his travel ban. Soon after, we were told the President would grant the exemption. But to me, an exemption to an overreaching executive order is not enough.

After watching President Biden issue 25 executive orders in his first 10 days as President, more than the last seven Presidents combined during their first 10 days, I decided I could no longer sit idle and watch executive orders dictate the direction of this country with no input from Congress. The executive branch was not created to legislate—Congress was.

We are now up to 42 executive orders from the Biden White House. That is why, earlier this week, I introduced the More Accountability is Necessary Now acts, six pieces of legislation promoting accountability and transparency to the administration’s future executive orders.

The MANN acts require that the executive branch notify the American public and Congress of its intent to issue any new executive orders pertaining to agriculture, energy, the environment, pro-life provisions, the Second Amendment, and immigration.

The short-term impact of legislation like this would be to hold our elected leaders more accountable. But for the long term, we must never forget that America is the greatest and most noble experiment that has ever been endeavored.

When our Founding Fathers used the three words “by their Creator” 245 years ago, they unleashed freedom on humanity, because for the first time in history, people stood up and declared that freedoms do not flow from a king or government; they flow from God.

The power of that truth can never be stomped out because it rings loudly in the hearts and minds of Americans from coast to coast and certainly in the Big First, which in many ways is the pilot light of America. In my district, the basic values of faith, family, and freedom are alive and well. It is our responsibility to never let that light go out.

□ 1100

I believe that when we get into the middle of issues, roll up our sleeves, get to work, and do the heavy lifting, we gain better perspectives and better results. Being in the middle of it all instead of being stapled to our desks in Washington, D.C., makes us all better and is good for America.

Get in the middle of it. Stand face to face and engage. Spend time to think, pray, and reflect, like I did that day in the exact center of the country. I promise you will gain a better understanding of where we need to go as a nation.

I did not run for Congress to be a caretaker in the slow demise of America. I ran so I could fight and work to



make it stronger. That is what I intend to do while believing that our brightest days are yet to come.

#### THE CHALLENGES FACING OUR BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TONY GONZALES) for 5 minutes.

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the Chamber for the first time in my service to the 23rd District of Texas.

My path to Congress has been marked by many obstacles. At age 18, I left high school to join the Navy and provide a path to success for my family. As I embarked on a 20-year career as a cryptologist, I deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan and gained a deep understanding of the security issues that currently affect our Nation.

Today, many of those issues are visible along our Southern border, especially within my district, which spans over 800 miles between the U.S. and Mexico border. The challenges facing our district are compounded by the minute, and it is imperative that Congress take action.

Mr. Speaker, as I have made my way around the district, I have seen firsthand the men and women who are doing the work. People like Sheriff Martinez in Val Verde County, like Sheriff Coe in Kinney County. We have other sheriffs throughout. We have Chief Guajardo in Eagle Pass and Chief Rodriguez in Uvalde. We have Sheriff Dodson. These are the men and women on the ground every day doing the work.

That is why I am proud to introduce the Security First Act, to ensure our borders are safe, resilient, and adaptive to 21st century challenges. One of the primary objectives to my bill is to authorize an increase in grant funding for Operation Stonegarden.

As a key pillar of our border security framework, Operation Stonegarden provides resources to local law enforcement agencies involved in Customs and Border Protection operations. By enabling our sheriffs and police departments to collaborate with CBP and United States Border Patrol, Operation Stonegarden helps create a layered approach to border security and encourages a joint collaboration across all levels of Government. Operation Stonegarden funds can be used to purchase field equipment to enhance operational efficiencies.

The United States has long been a leader in technology. So equipping our boots on the ground with sophisticated tools to do their job is exactly what is needed. After speaking to countless law enforcement agents in my district, it is clear that more funding for this program is needed. A surge at our Southern border is occurring.

The Security First Act proposes a 4-year increase to current Stonegarden funding levels and requires that all

moneys seized from drug trafficking activities at the Southern border be funneled to the Stonegarden account. By strengthening our ability to cope with evolving security challenges, the Security First Act helps protect the integrity of our Southern border.

#### HONORING DEBBIE MOSELEY ON HER RETIREMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the services of Ms. Deborah "Debbie" Moseley, the executive director of The Bridge Over Troubled Waters in Pasadena, Texas. Commonly referred to as "The Bridge," this organization has assisted men, women, and children affected by domestic and sexual violence or homelessness in southeastern Harris County, Texas.

For 34 years, Debbie has served the organization as an advocate in the field of domestic and sexual violence. Debbie began working as a volunteer at The Bridge in 1986, alongside her mother and grandmother. A year later, she started working with The Bridge's children's programs on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. In 1988, Debbie began to work full time at The Bridge as a resident advocate.

Over the years, she has held many leadership positions in each of the different programs that The Bridge offers, including shelter coordinator, resale shop coordinator, nonresident director, and advocacy director. In 2003, Debbie was named the executive director and has served in that role ever since.

Under Debbie's leadership, The Bridge connected with community leaders and the community at large; built a new location; and started Destiny Village, a long-term housing program for survivors of violence with disabilities and children. In addition, she has significantly increased The Bridge's share of funding granted by the Victims of Crime Act to provide critical support services to victims of domestic violence.

Debbie is a licensed social worker and has dedicated her life to community and volunteer service. She serves on the boards of numerous community organizations, such as the Harris County Coordinating Council, the Texas Council on Family Violence, the Harris County Adult Fatality Review Team, the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, the Pasadena Police Academy, and the Bridges to Life prison ministry. She is also active in the New Hope Church of Pearland, the Pasadena Kiwanis, the Bay Area Kiwanis, the Pasadena Rotary, the Salvation Army, and the Texas Invitational.

For her community and civic involvement, Debbie has received numerous recognitions, including the Governor's Victim Services Division Pathfinder Award in 2007; Debbie Moseley Day in Pasadena, Texas; the Rotary Club's Paul Harris Fellow Award in

2010; Rotary Director of the Year in 2016; and the Stella Trimble Community Service Award in 2017.

In 1985, Debbie married the love of her life, Tom Moseley. Debbie is the mother of four children: John Miles of Burleson, Texas; Aaron Miles, also of Burleson; Derek Miles of League City; and Staff Sergeant Josh Moseley, who is stationed as a United States Marine Corps recruiter in Arlington, Texas. Debbie and Tom are the proud grandparents of eight grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Debbie Moseley for her lifetime of dedicated service to the survivors of domestic and sexual violence, and I wish her the very absolute best during her well-deserved retirement.

#### MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ILLINOIS, BICENTENNIAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the bicentennial celebration of the founding of Montgomery County, Illinois.

Montgomery County was formed February 12, 1821, and named in honor of Revolutionary War General Richard Montgomery. Montgomery County has a rich history, including being a friend to Illinois' favorite son, Abraham Lincoln, and providing a stretch of historic Route 66.

Montgomery County continues to be a vibrant community that supports family, sports, fine arts, churches, and numerous organizations for more than 30,000 residents that make up 20 municipalities. I am proud to represent Montgomery County and the many people who make it a wonderful place to live.

Congratulations to everyone in the county on celebrating their bicentennial.

THANK YOU TO DAVID A. NORTHERN, SR.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize David A. Northern, Sr., for his leadership and service to the people of Champaign County, Illinois.

I have had the privilege to work with David through his role as the chief executive officer of the Housing Authority of Champaign County, an organization which provides housing and related services to the most vulnerable populations in our community. He oversaw various programs that provided housing opportunities and assistance to over 13,000 citizens.

Under David's leadership, the agency launched numerous projects to develop affordable housing, update existing properties, and bolster support programs. David believes that the Housing Authority's mission is just as much about transforming futures and putting families on a path to economic self-sufficiency as it is to just providing homes. That vision and drive has served him well.



David's distinguished career and experience in Federal housing assistance has been a blessing to Champaign County. While we will certainly miss him in Illinois, we wish him the very best as he begins a new journey as the president and CEO of the Housing Authority of Birmingham District in Alabama, the largest in the State.

Mr. Speaker, I, again, wish to thank my friend David Northern for his service to Champaign County and congratulate him and wish him the best in his new home in Alabama.

#### REMEMBERING DAVID PICKETT

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of David Pickett, my friend from Taylorville, Illinois, who sadly passed away right before Christmas.

David graduated from Taylorville High School in 1977, and then graduated from Western Illinois University in 1981, with degrees in accounting and computer science.

He will be remembered in our community for his entrepreneurial spirit, his photography skills, and for his love of sharing with others in the community. His most memorable feat in Taylorville will be taking the hobby of photography and turning it into a business called Fun Photo. It was his own sports photography business. I saw David at sports events, and I still have pictures of my young kids in youth football and youth baseball that line my household because David was there. He was part of our community and he was part of our kids.

David was an avid fisherman, a die-hard Cardinals fan. He had a talent for cooking and loved to entertain his friends and family. His vibrant personality and remarkable smile will be missed.

I really wish the best for his family right now. It is a sorrowful loss for them, but also everybody in our hometown of Taylorville. Shannon and my kids send our thoughts and prayers to his wife, Debbie; his children, Mark and J.D.; his grandchildren, Libbey, Bennett, Jamison, Charlotte, and Connor; his parents, James and Mary; and his siblings, Linda and Tom.

David, may you rest in peace, my friend.

#### REMEMBERING ROSEMARIE LONG

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is a sad day today. Last night, not just my good friend, but a great friend to our community and Sangamon County, Illinois, passed away.

Rosemarie Long was somebody who I came to know as the head of our local Republican Party in Springfield, Illinois. I can tell you that Rose Long gave such good advice and great mentorship to many people like me and others who have walked this institution. Rose Long was somebody who cared about her community and cared about making her country better.

My heart goes out to her family at this trying time, and I certainly want them to know that I know without

Rose's guidance, without Rose's friendship, without Rose's support, I would not be blessed to serve as a Member of Congress.

One thing about Rose, she was not shy, at all, of letting me know her concerns about what we may or may not be doing right for her in this institution. I cannot believe that Rose is gone. I cannot believe that the world is going to be a better place without her. But I know one place that will be better with her, and that is Heaven.

Good luck, my friend. May you rest in peace, and may God continue to bless you and your family at this very sorrowful time.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 12 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. DEMINGS) at noon.

#### PRAYER

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

O Holy God, we humble ourselves before You, coming to You in prayer as thousands across the globe and hundreds within this Congress have done on this day of the National Prayer Breakfast. We pause to lay before You ourselves, our hopes, our dreams, our frustrations, and our anger, keenly aware of Your sovereignty over our lives, and our failures in living them.

Even as we kneel before You, anoint us with Your mercy and lift up our eyes to Your grace. Shine Your redemptive light on us that we reflect the love that You have shown to us that our attitudes toward each other and to the tasks You set before us would be changed to demonstrate the benevolent plan You desire to share with each one and with this country.

As Your people, holy and dearly loved, we commit to clothe ourselves with compassion, kindness, humility, gentleness and patience. Forgiven by Your mercy, we devote ourselves to bear with one another and to forgive the grievances we have against another.

So transformed, may we live lives of reconciliation, not as a political position but in a posture of compassion. And with these virtues we will choose this day to love, that we would be bound together in perfect unity by the strength of Your most holy name in which we pray.

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. COSTA 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.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

#### MEDICAL EDUCATION IN RURAL DISTRICTS

(Mr. COSTA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about the urgent need to address doctor shortages in rural and medically underserved communities throughout our country. The current pandemic and problems with vaccine distribution have highlighted the dangers behind a lack of access to the quality of healthcare in these areas. I am working to change that right now.

Unlike producing personal protective equipment, it takes years to train a physician. This week, I will introduce legislation to invest in medical education and to create new medical schools throughout this country and in underserved communities like mine in the San Joaquin Valley.

This bill will help curb the shortfall of physicians in rural areas by enabling medical students to stay close to home. Studies increasingly show that students who can study close to home are more likely to stay there and practice there upon graduation.

If we want to keep the promise that every American who wants a vaccine will get one, then we need to have more doctors, nurses, and medical providers throughout our country. This legislation would do just that.

Helping my constituents and keeping them safe is my number one priority. I will continue to do whatever it takes to make that happen. This is important legislation, and I ask my colleagues to support this legislation in a bipartisan basis.

#### REAL COVID RELIEF

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

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, in the midst of these hard times, we are especially grateful for the healthcare and frontline workers who have bravely answered the call. Thankfully, we see glimmers of hope with the discovery and distribution of multiple vaccines.

Yet, sadly, here in Congress, Democrats are using the pretense of COVID relief to ignore bipartisan consensus and push a \$2 trillion liberal wish list of unrelated provisions. Let's not forget the most recent targeted COVID relief bill was signed into law only 1 month ago, and together with previously enacted stimulus laws, over \$1 trillion remain unspent.

Back home in Michigan, Governor Whitmer continues to go it alone, imposing punitive and arbitrary restrictions that have harmed too many small businesses and hardworking families.

It is time to work together to end this pandemic and help our constituents get back on their feet. Let's get students back in the classroom, vaccines distributed, and workers back on the job.

#### HONORING DAVID SNIDER

(Mr. O'HALLERAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of David Snider, a constituent, a colleague, and a friend who passed away late last month. In every role, he dedicated himself selflessly and tirelessly to his community.

I was honored to spend years working together on our State's water conservation and management issues. Water is the lifeblood of the Southwest, and David helped ensure that families across our great State had access to clean drinking water.

David wore many hats, but the one that jumps out is his two terms as Pinal County Supervisor. His efforts helped to keep Arizona on track during the drought that still exists, and his plans and expertise have helped us form important multi-State water agreements.

I know David's legacy will live on. My heart is with the Snider family and the entire Casa Grande community as we mourn his passing.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO ORION SAMUELSON ON HIS RETIREMENT

(Mr. LAHOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Orion Samuelson on his retirement and to thank him for his 60 years of work at WGN Radio and Nexstar Media.

Orion's Hall of Fame career leaves behind a legacy known throughout the country, especially in our agriculture community in central and west central Illinois.

Born on a dairy farm in La Crosse, Wisconsin, Orion got his start in radio in Appleton and Green Bay. In 1960, he came to Chicago and joined WGN Radio as their farm director. In the six decades since, Orion has become the best known voice in agriculture radio. From presenting his signature farm reports to anchoring "The Noon Show" and hosting his "U.S. Farm Report," which still airs today, Orion is a legend in broadcasting and agriculture. In 1963, Orion was the first to read the on-air bulletin that President Kennedy had been assassinated in Dallas.

His booming and distinctive voice is known well throughout Illinois and in our agriculture community. We will miss hearing his voice on air, seeing him at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield, and hearing his reports that helped guide our farmers to success over the years.

I want to thank Orion for his years of work and service, and I hope he enjoys a well-earned retirement.

#### THE BIG LIE

(Mrs. DEMINGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. DEMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I have attended more police officers' funerals than I care to admit. Some I have eulogized. The services are beautiful, but the loss is tremendous.

Officer Sicknick's murder hit us hard. It hit me hard for a lot of reasons. But this death should be personal to every Member of Congress because I believe this body failed our Capitol Police officers. We tell everybody else that, if you see something, say something. Yet, while Brian was being murdered and other officers were suffering great bodily harm, a significant number of Members in this body said nothing and continued to uphold the big lie. They followed the unlawful, inhumane, and criminal orders of their Commander in Chief.

But Brian remembered his oath. And if we want to honor his life, then all of us should follow his example. Many have given much, but Officer Brian Sicknick gave all. He paid the ultimate sacrifice, and we are forever grateful for a life well lived.

#### MINNESOTA'S VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

(Mr. HAGEDORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAGEDORN. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce a resolution commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Department of Minnesota Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The Minnesota VFW was founded on January 17, 1921, and, today, has over 200 posts across the State and serves more than 32,000 veterans who fought for America honorably overseas, as

well as an additional 21,000 auxiliary members, consisting of veterans' family members.

The Minnesota VFW Century of Service has helped strengthen the common bonds of our military heroes by improving the quality of life for veterans and their families. The VFW provides a wide array of services to its members, including youth development and scholarships, national security advocacy, legislative affairs, citizenship education, veterans' fellowship retreats, and financial assistance for disabled veterans.

I am incredibly grateful to those at the Minnesota VFW who work tirelessly on behalf of our States' veterans. Here is to another 100 more years. I ask Members to cosponsor my resolution.

#### ECONOMIC CRISIS

(Ms. HOULAHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, a lot of people in this body are talking about jobs these days, and rightfully so. Our economy is in crisis. But what I want to do is urge everyone that when we talk about rebuilding this economy, we are talking about all of the issues that make for a successful economy, and that includes childcare and attention to our children.

Like many industries during this pandemic, childcare is struggling. Many facilities can't pay their bills due to reduced demand in services and increased costs to keep safe facilities for both children and staff. Many of us on both sides of the aisle have rightfully celebrated the heroes of this pandemic: healthcare workers, frontline workers, and essential workers. And these are the very people who are using childcare right now and they are the ones who cannot work from home and, therefore, need enriching and safe places for their children to go while they literally save lives and provide for the American people.

So I ask every Member who has spoken so passionately about our heroes and about returning to normal life to move beyond those words and to take meaningful votes on legislation that will ensure access to equitable, high-quality childcare for infants, toddlers, preschoolers, and afterschool care children alike all across this country.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDERS COMPROMISE OUR SECURITY

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, the first and most important job of the Federal Government is protecting its citizens. From day one, President Biden, who campaigned as the unifier in chief, has made record unilateral decisions to compromise the security of our country and undermine the rights of the American people.

In his flood of executive orders, President Biden has already stopped deportation, lifted travel restrictions from terrorist countries, halted border wall construction, empowered sanctuary cities, weakened asylum policies—I am running out of breath, Madam Speaker.

I welcome all freedom-loving and law-abiding citizens who want to make a better life for themselves in this country, but we must respect the sovereignty of this country, we must respect the rule of law, and we must always respect the American people's safety first.

#### YOUTH MENTORING MONTH

(Ms. SCANLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Youth Mentoring Month, which we celebrate in January.

Established in 2002, Youth Mentoring Month celebrates the powerful impact of mentoring relationships and raises awareness about the need for more caring adults to become mentors in their communities.

In 2006, I created a career development and mentorship program at Constitution High School in Philadelphia and, throughout the years, I have served as a mentor many times over.

We often talk about mentoring in terms of the benefits to young people, but what surprises so many people about mentoring is the emotional satisfaction and benefits to the mentor. Whether it be through a classroom, an arts program, or a local youth sports team, mentors provide young people with the guidance and encouragement they need to find success and reach their full potential.

As co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Youth Mentoring Caucus with Representative JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER, I look forward to celebrating and promoting mentoring programs across our country.

□ 1215

#### CHINA CONTINUES TO SEEK GENETIC TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, today I would like to bring attention to a troubling assessment that was issued by the National Counterintelligence and Security Center on Monday.

China continues to aggressively seek to acquire Americans' genetic information. They have targeted American hotels. They have targeted government agencies, as well as our universities, through hacks and ill-intentioned partnerships. They recently even tried to buy fertility clinics in the United States to gather American DNA.

And as was catalogued on "60 Minutes" last week, the Chinese are now targeting family research databases that Americans innocently use to research their family trees.

Make no mistake, our healthcare information can be and will be used against us. The Chinese have already demonstrated the lengths to which they are willing to go to use genetics against their own people as they experiment on the Uighurs in the Xinjiang province. This threat cannot be ignored.

China has already received personally identifying information on most Americans. As citizens, we must take better control of our information, and Congress must act to keep this problem from getting worse.

#### RECOGNIZING THE LEGACY OF THE GREENSBORO FOUR

(Ms. MANNING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, on February 1, 1960, four young Black men sat down at a Whites only Woolworth's lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina, and asked to be served. These students from North Carolina A&T State University had trained for weeks to be able to withstand the hostility and abuse that would be thrust upon them.

The next day, the "Greensboro Four" were joined by women from Bennett College and Greensboro Woman's College. The courage demonstrated by these students sparked a national sit-in movement that spread to 55 cities in 13 States. The sit-ins lasted for 6 months until, finally, the Woolworth's lunch counter was integrated.

As the Representative from Greensboro, I join my colleagues, Representatives ADAMS and BUTTERFIELD, in introducing a resolution to recognize the legacy of the Greensboro Four, and follow their lead in fighting for a future that will bring equal rights to all people.

#### RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF JOSHUA GRANT

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I am grateful for the service of the Correspondence Director of the Second Congressional District, Joshua Grant. This week he is joining the office of my fellow Charlestonian, Senator TIM SCOTT, as a Legislative Correspondent for Finance.

Josh hails from the beautiful community of Walterboro, South Carolina, and joined the office of the Second District shortly after graduating from Benedict College, an historically Black college in Columbia, in 2016. During his time in the office, Josh continually

went above and beyond and made every constituent and guest feel welcome. He instituted a small-town sense of community to Capitol Hill.

Congratulations to his parents, Joseph and Diannia Grant, as well as his siblings, Tahnee Johnson, Tiffany Gist, Lisa Grant, and Jason Grant, for raising a kind, smart, and inspired young man, a favorite of my wife, Roxanne.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

After last night, Republicans are united to stop socialism which destroys jobs.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER ON KEYSTONE PIPELINE

(Mr. BAIRD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to President Biden's executive order to revoke the permit for the Keystone pipeline.

This decision was political, provides no benefit to the environment, and it came at a cost of approximately 11,000 good-paying American jobs.

President Biden cited concerns regarding climate change for his reason on stopping the pipeline. But under President Obama and Vice President Joe Biden, the State Department conducted a review and found the pipeline to have minimal impact on the environment.

Now, instead of having the pipeline, the oil from Canada will now be transported in less safe ways like trucks and railways.

Axing the Keystone pipeline destroyed thousands of jobs, won't reduce the greenhouse gas emissions, and only will deepen the divide on the issue of climate change.

#### CONDEMNING ABORTION

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, our wonderful country, America, has been given material wealth beyond belief, plus natural beauty that I think is greater than anything around the world.

In 1973, how did this country respond to those gifts? The United States Supreme Court, in *Roe v. Wade*, legalized abortion, something that even in days before the ultrasound, almost was universally condemned around the world. Since that time, 62 million unborn babies have had their lives cut short in America.

The United States is one of only seven countries in the world where late-term abortions are legal, joining countries like China, North Korea, Vietnam, and then Singapore, Canada, and Holland.

Now, we, under the current administration, look to push for still more

abortions by talking about removing the Hyde amendment allowing for taxpayer funding and, even worse, repealing the new Mexico City policy in which the United States gives money to organizations abroad who will wind up performing abortions. That is what the United States will become known for around the world.

How is this to respond to the natural wealth and beauty we have been given.

#### RECOGNIZING INDIANA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA'S MEALS ON WHEELS 50-YEAR MILESTONE

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Meals on Wheels Program in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, who recently celebrated a 50-year milestone of helping neighbors in need.

Marty Yachisko is the lifeblood of this operation. Marty has been running the Meals on Wheels Program in Indiana County out of the local American Legion kitchen since 1981. Five days a week, Marty and his volunteers gather at the Legion to prepare meals for local senior citizens. Currently, Meals on Wheels of Indiana County is serving 35 seniors but, in the past, volunteers have served up to 70 individuals daily.

Before COVID-19, almost 10 million seniors were facing hunger threats. Meals on Wheels provides an incredibly valuable service. It is not just hot meals. For many seniors, their only social interaction of the day may be their visit from a Meals on Wheels volunteer. That connection is invaluable.

Meals on Wheels Indiana is always looking for more volunteers looking to help seniors in their community.

Thank you to Marty and the team at Meals on Wheels Indiana County for their dedication.

#### CELEBRATING LUNAR NEW YEAR

(Mrs. KIM of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to join my community in recognizing and celebrating the Lunar New Year.

2021 is the Year of the Ox, which represents strength, determination, and perseverance.

We have seen this spirit in the American people during the COVID-19 pandemic. And while we have faced unprecedented challenges, we have also shown that the American people are resilient. And I hope this year, this new year is filled with many blessings, joy, and renewal. I pray that this year brings success and happiness to all.

I hope to be a voice for our community to ensure that the American Dream that I was able to achieve is available for everyone and for our next

generation. Together, I know we can make a better world.

I would like to extend a happy new year to everyone.

(English translation of the statement made in Korean, Mandarin, Cantonese, and Vietnamese is as follows:)

"Happy new year."

Korean: "saehae bok mani badeuseyo"

Mandarin: "Xīnnián kuàilè"

Cantonese: "Gong hei fat choy"

Vietnamese: "Chúc Mừng Năm Mới"

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DEMINGS). The gentlewoman from California will provide the Clerk a translation of her remarks.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 72, REMOVING A CERTAIN MEMBER FROM CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 91 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

##### H. RES. 91

*Resolved*, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the resolution (H. Res. 72) removing a certain Member from certain standing committees of the House of Representatives. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ethics.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), 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.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, yesterday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 91, to provide for the consideration of H. Res. 72, removing a certain Member from certain standing committees of the House of Representatives under a closed rule. The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Chair and ranking member of the Committee on Ethics.

Madam Speaker, this is one of those moments where this institution must decide where the line is drawn.

A person in this House encouraged violence against Members of this institution, part of a larger pattern of disturbing rhetoric.

She has also called the Sandy Hook and Parkland shootings, where young children were killed, a hoax.

She followed and harassed a survivor of the Parkland shooting, David Hogg.

She promoted a video featuring a Holocaust denier which contained disgusting anti-Semitic language.

She has even claimed that 9/11 was a hoax; that a plane didn't really hit the Pentagon.

And what did our distinguished minority leader, KEVIN MCCARTHY do, Madam Speaker?

Did he take action to push this disgusting rhetoric out of the Republican conference?

No, he rewarded Congresswoman GREENE with seats on the Education and Labor and Budget Committees.

Now, I don't get surprised by much around here these days, but I was shocked by this.

Our teachers and our students are watching, Madam Speaker. Two of them are my sisters, who are public school teachers in Massachusetts. I can't imagine how they feel knowing that someone who says the deadliest high school shooting in our Nation's history was a false flag operation; how they will feel if that person sits behind the dais of the Education and Labor Committee, or behind the dais of any committee.

Madam Speaker, serving on a committee is not a right, it is a privilege, and when someone encourages violence against a Member, they should lose that privilege.

Now, this is not a radical idea. When something like this happened in the past, party leadership on both sides stepped up and took action.

That is what happened with Democrat Bill Jefferson and Republican Steve King. We are here today because Minority Leader MCCARTHY does not have the courage to do what is right.

Now, I remember a time when Republican leaders had the courage to do what was right. Dealing with the likes of Steve King was not an isolated incident. In 1991, when the Republican Party contended with David Duke, a Holocaust-denying neo-Nazi and former KKK grand wizard, former President George H.W. Bush said: "He should be rejected for what he is and what he stands for."

David Duke was pushed out of the party and stripped of any credibility and recognition.

□ 1230

Even as recently as 2016, when Duke announced a run for the U.S. Senate, the then-Republican National Committee chairman said: "David Duke and his hateful bigotry have no place in the Republican Party."

Madam Speaker, that seems like forever ago. What happened? The party of Lincoln is becoming the party of violent conspiracy theories. And apparently, the leaders of the Republican

Party in the House today are not going to do a damn thing about it.

Now, I never thought I would say this, Madam Speaker, but I agree with MITCH MCCONNELL. The Senate minority leader this week called Congresswoman GREENE's embrace of conspiracy theories "a cancer for the Republican Party."

I would take it a step further. I think giving Congresswoman GREENE a megaphone on a standing committee would be a cancer on this entire Congress.

None of us get to decide who the voters send to Congress. But as Members of this body, it is our job to set the standard for the conduct of those who serve here, especially when they cross the line into violence.

The Republican talking point now seems to be: "I condemn Congresswoman GREENE's words, but . . ."

Madam Speaker, her words are indefensible, period. And we must act, not because it helps us or hurts them, but because it is the right thing to do for this institution and for America.

Is nothing beyond the pale? Is there nothing so depraved and so disgusting that my colleagues would not condemn it, not just with words but with action? Will they not draw the line at calling for the assassination of another Member of this body?

It is my understanding that Congresswoman GREENE got a standing ovation from many Members during their Conference meeting last night. Come on.

Who applauded the person who advocated putting a bullet in the head of the Speaker of House? Who applauded the person who said school shootings are a false flag operation? Who applauded the person who suggested that 9/11 was a hoax?

I would like to know. I would like to know exactly who on the other side believes that these sick ideas deserve a standing ovation. Could we see a show of hands, please?

When the history books are written, they will remember this moment. But more than that, we all have to live with ourselves. I could never live with myself if I did nothing here. This is not the time for any of us to just look the other way.

Now, I am actually hopeful that there are some Republican Members who are willing to stand up, join with us, and vote for this resolution because it is the right thing to do, partisanship be damned.

I challenge any one of my colleagues to take a moment and read what she has said and what she has posted and come down here and try to defend it. You can't. It is indefensible.

Congresswoman GREENE says this resolution could set a precedent for the future. I hope it does. Because if this isn't the bottom, then I don't know what the hell is.

I hope we are setting a clear standard for what we will not tolerate. Anyone who suggests putting a bullet in the head of a Member shouldn't serve on any committee, period.

This is the standard that we are setting here today, and I am betting it is a standard that the American people want us to uphold. This is where we draw the line, Madam Speaker. These words and actions are the worst I think I have ever seen, ever, in all my time here.

We should have the courage to pass this rule and the underlying resolution on a bipartisan basis, to stand up for what is right, to demand better from those who serve in this institution, and to demand more for the people that we represent.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, my good friend, Chairman MCGOVERN, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today is a sad one for us, for me personally, for the Rules Committee, and for the entire House of Representatives. Today, we are meeting on an unprecedented resolution by the majority, removing a Member of the minority party from her committee assignments.

Now, before I continue, Madam Speaker, I want to be very clear that I find the comments made by the Representative in question before she was elected to Congress to be deeply offensive. Members of Congress are and should be held to a high standard. And if she spoke any of what has been reported while a Member of this body, her words would certainly not meet that standard.

But at last night's Republican Conference, Representative GREENE expressed regret for her past statements, which speaks to a problem with today's resolution. Representative GREENE is not being given the courtesy of a referral to the Ethics Committee, the body empowered to investigate the conduct of Members. She is not being given the same due process that is given to other Members before facing punishment by the House.

Why is it so hard for the majority to give a Republican Member due process before stripping her of her committees? That is all I asked the Rules Committee last night, which the majority rejected.

Today's resolution raises serious questions for this institution. Indeed, these questions have nothing to do with this particular Member at all. Instead, they are about the future of the institution. The action the majority is proposing to take today is not only premature but, in fact, unprecedented in the history of the House.

Madam Speaker, what the majority is really proposing to do today is establish a new standard for punishing Members for conduct before they ever became a Member. The majority is proposing to hold Members of Congress accountable for statements made before they were even a candidate for Congress.

This change opens up troubling questions about how we judge future Members of Congress and whether or not we, as an institution, should impose sanctions on Members for actions they took before they were even candidates for office.

Under this majority's new approach, could a Member be punished for statements they made 5 years ago? Ten years ago? Twenty years ago?

I would remind the majority that several of their own Members have engaged in activities or made comments that Republican Members find offensive and inappropriate. If the majority changes hands in the future, as it surely will at some point, how would the current majority feel if these Members are stripped of their committee assignments with no due process? My friends run the risk of setting off a tit-for-tat exchange of escalating partisan punishment and score-settling that could cripple the operation of the House now and well into the future.

But what has also never been done before in the history of the institution is this: The majority has never taken steps to exercise a veto over the minority's committee assignments. It has never been done, Madam Speaker.

I know my friend, Chairman MCGOVERN, attempted to point out some cases in yesterday's Rules Committee hearing to the contrary. But each of those cases he cited actually involved the party sanctioning their own Members. The majority exercising a veto over the minority's assignments has never happened before.

I would also like to point out that this is the same majority which raised no objections a week ago when this House unanimously approved resolutions on committee assignments.

In the past, the majority and minority have respected each other's rights to place Members on committees without interference. It has ultimately been the responsibility of each side to also hold their Members accountable for unacceptable behavior, including making decisions to remove Members from their committee assignments when warranted.

Indeed, Madam Speaker, Republicans have removed Members from committees in the past. I know. I have personally been part of those proceedings.

We can and will do so again, if necessary, but it will be done with due process and with the Members in question, whoever they may be, allowed to make their case. That is a simple standard of fair play and decency that the majority has decided not to extend to a Member of the minority in this case.

I truly believe that the majority claiming a new right to be able to exercise a veto over the minority's committee assignments will ultimately be dangerous for this institution. A change in norms away from an institution built on mutual consent and toward an institution where the majority

holds a veto power over everything, including committee assignments, is ultimately an institution that cannot function.

If one side feels the other should take corrective action for one of its Members and has failed to do so, then the bipartisan Ethics Committee exists to adjudicate matters related to the Code of Official Conduct. I believe it would be appropriate for the Ethics Committee to determine if a new standard relating to the actions taken by a Member of Congress before they are elected should be covered by the Code of Official Conduct and make the appropriate recommendations for the institution to guide us going forward.

I fear that doing anything other than this would send the institution down a precarious path. The Ethics Committee is the appropriate venue for considering claims of misconduct. That is traditionally what this institution has done when considering the conduct of an individual Member. I believe today it is appropriate to adhere to that norm.

Madam Speaker, the matter we are faced with is bigger than any one individual Member. It is about how we, as an institution, will continue to function in the future. I fear that if we open this particular Pandora's box, we will not like what happens next. I would strongly urge this House to consider an alternative course before it is too late.

Madam Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I will respond to a couple of things my good friend, Mr. COLE, just said.

As he pointed out, in the past, Members were removed from committees as a result of the wishes of their party leaders. It did not go through the Ethics Committee.

The reason we are here is because, in this case, which seems very obvious to us, the Republican leadership chose not to act. In fact, they met last night, and they voted on whether to remove Congresswoman CHENEY from her position because she had the courage of her convictions and came down and voted her conscience. They didn't vote on this.

Again, let me also point out, with regard to the Ethics Committee, there is no Ethics Committee that exists quite yet because Republicans haven't appointed all of their Members to the Ethics Committee, so it doesn't even function at this particular point.

I would just also say that, listening to my good friend, he talks about all of this as if it is somehow ancient history. Well, the gentlewoman from Georgia, as we speak, continues to fundraise off these disturbing remarks.

I am not sure what she said to the Republican Conference last night, but just last night, she tweeted about raising \$175,000 off of this and said: "We

will not back down. We will never give up."

That is not contrition, Madam Speaker. I say that to my colleagues. That is doubling down and profiting.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), a member of the Rules Committee.

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I, too, have to agree with the ranking member of the Rules Committee that this does raise serious questions for our institution and assure him that this is not a move taken lightly, but our colleagues have left us no choice.

Historically, the parties have policed themselves. Even as recently as 2 years ago, our Republican colleagues removed a Member from committees after he made a series of false and despicable statements, which were less serious than the conduct we consider here.

But, apparently, that was the old GOP. In the words of Republican Senator JOHN THUNE from South Dakota, the party of "limited government and fiscal responsibility, free markets, peace through strength" has become the "party of conspiracy theories and QAnon."

No matter how much our colleagues here today say that they disapprove of the conduct of the Representative from Georgia, they must realize that she is now the face of their party.

If today's House Republican caucus wants to embrace this behavior, the majority does not. The Member in question has advocated for insurrection and violence against elected officials and children, has challenged the safety of Members and our Capitol Police, and has promoted fringe conspiracy theories that damage our work.

Such behavior would not be tolerated in any other workplace, and it cannot be tolerated in the people's House.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle know this. While they have been careful to distance themselves from their Member's remarks and actions, they have not shown the courage to hold a Member of their own party accountable when they don't have the shield of a secret vote.

They force us to take this action to stop the spread of conspiracy theories, lies, and hate in the Halls of Congress.

This isn't canceling the Representative from Georgia's voice. It is about accountability. There is no right to committee assignments, but if a Member conducts himself or herself in so disgraceful a way that she brings discredit upon Congress, and her own party cannot address the problem, then the House, as a whole, has to deal with it.

I urge my colleagues to recognize what the public has recognized in a bipartisan manner, that the indecent behavior of this Member is a threat to Congress and our government.

□ 1245

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume just for informational purposes.

There is no way my friend from Massachusetts could have known this, but last night the Republican members were formally named to the Ethics Committee. We expect them to be approved today so the committee could function immediately. But, again, my friend would have had no way of knowing that.

Madam Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. GREENE).

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, to my Democrat colleagues, to my Republican colleagues, to my district back home in Georgia 14, to the American people, to my mom and dad, and to my husband and my children:

I have been here for 1 month and 1 day, and I have gotten to know part of my conference—my Republican colleagues—but not even all of them yet. I haven't gotten to know any of my Democrat colleagues, and I haven't had any conversations with any of you to tell you who I am and what I am about. You only know me by how Media Matters, CNN, MSNBC, and the rest of the mainstream media is portraying me.

What you don't know about me is that I am a very proud wife of almost 25 years and that I am a mother of three children. I consider being a mother the greatest blessing of my life and the greatest thing that I will ever achieve. I am proudly the first person to graduate college in my family, making my parents very happy and proud. I am also a very successful businessowner. We have grown our company from one State to 11 States. I am a very hard worker. I have always paid my taxes. I have never been arrested. I have never done drugs. But I have gotten a few speeding tickets in my day.

What you need to know about me is I am a very regular American, just like the people I represent in my district and most people across the country. I never, ever considered to run for Congress or even get involved in politics. As a matter of fact, I wasn't a political person until I found a candidate that I really liked, and his name is Donald J. Trump, when he ran for President.

To me, he was someone I could relate to, someone that I enjoyed his plain talk; not the offensive things, but just the way he talked normally. And I thought, finally, maybe this is someone who will do something about the things that deeply bother me, like the fact that we are so deeply in debt, that our country has murdered over 62 million people in the womb, that our borders are open and some of my friends have had their children murdered by illegal aliens. Or perhaps that maybe we can stop sending our sons and daughters to fight in foreign wars and be used as the world's police basically. Or maybe that our Government would stand up for our American businesses and our American jobs and make the American people and the American taxpayers their focus. These are the things that I care about deeply.



So when we elected President Trump, and then I started seeing things in the news that didn't make sense to me—like Russian collusion, which are conspiracy theories also and have been proven so—these things bothered me deeply. I realized that just watching CNN or FOX News, I may not find the truth.

So what I did was I started looking up things on the internet, asking questions, like most people do every day, use Google. I stumbled across something—and this was at the end of 2017—called QAnon. Well, these posts were mainly about this Russian collusion information. A lot of it was some of what I would see on the news at night, and I got very interested in it. So I posted about it on Facebook, I read about it, I talked about it, I asked questions about it. And then more information came from it.

But, you see, here's the problem: Throughout 2018, I was upset about things and didn't trust the Government really because the people here weren't doing the things that I thought they should be doing for us, the things that I just told you I cared about. And I want you to know that a lot of Americans don't trust our Government, and that is sad. The problem with that is, though, I was allowed to believe things that weren't true, and I would ask questions about them and talk about them.

And that is absolutely what I regret because, if it weren't for the Facebook posts and comments that I liked in 2018, I wouldn't be standing here today and you couldn't point a finger and accuse me of anything wrong, because I have lived a very good life that I am proud of, my family is proud of, my husband is proud of, my children are proud of. And that is what my district elected me for.

So later in 2018, when I started finding misinformation, lies, things that were not true in these QAnon posts, I stopped believing it. And I want to tell you—and I say this to everyone—any source of information that is a mix of truth and a mix of lies is dangerous, no matter what it is saying, what party it is helping, anything, or any country it is about. It is dangerous. And these are the things that happen on the left and the right. And it is a true problem in our country.

So I walked away from those things and I decided that I am going to do what I have done all my life: I am going to work hard and try to solve the problems that I am upset about. So I started getting involved in politics.

You see, school shootings are absolutely real. Every child that is lost, those families mourn it. I understand how terrible it is because when I was 16 years old, in 11th grade, my school was a gun-free school zone, and one of my schoolmates brought guns to school and took our entire school hostage, and that happened right down the hall from my classroom. I know the fear that David Hogg had that day. I know the

fear that these kids have. And I say this sincerely with all my heart because I love our kids, every single one of your children, all of our children: This is why I truly believe that children at school should never be left unprotected. I believe they should be just as protected as we were with 30,000 National Guardsmen. Our children are our future and they are our most precious resource.

I also want to tell you that 9/11 absolutely happened. I remember that day, crying all day long, watching it on the news. And it is a tragedy for anyone to say it didn't happen. So I definitely want to tell you that I do not believe that it is fake.

I also want to tell you that we have to do better. You see, big media companies can take teeny tiny pieces of words that I have said, that you have said, any of us have said, and can portray us into someone that we are not, and that is wrong.

Cancel culture is a real thing. It is very real. And with big tech companies like Twitter, you can scroll through and see where someone may have retweeted porn. This is a problem. This is a terrible, terrible thing. Yet when I say that I absolutely believe with all my heart that God's creation is he created the male and female and that should not be denied, when I am censored for saying those type of things, that is wrong.

You see, here's the real situation: I decided to run for Congress because I wanted to help our country. I want Americans to have our American Dream. I want to protect our freedoms. This is what I ran for Congress on.

I never once said QAnon during my entire campaign. I never once said during my campaign any of the things that I am being accused of today. I never said any of these things since I have been elected for Congress. These were words of the past. These things do not represent me. They do not represent my district. They do not represent my values.

Here's what I can tell you: I am beyond grateful for this opportunity. And I will tell you why. I believe in God with all my heart. I am so grateful to be humbled, to be reminded that I am a sinner and that Jesus died on the cross to forgive me for my sins. This is something that I absolutely rejoice in today to tell you all. I think it is important for all of us to remember that none of us are perfect. None of us are. None of us can even come close to earning our way into Heaven just by our acts and our works, but it is only through the grace of God.

This is why I will tell you as a Member of this Congress—the 117th Congress: I am a passionate person. I am a competitor. I am a fighter. I will work with you for good things for the people of this country.

But the things I will not stand for is abortion. I think it is the worst thing this country has ever committed. And if we are to say, "In God we trust,"

how do we murder God's creation in the womb?

Another thing I will say to this body is I want to work with all of you for our people. It should be America first always. Always. There is nothing wrong with that.

If this Congress is to tolerate Members that condone riots that have hurt American people, attacked police officers, occupied Federal property, burned businesses and cities, yet wants to condemn me and crucify me in the public square for words that I said—and I regret—a few years ago, then I think we are in a real big problem, a very big problem.

What shall we do as Americans? Shall we stay divided like this? Will we allow the media, that is just as guilty as QAnon of presenting truth and lies, to divide us? Will we allow ourselves to be addicted to hate and hating one another?

I hope not, because that is not the future I want for my children and it is not the future I want for any of your children.

Mr. MCGOVERN. First of all, Madam Speaker, to equate the media to QAnon is beyond the pale.

Secondly, the gentlewoman said that she now believes that 9/11 really happened. But let me just read a quote. At the conservative American Priority Conference, she said: "It's odd there's never any evidence shown for a plane in the Pentagon, but anyways, I won't—I won't—I'm not going to dive into the 9/11 conspiracy."

Now, granted, that was in 2018, and the gentlewoman just told us that, in 2018, she had an epiphany and decided not to follow these conspiracy theories anymore.

But then, in 2019, she claims that Speaker PELOSI is guilty of treason, and then she said: "It's a crime punishable by death is what treason is. NANCY PELOSI is guilty of treason."

That is 2019. Also in 2019, she liked a comment on social media that advocated a bullet to the head of Speaker PELOSI.

Also in 2019, in an interview, she called a student survivor of the Parkland massacre, "Very trained. He is like a dog." And then she said that he was an idiot who only talked when he is scripted.

Also in 2019, you know, on the Grounds of the Capitol complex, Representative GREENE followed a survivor of the Parkland massacre, calling him a coward; and then when he ignored her shouted questions, she said: He can't say a word because he can't defend his stance.

I mean, that is 2019.

Now, we could be here all week going over comments and posts in 2019 and in 2020. So, you know, I just have to say that I did not hear a disavowment or an apology for those things. I did not hear an apology or denouncement for the claim, the insinuation that political opponents should be violently dealt with. I didn't hear anybody



apologize or retract the anti-Semitic and Islamophobic remarks that have been made and that have been posted over and over and over again. Again, the gentlewoman's campaign has profited off of these hurtful remarks and these dangerous statements. So I just point that out for the RECORD.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT), my very good friend.

□ 1300

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, this morning, as many of you, I was watching the National Day of Prayer. While watching, I was reading an opinion piece in Baptist News and this message stuck out to me as relevant to today's debate: Whoever has the power, makes the rules; whoever makes the rules, makes them in their favor.

Madam Speaker, I want you to know that I read that before I saw your prayer, which I thought was a wonderful closing prayer.

I would point out, some others who don't share our faith may not. I thought it was wonderful and that is the First Amendment that we get to enjoy in this country, and I thank you for that prayer.

I rise today in opposition to H. Res. 72 and efforts by the majority to remove a member of the minority party from their committee assignments.

This resolution—and I think this is important—was introduced 3 days ago to the Ethics Committee, but it was brought to the floor without so much as a hearing before the Ethics Committee.

Now I want to stress, the past remarks or emojis that you bring up of our colleague do not represent the values of our Conference nor of my home State of Georgia. I expressed that in her primary and I continue to express that today.

But if this was about the remarks our colleague made, you would put a resolution on the floor condemning those remarks. But no matter what those remarks are or how bad they are, she and every other Member in this body should be entitled to due process just as every other American is entitled to due process. And in this case, it would be before the Ethics Committee before it came to the floor of the House.

But let's be honest about what this is.

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

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Georgia an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, you have a 10-vote margin in this body. This body has 20 standing committees. You created a proxy voting system that allows your Members to stay at home while the Republican Members show up for work

and you have another resolution that you haven't discussed yet to remove over 100 Republican Members of Congress, including 6 from my home State of Georgia.

Do you really think that we believe that you are going to stop with the gentlewoman from the 14th Congressional District, Mrs. MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE? We know better. We know better. The truth of the matter is you have got a math problem in passing your agenda.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

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

Let me just tell my colleague from Georgia—I can't resist because he mentioned proxy voting. I hate to tell him, but a lot of Republicans are voting by proxy, too. So the same ones who condemned it are the ones who are now utilizing it.

And, again, I would remind the gentleman that this is not a criminal trial. And that when the Republicans removed Steve King from his committees, there was no Ethics Committee deliberation on that. The decision was made to remove Steve King because finally, at long last, there was a realization that embracing white supremacy was unacceptable.

When Bill Jefferson, a Democrat, was removed by Democrats, again, removed from his committees, there wasn't an Ethics Committee deliberation. It was a decision that our leadership made and there was bipartisan support for that as well.

Now, we can sit here all we want and try to make excuses for not taking action. I mean, I think the standard here is, Republicans are coming to the floor and saying: We don't want to associate ourselves with these remarks. We condemn these remarks, but we don't appreciate any references to violence, and we don't appreciate any references to anti-Semitism, but . . .

I mean, but, but, but, but. And here we are.

And so the issue here is that the Republican Conference last night met to really deliberate on the fate of Congresswoman CHENEY. They didn't take a vote on this. And, basically, by doing nothing, what does that message send?

How refreshing it would be, how welcome it would be if there was a strong, bipartisan vote on this resolution. Imagine what that would mean to the American people to know that we were all unified on the issue of when a Member, when a person who serves in this House has advocated the use of violence, called for assassinations, that we all agree that that is so unacceptable that, at a minimum, they ought not to have the privilege of being on a committee.

And I am not sure we are going to get that kind of unity here today, but I hope we do. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, just quickly, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, just to respond to my friend briefly, remember, we are doing something here that has never been done before. The majority is taking away a committee assignment of the minority. That has not happened in this House before.

Also remember, we are applying, or you were choosing to apply the code of official conduct to a Member before they were ever a Member. That has not, to my knowledge, ever been done before either.

We haven't said: Let's do nothing. We have said: These are pretty serious questions. Let's go to the Ethics Committee, adjudicate them, have a discussion, and have a recommendation come back out.

So to say we don't want to do something is just simply inaccurate. I think you are, frankly, overlooking the unprecedented nature of the acts that you have decided upon, and where that may lead us when the majority changes.

So with that, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I find myself sort of the oldest freshman in my class returning after just a 2-year hiatus and finding a House that I am having a hard time understanding how it got so bad in such a short period of time.

As my colleague on the other side of the aisle aptly said, we have had to remove people for cause in this body. When I was a freshman some 20 years ago, we removed Jim Traficant because he had been tried and convicted and still wouldn't resign.

We have stripped people of their committees when they have been indicted and ensured that they left this body when they were convicted.

But we have not and should not, in fact, hold people responsible for actions before the people of their home State elected them and their Secretary of State certified them, and they came here. In so doing, we could pick a plethora of people not to seat or not to give committees to.

On the other side of the aisle, there is a gentleman who I respect whom I have served with for my entire time in Congress who was impeached and removed from office by this very body and, yet, has served honorably here for more than two decades and sits at a high position on many committees.

After the Civil War, in time, there were people who had been Confederate soldiers who came here as Congressmen. In fact, the famous Senator Byrd was a grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan before he was a member of these bodies.

We cannot and should not judge people by what they have done before they arrive, and we should not tell the minority who they can seat. You may shame us, you may disparage us if we give somebody a committee assignment, but that is part of free speech.

In closing, if we do this, it will be no different than when John Adams allowed for a Member—

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

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from California an additional 15 seconds.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, when a member of this body was incarcerated for something that John Adams felt was injurious to him under the Sedition Act, it was retroactive. He had written it before the act was passed and the act was, in fact, not in keeping with our free speech.

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

Let me, again, just respond by reminding the gentleman that this isn't an issue because of political differences on policy. It just isn't.

I mean, I remind him, Representative GREENE, in January 2019 on her social media, liked a comment that advocated a bullet to the head of the Speaker of the House. That doesn't bother you? That doesn't give you pause? Because there is a whole bunch of those kinds of posts on her social media.

Is there anything that is so awful that will give you pause?

I mean, we heard Mrs. GREENE. She came down here and we heard 10 minutes of whataboutism and conspiracy, you know, and comparing American journalists to violent QAnon extremists. She was basically saying it is not her fault—it is everybody else's fault—not taking personal responsibility, and really not apologizing for any of these really offensive things.

And so this is one of these moments of truth as to, you know, what do we think about this institution? I mean, I really do think this is a vote about the integrity of this institution, and about upholding a standard of decency. And, quite frankly, we were all hoping you would do it. You do the right thing.

But, apparently, I think a political decision was made that it is advantageous not to alienate certain types of voters in this country even if they think the way and advocate for the policies and ideas that Mrs. GREENE has put forward. That is what this is about.

And I know I talked to many of my colleagues on the other side. I know many are very uncomfortable and very offended by what she has said and what she has posted, but apparently not offended or uncomfortable enough to actually take action. And I think that that is unfortunate.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the distinguished Republican whip of the Congress and my good friend.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I have been clear for a long time that the comments made

by Mrs. GREENE prior to being elected a Member of Congress are completely inappropriate and, in fact, I have spoken directly to her to express that. And we had a long conversation, frankly, similar to the one that we just heard on the floor a few minutes ago, Madam Speaker, where we heard Mrs. GREENE herself come and give a full account of things she has done in her past.

In fact, at the end, she said: Jesus died on the cross to forgive me of my sins. She has actually held herself to account as many of us have as well.

I wonder if that same new standard that is being talked about today is anticipated to be applied equally by the majority's side to people who have done things egregious and haven't given account and, in fact, on those things, as sitting Members of Congress, not what happened in 2018, 2019, that we all decry.

But, Madam Speaker, if the things that happened in 2018 and 2019 were so egregious that they warrant the unprecedented step of removing a Member of Congress from all committees by the majority party against someone in the minority party, if that was so egregious, why then did not a single Democrat object to that last week when that issue came before this Congress on this floor and she was added to those committees?

This is the resolution that added her to the committees. Not a single Democrat last week—not in 2018 or 2019—last week, not a single Democrat objected. But now this new standard seems to be applied.

This morning, we continued a great tradition in this Congress, the National Prayer Breakfast, where Republicans and Democrats come together and leaders from the entire world come together to pray. Today, things like forgiveness were freely discussed.

I want to read John 8:7.

So when they continued asking Him, He lifted up Himself, and said unto them, He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her.

Madam Speaker, we need to stop casting stones at each other and rise to the level where we are going to start spending every day on this House floor, not fighting battles of the past but fighting for the hardworking families of this country who are counting on us to come together.

I ask that the leadership withdraw this resolution and let's get back to work for the American people.

□ 1315

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

Madam Speaker, let me say to the gentleman who just spoke that I do believe that the standard that we are upholding today should be viewed equally for everybody. If any Member of this Chamber has advocated for the execution of another Member, whether it is a Democrat or a Republican, I will join with everybody here in advocating that

they be taken off their committees. I have said that over and over and over again.

Madam Speaker, is that a controversial idea, that if people advocate that kind of stuff, that somehow we are going to look the other way or we are going to move on and let's not even talk about it?

And I will remind the gentleman that this is not ancient history. She continues to fundraise off this stuff. Read her social media. I am sure you do. So, come on.

And then I am a little confused because the gentleman was saying we shouldn't be doing this today, we should have done it last week when there was a unanimous consent request to basically move forward a whole bunch of committee assignments—Democrats and Republicans forward.

I mean, the deal is, if we had taken that down, then a whole bunch of people would be without committee assignments, as we speak. We have a lot of work to do to get this economy on the right track and crush this virus, especially in the aftermath of the 4 years we have been through.

Madam Speaker, we all want to move forward. We all want to move on. But you can't move forward unless there is some accounting here, unless there is some reckoning with what all of this means. And I would think that for the sake of this institution, if we want to uphold the standard of decency in this institution, that we will all come together on this.

Madam Speaker, what we just heard from Mrs. GREENE was not an apology. And if that was the speech that was given last night in the Republican Conference, I guess my question would be: And that got a standing ovation?

I didn't hear an apology for the incredibly dangerous and hurtful remarks that she has made. I didn't hear an explanation for why she is still fundraising off of these terrible things here.

Madam Speaker, I don't know what my colleagues found so convincing, but I stand here today still deeply, deeply troubled and offended by the things that she has posted and the things that she has said and still not taken responsibility for and still not apologized for.

And the idea of coming to the floor and basically saying: Well, it is the media's fault, it is this person's fault or that person's fault—and that the American media is equivalent to the violent QAnon extremists, well, I got to tell you, just when you think you have heard everything, then you hear that.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, just quickly for the RECORD, so my friend knows, the resolution that the Republican whip, Mr. SCALISE, was referring to just a few minutes ago only concerned Republicans. So if you wanted to object to Republicans, that is what you could

have done. It didn't involve Democrats at all.

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to amend House rules to state that any resolution proposing to remove a Member from a committee assignment shall not be in order unless offered by, or with the concurrence of, the leader of the party of the Member that is the subject of the resolution.

Madam Speaker, this speaks to a norm of basic fairness that today's resolution does not comply with. In the past, the majority has never attempted to exercise a veto over the minority's committee assignments, nor has the minority ever attempted to do the same to the majority.

This has been, in the past, an unwritten rule, a norm the House has adhered to in order to protect the operations of the institution. But the majority's actions today threaten that norm and threaten to set off a new round of escalating partisan punishment anytime the majority changes hands. Enshrining historical practice as a new rule is an important step to protect the institution as a whole.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the previous question, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I respond by saying to the gentleman: We have been waiting. We have been Members now for over a month in this new Congress, and we have been waiting for action. I guess we got the answer last night: A standing ovation for somebody who has said and posted what Mrs. GREENE has said and posted. I mean, that is the response. We have waited, and now we are going to move forward with this action.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, just in response to my good friend: I was actually there. So, number one, she didn't get a standing ovation for things that she said. She got a standing ovation for regretting things that she had said, and saying she has been wrong, and denouncing QAnon and denouncing school shootings. That is what she got the standing ovation for. My friend didn't have the opportunity to hear that. I wanted to take the opportunity to inform him.

Madam Speaker, I would advise my friend that I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I oppose the rule. Never before in the history of

this institution has the majority attempted to exercise a veto over the minority's right to make committee assignments, yet, today, the majority is choosing to do just that. This leads the institution down a dangerous path, the end of which we cannot see.

Madam Speaker, there are alternative paths open that I believe the House should consider. We owe it to ourselves and to the institution to do so. Before we strip a Member of their committees for remarks that person made before they were subject to the official rules of conduct of the House, maybe we ought to have a discussion about that, if we are going to extend that in a way we never have before in the institution. I am not necessarily against that, by the way. I think that is a worthy topic.

I also think that if we are going to strip a Member before they ever served on a committee, they ought to have an opportunity to tell their side of the story in a judicious proceeding. Our Committee on Ethics has resolved a lot of naughty issues in a very bipartisan way, and not with Members escaping punishment. So to say we have asked for nothing be done, it is quite the opposite.

We have said: Let's go to the Committee on Ethics.

Let's hash through these tough issues of changing the scope of the official conduct provisions of the House that applies to Members.

Let's talk about whether or not it is appropriate for the majority to actually try to dictate the people that the minority puts on committees.

And, finally, let's give a Member that we accuse of something an opportunity to make his or her case.

That is what we have asked for, and that is what the majority has chosen not to do.

Madam Speaker, I think it is a dangerous mistake. It is a mistake that, frankly, when the majority changes, the temptation will be overwhelming for a Member to say: "Oh, well, there is a Member I didn't like or said something or did something I didn't like. As a Member, I think I am just going to take that committee assignment away."

I can give you a list of people that have done things that I think are inappropriate, on both sides of the aisle, quite frankly. But we have never done that here, and I don't think we should start doing that here. All we have asked for is a process, a Committee on Ethics discussion. We think that is the appropriate way to proceed.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the previous question, "no" on the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, this is a very serious matter, and I appreciate my ranking member, Mr. COLE, for the way he conducts himself because I know he

cares deeply about this institution, and he knows that I admire him greatly.

The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE) was on the floor, and he quoted the Bible. And I have read the Bible, too, I want to inform the gentleman. And I believe in the Jesuit tradition.

Apology is not just words, it is action. And I didn't hear Mrs. GREENE do that today. I heard a lot about whataboutisms, but I didn't hear her take responsibility, nor did I hear her apologize for some of the most egregious things that she has posted and said.

I also point out for the record—because I think this is important—I am not convinced her memory is 100 percent accurate here on some things. Here, just now—and she spoke to the whole Chamber—she said she didn't discuss QAnon during her campaign.

Madam Speaker, but last July, she said in her local interview: "I've only ever seen patriotic sentiment coming out of that source." And she wouldn't answer if she was still a follower.

So I am a little confused that she is now trying to denounce QAnon, yet she said recently that they are patriots. She said: Never seen anything other than patriotic sentiment coming out of that source.

QAnon is a dangerous, sick cult. Period. And nobody—certainly nobody in this Chamber—should ever, in any way, shape, or form, try to associate themselves with them. They are not patriotic individuals. They are pushing sick, dangerous, violent conspiracy theories. Many of the people who attacked this Chamber on January 6 had their QAnon flags and insignias. So give me a break.

Madam Speaker, I don't know what it is going to take for some here to act. And I will just repeat what I said earlier. I don't know what the hell happened to the Republican Party. The party of Lincoln, the party of Eisenhower, the party of Reagan is becoming the party of MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE and the party of violent conspiracy theories.

If anyone has any question about the things that she has said or done—anybody who is watching—just spend a moment and look at her social media posts. Don't take my word for it. Go research it for yourself. Google it. It is all there. They go well beyond anything that we have seen from any Member in this body.

Encouraging violence against another Member;

Posting and saying that 9/11 was a hoax;

That school shootings were planned by gun safety advocates;

Spreading anti-Semitic and anti-Muslim conspiracies and hate speech.

It is all there. We are not just saying this. It is there.

Madam Speaker, now, I am a big believer of the Committee on Ethics's process, but I don't need an investigation to tell me what I can read with my own eyes. The only question is this: What are we going to do about it?

Just as there was bipartisan agreement that Congressman KING had no business on a committee, there should be bipartisan agreement that Congresswoman GREENE doesn't either.

The only reason this is taking a resolution on the floor today is that Leader MCCARTHY is unwilling to apply that same standard here. A stern conversation is not enough. We aren't talking about expulsion here today. Though, some think that that is warranted, but that is not what we are talking about. We are deciding whether someone who has encouraged violence against Members should be given a platform on a standing committee. That is what the topic is here today.

And I have to say, I didn't even know that was a question. I assume the answer was obvious, but apparently it is not to some here.

Madam Speaker, inaction is complicity. We must set a standard of conduct in this institution and ensure that the violence, conspiracy theories, and the lies that we see on the darkest corners of the internet don't get a platform on a standing committee here in the House of Representatives.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will vote their conscience. I hope my colleagues will do what is right for the institution. This is about the institution, about who we are. Again, for the life of me, I don't understand what is complicated here, what is giving people hesitation.

We know the results of these violent conspiracy theorists. We saw that on January 6. We know what it leads to. I don't ever want to see that again. And we all should make clear where we stand on this. So Congresswoman GREENE coming here and speaking for 10 minutes and not taking responsibility for any of this stuff, trying to make us believe that she doesn't believe in QAnon anymore—I just pointed to an interview that was fairly recent—not apologizing for the most egregious comments that she has posted.

Madam Speaker, we have to be better than this. This can't be the future. And I am hoping that we will get a bipartisan vote here because I do think, as I said before, a strong bipartisan vote on this, what a refreshing signal that would be to the American people that all of us together are standing up against hate, against violence, against conspiracy theories; that we are together on this. This shouldn't be hard.

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

#### AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 91

Strike all after the resolved clause and insert the following:

“That clause 5(a)(1) of rule X is amended by designating the existing text as subdivision (A) and adding the following new subdivisions:

“(B) A resolution proposing to remove a Member from a committee shall not be in order unless offered by, or with the concurrence of, the Leader of the party of the Member that is the subject of the resolution.”.

“(C) The Committee on Rules may not report a rule or order that waives the application of subdivision (B).”.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Mr. COLE. Madam 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—yeas 218, nays 209, not voting 4, as follows:

#### [Roll No. 22]

#### YEAS—218

Adams	Golden	Neguse
Agullar	Gomez	Newman
Allred	Gonzalez,	Norcross
Auchincloss	Vicente	O'Halleran
Axne	Gottheimer	Ocasio-Cortez
Barragán	Green, Al (TX)	Omar
Bass	Grijalva	Pallone
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Panetta
Bera	Hastings	Pappas
Beyer	Hayes	Pascarella
Bishop (GA)	Higgins (NY)	Payne
Blumenauer	Himes	Perlmutter
Blunt Rochester	Horsford	Peters
Bonamici	Houlihan	Phillips
Bourdeaux	Hoyer	Pingree
Bowman	Huffman	Pocan
Boyle, Brendan F.	Jackson Lee	Porter
Brown	Jacobs (CA)	Pressley
Brownley	Jayapal	Price (NC)
Bush	Jeffries	Quigley
Bustos	Johnson (GA)	Raskin
Butterfield	Johnson (TX)	Rice (NY)
Carbajal	Jones	Ross
Cárdenas	Kahele	Roybal-Allard
Carson	Kaptur	Ruiz
Cartwright	Keating	Ruppersberger
Case	Kelly (IL)	Rush
Casten	Khanna	Ryan
Castor (FL)	Kildee	Sánchez
Castro (TX)	Kilmer	Sarbanes
Chu	Kim (NJ)	Scanlon
Ciicilline	Kind	Schakowsky
Clark (MA)	Kirkpatrick	Schiff
Clarke (NY)	Krishnamoorthi	Schneider
Cleaver	Kuster	Schrader
Clyburn	Lamb	Schrier
Cohen	Langevin	Scott (VA)
Connolly	Larsen (WA)	Scott, David
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Sewell
Correa	Lawrence	Sherman
Costa	Lawson (FL)	Sherrill
Courtney	Lee (CA)	Sires
Craig	Lee (NV)	Slotkin
Crist	Leger Fernandez	Smith (WA)
Crow	Levin (CA)	Soto
Cuellar	Levin (MI)	Spanberger
Davids (KS)	Lieu	Speier
Davis, Danny K.	Lofgren	Stanton
Dean	Lowenthal	Stevens
DeFazio	Luria	Strickland
DeGette	Lynch	Suozzi
DeLauro	Malinowski	Swalwell
DelBene	Maloney,	Takano
Delgado	Carolyn B.	Thompson (CA)
Demings	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (MS)
DeSaulnier	Manning	Titus
Deutsch	Matsui	Tlaib
Dingell	McBath	Tonko
Doggett	McCollum	Torres (CA)
Doyle, Michael F.	McEachin	Torres (NY)
Escobar	McGovern	Trahan
Eshoo	McNerney	Trone
Españillat	Meeks	Underwood
Evans	Meng	Vargas
Fletcher	Mfume	Veasey
Foster	Moore (WI)	Vela
Frankel, Lois	Morelle	Velázquez
Gallego	Moulton	Wasserman
Garamendi	Mrvan	Schultz
García (IL)	Murphy (FL)	Waters
García (TX)	Nadler	Watson Coleman
	Napolitano	
	Neal	

Welch  
Wexton

Wild  
Williams (GA)  
NAYS—209

Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

Aderholt	Gonzales, Tony	Moolenaar
Allen	Gonzalez (OH)	Mooney
Amodei	Good (VA)	Moore (AL)
Armstrong	Gooden (TX)	Moore (UT)
Arrington	Gosar	Mullin
Babin	Granger	Murphy (NC)
Bacon	Graves (LA)	Nehls
Baird	Graves (MO)	Newhouse
Balderson	Green (TN)	Norman
Banks	Greene (GA)	Nunes
Barr	Griffith	Oberholte
Bentz	Grothman	Owens
Bergman	Guest	Palazzo
Bice (OK)	Guthrie	Palmer
Biggs	Hagedorn	Pence
Bilirakis	Harris	Perry
Bishop (NC)	Harshbarger	Pfleger
Boebert	Hartzler	Posey
Bost	Hern	Reed
Brady	Herrell	Reschenthaler
Brooks	Herrera Beutler	Rice (SC)
Buchanan	Hice (GA)	Rodgers (WA)
Buck	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (AL)
Bucshon	Hill	Rogers (KY)
Budd	Hinson	Rose
Burchett	Hollingsworth	Rosendale
Burgess	Hudson	Rouzer
Calvert	Huizenga	Roy
Cammack	Issa	Rutherford
Carl	Jackson	Salazar
Carter (GA)	Jacobs (NY)	Scalise
Carter (TX)	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Cawthorn	Johnson (OH)	Scott, Austin
Chabot	Johnson (SD)	Sessions
Cheney	Jordan	Simpson
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Smith (MO)
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NE)
Clyde	Katko	Smith (NJ)
Cole	Keller	Smucker
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Spartz
Crawford	Kelly (PA)	Stauber
Crenshaw	Kim (CA)	Steel
Curtis	Kinzinger	Stefanik
Davidson	Kustoff	Steil
DesJarlais	LaHood	Steube
Diaz-Balart	LaMalfa	Stewart
Donalds	Lamborn	Stivers
Duncan	Latta	Taylor
Dunn	LaTurner	Thompson (PA)
Emmer	Lesko	Tiffany
Estes	Long	Timmons
Fallon	Loudermilk	Turner
Feenstra	Lucas	Upton
Ferguson	Luetkemeyer	Valadao
Fischbach	Mace	Van Drew
Fitzgerald	Malliotakis	Van Dyne
Fitzpatrick	Mann	Wagner
Fleischmann	Massie	Walberg
Fortenberry	Mast	Walorski
Fox	McCarthy	Waltz
Franklin, C.	McCaul	Weber (TX)
Scott	McClain	Webster (FL)
Fulcher	McClintock	Wenstrup
Gaetz	McHenry	Westerman
Gallagher	McKinley	Williams (TX)
Garbarino	Meijer	Wilson (SC)
García (CA)	Meuser	Wittman
Gibbs	Miller (IL)	Womack
Gimenez	Miller (WV)	Young
Gohmert	Miller-Meeks	Zeldin

#### NOT VOTING—4

□ 1423

Mr. FEENSTRA changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 22.

#### MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne (Stevens)	Bowman (Clark (MA))	Boyle, Brendan F. (Jeffries)
Barragán (Beyer)		

Buchanan (Arrington)  
Cárdenas (Gomez)  
Carson (Butterfield)  
Cohen (Beyer)  
Cooper (Clark (MA))  
DeSaulnier (Matsui)  
Fallon (Nehls)  
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))  
Gallego (Gomez)  
Gonzalez, Vincente (Gomez)  
Gosar (Wagner)  
Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)  
Jayapal (Clark (MA))

Kirkpatrick (Stanton)  
Langevin (Courtney)  
Larson (CT) (Courtney)  
Lawrence (Kildee)  
Lawson (FL) (Evans)  
Lieu (Beyer)  
Lofgren (Jeffries)  
Long (Wagner)  
Lowenthal (Beyer)  
Lynch (Clark (MA))  
Maloney, Carolyn B. (Jeffries)  
McEachin (Wexton)  
McHenry (Banks)  
Meng (Clark (MA))

Mfume (Brown)  
Moulton (Beyer)  
Napolitano (Correa)  
Payne (Wasserman Schultz)  
Porter (Wexton)  
Price (NC) (Butterfield)  
Roybal-Allard (Correa)  
Ruiz (Aguilar)  
Rush (Underwood)  
Speier (Scanlon)  
Titus (Connolly)  
Trahan (McGovern)  
Vela (Gomez)  
Watson Coleman (Pallone)  
Wilson (FL) (Adams)

Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Rice (NY)  
Ross  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader

Schrier  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (WA)  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Speier  
Stanton  
Stevens  
Strickland  
Suzoi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Titus  
Tlaib

Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Underwood  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

□ 1522

So the resolution was agreed to.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne (Stevens)	Hastings (Wasserman)	McHenry (Banks)
Barragán (Beyer)	Schultz	Meng (Clark (MA))
Bowman (Clark (MA))	Jayapal (Clark (MA))	Mfume (Brown)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Jeffries)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Moulton (Beyer)
Buchanan	Langevin	Napolitano (Correa)
(Arrington)	(Courtney)	Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Larson (CT)(Courtney)	Porter (Wexton)
Carson (Butterfield)	Lawrence (Kildee)	Price (NC)
Cohen (Beyer)	Lawson (FL)(Evans)	Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Cooper (Clark (MA))	Lieu (Beyer)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
DeSaulnier	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Rush (Underwood)
(Matsui)	Long (Wagner)	Speier (Scanlon)
Fallon (Nehls)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Titus (Connolly)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Lynch (Clark (MA))	Trahan (McGovern)
Gallego (Gomez)	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Jeffries)	Vela (Gomez)
Gonzalez, Vincente (Gomez)	McEachin (Wexton)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Gosar (Wagner)		Wilson (FL) (Adams)

#### NAYS—210

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bentz  
Bergman  
Bice (OK)  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (NC)  
Boebert  
Bost  
Brady  
Brooks  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Carl  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyde  
Cole  
Comer  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Curtis  
Davidson  
Davis, Rodney  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Donalds  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Estes  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Ferguson  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Mast  
Fortenberry  
Foxy  
Franklin, C.  
Scott  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Garbarino  
Garcia (CA)  
Gibbs  
Gimenez  
Gohmert

Gonzales, Tony  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Good (VA)  
Gooden (TX)  
Gosar  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Greene (GA)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harris  
Harshbarger  
Hartzler  
Hern  
Herrell  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Hill  
Hinson  
Hollingsworth  
Hudson  
Huizenga  
Issa  
Jackson  
Jacobs (NY)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Katko  
Keller  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kim (CA)  
Kinzinger  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lesko  
Tiffany  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Mace  
Malliotakis  
Mann  
Massie  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westernman  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Young  
Zeldin

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). The question is on the resolution.

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

Mr. COLE. 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—yeas 218, nays 210, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 23]

#### YEAS—218

Adams	DelBene	Krishnamoorthi
Aguilar	Delgado	Kuster
Allred	Demings	Lamb
Auchincloss	DeSaulnier	Langevin
Axne	Deutch	Larsen (WA)
Barragán	Dingell	Larson (CT)
Bass	Doggett	Lawrence
Beatty	Doyle, Michael F.	Lawson (FL)
Bera	Escobar	Lee (CA)
Beyer	Eshoo	Lee (NV)
Bishop (GA)	Españillat	Leger Fernandez
Blumenauer	Evans	Levin (CA)
Blunt Rochester	Fletcher	Levin (MI)
Bonamici	Foster	Lieu
Bourdeaux	Frankel, Lois	Lofgren
Bowman	Gallego	Lowenthal
Boyle, Brendan F.	Garamendi	Luria
Brown	Garcia (IL)	Lynch
Brownley	Garcia (TX)	Malinowski
Bush	Golden	Maloney, Carolyn B.
Bustos	Gomez	Maloney, Sean
Butterfield	Gonzalez, Vicente	Manning
Carbajal	Gottheimer	Matsui
Cárdenas	Green, Al (TX)	McBath
Carson	Grijalva	McCollum
Cartwright	Harder (CA)	McEachin
Case	Hastings	McGovern
Casten	Hayes	McNerney
Castor (FL)	Higgins (NY)	Meeks
Castro (TX)	Himes	Meng
Chu	Horsford	Mfume
Cicilline	Houlihan	Moore (WI)
Clark (MA)	Hoyer	Morelle
Clarke (NY)	Huffman	Moulton
Cleaver	Jackson Lee	Mrvan
Clyburn	Jacobs (CA)	Murphy (FL)
Cohen	Jayapal	Nadler
Connolly	Jeffries	Napolitano
Cooper	Johnson (GA)	Neal
Correa	Johnson (TX)	Neguse
Costa	Jones	Newman
Courtney	Kahele	Norcross
Craig	Kaptur	O'Halleran
Crist	Keating	Ocasio-Cortez
Crow	Kelly (IL)	Omar
Cuellar	Khanna	Pallone
Davids (KS)	Kildee	Panetta
Davis, Danny K.	Kilmer	Pappas
Dean	Kim (NJ)	Pascarell
DeFazio	Kind	Payne
DeGette	Kirkpatrick	Perlmutter
DeLauro		Peters

Fudge  
Haaland  
Wright

#### NOT VOTING—3

#### MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

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

Mr. ROY. 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—yeas 205, nays 218, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 24]

#### YEAS—205

Aderholt	Cawthorn	Gaetz
Allen	Chabot	Gallagher
Amodei	Cheney	Garbarino
Armstrong	Cline	Garcia (CA)
Arrington	Cloud	Gibbs
Babin	Clyde	Gimenez
Bacon	Cole	Gohmert
Baird	Comer	Gonzales, Tony
Balderson	Crawford	Gonzalez (OH)
Banks	Crenshaw	Good (VA)
Barr	Curtis	Gooden (TX)
Bentz	Davidson	Gosar
Bergman	Davis, Rodney	Granger
Bice (OK)	DesJarlais	Graves (LA)
Biggs	Diaz-Balart	Graves (MO)
Bilirakis	Donalds	Green (TN)
Bishop (NC)	Duncan	Greene (GA)
Boebert	Dunn	Griffith
Bost	Emmer	Grothman
Brady	Estes	Guest
Brooks	Fallon	Guthrie
Buchanan	Feenstra	Hagedorn
Buck	Ferguson	Harris
Bucshon	Fischbach	Harshbarger
Budd	Fitzgerald	Hartzler
Burchett	Fitzpatrick	Hern
Burgess	Fleischmann	Herrell
Calvert	Fortenberry	Herrera Beutler
Cammack	Foxy	Hice (GA)
Carl	Franklin, C.	Higgins (LA)
Carter (GA)	Scott	Hill
Carter (TX)	Fulcher	Hinson

Hollingsworth  
Hudson  
Huizenga  
Issa  
Jackson  
Jacobs (NY)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Katko  
Keller  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kim (CA)  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
Lamborn  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lesko  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Mace  
Malliotakis  
Mann  
Massie  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClain  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McKinley

## NAYS—218

Adams  
Aguilar  
Allred  
Auchincloss  
Axne  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bourdeaux  
Bowman  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brown  
Brownley  
Bush  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Davids (KS)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett

Sessions  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smucker  
Spartz  
Staubert  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stewart  
Taylor  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Dyne  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Young  
Zeldin

Lieu  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Manning  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Mfume  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Murphy (FL)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newman  
Norcross  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Rice (NY)  
Ross  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff

Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Speier  
Stanton  
Stevens

Fudge  
Kinzinger  
LaMalfa

Strickland  
Suozzi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Underwood  
Vargas

## NOT VOTING—8

Mast  
Reschenthaler  
Smith (WA)

□ 1619

Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Messrs. RUPPERSBERGER, RYAN, SCHNEIDER, SCHRADER, HORSFORD, MRVAN, SOTO, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. DEMINGS, Messrs. YARMUTH, O'HALLERAN, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. ARRINGTON, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. CAWTHORN changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Kelly (PA))	Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)	McHenry (Banks) Meng (Clark (MA))
Axne (Stevens)	Schultz	Mfume (Brown)
Barragán (Beyer)	Jayapal (Clark (MA))	Moulton (Beyer)
Bowman (Clark (MA))	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Napolitano (Correa)
Buchanan	Langevin (Courtney)	Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
(Arrington)	Larson (CT) (Courtney)	Porter (Wexton)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Lawrence (Kildee)	Price (NC) (Butterfield)
Carson	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Roybal-Allard (Correa)
(Butterfield)	Lieu (Beyer)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Cohen (Beyer)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Rush (Underwood)
Cooper (Clark (MA))	Long (Wagner)	Speier (Scanlon)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Titus (Connolly)
Fallon (Nehls)	Lynch (Clark (MA))	Trahan (McGovern)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Jeffries)	Vela (Gomez)
Gallego (Gomez)	McEachin (Wexton)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Gonzalez, Vincente (Gomez)		Wilson (FL) (Adams)
Gosar (Wagner)		

## REMOVING A CERTAIN MEMBER FROM CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 91, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 72) removing a certain Member from certain standing committees of the House of Representatives, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 91, the resolution is considered read.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

## H. RES. 72

Whereas clause 1 of rule XXIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives provides, "A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall behave at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House."; and

Whereas Representative Marjorie Taylor Greene should be removed from her committee assignments in light of conduct she has exhibited: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, removed from the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mrs. Greene of Georgia.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR: Mrs. Greene of Georgia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution shall be debatable for one hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Ethics.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) and the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 72.

In 2019, the FBI warned that "antigovernment, identity-based, and fringe political conspiracy theories very likely to motivate some domestic extremists to commit criminal, sometimes violent activity."

In October last year, this House voted nearly unanimously to condemn QAnon conspiracy theories because they encourage the rejection of objective reality, deepen political polarization, and undermine trust in our democratic institutions; but also because they have inspired real-world violence, bomb threats, vandalism, kidnapping, terrorism, murder, and insurrection.

Congresswoman GREENE of Georgia has a long history of amplifying dangerous conspiracy theories online and threatening violent, racist, Islamophobic, and anti-Semitic conduct. H. Res. 72 will ensure that Mrs. GREENE's conduct is not rewarded with seats on two important committees.

The Congresswoman has said that American citizens who practice Islam "do not belong in our government," and "they should stay in their country."

Mr. Speaker, this is their country, and it is their government as much as any American's.

Mrs. GREENE has trafficked in dangerous anti-Semitic lies about the Rothschild family, George Soros, Zionist supremacists, and secret Jewish plots.

Over millennia, because of baseless, ugly lies, millions of Jews have been hated, targeted, expelled from their countries, violently attacked, killed, and exterminated because words lead to action and death.

Mrs. GREENE claimed the mass shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut, that killed

26 people, including 20 6- and 7-year-old kids, was staged. She claimed the Las Vegas shooting that killed 60 people and injured over 800 was an orchestrated attempt to weaken gun rights. And she claimed the shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School was a false flag event and called the survivors crisis actors.

Mr. Speaker, the 17 people who never came home from school in Parkland on February 14, 2018, were my constituents. Their families' pain is real, and it is felt every single day.

Yesterday, parents of children slain at Sandy Hook, Mark Barden, Daniel's dad; and Nicole Hockley, Dylan's mom, wrote a letter to Leader MCCARTHY to share how these conspiracy theories impact their families: "These vicious lies deny the deaths of our murdered children and bring death threats and constant harassment to our doors and our surviving children."

In 2019, Mrs. GREENE created a White House petition to impeach Speaker PELOSI for treason, emphasizing that it is punishable by death, and she liked a Facebook comment stating that: "A bullet to the head would be a quicker way to remove Speaker Nancy Pelosi."

In a video statement from December 31, 2018, Mrs. GREENE called on her followers to storm Washington, D.C., in what sounds today like a prescient forecast of last month's deadly insurrection: Flood the Capitol. Flood all the government buildings. Go inside. We can end it. We can do it peacefully. We can. I hope we don't have to do it the other way, but we should feel like we will if we have to.

Mr. Speaker, that is exactly what happened.

Conspiracy theories and hate are malignant. They do not fade away. We must stand up to them and say, Enough.

Mrs. GREENE has promised that she will never apologize.

Well, we are here today because Republican leadership has decided to embrace and elevate Mrs. GREENE. They rewarded her with a seat on the committee of this House that has responsibility for teaching our children the truth and giving them a safe place to learn it.

Two years ago, the Republican leader spoke on this floor, very strongly saying, "I will pledge to you this, from this side of the aisle, and I hope you understand this clearly, any hatred, we take action."

Mr. MCCARTHY did take action, but it wasn't condemnation. It was elevation, appointing her to committee seats.

That is why it is necessary to put this resolution to a vote for every Member of this body because this House must take action. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and remove Representative GREENE of Georgia from her positions on the Committee on Education and Labor and the Committee on Budget.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, let me be clear: I absolutely reject racism, anti-Semitism, and bigotry. I condemn conspiracy theories and calls for violence. I do not, in any way, condone these reprehensible views. I am not here today to defend any comments made by Representative GREENE, whether as a private citizen, candidate, or Member of Congress.

I am here today to defend the precedent set by years of the majority and minority parties coexisting in this body; and I am here today to defend the House Ethics Committee, on which I serve as the ranking member.

□ 1630

H. Res. 72 is nothing more than a partisan power grab at a critical time when the majority party itself repeatedly calls for unity as our path forward. Bringing a majority resolution to the floor to remove a minority Member from her committee assignments is wrong and unprecedented.

Referring such a resolution to the House Ethics Committee is unprecedented. Referring such a resolution to the House Ethics Committee and then completely bypassing the committee's role is unprecedented. On this floor today we are witnessing one more effort to consolidate power with a majority party and diminish the rights of the minority.

This is not the first power grab effort by this majority in Congress. Earlier this year, the Democrats destroyed over 100 years of representation in Congress and effectively eliminated the only tool that safeguarded the minority's voice: the motion to recommit. And they are doing it again today with H. Res. 72.

In the last 20 years, several Members have been removed from their committee duties. Members on both sides of the aisle have been removed and for various reasons. But those reasons and that decision was always made by the Member's party leadership, or party's membership. Even if the decision to remove a Member was followed with a voice vote on the House floor, the decision itself was made by that Member's caucus following weeks of public and private infighting.

Last night, the Republican Conference met to discuss statements made by Representative GREENE prior to her serving the Congress. We listened to Representative GREENE. She made similar statements as she did on the floor today. She assured the Conference that her prior statements did not reflect her views today as a member of this body.

The Democratic majority claims the Republican Conference hasn't acted, but that simply isn't true. The Conference just hasn't done what the Democrats want it to do.

Regardless, the majority has brought this unprecedented resolution before

the House today. The majority party could have brought this matter directly to the floor as a privileged question and the question of removal would have been a swift vote on the floor.

Instead, the majority referred the resolution to the Ethics Committee to then immediately and completely bypass the Ethics Committee and its functions by bringing this resolution directly to the floor.

Involving the committee, then to only bypass the committee, violates the collegial and bipartisan manner by which the Ethics Committee should operate.

This is my second term serving on the Ethics Committee and I was looking forward to working with Chairman DEUTCH in a collegial and bipartisan manner. You see, the Committee on Ethics is unique. It is the only standing House committee with equal numbers of Democrat and Republican Members: five Democrats and five Republicans.

There is a reason that neither party holds a majority on this committee and that reason is to avoid one party or the other weaponizing the committee's purpose for use in a political and partisan fashion.

The committee has publicly warned of this risk before. In 2012, following a particularly contentious investigation, the committee publicly expressed the necessity of bipartisan cooperation within the committee leadership.

The committee stated: "Unlike any other committee, this committee avoids partisan legislative concerns and policies, and must have bipartisan cooperation for the committee to fulfill its constitutional mandate to police the Members, officers and employees of the House. That mission calls upon Members to step out of their partisan framework and approach the work of the committee without regard to their party. It is our recommendation, for any Member that serves on this committee, that he or she constantly evaluate their actions on the committee to ensure that they are living up to the highest standards of this committee."

Today, we do not see the Ethics Committee's leadership upholding the highest standards of bipartisan cooperation. We don't see today the chair and ranking member presenting a resolution on the House floor together.

At the end of each Congress, the committee issues a report detailing the activities of the committee during the Congress. For each Congress Chairman DEUTCH has served on Ethics, the committee has worked in a collegial and bipartisan manner, to be able to state that—for the 113th, 114th, 115th, and 116th Congress—all votes taken in the investigative subcommittees were unanimous.

This stack of public reports represents all the hard work the committee has completed in the last four Congresses. All of this work of the committee—completed by its sitting



Members, the Members who were asked to serve in the investigative subcommittees and the committee's professional and nonpartisan staff—was accomplished in bipartisan cooperation.

In fact, Chairman DEUTCH himself recognized in the committee report for the 116th Congress that: "All of the committee's work . . . is made possible by the committee's talented, professional, nonpartisan staff. The members of the committee wish to acknowledge their hard work and dedication to the committee and the House. In addition, the committee wishes to thank its departing Members . . . for their service and for the thoughtfulness and collegiality they showed during their time on the committee."

As you can see, the work on the Ethics Committee is extensive. In the 116th Congress alone, the committee commenced or continued investigative fact-finding gatherings for 50 separate investigative matters, impaneled six investigative committees, and filed five reports with the House, totaling over 3,300 pages regarding various investigative matters.

These tasks were agreed to by the chair and the ranking member of the committee. In fact, the phrase itself, "chair and ranking minority member" appears 38 times, 38 times in the committee rules. The Ethics Committee operates effectively because it is consensus driven with decisions made jointly by the chair and the ranking member.

But that is not what is happening today on this floor. The current chair and ranking member have not received a complaint and determined whether the information meets the requirements of the committee rules.

The current chair and ranking member have not jointly gathered information concerning this alleged conduct. Until yesterday's Rules hearing, the chair and the ranking member had not had a single conversation regarding Representative GREENE.

As I stated earlier, involving the committee then to only bypass its function, violates the spirit of how this unique committee operates. Once a majority determined that the Ethics Committee was the place for the resolution, it should have allowed the committee to consider the issues properly.

I know our colleagues want to see the Ethics Committee function effectively and not to be used as a partisan political weapon on a manipulated platform. If the Ethics Committee is to consider reviewing statements made by Members of Congress before they were sworn in, then the matter should come before the Ethics Committee in a way that complies with committee rules, preserves the bipartisanship intended, and allows the committee to make legal conclusions and factual determinations in a collegial environment.

All I ask is that we let the committee work, as it is supposed to, to effectively serve this body. To do so, the

majority should withdraw this resolution if it chooses, and pursue the matter properly through the Ethics Committee. I reserve the balance of my time.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Res. 72.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I also note Republican colleagues purport not to defend any of Representative GREENE's hateful statements or reprehensible conduct, instead, rely on process. The appeals to process should be recognized for what they are, an effort to shield her from her accountability for her egregious language and actions.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), my friend and colleague from south Florida who has come to know the families from Marjory Stoneman Douglas, as well as I, and the sponsor of this legislation.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise to support H. Res. 72, legislation I never hoped to author.

My resolution would remove Congresswoman MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE from her committee assignments. We have already heard today a lot about precedents, so let me explain the precedents which brought us here.

Congresswoman GREENE advocated for the execution of a leader of this House. She advocated for the execution of former President Obama. She encouraged violence against law enforcement and has a long record of racist, anti-Semitic, and Islamophobic comments.

She spread cruel conspiracy theories, even claiming the horrific mass school shootings in Sandy Hook and Parkland were staged, and even stalked a young survivor of one of those tragedies, calling him a "coward."

These are unprecedented comments and actions by a Member. No one else on this floor has called for violence against other Members and law enforcement. Only one Member has done that and refused to back down, and that is the real precedent we are dealing with today.

We have also heard about regrettable conduct before taking office, a so-called statute of limitations on bad behavior. Prior to her floor remarks this afternoon, Congresswoman GREENE spent this entire week doubling down on her promotion of violence, bigotry, and conspiracy theories.

Her response to her critics just yesterday was: "I won't back down. I'll never apologize."

We have also heard today about revenge and whataboutism. GREENE herself threatened that when Republicans wield the gavel, Democrats will face a similar fate.

And if a Democrat proposes violence against Members and peddles dangerous lies and conspiracy theories, then refuses to renounce them and our caucus refuses to police it, then punishment would be in order.

That is the reality of what we are dealing with today with Congresswoman GREENE. We are dealing with conduct that brings shame on this House and a pointed refusal to denounce or internally police it by Republicans.

Congresswoman GREENE's past support and present reaffirmation for violence, intimidation, lies, and racism is dangerous. It is exactly the kind of conduct that helps fuel domestic terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, I don't take this threat of violence lightly. Two years ago, a pipe bomb, one of 16 sent around the country in my name, sat in my district office for more than 24 hours with my staff handling and moving around it before anyone knew or told them it possibly contained an explosive device. None of my staff signed up for that kind of threat. No one should be terrorized at work.

But what delivered that bomb to my office was not just one disturbed man. It was the culmination of endless lies, conspiracy theories, and hate that drove someone to violently attack his political rivals.

We all saw that unfold again with deadly consequences here in the Capitol on January 6. We can't afford to have these kinds of violent threats continue and certainly not from someone in this very House. This is not about whether we find MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE's speech offensive.

The point here is that she has promoted and advocated violence. Denying her a seat at committee tables where fact-based policies will be debated and crafted is an appropriate punishment and restraint of her influence.

Congresswoman GREENE chose a dangerous and harmful path into this House, one filled with deliberate lies that fomented violence. Once elected and seated here as a sitting Member, she then also chose not only to stand by, but affirm those words and actions.

A deathbed, mild walk back of a couple of wild conspiracy theories just moments ago is not enough to prevent her future harm. Importantly, there was no apology for the hurt and harm caused, and she did not express regret for the stalking of a teenage mass-shooting victim; nor for life-threatening statements she made or promoted against the leader of this House, and so much more.

Now that she has made her choices, the House must limit the future harm and violence that she can invite on this body. The deceptive and inflammatory

conduct that fueled such violence cannot be tolerated anywhere, certainly not in this House.

We can take an important step toward restoring integrity, security, decorum, and truth in this House by removing Congresswoman MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE from her committee assignments.

While it is an action we do not take lightly, it is the necessary course of action in the face of her extraordinary behavior that is unbecoming of a Member of Congress.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), the Republican leader.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H. Res. 72. This resolution sets a dangerous new standard that will only deepen divisions within this House.

For all of their talk about norms and institutions, it is the Democrats who have acted to undermine the people's House at every turn.

Let's check the RECORD. Afraid for their political careers, they have moved to shut down debate and silence dissent in committee and on this floor. They went so far as to eliminate the motion to recommit—the minority party's only chance to offer an amendment—which stood for over a century until this year.

They have rushed impeachment through without a shred of due process, just like today, reducing this tool from the highest constitutional remedy to just another opportunity to fundraise and go on TV.

And now, they are declaring the majority has veto power over the minority's member selections for committee.

□ 1645

We have reviewed this with the historians. Never before in the history of this House has the majority abused its power in this way. Never in the entire history of this House have you ever abused the power in this way.

But it is clear Speaker PELOSI's Caucus thinks differently. They are blinded by partisanship and politics, and it is the American people who will suffer the most because of it.

Mr. Speaker, as for the Member in question, let me be very clear: Representative GREENE's past comments and posts as a private citizen do not represent the values of my party. As a Republican, as a conservative, as an American, I condemn those views unequivocally. I condemned them when they first surfaced, and I condemn them today.

Mr. Speaker, this House overwhelmingly voted to condemn the dangerous lies of QAnon last Congress and continues to do so. I made this clear when I met with Representative GREENE.

I also made clear that we, as Members, have a responsibility to hold ourselves to a higher standard. She acknowledged this during our conversation and apologized for her past com-

ments. I will hold her to her words and her actions moving forward.

Because these comments caused such deep wounds, I offered Leader HOYER a path to lower the temperature and address these concerns in a productive way. I offered to remove Representative GREENE from the Committee on Education and Labor, but it was rejected. It was rejected.

Now, privately, I have had calls from many Democrats, acknowledging what they are doing is wrong. They understand that this partisan power grab is not only cynical, it is hypocritical. If this is the new standard, I look forward to continuing out the standard because if you look for a side that has a leadership that has done something when their Members do something as a Member, not prior, look to me, because I did just that.

But when a Democrat freshman said, "Israel has hypnotized the world," that supporting Israel is "all about the Benjamins," and that 9/11 was "some people did something," did Speaker PELOSI kick her off the Committee on Foreign Affairs, or did she keep her on the committee and even pose with her on the cover of a magazine?

Will the standard change?

When another Democrat was compromised by a Chinese spy, and it was so serious that the FBI had to brief congressional leaders, did Speaker PELOSI remove him from the House Committee on Intelligence or the Committee on Homeland Security after the briefing?

I am the only other person that had that same briefing just recently. I was in the room with the Speaker. I heard what was said. I will be very clear: I would never have that Member on either of those committees.

Or did she reward him by making him the head of the subcommittee overseeing the CIA?

I guess there are different standards.

Mr. Speaker, when the chairman of the Committee on Rules objected to certifying the 2016 election, citing Russian interference, did Speaker PELOSI censure him?

How about when the chairwoman of the Committee on Financial Services told supporters at a rally in 2017—she was a Member then, unlike the person we are talking about today—"If you see anybody from that Cabinet in a restaurant, in a department store, at a gasoline station, you get out and you create a crowd. And you push back on them, and you tell them they are not welcome anymore, anywhere."

After she called for violence against public servants, did Speaker PELOSI condemn it, or did she look the other way and make her chairwoman again?

I don't know if you want to amend this one and add others so you can keep your standard. The answer is obvious. While Democrats attack Congresswoman GREENE, they not only ignore the infractions within their own party, they reward these Members with prestige and influence.

Mr. Speaker, when it comes time to vote, I expect Democrats will codify this partisan power grab. I would advise them to think twice and pull this resolution from the floor while they still can.

I have heard Democrats quote the Senate minority leader to defend this resolution. I would remind them what Leader MCCONNELL said when Democrats voted to nuke the judicial filibuster: "You will regret this, and you may regret this a lot sooner than you think."

If that is the new standard, if people are held to what they have said prior to even being in this House, if the majority party gets to decide who sits on whatever committees, I hope you keep that standard because we have a long list you can work within your own.

Mr. Speaker, in the end, this resolution is merely a distraction from the real issues. In the last 2 weeks, Democrats have taken just two votes: the one today and the one last month on a waiver for a Cabinet member.

This is the least productive Congress since last year. I thought that would be hard to beat.

There is nothing for workers who have lost their jobs, including thousands of blue-collar jobs that were eliminated just by a stroke of a pen of President Biden, even laying off the union workers who endorsed him. It is a shame. They need that job. It is a good-paying job. Nobody sat and talked to them before or asked them. They just laid them off.

Nothing for students who have been stuck learning from behind screens for nearly a year, even though the administration's CDC Director says in-person learning is safe.

Nothing to increase the pace of vaccine distributions so we can get them to people who want them and get one step closer to fully reopening this economy.

At a time when households are already struggling, Congress should use its window of opportunity to get Americans back to work, kids back to school, and vaccines for any American who wants it.

These are the immediate priorities that deserve our energy and our attention. This is what we would work on if we had the opportunity to be in the majority or even had the same opportunity that those in the minority had for last 100 years: to offer a motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, as I said before, a House distracted cannot govern, and we are proving it one more time today. Let's stop trying to invent dangerous and divisive ways to abuse the power of a majority and start working on what really matters.

No one supports what was said before a person ever became a Member. When a Member said something that was inappropriate on this side of the aisle, we removed them from committee because they said it when they were a Member.

As we list the long list of the standards on the other side, no, no one ever

got removed. They got rewarded. And now, the more than 200-year-history in this body is going to change. But if it changed as a standard to reach all, I will be right here with you.

If the concern was really what the majority leader said to me about being on the Committee on Education and Labor, I am the first one to switch it. I actually offered it. That would be appropriate.

But not for this majority. They believe something different, and that is wrong, just as the words that were said were wrong.

That Member came to this floor to answer those questions. She did it as a Member of Congress, not as a private citizen, when they were said.

Mr. Speaker, I listened to President Biden as I watched him sworn in. I heard the word "unity." That is why I reached out, as well. If there is concern about education, we can fix that. If there is concern on the other side about working with people or getting laid off with every stroke of every executive order, I will work to fix that. If there is concern about getting kids back in school, we will work on that. If there is concern about getting a vaccine to any American who wants it, we will work on that.

But unfortunately, the majority gets to decide what comes to the floor. And once again, this Congress will get listed as the least productive Congress in history.

But the one thing it will have a record of is changing the rules to be one-sided, a long history that I believe this body will be embarrassed by.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH).

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and friend from Florida.

Mr. Speaker, in 2 weeks, I celebrate the birthday of my son, Jordan. Every year since he was murdered, his birthday brings joyful memories but profound sadness.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago, my pain on his birthday turned to horror and grief as I watched students in Parkland, children the same age as my son, run terrified out of their high school.

I watched parents read texts from their kids that said: Mom, if I don't make it back, thank you for everything that you have done for me.

I watched as 17 families realized that their lives are never going to be the same.

Mr. Speaker, throughout history, words have shown and have had the power to unite this Nation with unity and hope, or the power to divide with bigotry and hate. Words have an impact on everything that we do here in this Chamber, on this Hill, in this body. Every action that we take makes life better for the American people.

This today is about a Member's words and actions that are beneath this body, beneath the American people that we have sworn to protect.

This is about a Member stalking the children of tragedy, attacking sur-

vivors, and threatening violence. This is about a Member denying the existence of dead children at Sandy Hook Elementary and Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School. This moment is about parents across America who now celebrate their child's birthday just like me.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN), ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, who is next? Who is next?

Everyone has said things they wish they didn't say. Everyone has done things they wish they didn't do.

So who is next? Who will the cancel culture attack next?

Former New York Times editor Bari Weiss—not a conservative—had to resign because of the environment at that paper. She had to resign—she coined this term—the "digital thunderdome."

You engage in wrong-think? You engage in wrong-speak? You are going in the thunderdome.

Today, it is Mrs. GREENE. Who is it going to be tomorrow?

I have heard several times on the floor today from the Democrats, "conspiracy theory." The Democrats peddled the biggest conspiracy theory of all time, the Russia hoax.

For the last 4 years, they peddled this theory. Two of those years, they spent \$40 million, 19 lawyers, 40 FBI agents, 500 witnesses, 2,500 subpoenas, but came up with zero collusion.

The former Director of National Intelligence, James Clapper, he was going on television all the time, talking about the coordination and the collusion that was going on. But what did he say behind closed doors when he was under oath in the Intelligence Committee? He said this: I never saw any evidence that the Trump campaign was conspiring with the Russians to meddle with the election.

No evidence, but they peddled this theory for 4 years.

And think about this: The guy who started the debate off today for the Democrats, the Democrat chair of the Committee on Rules, 4 years ago, guess who was the first person to object to the 2016 Presidential election? The guy who kicked off the debate for the Democrats today going after Mrs. GREENE, the gentleman from Massachusetts. Guess what his reason was: the Russian hoax conspiracy theory.

And guess which State he objected to. Alabama.

□ 1700

That is right, January 6, 2017, the guy who kicked off the debate from the Democrats objected to Alabama, a State that President Trump won by 30 points. The first person to kick off the debate today 4 years ago objected to Alabama based on this Russian hoax conspiracy theory. And now, they are coming after Mrs. GREENE.

I stood right here 3 weeks ago, and I said this cancel culture will not just

come after Republicans; it is going to come after us all. It is going to come after us all. This is what is scary. And it took all of 13 days—all of 13 days—for that to be proven true.

Last week, Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN Elementary School is no longer named after Senator FEINSTEIN. That is how bad this is.

I hope this stops, and I hope it stops soon.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI).

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, when we talk about unity, let's remember we were united last October when the House came together almost unanimously to condemn QAnon in a resolution that I had introduced. We said that QAnon was fanning the flames of anti-Semitism, that the looney lies it was spreading online would lead to people being killed in the real world.

But then yesterday, Mr. MCCARTHY, the minority leader, said something that mystified me. He cited that resolution as a reason not to remove Representative GREENE from her committee. We had already condemned QAnon, he suggested, so why would we need to do anything else?

It is like saying: We condemned bank robbery last year. We don't need to actually stop any bank robbers this year.

How could almost 400 of us say that QAnon is a threat and then when we see someone who has spent years spreading the same conspiracy theories, the same anti-Semitism, the same calls for violence, someone who 3 days ago called her critics pedophiles—not 2 years ago; 3 days ago—then say that person should be given all the privileges of a Member of the House?

Mr. Speaker, if you condemn QAnon, that means you have to fight it. If you believe that these conspiracy theories are dangerous, you have to separate yourself from the people who are spreading them.

If even a substantial number of us stand with Representative GREENE today, violent extremists will see it as another sign that they have a legitimate place in our national debate, that respectable leaders in our society either embrace them or fear them too much to stand in their way.

I ask you, do not send this message. Let's unite against extremism, not with it.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, about a month ago, 3 weeks ago, I suspended my social media accounts, my personal social media accounts. I did so because social media is pretty much consuming the way we govern.

And I will just say, why are we governing by sound bite? Why are we governing by looking back at what somebody said on Twitter or Facebook?

This is a body that is called under the Constitution to meet on the floor of the United States House of Representatives—not by proxy, by the

way—and to sit here and debate, and to debate the important issues of the day.

A few weeks ago, I was proud to stand with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to condemn what occurred on January 6. I joined with some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to disagree on the issue of objections.

And then to have a Member on the other side of the aisle attack my former boss and friend, Senator TED CRUZ, and basically accuse him of being an attempted murderer? I asked that that statement be stricken and there be an apology for it. I didn't ask that somebody be stripped from their committeeships. I didn't ask that they be censured. I tried to engage with that colleague—have and will. And then this last weekend, I had a statement directed at me, accusing me of the worst kind of horrific act.

Where is this body going to go, ladies and gentlemen? Now, we are here in the first few weeks of this Congress attacking a freshman Member, who is addressing the concerns of statements that I take issue with, that a number of my colleagues on this side of the aisle take issue with, and you are going to unilaterally strip her of a committee assignment.

This is not the people's House anymore. I made this statement yesterday on the budget reconciliation.

I had a great conversation with the distinguished majority leader today about our need to restore regular order. And I would just ask my colleagues that we remove this.

I made a motion to adjourn because we shouldn't be wasting the time of this body attacking a Member of this body. This will not end well.

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to make clear that this is not an action by one party. This is a House resolution. Today, all of us will be voting.

And the Constitution couldn't be clearer. Article I, Section 5 vests the House with the authority, independent of the Ethics Committee, to discipline a Member. As a sanction for such behavior, the House may limit any right, power, privilege, or immunity of that Member. I am sure my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are aware of that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS).

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the resolution to remove Congresswoman MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE from her committee assignments.

Her words and actions tout dangerous and deadly QAnon conspiracy theories, threaten our national security, and put the lives of every person at risk.

On January 6, we witnessed what can happen when our leaders spread baseless conspiracy theories and spew violent rhetoric that echoes the same call to violence that resulted in a domestic terrorist attack on the United States Capitol.

We can't control what Representative GREENE does and says, but we can control how we operate as a governing body that holds its officials accountable.

I am particularly concerned about her appointment to the Education and Labor Committee, which not only has oversight of the education of our children, but also has the responsibility to ensure students have safe environments to learn.

I watched in horror at the footage of Representative GREENE berating a Parkland shooting survivor, a teenager who came to Capitol Hill seeking help from lawmakers to put an end to mass shootings and prevent other high school students from having to witness the senseless murder of their classmates and teachers.

This is personal for me. As a mom of my Carter, who just started kindergarten, and as a survivor of a school shooting my senior year of high school that claimed the life of a classmate, I still live with that trauma today.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle say they disapprove of Representative GREENE's actions. However, disapproval without action means nothing.

This is about doing what is right. As Dr. King stated, it is never the wrong time to do the right thing.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, this is personal to me. I have dedicated so much of my adult life to the Constitution of the United States.

If you go back to 1884—it has been cited for about 80 or 100 years even—the Select Committee back in 1884 was taking up the issue of a Member of Congress being expelled. The committee said that because the conduct was committed during an earlier Congress: It must be said that with practical uniformity the precedents in such cases are to the effect that the House will not expel a Member for reprehensible action prior to the election of a Member, not even for conviction of an offense. That has been so frequently decided in the House that it is no longer a matter of dispute.

And, yes, that was expelling from the House, but you are wanting to expel a Member from being a full Member, as she was elected to do.

Now, James Madison—hopefully, that name rings a bell—said if the legislature could regulate those—talking about qualifications—which in this case would mean you have to meet our qualifications for what you say before you are a Member of Congress or you don't come in. He said if you could regulate those qualifications, “it can by degrees subvert the Constitution. A Republic may be converted into an aristocracy or oligarchy as well by limiting the number capable of being elected.” Qualifications founded on artificial distinctions may be devised by the stronger party in order to keep out partisans of a weaker party.

This is so dangerous. Never in the history of the Congress has a majority party taken such fanatical action to remove somebody from the other party from committees. This is unprecedented.

We had a Senator named Biden who looked at a Ku Klux Klan recruiter as a mentor and friend, and you punished him by inaugurating him as President.

Look, please, I know there are so many good, decent Democrats. We disagree on a lot of things, but as a matter of conscience—you talk about conscience. You have to know if you do this, just like Democrats objecting to electors and then coming around later and saying, oh, you are disenfranchising voters. Look, if you do this, you know the day will come when Republicans will not like something you said and start removing you from committees. This is not a road to go down.

I beg you, please, don't start this precedent. It won't end well for either party. But we will follow your lead if you lead.

I am imploring you, do the right thing. Vote “no” on this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, after decades of living through discrimination from our government, my older Black neighbors in my district finally began having a sense of hope that a new generation of elected leaders is here.

Recently, however, those same neighbors have told me they began to feel that fear again because of what is happening here in this Chamber. In today's Republican Party, MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE's world views are violent, anti-Black, racist, Islamophobic, and anti-Semitic, and they are condoned.

Every single day that goes by without outright condemnation from every single one of her Republican colleagues, without consequences for her extremist views, is an outright endorsement of white supremacy. We owe it to our residents who have been victim of these very hateful views to take action.

When Members like MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE proudly claim that Muslims shouldn't be allowed in this Congress, or that 9/11 attacks were fake, or that the Speaker of the House should be executed, there must be consequences.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, it is good to be here today, but what I feel and what I believe as I am listening and I am hearing the debate is this is not really about words said by Mrs. GREENE before she was ever elected overwhelmingly in her district.

If it was about language and that we were disciplining because of language,

we would have disciplined somebody else on this side, on the Democrat's side, who said: "Israel has hypnotized the world. May Allah awaken the people and help them see the evildoings of Israel." "It is all about the Benjamins, baby."

That would invoke some discipline, I would have thought.

How about this one comparing Jewish Israeli settlers to termites. That guy didn't get disciplined. He is still on the committees I sit on. He said: There has been a steady stream, almost like termites can get into a residence and eat. And before you know that, you have been eaten up, and you fall in on yourself.

□ 1715

It goes on and it goes on. The Speaker of this House has said that Republicans are enemies of the state. All of these incite violence. All of these demean. All of these dehumanize. All of these are statements that just should not be accepted, but they were accepted. There was no condemnation. And as the last speaker just said, no condemnation is an endorsement. So I guess there is endorsement from all of them on those statements.

So here today you are doing something that is unprecedented. You are taking somebody for things she said before she got into this body, and you are saying that we are going to control the minority choice of committee assignments. This has never happened before, but here it goes. I am afraid it is going to cascade, because that is not the way we should do this. You can't take away the rights of the minority leader and the minority conference. That is the problem that we have here.

No one endorses what Mrs. GREENE said, but we endorse her election and the right of the leader to make her committee assignments and not to have those be taken away by the majority.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. KELLY).

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 72, to remove MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE from her committee post.

Congresswoman GREENE is part of the cult conspiracy mindset that has infected segments of our American society and is ripping our Nation apart.

The wild conspiracy theories that QAnoners invent are, in essence, outrageous lies. Even more alarming, they are lies backed by the threat of violence.

Yes, Representative GREENE and her QAnon adherents are ready to defend their deranged lies with violence. They have expressed a desire to assassinate Speaker PELOSI and to publicly execute those who disagree with their malignant lies. They have even expressed a passionate desire to overthrow our constitutional democracy.

Congresswoman GREENE indicated before last year's election that, if Donald

Trump lost, Americans may need to reclaim freedom with the price of blood.

MARJORIE GREENE has harassed a survivor of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting, calling him a coward and proclaiming the massacre was staged as a plot to pass more gun laws.

Yet her Republican colleagues believe she has the proper credentials and principles to serve on the Education and Labor Committee. Some will play both sides, but that is a false equivalence.

I think it is clear that we need to draw the line at Jewish space lasers and calling for political assassinations, not policy differences. At least with one xenophobic racist, both sides were able to put country over party. The party of Honest Abe can no longer be honest with itself.

MARJORIE GREENE and her fellow conspiracy theorists have saturated our Nation with lies. It is time to turn the tables and start talking about truth for a change.

Gandhi liked to say: "Even if you are a minority of one, the truth is the truth."

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to join in defending truth. Stand up for truth even if you are alone.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN).

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, at the direction of the narrow Democrat majority, we are here today standing in judgment over a newly elected colleague of ours for things said as a private citizen that have since been retracted.

Meanwhile, some colleagues have engaged in anti-American, anti-Semitic tropes and commentary before and after their elections to Congress. Other colleagues have incited and called for violence across the country the day Donald Trump became President, and still encourage violence against him and those who support the Republican Party, not to mention other dangerous words that have been harmful to the security of our Nation.

But, Mr. Speaker, none of those are in question. Those Members never saw any condemnation and, in this Democrat majority, they never will.

I went to the Rules Committee yesterday, strongly opposing to this course of action, with a suggestion to correct this blatant double standard, should it move forward. I was told by the chairman that, "We don't share the same values," because I was demanding that we prioritize accountability for members of his party and their comments and dangerous rhetoric carried out while in office before we address Representative GREENE's commentary made before she was elected.

Perhaps the chairman is right. My values are that anyone who blatantly calls for violence against Conservatives; praises deadly antifa riots; endangers Americans; encourages the destruction of our ally Israel; and, perhaps worst of all, dismisses the signifi-

cance of 9/11 has no business serving in the House of Representatives.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, no one in Congress should be more grateful than the Democrat majority that eliminated our motion to recommit last month and the Democrat members who have made these inflammatory remarks over the years, because I have no doubt that a motion by Republicans to oust those Representatives would have succeeded with very strong bipartisan support. By shattering this precedent today, perhaps this majority has set in motion a future majority's obligation to do so.

If my Democrat colleagues are attempting to take the speck out of our eye, I encourage them to also take the log out of their own eyes.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR).

Ms. OMAR. Mr. Speaker, this is not about one Member. This is about who we are as a body and what we are as a democracy. This is about whether it is acceptable to cheer on and encourage an insurrection against our basic democratic processes. This is about whether it is okay to demand Members swear in on a Bible of a religion they do not practice. This is about whether it is okay to hold an assault rifle next to Members' heads in a campaign ad and incite death threats against them. This is about whether it is okay to encourage the murder of the Speaker of the House.

As a survivor of civil conflict and civil war, I know political violence and political rhetoric does not go away on its own. This is about whether or not we will continue to be a peaceful and functioning democracy.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have taken my oath on that Bible, which I do follow and try to live my life after.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to object to the left's pattern of teaming up with the mainstream media to try to stifle the voices of conservatives.

First, it was 4 years of trying to remove President Trump. Today, it is trying to strip my friend, MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE, of her committee assignments. It is only a matter of time until they start coming after everyday Americans.

We travel down a dangerous road today when the majority party is threatening to make committee assignments for the minority. Mr. Speaker, my friends across the aisle, as we have seen and as we have just heard from one, certainly have no shortage of members who have expressed very offensive opinions after they were elected to this body.

Democrats are not looking to lower the temperature or deliver results for the American people. Their goal is to cause chaos and divide our country so

they can continue to expand their radical left agenda until they have silenced all opposing viewpoints.

Democrats control the House, the Senate, and the White House. If they wanted to deliver results to the American people, they could do it. But their agenda is clear: they don't want to govern. They want to rule and clamp down on any dissent to their radical agenda.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. BUSH).

Ms. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, St. Louis and I rise in defense of our Nation's schoolchildren. I cannot sit idly by and allow white supremacy and hatred to have decisionmaking power over our students' futures.

To my Republican colleagues: let history remember what you did in this moment. A prerequisite for appointment to these committees and for all that we do must be that you love and represent all people.

We owe it to our children and we owe it to their parents to have a House Education and Labor Committee that is committed to fighting for a country where all children have an equitable education in an intentionally anti-racist society. Let me say that again: an intentionally anti-racist society.

From the Ferguson-Florissant school district in St. Louis to the Normandy, Hazelwood, Riverview Gardens, Jennings, and University City school districts, to St. Louis Public Schools, all of our school districts deserve better. Harris-Stowe State University, University of Missouri-St. Louis, our tech and trade schools, St. Louis University, and Washington University deserve better.

Our teachers, our custodial workers, and our cafeteria workers deserve better.

Our students who don't have a roof to sleep under at night, our students who don't have running water at home, our students who don't have enough to eat deserve better.

Those living with student debt and those who desire to go to college deserve better.

Our parents deserve better.

We cannot build an equitable, anti-racist education system if a seated House Education and Labor Committee member incites violence through the perpetuation of racist lies in an attempt to overturn an election. We cannot build an equitable, anti-racist society if a Member of Congress endorses white supremacy. We need to strip them of their committee assignments. And then we must pass our resolution, H. Res. 25, to investigate and expel them.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HICE).

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the hypocrisy here is an outrage. My fellow Georgian, Congresswoman GREENE, stood right here in this House and took full responsibility for her statements. That is more than we can

say for any of the many in this Chamber who have made outrageous, hate-filled, and vile statements and comments over the past years—and recent months, in particular.

For example, a Democrat member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee has repeatedly made blatant anti-Semitic statements. She still holds her position.

The Democratic chairwoman of the House Financial Services Committee encouraged supporters to aggressively assault anyone who supported President Trump. She still holds her position.

The Speaker of the House has called Republicans enemies of the state. She still has her position.

While we watch cities in flames, businesses being destroyed, officers killed, and civilians attacked, a member of the majority party called for further unrest in the streets. She still has her position.

I have got four pages of similar comments, and this is by no means exhaustive. Inflammatory rhetoric around here has become commonplace, unfortunately, and Members of this House have absolutely crossed the line by calling for violence and making other similar remarks. The majority refuses to hold its own members accountable. This is the zenith of hypocrisy and injustice.

Mr. Speaker, I call on and urge our Members to oppose this resolution.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY).

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, it is a shame that we must use precious time on the floor of the people's House to address the inflammatory remarks of Member MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE. But just as we are in the midst of three crises of the coronavirus, the economic distress, and social injustice, we must also act against a crisis of extremism and unhinged conspiracy theories.

Disturbing and dangerous words and actions like those we have heard and seen from this individual in this House are below the dignity of a Member of Congress. And if they did not stop when we were all sworn in, then, if anything, these backward views gained a national platform.

Well, I stand here to tell you, Mr. Speaker, I will stand up to bullies who threaten students and threaten and celebrate violence towards our Speaker and our colleagues. Today, as the conscience of the Congress, it is important that we take this step to affirm that conspiracy theories and outrageous lies have no place in the Congress and no place in the people's House. No place. No place.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, here we sit on this fourth day of February and, here we go, we have a pandemic that is shutting down businesses all across this country. We have schools shut

down, causing havoc with our children. We have a national debt of over \$30 trillion. We have seniors wondering if their Social Security payment will be suspended due to anticipated bankruptcy. We have a Democratic Party focusing today and yesterday on bypassing the legislative process and issuing executive orders defunding our police departments, destroying our energy independence by shutting off our production of oil and gas, allowing men to identify as women and going to any bathroom of choice.

And what is the majority, who are spending the hard-earned tax dollars, doing today?

Attempting to throw a member of our party, who was duly elected, because of something purportedly to have been said before she got into Congress.

Here is what I ask: Throw us all off the committees. Throw all of us off.

God, I hope the American people see what you are doing and that this is nothing more than an abuse of power by a party drunk with power.

□ 1730

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. HAYES).

Mrs. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution on behalf of my constituents in Connecticut's Fifth District.

The statements made by the Representative from Georgia have amplified horrific and deeply dishonest rhetoric and empowered and mainstreamed fringe conspiracy theories about school shootings. Giving any Member the platform to spread dangerous rhetoric only rewards and normalizes this behavior, places already vulnerable groups in danger, and further traumatizes survivors.

There is no place in this House for a Member that trivializes these events or refuses to publicly disavow her own words or apologize to those affected.

Mr. Speaker, there are men and women on both sides of the aisle whom I strongly disagree with, colleagues who have made statements that have deeply offended me. Yet, I have never believed we should remove them from committees on this body.

But today is different. We are forced to make this motion, not because of a disagreement in values or opinions, but because the Republican Conference has refused to take any actions addressing dangerous comments made by a Member, comments which have no place in common discourse and cannot be given a platform to be amplified.

While I remain respectful of the voters in Georgia, we have a responsibility as a body to hold our own Members accountable, and I would vote in the same way if a member of my own caucus had committed the same infractions.

No Member of Congress should promote conspiracy theories or sow doubt about the validity of tragic mass casualty events like Sandy Hook, Parkland, and others. No parent should ever



have to invite a Member of Congress to visit their child's grave or touch the bullet-riddled clothing that their child wore to prove that their death actually happened.

Mr. Speaker, the Speaker of this House always tells Members to vote our district. Today, I vote as an act of conscience in defense of my district. I vote for the babies who left for school 8 years ago and never returned home, and the teachers who died trying to protect them.

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

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Mrs. HAYES. Today, I will vote for millions of educators who stand bravely before students while they lead lockdown drills and whisper quietly to them while sheltering in place that school is still safe.

I will vote "yes" on this resolution for the parents and the communities who want real debate that produces real solutions for keeping schools and communities safe.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ), my new colleague.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Speaker, as someone who grew up in a communist country where people were punished for expressing their opinions, I have an enormous appreciation for our First Amendment rights. This is a core principle our Nation was founded on.

I might not like many things that my colleagues from both parties have to say. Sometimes I think they are crazy things, but I will still vigorously defend their First Amendment rights and rights of free speech, especially what they have said as private individuals before. The voters will decide if they are the right representative for them.

It is a slippery slope to start policing people's opinions, and our Congress will start resembling a communist politburo if we are not careful. I would really like my colleagues to think before they make this vote.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), my friend and neighbor.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, we have heard a lot here today so, in closing, let me remind my colleagues that we were sent here, not only to uphold the Constitution, but to uphold the standard of conduct.

Let me share with you what should have happened. What should have happened is some remorse for the pain that the gentlewoman from Georgia has caused and to acknowledge that pain, the damage that she has caused, the violence she has advocated.

I would have hoped that she would have realized, like so many of us have, the awe and gravity of serving in this institution and that, despite all the harm that the words and actions she

has taken have caused, that now that she is a Member of this body, she truly understands and is sorry she stalked the teenager who was a victim of a mass shooting; sorry that she actually suggested that our leader of the House of Representatives should meet a bullet as her end; sorry that she suggested that President Obama should have his life snuffed out.

But none of that happened, and that is why she has forfeited the right to serve on committees in this House of Representatives.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose this unprecedented power grab orchestrated by the Democrats.

Much has been said about what my colleague from Georgia has spoken of in her past, but the past is past. I do not believe Congress has jurisdiction to re-litigate what a Member of this body said before they took their solemn oath of office. That is an issue to be adjudicated by her constituents at the ballot box in the 14th District of Georgia, not here in Congress.

Without question, this body is putting itself on an extremely dangerous path, a path that opens the door to allowing the majority party to strip the minority party members of their committees, based on statements made or beliefs held before holding office.

It is clear the resolution before us is not about my colleague; it is about Democrats seizing upon an opportunity to further suppress the rights of the minority party, to silence a bold member of the opposition, and to thereby further their socialist agenda.

Members of Congress have a duty to hold themselves to the highest standards, and I know Marjorie is doing just that. I expect no less from my Democratic colleagues, which is why this resolution must not pass.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished majority leader of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, this is a sad day and a difficult day for the House of Representatives and for our country. I have had the great honor of serving this body for 40 years and in that time, I have never encountered a situation like the one before us now, where a Member has made such vile and hurtful statements, engaged in the harassment of colleagues, and expressed support for political violence. None of us should take any pleasure in what we must do today.

But to do nothing would be an abdication of our moral responsibility to our colleagues, to the House, to our values, to the truth, and to our country.

A great forebear of legislators, Edmund Burke, famously declared: "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing."

Yesterday, the Republican Conference chose to do nothing, so today, the House must do something.

I have heard some condemnation from across the aisle of the contents of Representative GREENE's statements. Some have condemned the white supremacist and anti-Semitic things she said and posted online. Some have condemned the falsehoods she shared about 9/11 and the horrific school shootings.

But I have heard little from Republicans about the horrific statements made by their colleague making threats of violence against Democratic elected officials and her threatening conduct toward Representative BUSH and others.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, there seems to be much silence when it comes to her incitement of political violence.

In The Washington Post yesterday, columnist Greg Sargent wrote:

Whatever happens to Representative GREENE, the truth is unavoidable: Republicans have yet to offer a clear and unambiguous declaration that political violence is unacceptable and has no place in their ranks.

And I have heard too much about process and not enough about accountability.

No Member ought to be permitted to engage in the kind of behavior that Representative GREENE has and face zero consequences. This vote can be a first step in correcting the error of those who, so far, have chosen to do nothing.

A short while ago, Representative GREENE came to this floor to defend her indefensible conduct. I heard no apology.

She claimed that we are here today only because of some things she wrote online before she ever ran for Congress, as if one's moral slate is wiped clean when one becomes a candidate for office.

Regardless, the conduct we are judging today continued to occur even after Representative GREENE became a candidate, and even after she was elected.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to look at this image.

I heard about motherhood today. Two of those women between them have six children. They are mothers. One of them does not have children, and she has come to this body asking for more housing for people, for more healthcare for people, for more income for people. How awful.

And they are not the Squad. They are Ilhan, they are Alexandria, and they are Rashida. They are people. They are our colleagues.

And yes, you may have disagreements, but I don't know anybody, including STEVE KING, who you precluded from going on committees for much less—and this is an AR-15 in the hands of Mrs. GREENE. This was on Facebook just a few months ago.

Is that a message of peace and reconciliation and peaceful democratic dialogue—The Squad's worst enemy, AR-15 in hand.



I have never ever seen that before. Is this a precedent-setting event? It is, because the conduct, the tweeting, the QAnon association—I heard the disavow of QAnon. I learned more.

□ 1745

AR-15, “Squad’s Worst Nightmare.” Is that what it was intended to do, that each one of these ladies would have a nightmare about somebody with a gun, an AR-15 that can carry a clip of up to 60 bullets?

I urge my colleagues to look at that image and tell me what message you think it sends.

Here she is, armed with a deadly assault rifle, pointing it toward three Democratic Members. Now, the pictures were put together, you understand. They were not present; I understand that. And she captioned it “Squad’s Worst Nightmare.”

Yes, some people are having nightmares and fear. And some people who wanted to give other people nightmares committed sedition and broke into the House of Representatives and tried to stop us from electing a President of the United States.

These three faces are real people. They are three reasons we are here. But there are many other reasons we are here today.

In 2019, during the same election cycle in which she ran, she showed support for comments online that the quickest way to remove Speaker PELOSI from power would be “a bullet to the head.” Did any of you hear Steve King say anything like that? You removed him from all of his committees.

But as I said, you did nothing. As a matter of fact, you gave a standing ovation, as I understand. I wasn’t there. What message does that send? What message does it send to have a standing ovation to give these three women nightmares?

Indisputably, these are clear threats to commit or incite political violence, not from years ago but just months ago. Imagine the pain that these Members’ families must be experiencing when they see pictures like this one. Imagine what their children think when they know their loved ones are walking the Halls of Congress and may encounter harassment, as it happened to Representative BUSH?

So I ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, when they take this vote, imagine your faces on this poster. Imagine it is a Democrat with an AR-15. Imagine what your response would be. Would you think that that person ought to be held accountable?

But when acquiescence to the suggestion of violence of any kind is allowed to go unchecked, it is a cancer that metastasizes on the body politic of our Nation, as we saw just a few days ago on January 6.

Cancer, that is how Senate Republican Leader MCCONNELL described it. He said: “Loony lies and conspiracy theories are cancer for the Republican

Party and our country.” Should we stand silent in the face of that kind of activity?

He continued: “Somebody who has suggested that perhaps no airplane hit the Pentagon on 9/11, that horrifying school shootings were pre-staged, and that the Clintons crashed JFK Jr.’s airplane is not living in reality.”

That is not me talking. That is not a Democrat talking. That is Senator MCCONNELL.

“This has nothing to do with the challenges facing American families or the robust debates on substance that can strengthen our party.”

My colleagues across the aisle have an opportunity today to reclaim their party from the dangerous cancer of QAnon and violent conspiracy theories that promote and have demonstrably resulted in sedition and insurrection.

Senator ROMNEY—you remember Senator ROMNEY. He was a candidate for President of the United States on the Republican ticket, nominated in the Republican convention. He said of his party this week: “I think we should have nothing to do with MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE and think we should repudiate the things she said and move away from her.” “Our big tent is not large enough to both accommodate conservatives and kooks.”

Not my words, his words, a Republican Member of the United States Senate. Now, he is not a big buddy of Trump’s, so apparently he didn’t have to do what Trump suggested he do.

And Senator ERNST, a conservative woman from Iowa: “She doesn’t represent the party. I don’t want her to be the face of our party. I think this is a great time for us to really talk about what we want to see in the upcoming years and continue to build. We don’t need people that are promoting violence or anything like that.” That is a Republican conservative Senator.

Republican Senator and former Governor of Florida RICK SCOTT said—a conservative Republican Senator—“That is not what the Republican Party stands for.”

Let me suggest to you, if it is not, vote with us. Vote with the House, not Democrats. Vote with the House of Representatives. Vote with good order and peace.

Furthermore, Senator YOUNG from Indiana said: “There ought to be no place” in the Republican Party for the kind of views espoused by Representative GREENE.

That is what McCarthy said when you kicked King off of all his committees. This is not something you haven’t done. However, sadly, you left it to us to do your job.

Representative COLE called her statements “extraordinarily disturbing.” He said that yesterday; it is an old quote.

And Senator THUNE asked his fellow Republicans in the House: “Do they want to be the party of limited government”—I think the answer to that is yes—“or do they want to be the party of conspiracy theories and QAnon?”

Furthermore, Senator YOUNG from Indiana said: “There ought to be no place” in the Republican Party for the kind of views espoused by Representative GREENE.

That is what your Republican colleagues have said. This is not partisan. This is about principle.

And you can shake your head as much as you want. This is not about party. It is about whether or not you will vote for decency and truth, not the Members’ worst nightmare.

I hope we can do it together, all of us, embracing our humanity and our basic adherence to the Constitution.

Edmund Burke, who I quoted earlier, said: The only thing necessary for evil to triumph is for good men to do nothing.

Let us not do nothing.

I often share another passage shared so long ago by Edmund Burke when a new Member arrives to serve in the House. It concerns a duty a representative has to his or her constituents. His conclusion on that matter is that we owe them our unbiased opinion, mature judgment, and enlightened sense of conscience.

What does your conscience tell you to do in light of this kind of assertion? Nothing?

Burke told his own constituents that these virtues of a representative “does not derive from your pleasure,” “nor from the law and the Constitution. They are a trust from providence, for the abuse of which” you are “deeply answerable. Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment, and he betrays, instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion.”

This is not about polling. This is not about your base. This is about your conscience and your moral judgment.

In other words, each of us ought to look inside our hearts to the answer that we know is right and is best for the House and for our country.

If the Republican Party for less toxic language took committee assignments away from Steve King, should they do less in this instance?

There is no doubt that if somebody came to the Congress and had said, before they came to the Congress, “I am for violent revolution against the Government of the United States of America,” your party would say that is not somebody we want to be associated with.

That is not what she said; I do not assert that. But should we do less than you did for Steve King for far less toxic language?

Let us not do nothing. Mr. Speaker, let us do the right thing.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD).

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, today is really about one party single-handedly canceling a Member of the other party because of something said before that Member was even elected.

This isn’t about agreeing or disagreeing with the comments. This is

about Democrats abusing their power and using it to cancel.

This sets a very dangerous precedent. There are Members across the aisle who have said alarming things recently. They have made anti-Semitic comments repeatedly. They have made anti-American comments repeatedly. And they have made comments threatening violence repeatedly.

Cancel culture should not take over our country. Cancel culture should not take over our tech platforms. And cancel culture certainly should not take over the House of Representatives.

We need to let the gentlewoman from Georgia serve and to allow her constituents to judge her performance at the ballot box.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I absolutely reject racism, anti-Semitism, and bigotry, as I said earlier. I condemn conspiracy theories and calls for violence. I do not in any way condone these reprehensible views.

Sadly, though, here we are today to effectuate another partisan power grab. The Democratic majority has taken unprecedented steps to marginalize Republicans just because we have not done what they want us to do, and that is wrong.

There is a reason that neither party holds a majority on the Ethics Committee, and the reason is to avoid one party or the other weaponizing the committee's purpose for use in political and partisan fashion.

The majority should withdraw this resolution and, if it chooses, pursue this matter properly through the Ethics Committee.

If the resolution is not withdrawn, then I will vote "no" and hope at some point the Ethics Committee will again be used to serve this body as intended.

Our colleagues deserve better, and the House, as an institution, deserves better. I ask my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, let me just address some of what we have heard today.

First, we have heard the argument made by our colleagues that this is something that should go to the Ethics Committee, despite the fact that we have the authority to be here today to tackle something that our friends should have tackled.

But then they turn around and say that the Ethics Committee doesn't have jurisdiction for anything that has been said before a Member is elected, thereby creating a loop that will result in no accountability, zero accountability, for any of the horrific sayings, any of the horrific actions that have been promoted by Representative GREENE on social media and in her words.

We also heard that what we are doing here risks deepening dangerous divisions. The dangerous divisions that exist in our country resulted in an attack on this Capitol, putting all of our lives at risk. We are trying to stop the divisions in our country by not giving a platform to the kinds of conspiracy theories that helped to inflame them.

We heard that this is cynical and hypocritical. Mr. Speaker, is there anything more cynical and hypocritical than to be told on the floor of this House that the minority leader was prepared to take Mrs. GREENE off the committee, not because it was the right thing to do, but because it was a political decision he was willing to consider?

Finally, we heard that Representative GREENE has apologized for this. She came to the floor today. She acknowledged that 9/11 happened; she acknowledged that school shootings are real; and she acknowledged that she learned some things about QAnon that she didn't know before.

□ 1800

There was no apology. There was nothing to address any of the pain and hurt that she has done to my constituents and gun violence survivors in every part of this country and the families who lost loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, we need to be here today. This hateful rhetoric is in the real world as well, outside the Halls of Congress, not just here. Memories of the lives we have lost to gun violence are being forsaken by those who baselessly claim those tragedies were false flag events. Online rants about anti-Semitism, Islamophobia, racism, and conspiracy theories have manifested in real and violent acts. It is not a debating society that we are participating in. This has real impact, in the real world.

Finally, I close with this, Mr. Speaker: We are worried about precedent?

So am I. So we should all be. And the precedent of rewarding a Member of the House by giving her a platform of a congressional committee to amplify dangerous conspiracy theories is one we should never set.

Leader MCCARTHY said so himself. I would remind my colleagues again, 2 years ago he said: Any hatred, any hatred we take action.

Unfortunately, the only action taken by Republican leadership has been to appoint Representative GREENE to two powerful committees.

This resolution condemns the practice of promoting extreme ideologies, conspiracy theories, and antigovernment rhetoric. The resolution proclaims that there is no place for such conduct in this Congress or in society. When Mrs. GREENE came to the floor today and compared the media to QAnon, it is a reminder of just how important this action is that we are about to take. This is why we must adopt H. Res. 72.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 91, the previous question is ordered on the resolution.

The question is on adoption of the resolution.

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

Mrs. WALORSKI. 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—yeas 230, nays 199, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 25]

YEAS—230

Adams	Garcia (IL)	Mfume
Aguilar	Garcia (TX)	Moore (WI)
Allred	Gimenez	Morelle
Auchincloss	Golden	Moulton
Axne	Gomez	Mrvan
Barragan	Gonzalez,	Murphy (FL)
Bass	Vicente	Nadler
Beatty	Gottheimer	Napolitano
Bera	Green, Al (TX)	Neal
Beyer	Grijalva	Neguse
Bishop (GA)	Haaland	Newman
Blumenauer	Harder (CA)	Norcross
Blunt Rochester	Hastings	O'Halleran
Bonamici	Hayes	Ocasio-Cortez
Bourdeaux	Higgins (NY)	Omar
Bowman	Himes	Pallone
Boyle, Brendan	Horsford	Panetta
F.	Houlihan	Pappas
Brown	Hoyer	Pascrell
Brownley	Huffman	Payne
Bush	Jackson Lee	Perlmutter
Bustos	Jacobs (CA)	Peters
Butterfield	Jacobs (NY)	Phillips
Carbajal	Jayapal	Pingree
Cárdenas	Jeffries	Pocan
Carson	Johnson (GA)	Porter
Cartwright	Johnson (TX)	Pressley
Case	Jones	Price (NC)
Casten	Kafele	Quigley
Castor (FL)	Kaptur	Raskin
Castro (TX)	Katko	Rice (NY)
Chu	Keating	Ross
Cicilline	Kelly (IL)	Roybal-Allard
Clark (MA)	Khanna	Ruiz
Clarke (NY)	Kildee	Ruppersberger
Cleaver	Kilmer	Rush
Clyburn	Kim (CA)	Ryan
Cohen	Kim (NJ)	Salazar
Connolly	Kind	Sánchez
Cooper	Kinzinger	Sarbanes
Correa	Kirkpatrick	Scanlon
Costa	Krishnamoorthi	Schakowsky
Courtney	Kuster	Schiff
Craig	Lamb	Schneider
Crist	Langevin	Schrader
Crow	Larsen (WA)	Schrier
Cuellar	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Davids (KS)	Lawrence	Scott, David
Davis, Danny K.	Lawson (FL)	Sewell
Dean	Lee (CA)	Sherman
DeFazio	Lee (NV)	Sherrill
DeGette	Leger Fernandez	Sires
DeLauro	Levin (CA)	Slotkin
DelBene	Levin (MI)	Smith (NJ)
Delgado	Lieu	Smith (WA)
Demings	Lofgren	Soto
DeSaulnier	Lowenthal	Spanberger
Deutch	Luria	Speier
Diaz-Balart	Lynch	Stanton
Dingell	Malinowski	Stevens
Doggett	Malliotakis	Strickland
Doyle, Michael	Maloney,	Suozy
F.	Carolyn B.	Swalwell
Escobar	Maloney, Sean	Takano
Eshoo	Manning	Thompson (CA)
Espallat	Matsui	Thompson (MS)
Evans	McBath	Titus
Fitzpatrick	McCollum	Tlaib
Fletcher	McEachin	Tonko
Foster	McGovern	Torres (CA)
Frankel, Lois	McNerney	Torres (NY)
Gallego	Meeks	Trahan
Garamendi	Meng	Trone

Underwood  
Upton  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez

Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wexton

## NAYS—199

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bentz  
Bergman  
Bice (OK)  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (NC)  
Boebert  
Bost  
Brady  
Brooks  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Carl  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyde  
Cole  
Comer  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Curtis  
Davidson  
Davis, Rodney  
DesJarlais  
Donalds  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Estes  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Ferguson  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fleischmann  
Fortenberry  
Foxy  
Franklin, C.  
Scott  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Garbarino  
Garcia (CA)  
Gibbs

Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Mullin  
Murphy (NC)  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Norman  
Nunes  
Oberholte  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Pence  
Perry  
Pfluger  
Posey  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Rosendale  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Rutherford  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sessions  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smucker  
Spartz  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Taylor  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Turner  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Duyn  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Young  
Zeldin

Gallego (Gomez)  
Garcia (IL)  
(Pressley)  
Gonzalez  
Vincente  
(Gomez)  
Gosar (Wagner)  
Hastings  
(Wasserman  
Schultz)  
Jayapal (Clark  
(MA))  
Kirkpatrick  
(Stanton)  
Langevin  
(Courtney)  
Larson (CT)  
(Courtney)  
Lawrence  
(Kildee)

Lawson (FL)  
(Evans)  
Lieu (Beyer)  
Lofgren (Jeffries)  
Long (Wagner)  
Lowenthal  
(Beyer)  
Lynch (Clark  
(MA))  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
(Jeffries)  
McEachin  
(Wexton)  
McHenry (Banks)  
Meng (Clark  
(MA))  
Mfume (Brown)  
Moulton (Beyer)  
Napolitano  
(Correa)

Payne  
(Wasserman  
Schultz)  
Porter (Wexton)  
Price (NC)  
(Butterfield)  
Roybal-Allard  
(Correa)  
Ruiz (Aguilar)  
Rush  
(Underwood)  
Speier (Scanlon)  
Titus (Connolly)  
Trahan  
(McGovern)  
Vela (Gomez)  
Watson Coleman  
(Pallone)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Adams)

Laura Schwartzenberger's specialty was pursuing crimes against children. Her work with the FBI Miami Field Office's Innocent Images National Initiative led to the arrests of those involved in the exploitation of children and sextortion. She leaves behind a husband and two children.

Daniel Alfin was a veteran agent who led the investigation into a dark website called Playpen, one of the country's largest child pornography operations. He leaves behind a wife and one child.

These were two heroes taken from us way too soon while trying to make our community a safer place to raise our families. We grieve their loss not only to the community they served but to the families and loved ones they leave behind. They made the ultimate sacrifice, and we will be forever grateful.

Madam Speaker, I ask the House to please pause for a moment of silence in memory and honor of these heroes who gave their lives protecting our children.

### ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## H. RES. 95

*Resolved*, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Grothman (to rank immediately after Mr. McClintock), Mr. Smucker (to rank immediately after Mr. Grothman), Mr. Carter of Georgia (to rank immediately after Mr. Burgess).

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS: Mr. Joyce of Ohio, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Armstrong.

Ms. CHENEY (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. HAYES). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING FBI AGENTS DANIEL ALFIN AND LAURA SCHWARTZENBERGER

(Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to honor the lives of two fallen FBI agents, Daniel Alfin and Laura Schwartzenberger.

On Tuesday morning, while executing a Federal warrant in a child exploitation investigation, Special Agents Daniel Alfin and Laura Schwartzenberger were shot and killed in the line of duty in Sunrise, Florida.

This was, sadly, the FBI's deadliest day since the tragic events on 9/11. It has also been more than 30 years since two agents were gunned down together in the line of duty. They died protecting our most vulnerable citizens and the community they loved.

### RECOGNIZING DREAM LIKE DREW WEEK

(Mr. VAN DREW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, I am here to speak about a wonderful cause, Dream Like Drew, that promotes awareness of a rare genetic disorder, cri du chat.

Dream Like Drew is a weeklong event starting on May 3 where students can show their support by wearing unique socks, one high and one low.

Cri du chat is caused by the deletion of genetic material on the fifth chromosome that can cause delays in motor functions. Dream Like Drew was started by Kasey Eykyn, a teacher in south Jersey, in honor of her son, Drew Eykyn. Drew is an 8-year-old little boy who was diagnosed with cri du chat shortly after he was born.

He lives life with a positive outlook and mindset that will allow him to achieve his dreams always. Drew is an inspiration to all, and Dream Like Drew is an amazing cause that encourages a discussion on how important acceptance and inclusion is for those with disabilities.

God bless him forever.

### HONORING UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE OFFICERS

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise with a somber spirit and a heavy heart to be able to celebrate the law officers, the police officers, who stood their ground on behalf of this citadel of democracy on January 6.

Police officers were beaten, sprayed with mace, hit with stun guns, and

## NOT VOTING—2

Fudge Wright

□ 1848

Mr. NEWHOUSE changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Kelly  
(PA))  
Axne (Stevens)  
Barragan (Beyer)  
Bowman (Clark  
(MA))  
Buchanan  
(Arrington)  
Cardenas  
(Gomez)  
Carson  
(Butterfield)  
Cohen (Beyer)  
Cooper (Clark  
(MA))  
DeSaulnier  
(Matsui)  
Fallon (Nehls)  
Frankel, Lois  
(Clark (MA))

beaten with the United States flag and symbols of Nazism. You could see their valiant efforts, the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police with our own Capitol Police. They stood their ground, being beat continuously by insurrectionists and, of course, domestic terrorists.

Madam Speaker, I offer today my deepest appreciation for them and sympathy for their brothers who were lost in the fight to preserve democracy. Yes, it was a fight because it was an attack on the United States Capitol. We owe them a great deal of gratitude and, as well, admiration.

Madam Speaker, I intend to introduce a resolution that will honor all those who stood their ground and protected this place, Members of Congress, and others, and were in the midst of a battle where so many were hurt. I express my sympathy and concern for those still hospitalized.

And I do say that it is important for us to say the simple words thank you. Thank you to the men and women of the United States Capitol Police, the Metropolitan Police Department, and, of course, our National Guard, and others.

□ 1900

#### IN HONOR OF USCP BRIAN D. SICKNICK

(Mr. GUTHRIE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, this week, we had a hero lie in honor in the dome of the United States Capitol.

United States Capitol Police Officer Brian Sicknick gave his life to protect the U.S. Capitol, one of our greatest symbols of democracy. I had the opportunity to pay my respects to Officer Sicknick in the Capitol rotunda, which is safe and secure because of his sacrifice and also the bravery of his fellow Capitol Police officers and other law enforcement.

I am devastated by the loss of Officer Sicknick, and I want to provide my deepest condolences to Officer Sicknick's family and fellow officers.

I want each and every Capitol Police officer to know that I am grateful and appreciative of their work here that they do each and every day to protect democracy and all who work here, and they protect all of our constituents who visit.

#### VACCINE DISTRIBUTION

(Mrs. LEE of Nevada asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the people of Nevada's Third District.

The pandemic has ravaged our economy, especially in Nevada, where the travel and tourism industry is the bedrock of our economy.

Nevada is one of the hardest-hit States by this pandemic. Currently, we have one of the highest unemployment rates in the country at 9.2 percent, but we have an opportunity to put this pandemic behind us and to begin to rebuild our economy. That answer lies in vaccine distribution. We are doing everything we can to get vaccines to those who are eligible, but with limited resources, we are not able to get them out quickly enough.

This week, we were able to work with Clark County Commissioner Michael Naft to establish a temporary vaccine site for the residents of Laughlin, a rural community on the border of Arizona, California, and Nevada. Before this site was established, these Nevadans had no vaccination options within an hour's drive of their community.

This pandemic needs to be treated like the crisis it is. We need to act swiftly and get States more funding for distribution. I am urging my colleagues: we must act quickly. We cannot let partisan games get in the way.

#### RECOGNIZING LAKELAND FIRE CHIEF DOUG RILEY

(Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lakeland Fire Chief Doug Riley for being named the 2020 Florida Fire Chief of the Year by the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association.

Riley was appointed as fire chief in December 2017. He has served more than 30 years with the Lakeland Fire Department, holding just about every position there during his tenure.

I was privileged to serve alongside Chief Riley as a Lakeland city commissioner and as a fellow rotarian. I have seen firsthand his effort to build better relationships with employees, staff, and the community. Doug Riley continues to go above and beyond to strengthen the fire department and its employees.

On behalf of the 15th District of Florida, congratulations to Chief Doug Riley for earning this distinguished honor. The Lakeland community thanks the chief for his efforts to protect and serve us every day.

Well done, Chief.

#### COVID-19 RELIEF

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise to introduce the bipartisan Restoring Communities Left Behind Act.

This legislation establishes a \$5 billion neighborhood infrastructure stimulus program at the Department of Housing and Urban Development to help communities face down the dire COVID-19 economic crisis.

I am grateful for the cooperation and leadership of Michigan Congresswoman

RASHIDA TLAIB for leading this bill with me, and also for Chairwoman MAXINE WATERS for encouraging our efforts.

In addition to COVID-19, Americans in rural and urban areas are still suffering from the effects of the 2008 Great Recession, decades of job washout, and redlining. Wall Street's malfeasance resulted in African Americans alone losing nearly half of their accumulated wealth since the founding of the Republic.

Nothing is more important for wealth creation than owning a home. This bill will provide a lifeline for families to restore financial security through homeownership.

The bill is a critical job-creation program. By investing in neighborhood infrastructure, we are investing in skills training and creating good paying jobs.

Congress must act now to provide stimulus for neighborhoods to recover so they emerge more resilient. I look forward to working to include this bill in a larger COVID relief and recovery package. I urge my colleagues to support this important housing recovery legislation.

#### HONORING TOMMY LEE EXLEY, SR.

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor the life of Tommy Lee Exley, Sr., who passed away on January 16.

Tommy was a man of integrity who dedicated his life to serving others. In addition to serving his country in the National Guard, he was very active in community service. Tommy served on the Effingham Industrial Development Board and the Effingham Hospital Board for a number of years.

He was also an active member of the Lions Club, The American Legion, Sunrise Rotary Club. He was even president of the Springfield Jaycees, which is an organization that identifies community needs and provides solutions by planning and facilitating service projects and funding.

Tommy graduated from the University of Georgia and was an avid Georgia Bulldogs fan.

My thoughts and prayers are with his wonderful family, including the love of his life, Bebe, as well as his friends, during this most difficult time.

#### INSURRECTION IN THE CAPITOL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, 29 days ago, on January 6, 2021, insurrectionists attacked our Capitol seeking to overturn the results of our Nation's election.

Twenty-nine days ago, the glass in and around this very Chamber was shattered by gunshots, clubs, and by individuals seeking to restrain and murder Members of Congress duly elected to carry out the duties of their office.

Twenty-nine days ago, Officer Sicknick, who just laid in honor yesterday in our Nation's Capitol, was murdered on the steps just outside this hallowed floor. Two Capitol Police officers have lost their lives since, in addition to the four other people who died during the events of January 6.

Twenty-nine days ago, food service workers, staffers, and children ran or hid for their lives from violence deliberately incited by the former President of the United States.

Sadly, less than 29 days later, with little to no accountability for the bloodshed and trauma of the 6th, some are already demanding that we move on, or, worse, are attempting to minimize, discredit or belittle the accounts of survivors. In doing so, they not only further harm those who were there that day and provide cover for those responsible, but they also send a tremendously damaging message to survivors of trauma all across this country that the way to deal with trauma, violence, and targeting is to paper it over, minimize it, and move on.

Sadly, this is all too often what we hear from survivors of trauma as the reason why they don't get care; that what they experienced wasn't bad enough or too bad to talk about; or that they are afraid of being invalidated, accused of exaggeration or making a mountain out of a mole hill. As a result, thousands, if not millions, deny themselves the care that they need and deserve to live better lives.

Twenty-nine days ago, our Nation's Capitol was attacked. That is the big story, and in that big story resides thousands of individual accounts just as valid and important as the other.

Tonight, for this Special Order, we will begin to hear and commit to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD just some of those many stories. I thank my colleagues who have bravely come forward today to share their accounts.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH).

Mr. WELCH. Madam Speaker, it was an extraordinary day that started out quite beautiful for me. I live across the street, right next to the Supreme Court; and every day, almost without fail, there are demonstrators out on

the Supreme Court who are peaceful. Some of them I agree with and some of them I disagree with, but it is a beautiful sight to see people exercising their First Amendment right.

That was a beautiful day, January 6, and I had time. We weren't scheduled to be here in the House until about 1 p.m. So I did something that is a privilege and just a joy for those of us who serve here in the Capitol. I took a walk from the Supreme Court to the Capitol, down to the Washington Monument, to the Lincoln Memorial, and back.

Of course, the Trump protesters at that point were there, as it was their right to be. But on the way back, I became somewhat alarmed because when I got to the White House, it was really much more like a mob with many folks with bullhorns talking about hanging Mike Pence and using horrible epithets I can't mention here directed towards NANCY PELOSI.

As they came back toward 4th Street, I came in sight of—and was standing by—two groups of people who were about 70 strong and were practicing marching in military formation, and as they marched, they were chanting, again, a word I can't use here, F those people, talking about the people in this building.

As Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ said, people in this building were workers. They were Capitol Police who were in this building because they had to do an hour-and-a-half commute to do this job to protect this building that belongs to the people of this country so they could then pay the bills for their family and make that hour-and-a-half commute back. It was the cafeteria workers. It was everyday, hardworking, wonderful Americans.

Now, at that point I still didn't think anything about it because it never occurred to me, with all the anger and hostility I saw with those groups of people who were marching in a formation, that when I was later sitting up in that gallery with many of my colleagues as the proceedings were taking place, that this building would be invaded. I took it for granted that that just couldn't happen.

Of course, it did. The first sign we had of something amiss is when we saw the security people for our leadership—the Speaker, the minority leader, and our majority leader—rush them off the floor. We on the floor and in the gallery still had no idea what was going on.

Now, in retrospect, we find out the west side of the building was being breached, and one of the police officers said it was like a castle storming.

Mr. MCGOVERN took the chair and began to continue the process of certification of the election until one of the Capitol Police officers told us that teargas had been fired, that people had breached the building, get out the gas mask, and lie on the floor.

Then I saw Capitol Police officers with guns from their holsters. I looked at these men and women and I tried at

that moment to imagine what was it like for them that they actually had to have a weapon out. They had families, they had responsibility, and whatever fear they may have felt, their duty was to protect us, and they were going to do it no matter what.

How small I felt at that moment that because of someone who was doing their duty to protect me—I am no more worthy than any other person who works in this building—but that is their job. They were threatened.

Then, of course, we heard the shot when the mob was getting in to the door of the Speaker's Lobby. Then to get us out, they had to bring us all the way across this Chamber to the far door. We got stopped right over here where these two doors were being breached, and we heard the sound and saw the poles that were being pushed through.

You know the rest. We are going to hear more stories.

But I want to say that, in listening to my colleagues and experiencing it myself, where I had some fear, but then we were okay, there are two things that just stay with me. The first thing is that the tradition we have had in this country that is so commonplace, we do it every 4 years, the peaceful transfer of power, and how extraordinary it is that we do that every 4 years, was shattered. The second thing is that we saw something that allowed Jim Crow to thrive for over 100 years after the Civil War, and that was the use of violence as a political tactic.

□ 1915

We now have a Capitol ringed by these 7-foot fences with concertina wire. So the trauma that we are feeling, working in the sense of isolation, is the trauma to our democracy. Our goal, our responsibility is to restore that and not be defeated.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT).

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague, Congresswoman ALEXANDRIA OCASIO-CORTEZ, for organizing this Special Order Hour this evening.

The events of January 6 are still burning in the memories of all of us, as well as millions and millions of Americans across the Nation; although some people would like to deny that it never happened, or sweep it under the rug, it continues to burn in everybody. The images are so aggressive that they still burn in the memories of millions upon millions of Americans.

I started that day as I start every day. I came to my office at 8:30 in the morning. I couldn't get through Independence Avenue because it was shut down, so I came through the back of my office building, and I noticed that I was walking on the sidewalk with some of the protesters, unimpeded. I felt as though security was very lax. No one stopped them. They were walking right next to me. They were around here as early as 8:30 in the morning.

I went to my office, and as I proceeded at one point to leave my office to come down to the floor, I was informed that the Capitol had been breached. So we stayed in our office.

Two police officers came to the office trying to escort us out and trying to take me to a site, a room in another office building where other Members were, to protect us. I decided to stay in my office with my team, and we locked ourselves in there.

I could see from my window some of the protesters. You see, this assault against the Capitol was not just concentrated on the Capitol steps. It was everywhere, really.

And of course, at about 8:00 at night, a little bit before that, I came here to conclude the proceedings. I felt it was very important that we completed our work for the night and not be intimidated by that mob. Democracy could never be intimidated.

And so I came here very early. I walked around as agents went around the Capitol and this floor securing evidence. And the scene was pretty horrifying; furniture stuck up against the walls and bloodstains right outside, where someone was shot, was being mopped.

So this is a traumatic experience for all of us on both sides of the aisle and for our Nation. It cannot be swept under the rug. We must get to the bottom of this. We must find out if there were Members of this body who aided and abetted that angry mob, who instructed them of the whereabouts of Speaker PELOSI.

You see, that mob came here saying they wanted to assassinate her and they wanted to hang the Vice President. So if anybody in this body assisted someone that clearly had an intent to attempt to murder someone, they are an accessory to that crime, and we must look at that evidence.

Ultimately, we need to have the truth; and if we want unity in this body, we need the truth. If we want unity in America, we need the truth. That is what will unite us. We must have a deep dive, a deep investigation into what occurred.

Did any of our colleagues text, email, or tweet the whereabouts of Speaker PELOSI? Did anybody tweet or share information about the labyrinth of tunnels and hallways in this Capitol building? They seemed to know their way around.

So the truth is important for the unity of our Nation. This is a beautiful building and a temple of democracy, but Congress is not this building. It is each and every one of us and, by extension, the people that we represent. So an attack against us was an attack against our constituents. We are their voices here, and we must take a good look at what occurred.

We must not sweep this under the rug. We must continue to ascertain and get all the facts and evidence to determine who played a pivotal role in perpetrating that crime. Only then will we

have unity. Only then, through truth, will we have peace.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, let me thank the gentlewoman from New York, first of all, for her courage and for convening us together. And I might say to the gentlewoman that we are not doing this for ourselves. We have taken an oath of office.

I have said this many times today as we debated a question of the status of a Member. We took an oath to defend this Nation against all enemies, foreign and domestic. And we realize that that oath is really above our own personal safety; that if we were called upon by this Nation to defend her, to defend our constituents, I would venture to say that most Members would stand by their constituents and this Nation.

This should not be taken as Members fleeing out of fear. But it should be taken as an explanation and an expose of what happened in this place; how it was desecrated, undermined, diminished; how the American people watched this precious place.

For those of us who have been here, I fled this place on 9/11. We were in a meeting, and all you could hear is a lot of noise. Members continuing to meet, not wanting to be disturbed, did not move until an officer or screaming came, and we heard the noise saying, we don't know what's going on, but get out.

In that instant, we fled, and all we could hear was, run as fast as you can and hit the ground way on the other side near First Street and the Supreme Court. I could see the billowing smoke and the plane that had hit the Pentagon. And so, that fleeing, of course, was because we were told to do so.

But Members began to look for their staff and wanted to know what they could do. It was different from having a pandemic. It was different from the setting here, except for the fact that Members cared about what was going on with their constituency and their staff.

Here, we were in the same way. Members were protecting their staff in their offices. So I want this not to be about us, but the story needs to be told.

As you have already heard, there were those of us participating in this debate, some on the floor, some in the gallery.

And I will tell you that the first thing I saw, Madam Speaker, because we did not know of the huge crowds down near the White House. We didn't know that there were people dancing to music inside the White House, watching activities of attack here. But we did know about the major speech that was provoking a crowd of insurrectionists that had planned to come here and kill people.

But the first thing I saw was good friends here rising up out of seats and moving out quickly. And only after they began to move did we hear the

words, Hurry up. Get out. Flee. Not necessarily flee, but the first words I heard was our good leadership calling for the doors to be closed. Thank them for that, our Sergeant at Arms, who are here in this place.

As we fled, we could hear the attack coming from the Senate side, and then we could hear the shooting that occurred right outside in the cloakroom area. And we crouched there, and some of my good colleagues and I began to pray.

I started out by saying this is not about us, but it is about truth. And as I mourned and honored Officer Sicknick, as he was honored by being in a state of honor in this House, I was reminded of the many officers, Capitol Hill and Metro Police, that are in hospitals; that are still hurting; and that are still suffering. And I said earlier this evening that I offered to them my deepest concern and sympathy and respect, and I will be introducing a resolution to honor them.

But I think the importance of this reliving what we went through is, as I have heard from my colleagues, we must get to the bottom of this. We cannot let white supremacy, which is now the number one terrorist activity or terrorist group in America, more so than foreign terrorists, dominate the goodness of what this democracy and this Constitution stands for.

We can't let the idea of free speech be the source of the fueling of hatred and anger that turns to violence. We can't let individuals storm this building and call for the killing of the Vice President, or the killing of the Speaker of the House, or the putting on of plastic cuffs on Members of Congress.

We can't frighten Members of Congress in their offices. We cannot allow this kind of attack on voices like the gentlewoman from New York who simply wants to tell truth. She has freedom.

So I am here on the floor to say that we shall not be denied. We are never going to give up our love for democracy nor its vitality; nor are we going to let this country be dominated by the insurrectionists who came to this place to do nothing but act in a bloodthirsty manner. We are not afraid of you.

And yes, on behalf of all of those officers that the video showed us that were beaten by American flags, beaten with signs of Nazism, we are going to get to the bottom of this for you. We are going to find out what happened.

We are going to find out why the information came from the FBI to the City of Washington, D.C., and their police, and it was evident that it was given to the brass here, but that there was no response in terms of the kind of equipment or the numbers of officers that were there, or why wasn't permission given to the mayor of the City of Washington to call up the National Guard.

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Why did this President deny access to the National Guard to protect, not us, but this place of democracy?



I am grateful for this opportunity. We have work to do. But I think the greatest statement that we can make tonight, that we are in the light of day on this floor, as I said before, not for us, but to be able to stand in the shoes of all those heroes who fought in different ways, whether it was in the peace movement, whether it was in the civil rights movement, Black power movement, whether it was Cesar Chavez fighting for farmworkers—people who fought to make a difference for goodness.

For all of those patriots, all of those fallen leaders, some assassinated like Dr. Martin Luther King, we cannot stand and allow the voices of those who provided horror to this place to suggest to the world that they have overcome us.

I close by simply saying to the world that we had a day, January 6, an attack on this place, insurrectionists and domestic terrorists penetrated the United States Capitol, but they never penetrated the strength of the Constitution and our values and our commitment to protect democracy, but also to give respect and comfort to those who lost their lives on that day or thereafter, in terms of our law enforcement officers, and sadness for those unfortunately who lost their life by being misguided, but also to be able to say that this is a place that we will hold sacred.

We will be victorious. White supremacy, insurrectionists, and also domestic terrorism will not prevail over us. We will win, and we will win for the many Americans who believe in the goodness of this country.

I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me, and I thank her so very much for her courage.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS).

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentlewoman from New York, for organizing tonight and for inspiring rising generations of Americans, including my own daughters, to dream bigger and to do better.

I want to start my remarks by addressing those who have belittled, dismissed, minimized, or criticized anyone who has experienced trauma of any type, at any time, in any form. To you, I say I take pity on you, and I say shame on you.

I was in this very room on January 6 when the insurrection began. I was 1 of 20 colleagues up in the gallery, just over my shoulder, who had to take cover behind our seats, on the floor, and struggle to activate our gas masks, the whizzing sounds, the collective whizzing sounds in this room, which none of us will ever forget.

We know the sound of the breaking glass, of the screams, and of the furniture being moved in front of the doors. We know the feeling of being trapped in this room and believing that being taken hostage may be the best-case scenario.

We know what it feels like, searching for something, anything, with which to defend ourselves, and realizing a pencil is about all we had. We know what it feels like thinking that it is a real possibility that we would not see our families and loved ones again.

We won't forget. We won't forget.

But I am not here this evening to seek sympathy or just to tell my story—rather, to make a public apology.

Recognizing that we were sitting ducks in this room, as the Chamber was about to be breached, I screamed to my colleagues to follow me across the aisle to the Republican side of the Chamber so that we could blend in—so that we could blend in—for I felt that the insurrectionists who were trying to break down the doors right here would spare us if they simply mistook us for Republicans. But within moments, I recognized that blending in was not an option available to my colleagues of color.

So, I am here tonight to say to my brothers and sisters in Congress, and all around our country: I am sorry. I am sorry, for I had never understood, really understood, what privilege really means.

It took a violent mob of insurrectionists and a lightning bolt moment in this very room, but now I know. Believe me, I really know.

I want to close with an invitation, a hopeful invitation at that, to everybody watching or listening. Whether you experienced January 6 right here in this room; whether you were barricaded in an office across the street; or whether, like most Americans, you experienced it through a television screen, please do not allow that day to change you for the worse. Rather, please find something in it to improve yourself, to improve our country, and to improve our world.

I surely did, and I hope you will join me.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON).

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New York for arranging this really important Special Order hour.

Every day, we are so grateful for the hard work and support of our congressional staff. Many of them are young enough to be my children, but they serve Congress and our country with brilliance and honor every single day.

This evening, I want to read a letter signed by nearly 400 congressional staffers to their Senators because they don't often have a voice on this floor, but their words are so raw and so heart-wrenching.

Here is their letter, titled "An Open Letter to Members of the U.S. Senate."

"We are staff who work for Members of the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives, where it is our honor and privilege to serve our country and our fellow Americans. We write this letter to share our own views and

experiences, not the views of our employers. But on January 6, 2021, our workplace was attacked by a violent mob trying to stop the electoral college vote count. That mob was incited by former President Donald J. Trump and his political allies, some of whom we pass every day in the hallways at work.

"Many of us attended school in the post-Columbine era and were trained to respond to active shooter situations in our classrooms. As the mob smashed through Capitol Police barricades, broke doors and windows, and charged into the Capitol with body armor and weapons, many of us hid behind chairs and under desks or barricaded ourselves in offices. Others watched on TV and frantically tried to reach our bosses and colleagues as they fled for their lives.

"On January 6, the former President broke America's 230-year legacy of the peaceful transition of power when he incited a mob to disrupt the counting of electoral college votes. Six people died. A Capitol Police officer—one of our coworkers who guards and greets us every day—was beaten to death. The attack on our workplace was inspired by lies told by the former President and others about the results of the election in a baseless, monthslong effort to reject votes lawfully cast by the American people.

"Our Constitution only works when we believe in it and defend it. It is a shared commitment to equal justice, the rule of law, and the peaceful resolution of our differences. Any person who doesn't share these beliefs has no place representing the American people, now or in the future. The use of violence and lies to overturn an election is not worthy of debate. Either you stand with the Republic or against it.

"As congressional employees, we don't have a vote on whether to convict Donald J. Trump for his role in inciting the violent attack at the Capitol, but our Senators do. And for our sake, and the sake of the country, we ask that they vote to convict the former President and bar him from ever holding office again."

It is signed by nearly 400 congressional staff.

Madam Speaker, I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD their letter and their signatures.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MEMBERS OF THE U.S. SENATE: We are staff who work for members of the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives, where it is our honor and privilege to serve our country and our fellow Americans. We write this letter to share our own views and experiences, not the views of our employers. But on January 6, 2021, our workplace was attacked by a violent mob trying to stop the electoral college vote count. That mob was incited by former president Donald J. Trump and his political allies, some of whom we pass every day in the hallways at work.

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Signed,

Aaron Fritschner, Abigail Hewins, Adam Comis, Adam Veale, Alex Guajardo, Alex Karabatsos, Alex Marston, Alex Molina, Alexa Marquez, Alexa Sledge, Alexander Gristina, Alexandra Schnelle, Alexandra Yiannoutsos, Alexis C. MacDonald, Alisa La, Allan Rodriguez, Allison Blankenship, Allison Lukas, Aly DeWills-Marcano, Alyssa Mendez.

Amanda J. Quesada, Amand Yanchury, Amy Fischer, Amy Kuhn, Amy Soenksen, Andi McIver, Andre Earls, Andrea N. Goldstein, Andrew Goddeeris, Andrew Myslik, Andrew Noh, Aneeb Sheikh, Angele Russell, Angelica Duque, Angie Wells, Anissa Z. Caldwell, Anne Feldman, Anne Wick, Annetta Joyce, Annmarie Goyzueta.

Anthony Barnes, Anthony Lemma, Anuj Gupta, Aria Kovalovich, Artin Haghsheenas, Asha Samuel, Ashlee Wilkins, Avery Bonifati, Barbara Hamlett, Beatrix M. Dalton, Ben Kamens, Ben Rutan, Ben Turner, Benito Torres Jr., Benjamin Bernier, Brad Korten, Brandon Garay, Brandon Mendoza, Brendan Greenlee, Bridget Hogan.

Brigid Campbell, Brittan Robinson, Bryce Causey, Caleigh Lynch, Carianne Lee, Carlos Murillo Villasenor, Carmen Palumbo, Caroline Ramos, Carolyn Olortegui, Cassie Winters, Caty Payette, Cesar Solis, Chandler Mason, Chelsea Alatraste Martinez, Chelsea Rivas, Chloe Kessock, Chris Gibson, Chris McCarthy, Christian Seasholtz, Christopher Nguyen.

Cindy M. Buhl, Cindy Matos Beltre, Clarissa Rojas, Cole A. Baker, Colin Pio, Collin Davenport, Connor McNutt, Connor Vargo, Cori Duggins, Corinne Paul, Courtney Callejas, Courtney Hruska, Courtney Rogers, Cyré Velez, Dan Riffle, Dana Hanson, Daniel Gleick, Daniel Holt, Daniel Maher, Daniela Contreras.

Daniela Valles, Danielle Fulfs, David Lucas, David Sanchez, David Todisco, Dayanara Ramirez, Denzel McCampbell, Dr. Heather O'Beirne Kelly, Drew Hammill, Eddie Meyer, Eduardo N. Lerma, Jr., Edwin Sevilla, Eleanor Trenary, Elena Radding, Elizabeth Austin-Mackenzie, Elizabeth Kulig, Eloise Melcher, Elyse Schupak, Emily Amador, Emily Lande-Rose.

Emily Loya, Emily Morrison, Emma Norman, Emma Zafraan, Erin Melody, Eva Naomi Gutierrez, Evan Brooks, Evan P. Dale, Fabiola Pagán Meléndez, Fabiola Rodriguez-Ciampol, Frederick Castro, Gabby Richards, Gail Chaney Kalinich, George "Stephen" Williams, Jr., George Flynn, Grace Rubinger, Greg Claus, Griffin M. Anderson, Hannah Ceja.

Hannah Melissa Borja, Hannah Weinerman, Harsh Deshmukh, Heather Boyd, Hector Colón, Helen Beaudreau, Humberto Ramos, Hussain Altamimi, Jack Gebbia, Jack Stelzner, Jacqueline A. Sanchez, Jae Von McClain, Jaime Cobham, Jaimee Gilmartin, Jamari Torrence, James E. McFeely, Jamie Smith, Jason Nerad, Jason Tufele Carl Johnson, Jed Ober.

Jen Fox, Jenna Jaffe, Jennifer Chandler, Jeren Totten, Jermaine Simmons, Jesse Malowitz, Jessica Andino, Jessica Hernandez, Jessica Mulligan, Jessica Pedroza, Jessica Valdez, Jessie Durrett, Jill Hirsch, Johana Mata, John Chapa Gorczynski, John Swords, Johnathan Garza, Joicelynn Jack-son, Jona Koka, Jonathan Nwaru.

Jordan Dashow, Joseph Valente, Joy A. Hamer, Juan Romero-Casillas, Julia Kravitz, Julian Gerson, Julie Jochem, Justin McCartney, K'Yetta McKinney, Kaozouapa E. Lee, Kat Cosgrove, Kate Brescia, Kate Stotesbery, Katharine Nasielski, Katie Worley, Katrina Martell, Kelli Scott, Kelsey Smith, Kendra Wood, Kenneth Russell DeGraff.

Kevin Figueroa, Kevin O'Neil, Kevin Vargas, Kiara Tringali, Kichelle Webster, Kimberly Stanton, Kimiko Hirota, Kira Floersheim, Koray Rosati, Kory Haywood, Kristi Black, Kristin Kopshever, Kristina Broadie Jeter, Kurtis Miller, Kyle McKenney, Lana Abbasi, Lana Westfall Marro, Lanette Garcia, Larissa Richardson, Laura Brantley.

Laura Ellen Schock, Laura Forero, Lauren Pauley, Lauren Covington, Lauren Geiser, Lauren Linsmayer, Lauren Meininger, LaVontae Brooks, Leslie Merrill, Leslie Zwicker, Liam McCaffery, Libby Wiet, Lillian Adelstein, Lily Fitzpatrick, Lisa Pahel, Lisa Tencer, Lucia Rodriguez, Luis Zegarra, Maggie Harden, Malcolm Yates.

Mara Kelly, Maria Camila Gomez Osorio, Maria Di Leone, Maria Martirosyan, Maria Robayo, Mariam Jalloul, Marilyn Dillihay, Mark A. Hinson, Marlon Dubuisson, Maru Vazquez, Matt Corridoni, Matt DeFreitas, Matt Jansen, Matt Sonneborn, Matthew A. Ceja, Matthew Bonaccorsi, Matthew E. Fried, Matthew Holcombe.

Matthew Morgan, Matthew Steil, Maureen Acero, Max Frankel, Maytham Alshadood, Meaghan Johnson, Melanee Farrah, Mia Robertson, Michael Harris, Michael Lawson, Michele Lockman, Michelle Sánchez, Mike Lucier, Mike Shanahan, Moh Sharma, Molly Cole, Mustafa Alemi, Natalie C. Adams, Nawaid Ladak, Nick Burroughs.

Nicolás Ballón, Noah Simon, Numa St. Louis, Olga Avant-Mier, Oliver Edelson, Olivia Byrd, Pam Trinward, Patrick Carroll, Patrick Koetzle, Paula McKinney-Rainey, Philip Bennett, Pierre Whatley, Pilar Lugo, Priyanka Hooghan, Quinton Johnson, Rachel Dembo, Rachel Montoya, Raman Khanna, Randy Love, Rebecca Eichmann.

Rebecca R. Kelly, Rebekah Eskandani, Reecha Patel, Remington F. Belford, Rex Dyer, Ricardo Martinez, Rita L. Waters, Robert M. Gottheim, Robert Montgomery, Rona Sayed, Rosario Duran, Ryan A. Washington, Ryan Early, Ryan Morgan, Rylee Stirn, Saira Bhatti, Sammi Goldsmith, Samuel R. Spencer IV, Sara Barber.

Sara Guerrero, Sara Palasitis, Sarah Dean, Sarah Mulero, Scott Balough, Scott Heppard, Scott R. Nelson, Ph.D., Serena Li, Shadawn Reddick-Smith, Shalini Gagliardi,

Sharon Eliza Nichols, Shawn M. Meredith, Sonia C. Norton, Sool Abdirahman, Stephany Ospino, Stuart Styron, Sullivan Gassmann, T. Scott Harris, Talia Marcus, Tamara P. Zapata.

Tara Jordan, Tara Rountree, Tendrina Alexandre, Thelma Teresa Carrera, Theodore Steinberg, Thomas J. Story, Todd Stein, Tommy Brown, Toni Dunbar, Udit Thakur, Victoria Bonney, Victoria Graham, Victoria Oms, Wendy Ginsberg, Whitley O'Neal, Will Barrett, William (Billy) Hennessy, Xiao Shan Susan Liu, Yael Velvel, Yazmin Mehdi, Yonathan Teclu, Zac Mitchiner, Zach Cafritz, Zach Fisch, Zoe Bluffstone.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman OCASIO-CORTEZ for leading this Special Order hour, and I thank her for the bravery she exhibited by sharing her story.

January 6 was unlike any other day I lived through during my time in Congress. I awoke with Georgia on my mind, with hope in my heart, after the runoff victories delivered us a Senate Democratic majority. That morning, it felt like we were turning the page on a dark chapter and entering a chapter of reckoning, progress, and, ultimately, unity.

To fully turn that page, Congress needed to count the electoral college votes and certify the historic election of President Biden and Vice President Harris. That was supposed to be a perfunctory, procedural action. But it became, instead, the target of an angry mob incited by the President, who encouraged that very mob to interfere and stop the counting of the ballots.

Too many Republican colleagues empowered the lies that Trump told instead of standing up for the truth and for our democracy.

Earlier that day, I had followed press reports about a rally being organized by Trump supporters in Washington, and my staff warned me to be careful as I carried out business in and around the Capitol. I got to the Capitol early because I did not want to run into too many crowds, but I never imagined what was coming after Trump encouraged his supporters at a rally to storm the Capitol and disrupt the electoral college count.

About midday, shortly before 1 o'clock, I was returning back to my Cannon House Office Building when the Capitol Police told me: Sir, we are closing down Cannon. We are evacuating Cannon. You need to go to either the Longworth House Office Building or Rayburn and take cover.

So, I followed the instructions. I made my way back to Longworth, where I took refuge in a colleague's office. Eventually, I made it to a secure location in the Veterans' Affairs Committee offices in the Longworth basement.

It was there my phone started to blow up with anxious constituents who asked me if I was okay, and they made me aware of what was going on outside. I turned on the television, and I could not believe what I was seeing.

What I saw were Capitol Police being overwhelmed and the violent mob of Trump supporters breaking into the Capitol and bringing the electoral college vote count to a halt.

As the violence unfolded, I have to say I was in a secure location, as safe as I could be for that moment. I was fine but shaken, concerned about what this meant for our democracy.

I worried about the safety of my colleagues. I worried about the safety of the staff. I wondered when the National Guard would arrive, when reinforcements would arrive, because it was extraordinarily distressing to see our Capitol Police so greatly outnumbered by the crowd.

I was safe. I turned out to be fine. I still am fine. But that is not the case for everyone. Unlike my colleagues and me who are here, most of the people who lived through the horrors of that day can't share their experiences on the floor of the House today.

I am here to give voice to and acknowledge the experience of hundreds of congressional staffers, Capitol support staff, maintenance workers, and Capitol Police officers who also lived through that deadly insurrection. They experienced and lived the trauma, and it is just as valid and real as the stories that are being shared here today.

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Staff barricaded themselves in offices. They heard banging on the doors from insurrectionists who could harm them. Staff also evacuated the House Chamber in gas masks. They were alone, gathering any items they could use as weapons in case the insurrectionists broke into the very room they were sheltering in. They were in danger as well. This is their workplace, hundreds of people who answer the phones and keep our buildings running and keep us safe every day.

When you run for office, you are confronted with the reality that you may be putting yourself in harm's way. Staff didn't ask for this, they didn't sign up for this, to be put in harm's way. They shouldn't have had to have dealt with an attack like this. They were just doing their jobs.

Those who lived through that dangerous day or watched as the Capitol was attacked from home are also experiencing pain and trauma. To them, I say: What you are feeling is valid, and we are here to support you, and don't let anybody gaslight or diminish or belittle what happened on January 6th. It was a serious event.

Over the past few weeks, I learned that following the insurrection, the Office of Employee Assistance has been overwhelmed with requests for counseling and support from our staff. After my staff on the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs and I were made aware of this overwhelming of requests at the Office of Employee Assistance, we worked with the VA to bring Mobile Vet Centers to the Capitol complex to provide mental health services and re-

sources to Capitol Police, the National Guard deployed at the Capitol, congressional staff, journalists, and anyone who needs it.

I visited one of the vet centers this morning, and they told me, vaguely, "Congressman, the numbers are there. The numbers, out of confidentiality, we won't tell you how many, but people are using these centers, and they are asking for help."

The Mobile Vet Centers can accept walk-in appointments every day, including weekends, from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. If someone would like to schedule a next-day appointment, they may call the Washington, D.C. Vet Center at 202-726-5212.

I just want to emphasize, if you work at the Capitol, as part of the Capitol workforce, whether you work as a maintenance worker, whether you work as a staffer, this is available to you.

I thank my colleagues and the staff who keep our democracy running. The only way to make this right and to help heal our Nation is for the Senate to do the right thing and hold Donald Trump accountable for the insurrection he incited.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for her incredible courage. I asked her to go last because this is so personal. This is so hard because, as many of my colleagues and my closest colleagues know, on my very first day of orientation, I got my first death threat.

It was a serious one. They took me aside. The FBI had to go to the gentleman's home. I didn't even get sworn in yet and someone wanted me dead for just existing.

More came later; uglier, more violent. One celebrating in writing the New Zealand massacre and hoping that more would come. Another mentioned my dear son, Adam, mentioning him by name. Each one paralyzed me each time.

So what happened on January 6, all I can do is thank Allah that I wasn't here. I felt overwhelming relief. I feel bad for ALEXANDRIA and so many of my colleagues who were here; but as I saw it, I thought to myself, Thank God I am not there. I saw the images that they didn't get to see until later.

My team and I decided at that point we would keep the death threats away. We tried to report them, document them, to keep them away from me because it just paralyzed me. All I wanted to do was come here and serve the people who raised me; the people who told my mother, who only had an 8th grade education, that she deserves human dignity; people who believed in me.

So it is hard. It is hard when my seven brothers and six sisters beg me to get protection, many urging me to get a gun for the first time. And I have to tell you, the trauma from just being

here, existing as a Muslim woman is so hard. But imagine my team, which I love and just adore. They are diverse. I have LGBTQ staff. I have a beautiful Muslim who wears her hijab proudly in the halls. I have Black women who are so proud to be here, to serve their country. I worry every day for their lives because of this rhetoric. I never thought that they would feel unsafe here.

So I ask my colleagues to please try not to dehumanize what is happening. This is real. And you know many of our residents, from the shootings in Charlottesville to the massacre at the synagogue, all of it—all of it is led by hate rhetoric like this. So I urge my colleagues to please, please take what happened on January 6 seriously. It will lead to more deaths. We can do better. We must do better.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, I think that what Representative TLAIB speaks to is so powerful and so important because when we attack not just Members of Congress and focus on them because of their gender, their faith, their race, their creed, we make everyone on this complex feel unsafe and feel less than safe. Our seats do not belong to us. They belong to the people of the United States. We, as Members who come in and leave this Chamber, are not permanent fixtures. There are so many others in this country who see themselves in the 435 Members of this body. And to see individual Members targeted, demeaned, singled out by virtue of how they were born is to single out and demean so many people in this country who see themselves on this floor.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. BUSH), a powerful woman and leader that so many in our country see themselves in.

Ms. BUSH. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New York for being such a leader at this time.

Madam Speaker, St. Louis and I rise to reflect on how our office experienced the white supremacist attack on our Nation's Capitol on January 6.

Everybody's experiences are different, and everybody's experiences must be validated. Everybody's experiences.

I remember sitting up in the gallery listening to floor speeches, knowing that there was supposed to be a protest happening outside, seeing people outside and thinking that this was just part of the day. Until something happened, and I just felt the need to stand up and walk out.

I walked out and walked over to the steps, and I went down a flight. I went to the steps and I went to look to see what was happening outside. I saw the tip-top of flags, and then I saw more of the flags, and I could read words.

And then after I could read words, I could see people. Then I realized that people were approaching. So I hopped on the nearest elevator and left and made it back to my office safely.

When we came back into our office, we walked in, and we started to see on our televisions people breaching doors.

I remember thinking, Is this actually what is happening?

The more I watched, people were calling this a protest. Let me say this: That was not a protest. I have been to hundreds of protests in my life. I have co-organized, co-led, led and organized protests not only in Ferguson, Missouri, alongside the amazing Ferguson front line that most people don't even acknowledge—they don't even know their names. They don't even know who died. They don't even acknowledge the amazing people who put their lives and livelihoods on the line for our safety, believing that Black Lives Matter. Because they actually do. And we shouldn't have to say it. It should just be true. But it is not evident in our society when we have to continue to say, "My life matters."

And then they hit us with things like this. So I remember sitting in the office with my team and just thinking to myself, I feel like I am back. At this very minute, I feel like I am back. I feel like this was one of the days out there on the streets when the white supremacists would show up and start shooting at us. This is one of the days when the police would ambush us from behind, from behind trees and from behind buildings, and all of a sudden now we are on the ground being brutalized. It felt like one of those days.

And I just remember taking a second thinking, if they touch these doors, if they hit these doors the way they hit that door, if they hit these doors and come anywhere near my staff—and I am just going to be real honest about it—my thought process was, we banging to the end. I am not letting them take out my people, and you are not taking me out. We have come too far.

So, Madam Speaker, St. Louis and I rise with a message for our Republican colleagues. On January 6, I thought about January 3, and I thought about how we all raised our right hands up and took an oath, each and every one of us, on this very floor. We swore that we would support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

Even though that Constitution wasn't written for people who look like me, even though that Constitution wasn't written by people who look like me, and even though that Constitution cemented an unjust nation for people like me, my team and I got to working. We unveiled legislation to investigate and expel those who were responsible for inciting this attack so that we could defend it because we have a duty to fight for a more perfect Union.

Because if you cannot stand up to white supremacy in this moment as Representatives, then why did you run for office in the first place?

No matter what district you represent, no matter where you live, no matter Democrat or Republican, you represent a district that is, on average,

about 700,000 people. Meaning, you have to represent those who love you, those who despise you, those who voted for you, those who swear they will never cast a vote for you, people who talk like you or people who don't look like you.

Building better communities, building better lives, building a better society is not a Democratic or Republican issue. We can't build a better society if Members are too scared to stand up and act to reject the white supremacist attack that happened right before our eyes.

How can we trust that you will address the suffering that white supremacy causes on a day-to-day basis in the shadows if you can't even address the white supremacy that happens right in front of you in your House?

Does your silence speak to your agreement, is the question.

In St. Louis, the COVID-19 pandemic is disproportionately hospitalizing and killing Black and Brown people. I have lived that. We have people dying from gun violence, a crisis that stems from decades of economic disinvestment and disruption from an overreliance on policing that this very Chamber has continually voted to endorse.

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I have cried those tears. You don't know what that is like. So I ask you today, take a moment to think about what it is like to live what we live through. If you cannot do what is right in the face of a blatant, heinous, foul, white supremacist attack like the one we just saw, how will you do right by the Black and Brown people you represent who just want to know that our children will have safety, that our children will have life, and that they will have shelter, because you represent us, too.

So on January 3, we stood together to swear our oath of office to the Constitution. We swore to defend it against all enemies foreign and domestic. Well, it was attacked by a domestic enemy called white supremacy and we must stand together now, today, to uphold that oath and hold every single person who helped incite it accountable.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative BUSH for her comments today and for how she carries herself in this Chamber every day, which is just a powerful demonstration of why so many people are inspired by her example.

Madam Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has 4½ minutes remaining.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, lastly, I would like to close, speaking to some of the individuals who have already been mentioned, and some of the folks who have already been mentioned in prior remarks: our staff, our Capitol Police, our House clerks, we thank you.

We know how many of you were put in the line of danger because of the job

that you have. We know and felt how many staffers were willing to put themselves on the line in order to protect the Members that they serve alongside, and that is a weight that no one should have to carry.

And so we say thank you to our House clerks. We say thank you to every single staff member of the United States Congress. We say thank you to our food service workers. We say thank you to our custodial workers, sweeping up the glass on the floor shattered by white supremacists, cleaning up after their mess.

There are not enough ways to say thank you. We say thank you to our Capitol Police who were willing to defend us. And, again, to our staffers we say thank you.

I would be remiss if I did not specifically thank my staffer right here to my left, Gerardo Bonilla Chavez, who was with me on the day of the attack, and who did everything he could to protect me.

I want his community to know that he is a hero. I want his parents and his family to know that he is a hero. Our staff already know that he is a hero, and I believe he is a hero, too.

And I know it is not just him. He will be the first one to say that. But to every one of our House clerks, we say thank you; to our Capitol Police we say thank you; to our food service workers, our custodial workers, every person here that was standing to fight for our democracy, we thank you.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### BIDEN'S UNILATERAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS ARE HARMFUL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material on the topic of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, in the first days of his administration, President Biden has taken a record-breaking number of executive actions and he has signed more executive orders than any President in recent history.

I am very proud this evening to be joined by some of my colleagues from the Congressional Western Caucus. As a group, we represent constituents across the country who have been negatively impacted by these actions of President Biden.

On his very first day in office, the President signed an executive order to

revoke the Presidential permit for the Keystone XL pipeline. This innovative, first-of-its-kind energy project has been in the works for years with local communities, numerous States, and even our neighbor to the north, Canada, investing heavily in its creation.

Also, on day one, President Biden directed his Acting Secretary of the Interior to issue a 60-day moratorium on new oil and gas leases on Federal lands. And then if that weren't enough, to complete the one-two punch, a week later, he extended that moratorium indefinitely.

Madam Speaker, I am confident my colleagues will echo this sentiment: It is unconscionable that President Biden would, during a global pandemic, eliminate thousands of jobs and prevent the creation of thousands more with one flick of his pen.

As you will hear from my colleagues, this action was thoughtless and devastating to the hundreds of communities and the millions of Americans who rely on the oil and gas industry, from labor unions, local small businesses, to rural school districts, conservationists, people all over the country.

His long-term goals may very well be well-intentioned, but, Madam Speaker, right now, in communities across the country, jobs, revenue, and investment are lost. They have just disappeared.

Madam Speaker, what does President Biden propose to do in the meantime? This truly can be described as an attack on American energy and American workers.

Over the last 4 years during the Trump administration, the United States has made huge strides toward energy independence, becoming the largest net exporter of energy in the world.

President Biden's actions will unilaterally undo this progress. It will threaten our energy security and leave thousands of hardworking American men and women without a job. President Biden has acted without any input or meaningful debate from the Members of this Congress who represent the people who are most affected by his orders.

Madam Speaker, tonight, we are here to make our voices and their voices heard. I am proud to be joined, as I said, with many of the outstanding members of the Congressional Western Caucus, and we have a lot of them who have a lot of great things to say.

My first guest is a new member of our executive committee. He comes from the State of Minnesota, where at least 50,000 jobs are supported by mining in his home State, a tremendous amount of economic activity.

So I am very pleased to yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for this opportunity.

I rise with my colleagues today out of serious concern for the well-being of

America's workers and American energy independence.

Under the Trump administration, America came first. The priority was lowering energy costs for Americans and ending our supply chain dependency, along with supporting high-wage jobs in the energy industry.

Sadly, within just 2 weeks, Joe Biden has started destroying much of that progress and setting our Nation back. President Biden's executive orders have ended high-wage pipeline jobs on Keystone XL. He has banned oil and gas development on Federal lands and forced America to rejoin the unfair Paris climate agreement which gives a free pass to polluters like India and Communist China.

His actions have serious consequences for my rural district and districts like mine.

In my district, gas prices have started to dramatically increase as Joe Biden keeps punishing American families with executive order after executive order.

In fact, since November 30, the gas prices have already risen \$0.32 and counting. A 60-mile round trip for work is not uncommon in northern Minnesota. Already, that is a \$244 a year increase per driver. Imagine what it will be like for middle class families if these increases continue.

Furthermore, Joe Biden's executive order canceling critical projects like the Keystone XL pipeline sends a chilling message to union members nationwide, including in my district where many are currently working to replace the Line 3 pipeline.

Many workers are asking themselves: Will Joe Biden cancel their job next? And what about those individuals who were employed with a good-paying, high-quality job working on pipelines or in oil fields on our Federal lands?

Because of Joe Biden's anti-jobs agenda, these individuals are not only being denied a living wage, but the dignity of work. Meanwhile, they will still need to put gas in their vehicles.

Prices will keep rising and the gas they use won't be produced by hardworking Americans any longer. Instead, they will be purchasing gas for their trucks from hostile countries like Russia, Venezuela, and China, all of which signed the Paris climate agreement, but not one of these countries has met their obligation.

Madam Speaker, Joe Biden's unilateral executive orders are harmful. It may not be understood here in the Beltway, but my constituents know that these executive orders mean job loss and higher energy costs for the American family.

It has been less than a month and Joe Biden has already made his agenda very, very clear. American jobs, American families, and American energy independence are no longer first.

At this time of economic uncertainty, I urge the Biden administration to change their reckless course. I urge the Biden administration to abandon

the failed Obama-era policies and support an all-of-the-above energy strategy that will create jobs, keep energy costs low, and maintain our energy independence which will enhance our national security.

And by working together to support energy jobs and reduced dependence on foreign nations, we have the chance to create a tomorrow with unimaginable potential.

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Mr. NEWHOUSE. Thank you, Congressman STAUBER, in helping to put a human face onto the issue that we are speaking about. The real cost to American citizens, the loss of jobs cannot be understated and the impact to our communities and to families across this country. So thank you very much.

Madam Speaker, a lot of States will be impacted. The whole country will be. I am going to turn to someone from the great State of Texas, but you probably know this already: This ban from President Biden will eliminate 2 million jobs in the oil and gas industry in Texas alone—in one State.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN), from the Houston area, representing, I think, probably the epicenter of petroleum refining in this country, another fine Member of our Western Caucus.

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend from Washington State—and a classmate—for having this. It is good to be here.

Madam Speaker, I stand here today as a proud representative of Houston, Texas, the epicenter of American energy and the catalyst for this country's pursuit of energy independence. But, unfortunately, our economic bedrock of oil and gas is under attack, severe attack, by an administration that is eliminating millions of jobs and leaving our national security wide open to threats from adversaries.

An oil and gas moratorium on Federal lands is projected to cost America 1 million jobs. Revoking the Keystone XL pipeline permit will cost us 11,000 jobs in 2021 alone and account for the loss of \$1.6 billion in gross wages.

Rejoining the Paris climate accord, which was originally poorly negotiated by President Obama, is projected to cost us 400,000 jobs and is simply a bad deal for the American people and very good deal for the world's biggest polluter, Communist China. What happened to this new administration's promise to stand up for all Americans?

From gas and electric bills, to new highways and bridges, to taxes, to putting food on the table, what happens to the oil and gas industry affects all Americans, and killing these jobs will have a ripple effect that will be felt in every home in the Nation.

Additionally, if we destroy oil and natural gas production here by canceling these pipelines and forcing adherence to widely burdensome red tape, we will then have to import oil and natural gas from overseas and burn

much fuel to get it here. And that means that we will be paying more for energy that was processed not using the same, stringent clean environmental regulations that we have here in America.

No, if we want to stand here and talk about cleaner energy solutions, we have to acknowledge the fact that pipelines are by far the safest and most environmentally friendly way to transport energy. In fact, pipelines have a 99.9 percent safety record. When we kill energy jobs here in the United States, we are in turn killing clean energy jobs globally.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman BABIN. I thank him for explaining to us and helping us understand the pipeline industry and what that does for our country, how it improves safety, and, certainly, our care for the environment as well.

Madam Speaker, I next turn to one to our newest Members—new to our caucus, but also to the House of Representatives—a young lady from the State of New Mexico. YVETTE HERRELL is doing just a great job in the short time that she has been here with us.

And let me just tell you a little bit about New Mexico. If you want an example of a State that is reliant on this industry, oil and gas, you have to look no farther than New Mexico.

You can correct me if I am wrong, but at least 134,000 jobs are supported by that industry. And I know it is a huge part of your State's economy.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL).

Congresswoman HERRELL, thank you very much for being with us.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NEWHOUSE for yielding and for his leadership in holding this Special Order.

Madam Speaker, with the stroke of a pen, President Biden threatened the economy and public education systems of New Mexico, seven other Western States, four Gulf States, and Alaska.

To put it simply, the executive actions he took on behalf of radical environmentalists to stop new oil and gas leases on Federal lands is nothing short of disastrous.

In New Mexico, over half the oil production and two-thirds of the natural gas production occurs on Federal lands. That production employs nearly 120,000 people Statewide, and estimates show a ban on new oil and gas leases could cost the State over 60,000 jobs by the end of 2022.

Royalty payments and taxes from the oil and gas industry contribute more than over one-third of our State's general fund. The loss in revenue from this leasing ban will have the greatest impact on the children of New Mexico, as over \$1 billion from the oil and gas industry goes to New Mexico public schools every year.

Madam Speaker, before the ban was announced, I sent a letter to New Mexico Governor, Michelle Lujan Grisham,

asking how she would make up the lost revenue. I have yet to receive a reply.

After the announcement, I introduced the POWER Act, along with nearly 40 of my Republican colleagues. This bill would prevent the President from halting new oil and gas leasing along with coal, hard-rock mineral, and critical mineral leasing on Federal lands without consent of Congress.

For too long, Congress has ceded authority over our public lands to the executive branch. This will enable Congress to take back control and stand up for the people we represent.

Just yesterday, I also introduced the Protecting New Mexico's Jobs and Public Education System Act, which would exempt New Mexico from the current ban on new oil and gas leasing.

My State would be the most negatively affected in the Nation by a leasing ban. More than half of the onshore oil produced on Federal lands in the U.S. is produced in New Mexico.

Madam Speaker, I must also point out that the oil and gas industry is not just about filling up our cars and heating our homes, petroleum-based products are an essential part of our everyday lives. Petroleum-based products include mini medical devices, articles of clothing, and even sporting equipment.

In response to concerns we raised regarding the loss in oil and gas jobs, the Biden administration said people can just find work in the renewable energy sector.

Madam Speaker, well that just is not good enough. In fact, statistics show workers involved in oil and gas extraction make an average of \$48 an hour. How do I tell my constituents to go earn much less than that in other industries? At a time when our economy has been weakened by the COVID-19 pandemic and many of our constituents are out of work, we should be focused on protecting good-paying jobs, not eliminating them. I look forward to working with my Western Caucus colleagues over the coming weeks to promote this message and to give a voice to our constituents whose lives will be harmed by the executive actions of the Biden administration.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NEWHOUSE again for hosting this Special Order.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman HERRELL. I appreciate her helping us understand the impact on the State of New Mexico, not just jobs but schools as well—\$1 billion cost to the school districts of your State. I just can't imagine the long-term, detrimental impacts that that will bring.

Speaking of that, I turn to another gentleman from the State of Texas, someone I got to know very well on the Committee on Rules. MICHAEL BURGESS represents his district in Texas, and similar to what we just heard from New Mexico, I believe Texas school districts also, through property taxes on oil and gas production, on pipelines, on gas utilities receive at least \$1 billion a year as well.

Dr. BURGESS, thank you so much for being here this evening and helping us tell the American people the real impact of these decisions.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman, and congratulate him for the chairmanship of the Western Caucus, and I appreciate being included in this discussion this evening.

Madam Speaker, on the way over here, here is a bit of breaking news: POLITICO, in their online newsletter, 6:30 tonight, the headline: "Biden's plans for recovery imperiled by swelling ranks of long-term jobless."

First sentence reads:

Millions of Americans are staring at the reality of long-term unemployment, a precarious and worsening situation that threatens to drag on the economic recovery after the pandemic ends.

You know what, I remember when Democrats used to be the champion of the working class, the champion of the working man and woman.

Long-term unemployment is so damaging to people's families and people's lives. Suspending the production on Federal lands—granted Texas doesn't have the amount of Federal lands that some of the other Western States do, but still, it affects us.

And Todd Staples, our former agriculture commissioner in the State of Texas—now the head of the Texas Oil and Gas Association—writes in January: "Banning energy development on Federal lands and in offshore waters not only threatens thousands of the best-paying jobs, but needlessly erases much-needed revenue that helps pay for schools and other essential services," so said Todd Staples, the president of Texas Oil and Gas Association.

Going on: "American oil and natural gas is safe, clean and abundant, and misguided policies will only stifle our Nation's energy and environmental progress." A million jobs across the country—120,000 of those in the State of Texas alone.

And as we heard from our colleague, Ms. HERRELL, it does affect tax revenues for local activities in our schools, building our highways.

Todd Staples went on to say:

The oil and natural gas industry is producing energy in cleaner and more efficient ways than 10 to 15 years ago, all while producing more affordable and reliable energy to power our daily lives. Increased use of natural gas is the number one reason the United States power sector cut carbon dioxide emissions 33 percent.

Now, look, everybody talks about going to electric cars. Where is the electricity going to come from? Well, some of it is going to come from natural gas, natural gas-fired power plants.

But, again, I do remember when the Democratic party used to be the party of the working man and woman. I question why President Biden has strayed so far from that. A little over 2 weeks ago, he said, on the western steps of this Capitol building, that his number

one priority was going to be American jobs. And then he immediately causes immeasurable harm to millions of Americans.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for leading this hour and for letting me participate.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I think you are starting to get the message that it is clear: This is going to impact every citizen of this country. These wrongheaded decisions are impacting our way of life, our cost of living in so many different ways.

I don't know what the next speaker is going to talk about for sure, but I will make a guess that BRUCE WESTERMAN, who is our new ranking member of the Committee on Natural Resources, hailing from the State of Arkansas, may talk about a tree. I am not sure about that, but certainly, the natural resource impacts here are going to be real, and I always say people may not understand that. But we passed a huge bill last Congress—I am sure you remember the Land and Water Conservation Fund—which was part of a bigger piece of legislation. Well, guess where a lot of that money comes from to make that happen? It is from oil and gas leases. And I think the great State of Arkansas is set to get a lot of money in 2021 from that fund. And this is going to have an impact there.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), and thank him not only for his partnership and his activity and work on the Western Caucus, but also on the Committee on Natural Resources.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Washington and commend him for the great work that he has done with the Western Caucus and also here in Congress to be a voice for rural America and for these areas, like my district, that depend on Natural Resources.

Madam Speaker, our country is at a crossroads on the environment. One road leads to a vibrant, all-of-the-above energy approach, where we combine our state-of-the-art technology with hardworking American ingenuity and work ethic to incentivize smart environmental solutions.

The other road leads to a top-down regulatory approach in which those in power ban, tax, and prohibit energy access resulting in economic ruin and environmental degradation. It is clear which path President Biden has chosen.

With a stroke of a pen, he eliminated thousands of American jobs, put many more into jeopardy, defunded bipartisan conservation programs, and eliminated some of the safest, most reliable forms of energy production and transportation we have.

Let's not confuse action with progress. The data is very clear. America leads the world in environmental standards. If our goal is actually a cleaner, safer, and healthier environment—and I hope it is—then we should continue modeling these standards for

the rest of the world to follow, while developing the technology of the future.

However, through his sweeping bans that killed the Keystone pipeline and shut down new energy leases on Federal lands and water, President Biden is merely shifting our current demand for energy overseas.

Let me make that very clear: Much as my Democrat colleagues might pretend otherwise, America's demand for oil and natural gas will not go away overnight. It cannot. Our infrastructure depends on it. So by shutting down one of our main domestic supplies, our supply will shift overseas, where we have no control over their environmental standards.

Put simply, President Biden's orders will hurt our environment in the long run and devastate our economy in the meantime.

So what is our alternative?

How about allowing the free market to work, like it always has. We have an innovative, pragmatic plan in place, unlike the Democrats' haphazard, shooting-from-the-hip approach. It is why I have submitted pro-growth solutions like the Trillion Trees Act.

Madam Speaker, we don't need to make hollow political points with no substance and no hope for success. We need an energy plan that looks to the future while taking care of the needs of today.

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Democrats want to make us choose between a healthy environment and a strong economy. I am here to tell you we can have both. Actually, if we want a cleaner, safer, healthier environment, then we must have a strong economy. They go hand-in-hand.

I hope President Biden reverses this ban and puts our environment and America's economy first.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman WESTERMAN. I appreciate that very much, and I thank him for getting in that word "tree." I appreciate that very much and for really helping us understand the true impacts not only to our economy but to our environment of these kinds of decisions.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY), another W State, which we have to stick together, a strong member of the Congressional Western Caucus. He comes from a State that also is set to receive a tremendous amount of funding through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which, again, is financed through oil and gas leases.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman TIFFANY for participating this evening, and I appreciate him being here.

Mr. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, while America and Congress' attention has been diverted from the real issues, we have seen something over the last couple of weeks that is going to compromise American security in three ways.

One is national security; two, our economic security; and most important for millions of Americans, their job security.

First came the White House decision to shred the Keystone pipeline permit, a slap in the face to our friends in Canada and a pink slip for countless Americans who rely on the strategic energy security project for their livelihoods.

But you know what may have happened, most importantly? With a stroke of a pen, a contract was eliminated. Can other countries trust America anymore? Can Americans trust our President and our executive branch when, at a stroke of a pen, they unilaterally say that contract is null and void?

Then came the moratorium on Federal oil and gas leases, the prospect of a long-term drilling ban on public lands, and even steps to halt energy projects on private land.

The White House has also pushed the U.S. back into the U.N.'s Paris climate treaty, subjecting American interests to the whim of international bureaucrats. By the way, the English were smart enough to get out of one of those agreements. They called it Brexit.

These things will kill family-wage American jobs that can't be outsourced, raising prices at the pump and draining trillions of dollars from the U.S. economy. All of this was done with a stroke of a pen, without approval from Congress, and the ramifications will be disastrous.

Madam Speaker, when it comes to national security, it is no coincidence that we have seen peace break out in the Middle East over the last few years. The diplomatic achievements of the Trump administration in that troubled region are a result, in part, of policies that have made American energy dominance a reality. We gained the upper hand when we began producing more petroleum and became energy independent in America. By turning back the clock on these historic gains, the new administration is putting more American lives and treasure at risk.

Closer to home, the economic costs will also be dire. The cancellation of the Keystone pipeline and new energy restrictions have put Wisconsin jobs on the chopping block, including more than 2,000 jobs at Michels and Precision Pipeline, two fine American companies and Wisconsin companies. These companies will not be the only victims of the Biden administration's great leap backward.

Thousands of downstream companies provide support services to pipeline firms, businesses like parts suppliers, steelworkers, fracking sand mine operators, and even restaurants, taverns, and other Main Street businesses that count energy industry workers among their customers. All of these businesses are in the crosshairs for another economic hit, this one inflicted by their own government in Washington, not a pandemic in Wuhan.



Even more galling was the administration's glib response that these hardworking Americans should simply suck it up and find better jobs. Is that what unity looks like, Madam Speaker?

By taking aim at Americans who work in oil and gas, the Biden administration will cripple a key stream of revenues for State and local governments, funding that they rely on to pay for schools, road repairs, first responders, and public health services. In Wisconsin alone, the loss of revenue associated with the cancellation of Keystone is estimated to hit \$3 billion.

I would like to emphasize, while we are here with the chair of the Western Caucus and hearing from Members from the west side of Mississippi—Wisconsin is on the east side of the Mississippi—it is Eastern States that are going to be hit with this equally hard, including the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

While people in our communities are struggling to pay their bills and find work, this administration is killing jobs and making their lives more expensive.

While those on the other side are pushing a \$350 billion State bailout, the White House is choking off their revenues.

While our Nation faces rising threats from foreign adversaries, the other side is taking active steps that will make America less safe, less secure, and less self-reliant.

American workers are tired of being lectured about carbon emissions by people who fly around the world on private jets, like President Biden's climate czar, who admitted that even if U.S. emissions dropped to zero, it would make no difference because 90 percent of CO<sub>2</sub> comes from other countries. In fact, a third of the total global emissions come from China.

The bottom line is that access to affordable, abundant, and reliable energy is essential to a dynamic economy supporting millions of good Made in the USA jobs in American manufacturing.

Madam Speaker, when the White House attacks homegrown energy jobs for purely political gain, China wins and America loses.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman TIFFANY. Well-spoken. The economy, jobs, the environment, schools, national security, the impacts of these decisions are far and wide across this country.

One of the great things about a citizen legislative body is that we are made up of individuals from all walks of life, and I am very proud that we have, on the Western Caucus, a new member to the caucus and also a new member of our executive committee, but also someone whose family is one of these people who we are talking about whose jobs will be impacted by these decisions.

Madam Speaker, I am anxious to hear from our new Member from Colorado, and I thank her very much for being a part of this discussion, coming

from a State that has tens of thousands of jobs that rely on this industry.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

Mrs. BOEBERT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Washington, and I thank my chairman of the Western Caucus. It is an honor to serve with him, especially in a time like this where our energy needs are so dramatically threatened.

Madam Speaker, I rise today as the proud Representative of Colorado's Third Congressional District, one of the most beautiful districts in the entire Nation, where waters like the Colorado, the Arkansas, and the Animas Rivers flow, and snow falling along the Rocky Mountains provides outdoor recreation in towns like Durango, Telluride, Aspen, and Steamboat Springs.

Colorado's Third District is also home to some of the Nation's most abundant energy resources. We all win when American energy workers develop our resources responsibly at home. Yet, this administration is laser-focused on eliminating fossil fuels and the majority of jobs in the energy industry.

It is not complicated. We are stronger and safer as a country when we remain energy independent and when dictators across the world can no longer fund their deadly terrorist activities on the backs of our energy needs.

Madam Speaker, there is no reason the U.S. should be dependent on volatile foreign sources from countries like Russia, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia when we can safely produce these resources right here in America, creating American jobs.

American ingenuity and innovation have resulted in the U.S. becoming a global leader in carbon emissions reductions. Protecting our environment while safely producing American energy are not mutually exclusive goals.

Advancements associated with fracking and horizontal drilling are the main reasons the U.S. has become a world leader in protecting the Earth. You heard me. Fracking, demonized by the left without any merit, has proven to be one of the best energy solutions for our environment. I think it is becoming very clear that my colleagues on the left have become fracking liars.

But these facts don't matter to the Biden administration. All they seem to care about is appeasing extremist environmentalists in order to get more campaign donations.

With the stroke of his pen, which sometimes takes him a while to find, President Joe Biden has unilaterally imposed job-killing executive orders and overreaching energy mandates that are going to crush my district and the people who live within it.

From rejoining the Paris Agreement without asking the Senate to ratify this treaty, to unilaterally eliminating the Keystone XL pipeline, to banning all new Federal oil and gas leases, the Biden administration has already taken actions that will eliminate thou-

sands of Colorado's jobs, just as the gentleman mentioned, and send my people, the people I was sent to represent in my district, to the unemployment line.

Madam Speaker, I have met with my constituents. They don't understand why this administration is targeting their livelihoods and telling them that they can simply find other jobs.

The energy workers in Colorado's Third District like their jobs. They are good at them. They are the best at extracting these resources responsibly. They don't want to be unemployed during a pandemic and worry about how they are going to put food on the table or make ends meet for their families.

Just last week, President Biden unveiled a Green New Deal-like environmental plan. While the price tag is astronomical and its goals unrealistic, the real tragedy associated with this \$2 trillion charade will be the number of men and women in my district who have to come home and tell a spouse and their children that they were laid off and are unable to provide for their family.

It is not Big Oil that is going to close their doors as a result of Biden's executive orders. It is the little guys in small, rural communities that will be hit hardest by this administration's actions that seek to eliminate all coal, oil, and natural gas as its electricity sources by 2035.

Joe Biden's team learned nothing from the American energy renaissance we saw under the Trump administration: low gas prices, the lowest average unemployment rate ever until COVID, and the greatest economy the world has ever seen.

Madam Speaker, energy dominance and America first policies have been replaced by climate change overkill and people like John Kerry flying around the world in their private jets, telling hardworking Americans to make better choices.

We are the land of the free and will always be. I will never allow my four boys to live in a socialist nation. For all the people in the Third District that I so proudly represent, I will proudly fight the Green New Deal policies and Joe Biden's job-killing executive orders with everything that I have; I will support freedom and prosperity at every opportunity; and I will oppose any effort that seeks to take the God-given freedom and rights away from the American people.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman BOEBERT. I appreciate her strong voice on behalf of not only the people she represents, but people all over the country. I thank her for those very valuable comments.

Madam Speaker, as you can already tell, we have a very strong class of new Members this year. I would like to turn to another who comes from the State of Utah, a State that I don't think is the highest with Federal land ownership, but pretty darn close. Sixty-three percent, I understand, of the land in



BLAKE MOORE's State is under Federal ownership.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE). I know he has a great perspective on this issue, and I am very anxious to welcome him and give him the floor so that he can share with us his thoughts.

□ 2045

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Madam Speaker, when the gentleman says perspective, the part I would like to highlight is that it is about balance. I am going to speak to that in a little bit, but before my comments get drowned out in some of the prepared statements, making sure there is balance benefits all, and it is something that I am really passionate about and Utahns are passionate about.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to call on the Biden administration to reverse its unilateral orders, including Executive Order 14008 pausing new oil and gas leases on Federal land; Secretarial Order 3395 suspending mineral leasing and permits; and Executive Order 13990 revoking the Keystone XL pipeline permit.

Utah, as the gentleman mentioned, has the second highest percentage of federally owned land at about 65 percent. Approximately 10,000 Utahns rely on the oil and gas industry for their employment and livelihoods. These orders will result in Utah families losing their jobs and will reduce crucial funding for conservation programs that protect the natural wonders of my home State and our great country.

They will make our country more reliant on imported energy from other countries with lower environmental standards than our own and weaken our national security foothold. Restricting extraction has real costs for our schools, our first responders, and public services. The Keystone pipeline's MOU with North America's Building Trades Unions will provide \$10 million in renewable energy job training for union workers and invests a total of \$1.7 billion in renewable energy infrastructure, proving that a productive balance of development and conservation can be achieved.

Rushed executive actions do not allow for collaboration with the people who are directly impacted by these decisions. Utahns will feel the negative effects of these orders.

I encourage the administration to reverse these actions and work with a bipartisan group of legislators on solutions that both protect and develop our cherished lands. I ran on a sincere desire to work with the administration to promote productivity over partisanship, and I stand by that commitment today.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I appreciate that very much.

Continuing a theme of our strong freshman class, I turn to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN). This is kind of news to me. I didn't realize that Kansas is such a major producer

of energy. I think of Kansas as wheat and corn, but energy is an important part of the economy. I don't think a lot of Americans understand truly the impact of these decisions in other States. I thank Congressman MANN for participating tonight.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN).

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

My district in Kansas has a lot of oil and gas, and a lot of ethanol production as well, which is very important for the energy, the backstop for the country.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss President Biden's recent executive actions and their impacts on American energy.

Kansas-1, the Big First, is one of the most productive agricultural areas of the country, and is also home to a flourishing energy industry. In a rural district like the Big First, communities shrink and grow with oil and gas prices. My district is the 11th largest district in this country and has more than 83,000 miles of roads. We depend on energy every day to fuel agricultural equipment and to transport our products across the country and around the world.

Crude oil and natural gas are the foundation that fuels the Big First. Whether it be diesel for a tractor, keeping our home and families warm, or filling up a gas tank to drive our kids 30 miles each way to school, my district needs energy. In addition, the Big First also produced nearly 500 million gallons of ethanol last year.

I am gravely concerned with President Biden's mandates on oil and gas. In my first few weeks in Congress, President Biden issued 25 executive orders in his first 10 days as President. That is more than the last 7 Presidents combined during their first 10 days. For example, President Biden delivered mixed messages claiming to support fossil fuels and American jobs, and then issued an executive order dismantling the Keystone XL pipeline.

The United States has achieved energy independence over the last several years. That said, we cannot sit idle and watch executive orders dictate the direction of our country with no input from Congress. The administration will soon fundamentally impact our energy independence. The executive branch was not created to legislate. Congress was.

Earlier this week, I introduced the More Accountability is Necessary Now Acts, six pieces of legislation promoting accountability and transparency to the administration's future executive orders. The MANN Acts require the executive branch to notify the American public of its intent to issue any new executive orders pertaining to six specific topics that impact my district, including energy and the environment.

We must hold our elected leaders accountable for the pipeline worker and

the plant manager, for the farmer and rancher, for the millions of lives depending on agriculture and energy every day, and for the betterment of our democracy.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I appreciate Congressman MANN's involvement in the Western Caucus.

The voices we have are strong, and we will continue to speak loudly and clearly about the impact of some of these decisions.

Madam Speaker, you probably have guessed that the State of Texas has been impacted tremendously by these decisions. I am very pleased to have a gentleman from the State of Texas. Congressman CHIP ROY is someone whom I have come to know and respect for his clearheaded thinking on so many different issues, and I know he can speak firsthand about the oil and gas industry and the impact to our economy.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for leading this effort. It is so critically important, obviously, to my great home State of Texas, but also to so many States particularly out West and, let's be honest, to all 50 States of the Union. This is so fundamental to who we are as Americans.

Unfortunately, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are attacking the very natural resources and the very great strength that the United States of America has to set us apart from the rest of the world to be independent. We were blessed by the good Lord with unbelievable resources, resources that we can use for the betterment of mankind—our own people, the people in this country—for jobs, for affordable energy, and for prosperity, and to lead the world doing that.

Unfortunately, we are seeing a massive attack literally in the first few weeks of the new administration: 28 executive orders. A huge number of which are obviously targeted at oil and natural gas, targeted at the lifeblood of our energy in this country.

Madam Speaker, look at what we have been able to do with clean-burning natural gas as a result of fracking. We have CO<sub>2</sub> levels that are down at 1990 levels. We have vastly exceeded what my leftist friends on the other side of the aisle want to follow, the social welfare state of Europeans down the road of fancy gatherings in Davos, and they fly in their expensive jets to go preach to the world about global warming.

Spare me your preaching as you are riding around in these jets spewing out CO<sub>2</sub> when we, through innovation in the great State of Texas and in our country, are creating clean-burning natural gas. We are creating jobs powering the world.

And now the Democrat administration wants to come in and destroy jobs, destroy our leadership in the world, turn us over to Russia and Iran, and, oh, by the way, empower China to roll

right over us while they spew out whatever they want to spew out because darn if they are going to actually do anything like agree to whatever is in the Paris Agreement.

It is an absolute joke. It is a laughingstock what the Democratic Party is doing, saying they are standing up for the little guy in this country when they are going to drive up the price of energy, increase CO<sub>2</sub>, empower China, empower Iran, empower Russia, and harm jobs. They are going to kill hundreds of thousands of jobs in this country even as we are coming out of the negative effect of the pandemic.

We have an expression in Texas: Come and take it. It goes back to our history, our founding as a republic in Texas and Gonzalez, when Santa Anna wanted his cannon back, and we said: Come and take it.

Well, my message to my Democratic colleagues is: We are going to drill and we are going to frack. Texas is going to continue to lead the world.

And to my Democratic colleagues: Come and take it.

We are going to stand up for this world being able to flourish. Not just America, not just Texas, but the world. We are exporting liquified natural gas around the world, making the world better.

If my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are so concerned about CO<sub>2</sub>, why would they undermine the very energy policies that are giving us the ability to drive the CO<sub>2</sub> level down?

It makes absolutely no sense.

So I would just say to the gentleman, I greatly appreciate his giving us the opportunity here to highlight this. But this is just the beginning to my friends on the other side of the aisle.

You roll in here with a new administration, roll in here thinking that we are going to just fundamentally alter our entire economy through executive order?

We are going to say. No. We are going to say, Come and take it. That is what we are doing. That is what I am here to say.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I appreciate Mr. ROY's strong voice and leadership on the Republican Conference. I appreciate very much his being part of this evening's discussion. Words couldn't be truer.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank you for your attention and listening to the message that we have.

Let me ask you a question: Could you imagine if former President Trump had signed an executive order during the middle of this pandemic to unilaterally kill thousands of jobs?

What would you say would happen?

It would be a national outrage.

Well, President Biden's reckless executive actions are a national outrage. As you have heard, Americans in rural communities across the country—in fact, in urban areas, too—will suffer because of this ban.

The Western Caucus advocates for responsible land and resource manage-

ment. I can assure you that we will continue to be a strong voice for rural America. We will do everything in our power to fight for their livelihoods in the face of these devastating decisions by President Biden. So we—I, tonight, call on President Biden to please revoke and reverse these actions.

I appreciate your attention, Madam Speaker, and the opportunity to express our views on this very important issue, and I yield back the balance of my time.

#### HONORING ELOISE ABRAHAMS DURING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I would like to honor Eloise Abrahams.

Eloise Abrahams is an RN, BS, LNHA, and she is the executive director for Guardian Care Nursing and Rehabilitation Center in Orlando, Florida.

With over 35 years of experience in healthcare, Mrs. Abrahams knew working with seniors was her passion. Championed as the first African-American director of clinical services and the first African-American licensed nursing home administrator in Volusia County, she strategically led her team to receive the decade of excellence award from AHCA for exemplary nursing and rehabilitation care and services.

Certified as a preceptor in Florida, Eloise takes pride in mentoring and training students, particularly African Americans aspiring to become licensed nursing home administrators.

Eloise has received numerous accolades for her stellar leadership, including State and national awards for exemplary care. She was also honored in ONYX magazine as Woman on the Move. Abrahams plays an active role in her church and is a member of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc. She serves on several boards of directors and is currently president of the Central Florida Black Nurses Association of Orlando, Inc.

Leading her team through one of the most challenging years in LTC history due to COVID-19, with the support from the GC Board of Directors and Synergy HealthCare Management, she continues to possess a deep passion for providing the highest quality of care.

Abrahams is deeply passionate about the quality of healthcare directed towards seniors and those less fortunate, and has demonstrated continuous commitment to this cause.

In addition to being involved in her work and her community, she is very family-oriented and understands the need to balance her life. She spends quality time with her beautiful, blended family and her husband of 29 years.

For that and more, Eloise Abrahams, we honor you.

□ 2100

HONORING GLORIA R. EMANUEL

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I would like to honor Gloria R. Emanuel.

Gloria R. Emanuel is currently the senior accountant for financial reporting for the City of St. Cloud. Gloria is responsible for project accounting, debt obligations, and monitoring the compliance of debt covenants.

In her role, Gloria assists the finance director in the refinancing of existing debt. She also handles the issuance of new debt and works to ensure the timely payment of debt services for all bonds for the City of St. Cloud.

Further, Gloria analyzes and records transactions for the pension trust funds for both general and police and firefighters' plans.

Gloria also holds the responsibility of preparing several local financial reports, including the State Annual Local Government Financial Report, AFR, the State Annual Police and Firefighters' Pension Report, and the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Gloria has been employed with the City of St. Cloud for over 32 years, progressing from the position of senior account clerk to her present position of senior accountant-financial reporting. She has had exposure to almost all phases, including the city's financial workings of fixed asset accounting and grant accounting and budgeting.

Gloria has also served as the treasurer of a variety of organizations and campaigns, including the Osceola branch of the NAACP and an elected city commissioner's campaign.

Gloria received a Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration-Finance from the University of North Florida in Jacksonville. She became a certified government finance officer in 2012.

Currently, Gloria is a member of the Government Finance Officers Association and its local chapters, such as the Florida Government Finance Officers Association.

Gloria has been married for 31 years and is the proud parent of two wonderful children and a pet tortoise named Pearl.

For that and more, Ms. Gloria R. Emanuel, we honor you.

HONORING ALLISON KIRBY

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I would like to recognize Allison Kirby.

Allison Kirby has proudly served as the principal of Jones High School for the past 4 years. She is proud of her experience as an English teacher, librarian, and assistant principal, experiences that she feels have helped her become a strong leader for Jones High School students.

Kirby's dream is to create an environment where all children feel loved and adequately prepared to tackle adulthood and higher education. Her passion for helping young people comes from her grandmother, who served as a

high school English teacher in a segregated school. Her grandmother's passion for her students helped instill a sense of obligation and devotion to education within Kirby's heart.

In its early years, Jones High School was the only public high school for African Americans. However, the high school is now open to all students, and Kirby is devoted to ensuring that the environment only grows to be more inclusive to students.

In her efforts to promote educational opportunities for students, Ms. Kirby has led the school in becoming an official community partnership school, re-vamping the Medical Magnet Program to produce licensed practical nurses and include a Junior Law Enforcement Academy.

Ask anyone at Jones High and they will tell you they are, "history in the making."

Outside of her work, Ms. Kirby happily lives in downtown Orlando with her husband, Dan, and her daughter, Ileana.

For that and more, Ms. Allison Kirby, we honor you.

HONORING JOSHUA J. MYERS

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I would like to recognize Joshua J. Myers.

Joshua J. Myers is a not-for-profit leader with over 14 years of marketing communications, fundraising, and sales management experience. Throughout his career, Joshua has been featured as a commentator for print, radio and television, and other mediums promoting health education and disease prevention.

Through his work, Joshua seeks to promote his passion for connecting people to health and wellness resources that improve their lives, especially those disproportionately affected by health disparities.

Currently, Joshua serves as the Development and Communications Director at Hope and Health Center of Central Florida, Inc., a medical clinic with operations throughout Florida.

Joshua holds a bachelor's degree in theater and communications from the College at Brockport, SUNY, a master's in communications and media technologies from the Rochester Institute of Technology, and a master's in arts management from the University of Buffalo, SUNY, at which he was the Arthur A. Schomburg fellow.

He currently resides in Altamonte Springs, Florida, and enjoys reading, cooking, fitness, and the beach.

For that and more, Mr. Joshua J. Myers, we honor you.

HONORING ANGELA EADY

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I would like to recognize Angela Eady.

Angela Eady is a former city commissioner for the City of Kissimmee and a lifelong resident of Osceola County. She has been a champion for expanding access to affordable healthcare, enhancing education opportunities, and bringing higher-paying jobs to Kissimmee.

In addition to serving as a former commissioner, Angela has nearly 30 years' experience in the healthcare industry, where she currently works full-time for a major pharmaceutical distributor.

In the past, she has served on the Osceola Planning Commission, the Osceola Charter Review Committee, the Osceola County Education Foundation, the local chapter of the NAACP, and the Caribbean American and Floridian Association.

Angela currently serves in various organizations as a board member in the Osceola County Education Foundation, Community Vision, the Osceola County Chapter of the NAACP, the Caribbean American and Floridian Association, the Osceola County Chapter of the Democratic Executive Committee, and Organize Florida.

Angela continues to assist veterans, advocate for affordable housing and combat homelessness. And in addition, Angela has received various awards for her community service, including the NAACP, the Mercy Foundation, the National Congress of Black Women, City of Kissimmee, the Caribbean and Floridian Association, and the Delta Omicron Omega Chapter.

Public safety has always been a priority for Angela. She will continue to bridge the gap between the community and law enforcement. Angela believes in equality for all; therefore, she will continue to fight for equal rights for all.

Angela is the 10th of 12 children and the mother of one beautiful daughter. She has two precious granddaughters, Mariah and Brooklyn.

Angela Eady has been in public service for most of her adult life and has spent countless hours volunteering to build a better community for all residents in the great city of Kissimmee.

And for those reasons, Ms. Angela Eady, we honor you.

HONORING DR. CARA NELSON-JAMES

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I would like to recognize Dr. Cara Nelson-James.

Dr. Cara Nelson-James joined Central Florida as the chief medical officer in December of 2019. She obtained her medical degree at Nova Southeastern University College of Osteopathic Medicine in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Her residency training in family medicine was at North Broward Hospital's district affiliated Broward General Medical Center.

Along with being a valuable member of the Central Florida Health Care team for over 14 years, she is also an associate clinical professor at Nova Southeastern University's Dr. Kiran C. Patel College of Osteopathic Medicine.

Dr. Nelson-James continues to provide direct patient care at the Dundee Community Health Center 2 days a week. She has been instrumental in working with BayCare on the residency program in Polk County through Florida State University. She is an advocate for clinical education so students

and residents can experience the heart-felt mission of community healthcare.

During this challenging COVID-19 pandemic, Dr. Nelson-James has spearheaded efforts to provide testing for thousands of patients and vaccines to the 65 and older populations and HCW alike.

Dr. Nelson-James is passionate about everyone having access to quality healthcare and bridging the gap in health equity. She has committed herself to empowering her patients to be active participants in their journey to health. She will always find a way to say yes to programs that benefit the community and are dedicated to the cause.

Dr. Nelson-James is married with four children and lives in Winter Haven, Florida. In her spare time, she enjoys watching basketball, staying fit, and reading.

For those reasons and more, Dr. Cara Nelson-James, we honor you.

HONORING DR. CAROLYN PASS

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I would like to recognize Dr. Carolyn Pass.

Dr. Carolyn Pass' leadership spans more than 35 years, beginning with serving as the president of the Minority Pre-Professional Association at the University of Florida, where she earned her B.S. in microbiology.

As a medical student, she was a student health policy mentee in the late Senator Edward M. Kennedy's office. Dr. Pass also served as president and regional council member of the Student National Medical Association.

In the final year of her master's program, she was awarded the highest honor bestowed at the University of Miami, being inducted into the Iron Arrow Honor Society.

Dr. Pass' dedication to the community began in 2001 when she opened her primary care practice in Lake Wales, Florida. Before going into solo practice, she suffered from congestive heart failure and recuperated at home for 18 months after giving birth to her third child.

Her dedication to providing quality care to her patients continued to flourish as she rose through the ranks of leadership at AdventHealth Lake Wales. While on staff for the past 20 years, she has served on every committee and has been elected three times as chairman of medicine. Currently, she is serving as the first Black female chief of staff.

Dr. Pass' specialties include internal medicine, wound care, and hyperbaric medicine.

Her passions are her three lovely children, Alexandra, who is a graduate student, and Nicholas and Christian, who are in college.

For that and more, Dr. Carolyn Pass, we honor you.

HONORING DR. VINCENT MILLER, II

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I would like to recognize Dr. Vincent Miller.

Dr. Vincent M. Miller, II, currently serves as a secondary math teacher at

Winter Haven High School, and he was recently honored as the first Black male Polk County teacher of the year.

Dr. Miller is a newly published author with one of the top-selling books on Amazon, "21st Century Education Through the Lens of COVID-19."

As an accomplished visionary leader in the academic sector with 10 years in the Polk County school system, he has had many administrative roles, but found his love back in the classroom.

Some of Dr. Miller's most notable accomplishments in education include decreasing academic suspension rates over 50 percent, establishing various innovative academic programs designed to energize academic offerings and enhance career and professional development outcomes for students.

He holds a doctor of education in educational leadership from Lynn University, a master of business administration from Webster University, a bachelor of science from the University South Florida, and a music minor in vocal performance from the University of South Florida.

Dr. Miller is known for his community work through his nonprofit, Filling the Lane. Filling the Lane's mission is to bridge the gaps between education, sports, arts, and community for at-risk youth. He is also known for performing locally and internationally in shows such as Porgy and Bess, and the Broadway production, KaTonga.

He is very excited to be who honored here today. In the words of Disney: "It's kind of fun to do the impossible."

For that and more, Dr. Vincent M. Miller, II, we honor you.

HONORING JACQUELINE BYRD

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I would like to recognize Jacqueline Byrd.

Jacqueline Byrd is the superintendent of Polk County Public Schools, an educator, wife of Jason Byrd, Sr., and mother of Jason Byrd, Jr., and Jalyn Byrd. She was the first African-American superintendent of Polk County Public Schools. Through her continued focus on improving education for all students, she has become a role model for students, and is an advocate for educating all students, creating wraparound services to address meeting their needs and in removing barriers to allow for success.

Jacqueline can be found visiting schools, talking to students, attending events, and advocating on behalf of her students through local community leaders. She loves spending time with her husband and family, even though many of these evenings are spent at school events.

She is the youngest of six children of Eugene and Irene Hodges. Her siblings have always said: "She should have been the oldest."

Her parents taught her that she would face challenges as an African-American woman, but her independence, character, and integrity were important. She has passed these life lessons to both her children.

Jacqueline is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and serves on various boards of directors within her community and State. As part of her service to the community, she served as a spokesperson for the National Bone Marrow Donor Program. In December of 2005, she donated bone marrow to a 12-year-old girl with sickle cell anemia.

Jacqueline advocates for unselfish acts for the betterment of mankind.

For that and more, Superintendent Jacqueline Byrd, we honor you.

□ 2115

HONORING JOSEPHINE M. HOWARD

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I would like to recognize Josephine Howard.

As part of her life legacy, Josephine M. Howard has been achieving goals, setting high standards, teaching, learning, positively impacting lives, and committing to helping, mentoring, and inspiring the lives of children, adults, and the elderly.

Desiring to be a teacher like her mother, Crizell, she grew up mentoring and tutoring her five siblings and neighborhood children. In the 1960s, Josephine graduated from Douglass High School with high honors and Florida College, cum laude, with a bachelor's degree in elementary education, and she subsequently began her teaching career.

Josephine loved teaching but wanted to have a greater impact on more lives by empowering them with knowledge. Therefore, she went back to college and earned her master's of education, magna cum laude, from the University of Central Florida and an educational specialist degree, summa cum laude, at Nova Southeastern University, thus dedicating 38 years of service to education, including 20 years as a principal.

Josephine is a servant leader, lifetime member of the NAACP, has served as a member of the Horizon Housing board as treasurer, is the former CEO of Howard's Apparel, former chaplain of the NC100BW, board of trustees of Heart of Florida Hospital, Head Start Policy Council, and Who's Who Among Professional Women.

She continues to serve as the first vice president deaconess at the New Beulah Missionary Baptist Church. She is actively involved in first Christian education directress appointed, praise ministry, mass choir, Sunday school teaching, and more.

Her community service and leadership dedication have earned her numerous recognitions, honors, and media coverage. She received the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Lifetime Achievement Award, Teacher of the Year, and Distinguished Volunteer Service Award.

Josephine is married to her husband, Phillip, of 52 years and has two children, Jonita and Phillip II, and three grandchildren, Philip and twins Phillip III and Kennedy.

For this and more, Josephine M. Howard, we honor you.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW TO INSURRECTION

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, I would like to take a few minutes to talk about my personal account, like so many other Members have, on the day of January 6. I do so in a poetic, artistic form, with a poem, "A Bird's Eye View to Insurrection."

The day started with the humdrum noises of a mundane process

Mahogany boxes were presented, papers shuffled, and gavels knocked,

But the process of the day was everything, The hearing of voices, the counting of votes, the sum of democracy.

I had a bird's eye view from the gallery And on that day, we were in the final steps, the technocratic certification, we were electing a President

Meanwhile, at the Ellipse, at base camp, another scene ensued

A President spewed hateful lies, violence was incited, and a fuse was lit

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, stop Objections were raised, debates began, and passions heated

A text reads Capitol Complex breaches

I rest assured, I am in the safest place on Earth, for the people's House has never fallen

I call my wife to tell her we are safe

No thought of danger permeates, I am convinced of my safety, and I listen to more speeches

A text reads Capitol Dome breached

Pence and Pelosi, Hoyer and McCarthy, one-by-one they were escorted out

The debate continued, the people's representatives continued, and JIM MCGOVERN presided

Debate yields to a prayer by the chaplain

I am uneasy, fear is in the air, and the Members evacuate the House floor

We dozen or so remain in the gallery stranded

Banging, banging, banging on the doors

The insurrectionists are at the Chamber, gas masks are deployed, and we are surrounded

Welch and Gomez, Crow and DeLauro, Himes and Costa, Thompson, Wild, Johnson, and I

Together we flee, over chairs and under railings to the door

We are trapped

Bang, bang, bang! Bang, bang, bang! Get down! The orders rang.

Guns, flash bombs, teargas?

Which sounds these were, I do not know, as Capitol Police stood as sentinels to protect us

Get down, get down again, so we did

I lie flat, behind flimsy plastic seat coverings, no match for bullets, contemplating my mortality

I realize finally and truly in this moment I could die

Army Rangers rise, we lawyers take cover, and old souls sit relaxed, waiting peacefully, perhaps for the inevitable

I am cerebral and imagining

I do not even hear the gunshot, mortally wounding a terrorist at the very door behind me, and the Chamber finally defended with urgency

Meanwhile, the Senate Chamber falls without a shot fired

Police bang the doors, the doors bang back, who lurks on the outside

Confusion changes to clarity and now there's one, and only one, way out

Up we go and out the door, terrorists lay flat with guns drawn upon them, as they look at us with killers' eyes

Democracy and I may die, but not today  
 Down, down, down the stairs we go,  
 cellphones light  
 up, and the world sees proof of my life as I  
 flee live on PBS  
 This is absurd, fantastical, yet nonetheless  
 very much happening  
 Down into the tunnels we go  
 Flanked by guardians, we keep moving,  
 Demings made it out, too, and we re-  
 joice  
 Up, up, up the stairs we go  
 We are in a room now, they describe it as  
 safe, and we congregate in herds like  
 cattle  
 I feel part relieved and uneasy  
 Instigators and innocent, masked and  
 maskless, Members and staff, we wait  
 together  
 A community prayer ensues  
 I call my wife, I have made it, at least I am  
 mostly sure  
 COVID-19 lurks as a silent killer in the room  
 Partisan cliques form, realizations begin,  
 and an awkward casualness attempts  
 to take hold  
 Guilt, blame, excuses, and outrage begin to  
 form  
 Because of course we told you so, of course  
 dangerous rhetoric turns to violence,  
 as the seeds of despicable lies finally  
 grow to insurrection  
 I start to contemplate  
 I am hungry, I am thirsty, and I am sus-  
 picious of certain colleagues  
 Gomez and I leave the safe room for our of-  
 fices on gut feelings alone  
 I am vaccinated, I am eventually vindicated,  
 as days later some colleagues are sick  
 with COVID-19  
 Our colleagues gave it to them, maskless and  
 without remorse  
 I return to our Rayburn sanctuary, I am  
 greeted with anxious smiles, my staff  
 is safe  
 We share the events of the great happening,  
 the terrible  
 We watch the news, we see the mob in all its  
 horror, and the assailing of the Capitol  
 walls  
 We are in disbelief  
 Capitol Police fight hand-to-hand combat,  
 they are outnumbered, and beaten by  
 flags that say MAGA, Trump, and back  
 the blue  
 There is a vicious irony  
 Now hunger reminds us, snacks are procured,  
 we eat creatively in fellowship  
 The hours go by in frightful minutes as our  
 eyes remain glued to the television  
 Brave cooks open the cafeteria, police keep  
 their posts, and my staff remain safe in  
 the Capitol offices with me  
 We finally have a real meal  
 The decision has been made, we will return  
 to the Chamber, and we will do our  
 duty  
 Arizona receives its objection and it goes  
 down  
 Arkansas, California, Colorado go by as  
 Pence picks up momentum  
 We have a standoff on Pennsylvania  
 Debates ensued, liars are called out and an-  
 gered, a second fight almost happens,  
 but no one really wants to take on NFL  
 linebacker Colin Allred  
 Midnight passes us as we wait  
 I venture forth, I return to the scene of the  
 crimes, and again I watch the final ma-  
 hogany boxes in motion  
 West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Pence  
 concludes his remarks  
 There is a slight mix of anger, disappoint-  
 ment, and resoluteness in his face  
 Pence fulfills his constitutional duty  
 Speaker PELOSI smiles slightly, she is grace-  
 ful and marks the seriousness of the  
 day's events

A domestic terrorist plot has been foiled  
 I am alive, the Congress is alive, and thank  
 God Almighty, democracy is alive  
 America must remember this day, learn from  
 it, lest we repeat it

Thank you, Madam Speaker, and I  
 yield back the balance of my time.

### PROTECTING OUR SOUTHERN BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under  
 the Speaker's announced policy of Janu-  
 ary 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the  
 gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr.  
 GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker,  
 before we deal with the purpose of this  
 speech, I would like to make some ob-  
 servations about changes that have  
 been made in the last few weeks and  
 other rapidly changing aspects of  
 American life.

One of the few positive observations I  
 have made since I was a Congressman  
 is the freedom people have normally  
 had to see their Congressmen. Eccen-  
 tric people can stand at the base of the  
 Capitol steps a few yards away and  
 hand out their pamphlets, nice and  
 free. Easy to meet their Congressmen,  
 for those of us who like to walk outside  
 and not use the tunnel.

Now, a chain-link fence stands  
 around the Capitol with razor wire on  
 top. Let's be honest. After about mid-  
 night on January 7, I think most of us  
 felt pretty safe.

Now, we are almost a month later,  
 and we still have National Guard folks  
 in full combat, ready to protect us. We  
 have the wire on top of the walls, as  
 well as Constitution and Independence  
 Avenues shut down.

I feel like I am in East Germany in  
 the 1970s. I am not sure exactly what  
 East Germany was like, but that is how  
 I kind of visualize it, around maybe  
 their parliament or whatever, fencing,  
 police, always afraid of the people.

It is a fitting background for our  
 brave new world order in which our  
 high-tech oligarchs are censoring ideas.  
 Perhaps that is this background to the  
 new censor regime. It seems almost ap-  
 propriate.

Our high-tech oligarchs are censoring  
 ideas which are unpopular with the  
 wealthy and powerful in our country.  
 Eventually, we will need some anti-  
 trust enforcement or legislation to  
 open up Twitter and allow American  
 citizens to hear all points of view, in-  
 cluding points of view that the great  
 and powerful of our country do not  
 want to have heard.

I would like to thank the German,  
 Mexican, and French Governments for  
 their support as Americans try to re-  
 gain their roots as a country with a  
 free flow of ideas.

In the meantime, my plea to the  
 Speaker and majority leader is please  
 tear down the walls around this Capitol  
 and begin to undo the damage done to  
 our freedoms.

Now, back to the purpose of the  
 speech.

One more time last week, I returned  
 to our southern border, and already, we  
 are seeing the results of, I think, reck-  
 less comments made by our Chief Exec-  
 utive.

We are getting to the point where we  
 have had 300 unaccompanied minors a  
 day crossing our southwest border.  
 That is because we have had a Presi-  
 dent who has made comments that in-  
 dicate that the United States is not  
 sincere in protecting our southern bor-  
 der.

□ 2130

It does result in more money and  
 more presence for drug cartels at the  
 Southern border. So people understand,  
 people do not just walk across the bor-  
 der. Mexicans are charged \$3,000 a per-  
 son; Central Americans, \$5,000 a person;  
 Brazilians, \$9,000 a person; and Asians,  
 \$20,000 a person to cross the border.

And when statements are made indi-  
 cating that we will no longer be enforc-  
 ing the border, those statements are  
 conveyed by the cartels to people who  
 they believe will pay to get across. We  
 are, therefore, seeing the increase of  
 people at the border, including unac-  
 companied minors who are supposedly  
 people we want to protect.

Last week, on the Sunday, Monday,  
 and Tuesday, just in the Sasabe section  
 alone, after I left that area, there were  
 120 unaccompanied juveniles. Some al-  
 ready part of a criminal element, but  
 given that they have to deal with the  
 cartels to get across the border, it cer-  
 tainly is not a good influence on them.

Also while I was down there, I heard  
 in the last year, on the Tucson sector  
 alone—and there are seven or eight sec-  
 tors along our Southern border—well  
 over 100 people were found dehydrated  
 to death. This is the result of the cur-  
 rent system in which we do not secure  
 our border.

Unfortunately, despite the verbiage  
 which indicates we are going to be less  
 stringent in enforcing our border, we  
 are also going to stop building the  
 wall. First of all, you are throwing  
 away about 5,000 jobs right away, and  
 supposedly we are supposed to be look-  
 ing for new jobs.

But more than that, when you end  
 these contracts, you wind up having to  
 pay companies for parts of the wall  
 that have been built but haven't been  
 put up yet, pay them to undo or fill in  
 holes which have been placed there in  
 anticipation of a full wall, pay them to  
 undo the damage to roads. And roads  
 are part of the wall system that is  
 going to be built down there. As a re-  
 sult, we are spending a lot of money  
 which could be used to put in more  
 wall and is not.

I should point out that when you put  
 up a wall, it saves money as far as the  
 number of Border Patrol agents you  
 need. If you don't have a wall, it should  
 take about two or three border agents  
 a mile to patrol the border. With a  
 wall, it is about one agent for every  
 two miles. Another benefit for having a  
 wall.

But above all, the idea of paying money to wrap up the project rather than paying money to complete the wall is a waste of money and a real problem.

Another thing I found out, with the wall, you are going to have less injuries to Border Patrol agents, which is probably one of many reasons why when I have gone down at the wall, I have yet to find a Border Patrol agent or a sheriff's deputy for the counties along the Southern border who is not in favor of the wall.

We are going to wind up losing money as we pay money to care for people crossing the wall, losing money to our society as we have more drugs coming across the Southern border. And not surprising, as marijuana becomes more legal in the United States, more of the drugs that cross the Southern border are fentanyl, are meth, are heroin, resulting in more deaths all around the country. Another reason why we should be taking our Southern border seriously.

I, therefore, strongly encourage my colleagues, as we look at future appropriation bills, to pay attention to the border. We cannot go back to the days of completely anybody can come across there, because, like I said, you are going to wind up with more people dehydrated to death in the desert. You are going to wind up with more unaccompanied minors who are going to be dealt with by the tender arms of the drug cartels, which control all the immigration and illegal immigration across the Southern border.

So, please, I ask my colleagues, do what I did. Go down to Arizona. Go down to Texas. See the situation we have. See whether anybody could possibly think going back to the old system is humane in any way. It is not humane to minors. It is not humane to the people who are guided by the cartels. It is not humane to the people who cross the border and wind up dehydrating across our Southern edge.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### LET'S KEEP OUR EYES ON THE FUTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) until 10 p.m.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I thank you so much for your dedication to this body and your oversight this evening. I thank all of the very hard-working professionals who help to run the floor of the House. I am so pleased to be back on the floor of the House of Representatives this day, February 4.

Some on the outside project fair criticism, question, demand, want of us. Some may look at us even with a frustrated or loathing eye. We all know how often we hear the statistic about how popular Congress is. What pours in here through money, outside influence,

the money that circles around this building.

And when we walk onto this floor of the House of Representatives, though, we are all but just Members. We are representatives of our constituents, carrying a voting card, carrying a voice, representing the values, the determinations, the wishes and the wants of our district, and forced to come together to make a determination.

We ask ourselves: What do we demand of this institution?

I had the privilege of being here this evening as we have seen a long debate, a long time of Special Orders ensue, those who reflected on the events of January 6, the horrible insurrection that took place, the desecration of this institution, this pride and joy of the United States of America, both the House and the Senate momentarily taken over. And I join my colleagues in those reflections.

We saw the other side of the aisle reflect on energy needs, energy resource needs. We also saw some contributions made to constituents back at home.

Tonight, as you look out to the Capitol—and we know this—it is not a full Chamber right now. These are obviously also different times, Madam Speaker. We don't have many outside guests walking through the Congress due to the pandemic. But everyone is allowed to look at the Capitol and see the lantern, see the tholos that supports the Statue of Freedom, that supports Lady Freedom. That lantern is lit right now.

And what is that lantern saying?

That democracy rings out, that freedom rings out, that our future is still within our grasp.

I am proud and grateful to be here tonight, Madam Speaker. I know that the time is not always a given. We certainly recognize that in the midst of this pandemic. We reflect just a month in to this 117th session of Congress. I am very excited about this 117th session of Congress because it is new. It is a new session.

And what do we get with new?

A month ago, January 4, the day after the swearing-in of the new Congress, we passed our rules package, we had procedural votes. I am very proud to say I introduced my first bill of the Congress, the Resilient Manufacturing Task Force Act, a bipartisan bill, focused on our domestic supply chain needs to ensure that we can withstand future disruptions, that we can continue to test our system, that we can bring together the best and brightest of America to get in front of challenges and create jobs and continue to create jobs.

I come from Michigan, and I am really proud of coming from Michigan and I am proud of what Michigan's story is, particularly coming out of the year 2020, and what that means with regard to the first bill I introduced in the 117th Congress, our manufacturing economy, our innovation capabilities.

We have continued to monitor this economy. We are seeing some rico-

chets, some growth in areas we weren't expecting, some job loss. Michigan's at about a 7.5 percent unemployment. We are going to build it back better. We are going to get people back to work with good wages and good benefits and a dignity for what they do. You see that in manufacturing, when people work with their hands, when they produce, when they are part of an outcome and a productivity. And it is really very exciting to see that Michigan will continue to be a leader.

It must be recognized, our leadership, because when those supply chain disruptions hit almost a year ago, when we saw the PPE shortages in our hospitals, in our healthcare system for the individual American who was going to the grocery store looking for some hand sanitizer or a roll of paper towels, it was the Michigan manufacturers who stood up immediately to rework their supply chains, to rework their production channels, to source that PPE, from the big three—from Ford, Chrysler, GM—on down the supply chain. And it was absolutely amazing, and it was union workers to boot.

And then the great innovation of America, the story that will also be heralded and seen coming out of this pandemic was the creation of a proven and tested vaccine that we invested in immediately. My colleagues and I will reflect on that, that the first thing we did as a body together, all of Congress, everyone who gets to stand in this body voted to fund the research for the vaccine, the very beginning of March. And we got that vaccine, and it got produced in a place called Portage, Michigan. As the year began to reach its conclusion, the trucks filled with that vaccine, and it started to get in the arms of the people who were counting on it. Absolutely miraculous. So unique to the place that I am privileged to call home.

As we reflected in 2019, on the 50th anniversary of the Moon landing, the question I would ask my colleagues is: What is our moonshot of the next 50 years?

We certainly met one in the year 2020, yet we haven't stopped continuing to innovate. We haven't stopped continuing to keep our eyes on a future that we are inheriting and that our next generation is inheriting.

I am optimistic about this next generation. I am optimistic about what they represent and about my opportunity to engage and to listen to the students of America and to advocate for them from the Halls of Congress. It is why I proudly sit on the Education and Labor Committee.

President John Kennedy said: "To govern is to choose."

To govern is to choose. And we make those choices. See, I don't get to issue proclamations instead of voting. I take a vote. I come down, "yes" or "no."

Which way do we decide to come down as a nation?

Are we going to agree as a people with one another every step of the way?



Absolutely not.

□ 2145

No union is perfect in that regard. But what makes and builds toward a more perfect Union, as our Founders compelled, and as we compel each other, is the constant dedication to doing the work, to standing up for people, to calling out truth and what is right.

I certainly am not shy of doing that, Madam Speaker, and I know that that was important for us at the beginning of the pandemic to listen to the science, to recognize the threat and to take it seriously, and to also be resilient. And I see that resilience all around my district, Madam Speaker.

And I continue to be compelled to the constituents of the 11th District, to the falling COVID rates in Michigan. We continue to pay tribute and to recognize those who are suffering, those who are struggling from COVID-19, families who are separated from one another as an individual is getting their treatment. We hold them in our hearts. We think about them and we remain dedicated to the prevention and the cure and the effort to end this pandemic.

I am so excited to welcome President Joe Biden to the White House. We were here for his inauguration. We were here to hear his remarks. His invitation for unity and unity by way of delivering; unity by way of delivering for the American people; the Buy American provisions that will continue to invest in American manufacturers and using our Federal dollars to identify new supply chain opportunities for us.

I see this all over my district, from Northville up to Troy and Auburn Hills, what people are working on and how we can help them to continue to do that.

Madam Speaker, I thank you for the time tonight and I yield back the balance of my time.

## PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
FOR THE 117TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, February 4, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to Rule XI, Clause 2(a) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I respectfully submit the rules of the 117th Congress for the Committee on Foreign Affairs for publication in the Congressional Record. The Committee adopted these rules by a voice vote, with a quorum being present, at our organizational meeting on Wednesday, February 3, 2021.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,  
Chairman.

(Adopted February 3, 2021)

### 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The Rules of the House of Representatives, and in particular, the committee rules enumerated in clause 2 of rule XI, are the rules of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

(hereafter referred to as the "Committee"), to the extent applicable.

(b) A motion to recess and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are privileged non-debatable motions in Committee.

(c) The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall consult the Ranking Minority Member to the extent possible with respect to the business of the Committee. Each subcommittee of the Committee is a part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules, to the extent applicable.

### 2. DATE OF MEETING

The regular meeting date of the Committee shall be the first Tuesday of every month when the House of Representatives is in session pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as the Chairman may deem necessary or at the request of a majority of the Members of the Committee in accordance with clause 2(c) of rule XI of the House of Representatives. The determination of the business to be considered at each meeting shall be made by the Chairman subject to clause 2(c) of rule XI of the House of Representatives. A regularly scheduled meeting need not be held if, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no business to be considered.

### 3. QUORUM

For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two Members shall constitute a quorum, and the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee shall make every effort to ensure that the relevant Ranking Minority Member or another Minority Member is present at the time a hearing is convened. One-third of the Members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, except: (1) reporting a measure or recommendation; (2) closing Committee meetings and hearings to the public; (3) authorizing the issuance of subpoenas; and (4) any other action for which an actual majority quorum is required by any rule of the House of Representatives or by law. No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House of Representatives unless a majority of the Committee is actually present. No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the full Committee by a subcommittee unless half of the subcommittee is actually present. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the Members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one Member.

### 4. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(a) Meetings:

(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public, because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise violate any labor rule of the House of Representatives. No person, other than Members of the Committee and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as the Committee or subcommittee may authorize, shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This subsection does not apply to open Committee hearings which are provided for by subsection (b) of this rule.

(2) The Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter, or adopting an amendment. The relevant Chairman may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time. When exercising postponement authority, the relevant Chairman shall take all reasonable steps necessary to notify Members on the resumption of proceedings on any postponed record vote. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(b) Hearings:

(1) Each hearing conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day should be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony—

(A) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or violate paragraph (2) of this subsection; or

(B) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) Whenever it is asserted by a Member of the Committee that the evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness—

(A) such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the Committee or subcommittee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(B) the Committee or subcommittee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if the Committee, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(3) No Member of the House of Representatives may be excluded from non-participatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee unless the House of Representatives has by majority vote authorized the Committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings, on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by the same procedures designated in this subsection for closing hearings to the public.

(4) A Member of the House of Representatives who is not a Member of the Committee may not be recognized to participate in a Committee or Subcommittee hearing except by the unanimous consent of Committee Members present at such hearing.



Participatory recognition of a non-Committee Member shall occur only after all Committee Members seeking recognition, both majority and minority, have had their opportunity to participate and question any witnesses.

(5) The Committee or a subcommittee may by the procedure designated in this subsection vote to close one (1) subsequent day of hearing.

(6) No congressional staff shall be present at any meeting or hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee that has been closed to the public, and at which classified information will be involved, unless such person is authorized access to such classified information in accordance with rule XX of the House of Representatives.

#### 5. CONVENING HEARINGS AND MARKUPS

##### (a) Hearings:

(1) Notice. Public announcement shall be made of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee at the earliest possible date, and in any event at least one (1) week before the commencement of that hearing. If the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the relevant Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin a hearing sooner, or if the Committee or subcommittee so determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the Committee for the taking of action, the Chairman of the full Committee, if concurring, shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. No change shall be made to a publicly announced hearing title until after consultation with the relevant Ranking Minority Member and notice to previously announced witnesses.

(2) Member Day Hearing. During the first session of each Congress, the full Committee shall hold a hearing at which it receives testimony from Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner on proposed legislation within its jurisdiction.

(b) Markups and Other Meetings to Transact Business:

(1) Convening. The Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee may call or convene, as the relevant Chairman considers necessary, meetings of the Committee or subcommittee for the consideration of a bill or resolution pending before the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, or for the conduct of other Committee or subcommittee business.

(2) Notice. Public announcement shall be made by the Chairman of the full Committee of the date, place, and subject matter of any markup or other meeting to conduct business at the earliest possible date, and in any event at least one (1) week before the commencement of such markup or meeting, unless the relevant Chairman determines, in consultation with the relevant Ranking Minority Member, that there is good cause to begin such a markup or meeting on an earlier date. If such determination is made, the Chairman of the full Committee, if concurring in that determination, shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

(3) Agenda and Texts. The relevant Chairman shall provide to all Committee or subcommittee Members an agenda for each Committee and subcommittee markup or other meeting to transact business, setting out all items of business to be considered, including whenever possible a copy of any measure scheduled for markup, at least 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) before the meeting.

Bills on subjects not listed on such agenda shall be subject to a point of order unless their consideration is agreed to by a two-

thirds vote of the Committee or subcommittee, or by the Chairman of the full Committee with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member. The text of any measure to be marked up shall be made publicly available in electronic form at least 24 hours prior to the commencement of the markup meeting, or at the time of an announcement under subparagraph (b)(2) made within 24 hours before such meeting.

(c) Publication. Public announcement of all hearings and markups shall be published in the Daily Digest portion of the Congressional Record and made publicly available in electronic form. Members shall be notified by the Staff Director of all meetings (including markups and hearings) and briefings of subcommittees and of the full Committee.

(d) Member Seating. During Committee and subcommittee hearings and markups, chairs on the dais are for Members. No staff member other than a Committee or subcommittee staff director, counsel, or professional staff member may occupy a chair on the dais, unless authorized by the Chairman of the full Committee, after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Full Committee. Only one staff member each from the majority and the minority may occupy chairs on the dais at any time during a hearing or markup.

#### 6. WITNESSES

##### (a) Interrogation of Witnesses:

(1) In so far as practicable, witnesses shall be permitted to present their oral statements without interruption subject to reasonable time constraints imposed by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee, with questioning by the Committee Members taking place afterward. Members should refrain from questions until such statements are completed.

(2) In recognizing Members, the relevant Chairman shall, to the extent practicable, give preference to the Members on the basis of their arrival at the hearing, taking into consideration the majority and minority ratio of the Members actually present. A Member desiring to speak or ask a question shall address the relevant Chairman and not the witness.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), each Member may interrogate the witness for 5 minutes, the reply of the witness being included in the 5-minute period. After all Members have had an opportunity to ask questions, the round shall begin again under the 5-minute rule.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3), the relevant Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, may permit one (1) or more majority Members of the Committee designated by the relevant Chairman to question a witness for a specified period of not longer than 30 minutes. On such occasions, an equal number of minority Members of the Committee designated by the Ranking Minority Member shall be permitted to question the same witness for the same period of time. Committee staff may be permitted to question a witness for equal specified periods either with the concurrence of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee or by motion. However, in no case may questioning by Committee staff proceed before each Member of the Committee who wishes to speak under the 5-minute rule has had one opportunity to do so.

##### (b) Testimony of Witnesses:

(1) Advance Filing Requirement. Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee is required to file testimony with the Committee or subcommittee at least two (2) business days in advance of that appearance. For purposes of this subsection, testimony includes the written statement of a witness, as well as any video,

photographs, audio-visual matter, posters, or other supporting materials that the witness intends to present or display before the Committee. Such testimony should be provided in electronic form to the extent practicable. The Committee or subcommittee shall notify Members at least two business days in advance of a hearing of the availability of testimony submitted by witnesses. In addition, each witness shall provide sufficient copies, as determined by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee, of his or her proposed written statement to be provided to Members and staff of the Committee or subcommittee, the news media, and the general public. The text of the written statement provided pursuant to this paragraph shall be considered final, and may not be revised by the witness after the Committee meeting at which the witness appears.

(2) Witness Preclusion and Waiver. The requirements of paragraph (1) or any part thereof may be waived by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee, or the presiding Member, or the Ranking Member of the Committee or subcommittee as it relates to witnesses who are called by the minority to testify, provided that the witness or the relevant Chairman or Ranking Minority Member has submitted, prior to the witness's appearance, a written explanation to the reasons testimony has not been made available to the Committee or subcommittee. If a witness who is not an official of the U.S. Government has not submitted testimony as required by paragraph (1) and no such written explanation has been submitted, the witness shall be released from testifying unless a majority of the Committee or subcommittee votes to accept his or her testimony.

(3) Remote Witness Participation. The Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee shall promptly, and not later than 48 hours beforehand if possible, notify the relevant Ranking Member of any witness who is likely to present testimony other than in person, such as by videoconference. A witness may not testify via telephone or other audio-only medium without the concurrence of the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee or subcommittee. The relevant Chairman shall make reasonable efforts to verify the identity of any witness participating remotely.

(4) 'Truth In Testimony' Disclosure. In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall, to the extent practicable, include: a curriculum vitae; a disclosure of the amount and source of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof), or of any contract, grant or payment originating with a foreign government, received during the past 36 months by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness and related to the subject matter of, and the witness' representational capacity at, the hearing; a disclosure of whether the witness is negotiating or awaiting approval to receive a contract with, a grant or payment from a foreign government; and a disclosure of whether the witness is fiduciary (including, but not limited to, a director, officer, advisor, or resident agent) of any organization or entity that has an interest in the subject matter of the hearing or an active registrant under the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA). Such statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy, safety, or security of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form 24 hours before the witness appears to the extent practicable, but not later than one day after the witness appears.

(5) Witness Presentation. A witness shall limit his or her oral presentation to a brief summary of his or her written statement.

(6) Translation. A witness requiring an interpreter or translator should include in the testimony provided pursuant to paragraph (1) the identity of the interpreter or translator that the witness intends to use. Unless properly noticed as a separate witness, an interpreter or translator appearing before the Committee should not present views or statements other than those expressed by the witness.

(c) Oaths. The Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee, or any Member of the Committee designated by the relevant Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness appearing before the Committee.

#### 7. PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF COMMITTEE RECORDS

An accurate stenographic record shall be made of all hearings and markup sessions. Members of the Committee and any witness may examine the transcript of his or her own remarks and may make any grammatical or technical changes that do not substantively alter the record. Any such Member or witness shall return the transcript to the Committee offices within seven (7) calendar days (not including Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) after receipt of the transcript, or as soon thereafter as is practicable.

Any information supplied for the record at the request of a Member of the Committee shall be provided to the Member when received by the Committee.

Transcripts of hearings and markup sessions (except for the record of a meeting or hearing which is closed to the public) shall be printed as soon as is practicable after receipt of the corrected versions, except that the Chairman may order the transcript of a hearing to be printed without the corrections of a Member or witness if the Chairman determines that such Member or witness has been afforded a reasonable time to correct such transcript and such transcript has not been returned within such time.

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule VII of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

The Committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible, make its publications available in electronic form, including official prints of hearings and markup sessions.

#### 8. EXTRANEEOUS MATERIALS IN COMMITTEE HEARINGS PRINTS

No extraneous material shall be printed in either the body or appendices of any Committee or subcommittee hearing, except matter which has been accepted for inclusion in the record during the hearing or by agreement of the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee within five (5) calendar days of the hearing. Copies of bills and other legislation under consideration and responses to written questions submitted by Members shall not be considered extraneous material.

Extraneous material in either the body or appendices of any hearing to be printed which would be in excess of eight (8) printed pages (for any one submission) shall be accompanied by a written request to the relevant Chairman. Such written request shall contain an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing such material.

#### 9. INFORMATION ON COMMITTEE ACTION

(a) Record Votes. The result of each record vote in any meeting of the Committee out-

side of executive session shall be made publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote. Such result shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each Member voting for and against, and the Members present but not voting.

(b) Amendments. Not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment, or 48 hours after the disposition or withdrawal of any other amendment to a measure or matter considered by the Committee, the text of each such amendment shall be made publicly available in electronic form.

(c) Hearing and Markup Attendance. Member attendance at each Committee hearing and markup shall be recorded and included in the Committee print of the transcript of that hearing or markup.

#### 10. PROXIES

Proxy voting is not permitted in the Committee or in subcommittees.

#### 11. REPORTS

(a) Reports on Bills and Resolutions. To the extent practicable, not later than 24 hours before a report is to be filed with the Clerk of the House on a measure that has been ordered reported by the Committee, the Chairman shall make available for inspection by all Members of the Committee a copy of the draft Committee report in order to afford Members adequate information and the opportunity to draft and file any supplemental, minority or additional views which they may deem appropriate.

With respect to each record vote on a motion to report any measure or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those Members voting for and against, shall be included in any Committee report on the measure or matter.

(b) Prior Approval of Certain Reports. No Committee, subcommittee, or staff report, study, or other document which purports to express publicly the views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations of the Committee or a subcommittee may be released to the public or filed with the Clerk of the House unless approved by a majority of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate. A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to Members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day). In any case in which clause 2(l) of rule XI and clause 3(a)(1) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives does not apply, each Member of the Committee or subcommittee shall be given an opportunity to have views or a disclaimer included as part of the material filed or released, as the case may be.

(c) Foreign Travel Reports. At the same time that the report required by clause 8(b)(3) of rule X of the House of Representatives, regarding foreign travel reports, is submitted to the Chairman, Members and employees of the Committee shall provide a report to the Chairman listing all official meetings, interviews, inspection tours and other official functions in which the individual participated, by country and date. Under extraordinary circumstances, the Chairman may waive the listing in such report of an official meeting, interview, inspection tour, or other official function. The report shall be maintained in the Committee offices and shall be available for public inspection during normal business hours. Except in extraordinary circumstances, no Member or employee of the Committee will be authorized for additional Committee travel until the reports described in this subsection have been submitted to the Chair-

man for that person's prior Committee travel.

#### 12. REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Except in extraordinary circumstances, bills and resolutions will not be considered by the Committee unless and until the appropriate subcommittee has recommended the bill or resolution for Committee action, and will not be taken to the House of Representatives for action unless and until the Committee or a relevant subcommittee has ordered reported such bill or resolution, a quorum being present.

Except in extraordinary circumstances, a bill or resolution originating in the House of Representatives that contains exclusively findings and policy declarations or expressions of the sense of the House of Representatives or the sense of the Congress shall not be considered by the Committee or a subcommittee unless such bill or resolution has at least 25 House co-sponsors, at least 10 of whom are Members of the Committee.

For purposes of this rule, extraordinary circumstances will be determined by the Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member and such other Members of the Committee as the Chairman deems appropriate.

The Committee or a subcommittee shall not consider a bill or resolution originating in the House of Representatives that expresses appreciation, commends, congratulates, celebrates, recognizes the accomplishments of, or celebrates the anniversary of, an entity, event, group, individual, institution, team, or government program, or that acknowledges or recognizes a period of time for such purposes, except in circumstances determined by the Chairman with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member.

The Chairman is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules of the House whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

#### 13. STAFF SERVICES

(a) The Committee staff shall be selected and organized so that it can provide a comprehensive range of professional services in the field of foreign affairs to the Committee, the subcommittees, and all its Members. The staff shall include persons with training and experience in foreign affairs, making available to the Committee individuals with knowledge of major countries, areas, and U.S. overseas programs and operations.

(b) Subject to clause 9 of rule X of the House of Representatives, the staff of the Committee, except as provided in paragraph (c), shall be appointed by the Chairman with the approval of the majority of the Members in the majority party of the Committee. Their remuneration shall be fixed by the Chairman, and they shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman. Staff assignments are to be authorized by the Chairman or by the Staff Director under the direction of the Chairman.

(c) Subject to clause 9 of rule X of the House of Representatives, the staff of the Committee assigned to the minority shall be appointed by the Ranking Minority Member with the approval of the majority of the minority party Members of the Committee. Their remuneration shall be fixed by the Ranking Minority Member, and they shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Ranking Minority Member.

(d) The Chairman shall ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee. The Chairman shall ensure that the minority party is fairly treated in the appointment of such staff.

## 14. NUMBER AND JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Full Committee. The full Committee will be responsible for oversight and legislation relating to: foreign assistance (including development assistance, Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Millennium Challenge Account, HIV/AIDS in foreign countries, security assistance, and Public Law 480 programs abroad); management and operations of the State Department and other agencies of jurisdiction; national security developments affecting foreign policy; promotion of diversity and inclusion in the national security workforce; strategic planning and agreements; war powers, treaties, executive agreements, and the deployment and use of United States Armed Forces; peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and enforcement of United Nations or other international sanctions; arms control and disarmament issues; the International Development Finance Corporation, the United States Agency for International Development; activities and policies of the State, Commerce, and Defense Departments and other agencies related to the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign assistance Act, including export and licensing policy for munitions items and technology and dual-use equipment and technology; international law; interparliamentary engagement; promotion of democracy; international law enforcement issues, including narcotics control programs and activities; international cyber issues; Broadcasting Board of Governors; embassy security; international broadcasting; public diplomacy, including international communication and information policy, and international education and exchange programs; the Peace Corps, the American Red Cross; and all other matters not specifically assigned to a subcommittee. The full Committee will have jurisdiction over legislation with respect to the administration of the Export Administration Act, including the export and licensing of dual-use equipment and technology and other matters related to international economic policy and trade not otherwise assigned to a subcommittee, and with respect to the United Nations, its affiliated agencies, and other international organizations, including assessed and voluntary contributions to such organizations. The full Committee may conduct oversight and investigations with respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee as defined in the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) Subcommittees. There shall be six (6) standing subcommittees. The names and jurisdiction of those subcommittees shall be as follows:

- Africa, Global Health, and Global Human Rights
- Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia and Non-proliferation
- Europe, Energy, the Environment and Cyber
- International Development, International Organizations and Global Corporate Social Impact
- Middle East, North Africa and Global Counterterrorism
- Western Hemisphere, Civilian Security, Migration and International Economic Policy

The subcommittees shall have jurisdiction over the following within their respective regions:

- (1) Matters affecting the political relations between the United States and other countries and regions, including resolutions or other legislative measures directed to such relations.
- (2) Legislation and oversight regarding human rights practices in particular countries.

(3) Legislation with respect to region- or country-specific loans or other financial relations outside the Foreign Assistance Act.

(4) Legislation with respect to disaster assistance outside the Foreign Assistance Act, boundary issues, and international claims.

(5) Oversight of regional lending institutions.

(6) Oversight of matters related to the regional activities of the United Nations, of its affiliated agencies, and of other multilateral institutions.

(7) Identification and development of options for meeting future challenges relating to U.S. interests in the region including terrorism and cyber issues.

(8) Oversight of base rights and other facilities access agreements and regional security pacts.

(9) Concurrent oversight jurisdiction with respect to matters assigned to the other subcommittees insofar as they may affect the region.

(10) Oversight of foreign assistance activities affecting the region.

(11) Such other matters as the Chairman of the full Committee may determine.

*The Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health and Global Human Rights:* In addition to its regional jurisdiction, oversight of: international health issues, including transboundary infectious diseases, maternal health and child survival, and programs related to the global ability to address health issues; population issues. In addition, legislation and oversight pertaining to global human rights.

*The Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia and Nonproliferation:* In addition to its regional jurisdiction, oversight of: non-proliferation matters involving nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction.

*The Subcommittee on Europe, Energy, the Environment and Cyber:* In addition to its regional jurisdiction, including European economic alliances and security interests in former Soviet Union states, oversight of: global energy trends; energy security, responses to energy crises and challenges; international efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; development of renewable energy technologies; promotion of transparency and good governance in the global energy sector; universal access to uninterrupted and affordable energy; climate change; environmental conservation and wildlife protection; and international cyber policy.

*The Subcommittee on International Development, International Organizations and Global Corporate Social Impact:* Oversight of: international development policy; the United Nations and its affiliated agencies (excluding peacekeeping and enforcement of United Nations or other international sanctions); and matters relating to corporate social impact and responsibility, including the promotion of responsible and ethical social, environmental and business practices.

*The Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa and Global Counterterrorism:* In addition to its regional jurisdiction, oversight of: multilateral counterterrorism efforts.

*The Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, Civilian Security, Migration and International Economic Policy:* In addition to its regional jurisdiction, oversight of: matters relating to international economic and trade policy; commerce with foreign countries; international investment policy; the International Development Finance Corporation and Trade and Development Agency; commodity agreements; and special oversight of international financial and monetary institutions; the Export-Import Bank, and customs; civilian security, including transnational organized crime and preventing violence by state or non-state ac-

tors; and migration and forced displacement. With the concurrence of the Chairman of the full Committee, legislative jurisdiction over measures related to export promotion and measures related to the International Development Finance Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency.

## 15. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) In General. Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it.

(b) Scheduling. Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman, other subcommittee chairmen, the relevant Ranking Minority Member and other appropriate Members, with a view toward minimizing scheduling conflicts. Subcommittee meetings shall not be scheduled to occur simultaneously with meetings of the full Committee. Hearings shall not be scheduled to occur prior to the first vote or subsequent to the last vote of a legislative week, or outside of Washington, D.C., without prior consultation with the relevant Ranking Minority Member. In order to ensure orderly administration and fair assignment of hearing and meeting rooms, the subject, time, and location of hearings and meetings shall be arranged in advance with the Chairman through the Staff Director of the Committee.

(c) Vice Chairmen. The Chairman of the Full Committee shall designate a Member of the majority party on each subcommittee as its vice chairman.

(d) Participation. The Chairman of the full Committee and the Ranking Minority Member may attend the meetings and participate in the activities of all subcommittees of which they are not Members, except that they may not vote or be counted for a quorum in such subcommittees.

(e) Required Oversight Hearings. During each 180-day period following organization of the Committee, each subcommittee shall hold at least one hearing on oversight of U.S. Government Activities.

## 16. REFERRAL OF BILLS BY CHAIRMAN

In accordance with rule 14 of the Committee and to the extent practicable, all legislation and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to a subcommittee of primary jurisdiction within two (2) weeks. In accordance with rule 14 of the Committee, legislation may also be referred to additional subcommittees for consideration. Unless otherwise directed by the Chairman, such subcommittees shall act on or be discharged from consideration of legislation that has been approved by the subcommittee of primary jurisdiction within two (2) weeks of such action. In referring any legislation to a subcommittee, the Chairman may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the full Committee.

Subcommittees with regional jurisdiction shall have joint jurisdiction with the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health and Global Human Rights and the Subcommittee on International Development, International Organizations and Global Corporate Social Impact over legislation regarding human rights practices in particular countries within their regions.

The Chairman may designate a subcommittee Chairman or other Member to take responsibility as manager of a bill or resolution during its consideration in the House of Representatives.

## 17. PARTY RATIOS ON SUBCOMMITTEES AND CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

The majority party caucus of the Committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority party Members for

each subcommittee. Party representation on each subcommittee or conference committee shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the full Committee. The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member are authorized to negotiate matters affecting such ratios including the size of subcommittees and conference committees.

#### 18. SUBCOMMITTEE FUNDING AND RECORDS

Each subcommittee shall have adequate funds to discharge its responsibility for legislation and oversight.

In order to facilitate Committee compliance with clause 2(e)(1) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, each subcommittee shall keep a complete record of all subcommittee actions which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. The result of each record vote shall be promptly made available to the full Committee for inspection by the public in accordance with rule 9 of the Committee.

All subcommittee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept distinct from the congressional office records of the Member serving as Chairman of the subcommittee. Subcommittee records shall be coordinated with the records of the full Committee, shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

#### 19. MEETINGS OF SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

The Chairman shall call a meeting of the subcommittee chairmen on a regular basis not less frequently than once a month. Such a meeting need not be held if there is no business to conduct. It shall be the practice at such meetings to review the current agenda and activities of each of the subcommittees.

#### 20. ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

(a) Authorized Persons. In accordance with the stipulations of the Rules of the House of Representatives, all Members of the House who have executed the oath required by clause 13 of rule XXIII of the House of Representatives shall be authorized to have access to classified information within the possession of the Committee.

Members of the Committee staff shall be considered authorized to have access to classified information within the possession of the Committee when they have the proper security clearances, when they have executed the oath required by clause 13 of rule XXIII of the House of Representatives, and when they have a demonstrable need to know. The decision on whether a given staff member has a need to know will be made on the following basis:

(1) In the case of the full Committee majority staff, by the Chairman, acting through the Staff Director;

(2) In the case of the full Committee minority staff, by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, acting through the Minority Staff Director;

(3) In the case of subcommittee majority staff, by the chairman of the subcommittee;

(4) In the case of the subcommittee minority staff, by the Ranking Minority Member of the subcommittee.

No other individuals shall be considered authorized persons, unless so designated by the Chairman of the full Committee.

(b) Designated Persons. Each Committee Member is permitted to designate one member of his or her staff as having the right of access to information classified Confidential. Such designated persons must have the proper security clearance, have executed the oath required by clause 13 of rule XXIII of the House of Representatives, and have a need to know as determined by his or her principal. Upon request of a Committee Member in spe-

cific instances, a designated person also shall be permitted access to information classified Top Secret which has been furnished to the Committee pursuant to section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended. Upon the written request of a Committee Member and with the approval of the Chairman in specific instances, a designated person may be permitted access to other classified materials. Designation of a staff person shall be by letter from the Committee Member to the Chairman.

(c) Location. Classified information will be stored in secure safes in the Office of the Security Officer and in the Office of the Minority Staff Director. All materials classified Top Secret or higher must be stored in a Secure Compartmentalized Information Facility (SCIF).

(d) Handling. Materials classified Confidential or Secret may be taken from Committee offices to other Committee offices and hearing rooms by Members of the Committee and authorized Committee staff in connection with hearings and briefings of the Committee or its subcommittees for which such information is deemed to be essential. Removal of such information from the Committee offices shall be only with the permission of the Chairman under procedures designed to ensure the safe handling and storage of such information at all times. Except as provided in this paragraph, Top Secret materials may not be taken from approved storage areas for any purpose, except that such materials may be taken to hearings and other meetings that are being conducted at the Top Secret level when necessary. Materials classified Top Secret may otherwise be used under conditions approved by the Chairman after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(e) Notice. Appropriate notice of the receipt of classified documents received by the Committee from the Executive Branch will be sent promptly to Committee Members through the Survey of Activities or by other means.

(f) Access. Except as provided for above, access to materials classified Top Secret or otherwise restricted held by the Committee will be in approved Committee spaces. The following procedures will be observed:

(1) Authorized persons will be permitted access to classified documents after inquiring of the Staff Director or an assigned staff member. Access to the SCIF will be afforded during regular Committee hours.

(2) Authorized persons will be required to identify themselves, to identify the documents or information they wish to view, and to sign the Classified Materials Log, which is kept with the classified information.

(3) The assigned staff member will be responsible for maintaining a log which identifies: (1) authorized persons seeking access, (2) the classified information requested, and (3) the time of arrival and departure of such persons. The assigned staff member will also assure that the classified materials are returned to the proper location.

(g) Divulgence. Classified information provided to the Committee by the Executive Branch shall be handled in accordance with the procedures that apply within the Executive Branch for the protection of such information. Any classified information to which access has been gained through the Committee may not be divulged to any unauthorized person. Classified material shall not be photocopied or otherwise reproduced. In no event shall classified information be discussed in a non-secure environment. Apparent violations of this rule should be reported as promptly as possible to the Chairman for appropriate action.

(h) Other Regulations. The Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority

Member, may establish such additional regulations and procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to safeguard classified information under the control of the Committee. Members of the Committee will be given notice of any such regulations and procedures promptly. They may be modified or waived in any or all particulars by a majority vote of the full Committee.

#### 21. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

All Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings which are open to the public may be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any such methods of coverage in accordance with the provisions of clause 3 of House rule XI.

The Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee shall determine, in his or her discretion, the number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room, but shall not limit the number of television or still cameras to fewer than two (2) representatives from each medium.

Such coverage shall be in accordance with the following requirements contained in section 116(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, and clause 4 of XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

(a) If the television, Internet or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(b) No witness served with a subpoena by the Committee shall be required against his will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, Internet or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This subparagraph is supplementary to clause 2(k)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to the protection of the rights of witnesses.

(c) The allocation among cameras permitted by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee in a hearing room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(d) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and Member of the Committee or its subcommittees or the visibility of that witness and that Member to each other.

(e) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but shall not be placed in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(f) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the Committee or subcommittee is in session.

(g) Floodlights, spotlights, strobe lights, and flashguns shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in the hearing room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the current state-of-the-art level of television coverage.

(h) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee in a

hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos, United Press International News pictures, and Reuters. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(i) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, between the witness table and the Members of the Committee or its subcommittees.

(j) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(k) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(l) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery Committee of Press Photographers.

(m) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

#### 22. SUBPOENA POWERS

A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Chairman, in accordance with clause 2(m) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities within the jurisdiction of the Committee, following consultation with the Ranking Minority Member not less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless the House is in session on such days) prior to the issuance of such subpoena.

In addition, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or its subcommittees in accordance with clause 2(m) of rule XI of the House of the Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by the Committee or subcommittee, a majority being present.

Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman or by any Member designated by the Committee.

#### 23. RECOMMENDATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

Whenever the Speaker is to appoint a conference committee, the Chairman shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees those Members of the Committee who are primarily responsible for the legislation (including to the full extent practicable the principal proponents of the major provisions of the bill as it passed the House), who have actively participated in the Committee or subcommittee consideration of the legislation, and who agree to attend the meetings of the conference. With regard to the appointment of minority Members, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member.

#### 24. GENERAL OVERSIGHT

Not later than March 1 of the first session of a Congress, the Chairman shall prepare, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, an oversight plan for that Congress; provide a copy of that plan to each member of the Committee for at least seven calendar days before its submission; and submit the plan (including any supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views submitted by a member of the Committee) simultaneously

to the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Committee on House Administration, in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(d) of rule X of the House of Representatives.

In accordance with the provisions of clause 2(n) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the Committee or a subcommittee thereof shall hold at least one hearing during each 120-day period following its establishment on the topic of waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in programs within its jurisdiction, as documented in reports received from a Federal Office of the Inspector General or the Comptroller General of the United States that have been provided to the Ranking Minority Member prior to the notice of the hearing pursuant to Committee rule 5.

#### 25. OTHER PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS

The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee. Any additional procedures or regulations may be modified or rescinded in any or all particulars by a majority vote of the full Committee.

### ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(B) of House Resolution 8, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, February 5, 2021, at 9 a.m.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-130. A letter from the OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Privacy Act of 1974; Implementation [Docket ID: DOD-2019-OS-0122] (RIN: 0790-AK47) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-131. A letter from the OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — DoD Policy on Organizations That Seek To Represent or Organize Members of the Armed Forces in Negotiations or Collective Bargaining [Docket ID: DOD-2020-OS-0049] (RIN: 0790-AK23) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-132. A letter from the OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Assignment of American National Red Cross and United Service Organizations, Inc., Employees to Duty with the Military Services [Docket ID: DOD-2019-OS-0006] (RIN: 0790-AK50) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-133. A letter from the Programs Specialist, Chief Counsel's Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Licensing Amendments: Technical Correction [Docket No.: OCC-2019-0024]

(RIN: 1557-AE71) received January 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-134. A letter from the Program Specialist, Chief Counsel's Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulatory Capital Treatment for Investments in Certain Unsecured Debt Instruments of Global Systemically Important U.S. Bank Holding Companies, Certain Intermediate Holding Companies, and Global Systemically Important Foreign Banking Organizations; Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity Requirements [Docket ID: OCC-2018-0019] (RIN: 1557-AE38) received January 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-135. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, DEA, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Controls To Enhance the Cultivation of Marijuana for Research in the United States [Docket No.: DEA-506] (RIN: 1117-AB54) received January 13, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-136. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's temporary staff guidance — Draft Guidelines for Characterizing the Safety Impact of Issues received January 5, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-137. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Updated Aging Management Criteria for Reactor Vessel Internal Components for Pressurized-Water Reactors [SLR-ISG-2020-01-PWRV] received January 5, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-138. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's NUREG — NUREG-2013, "Knowledge and Abilities Catalog for Nuclear Power Plant Operators: Westinghouse AP1000 Pressurized-Water Reactors" received January 5, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-139. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's Issuance of Regulatory Guide — Regulatory Guide 1.239 "Licensee Actions to Address Nonconservative Technical Specifications" received January 11, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-140. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guidance — Regulatory Guide 1.191, "Fire Protection Program for Nuclear Power Plants During Decommissioning" received January 11, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-141. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final guidance — NUREG/CR-07002 Rev. 1 Criteria for Development of Evacuation Time Estimate Studies [NRC-2008-0122; #2020-18818] received February 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-142. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guidance — Revision 2 of Regulatory Guide 1.177, "Plant-Specific, Risk Informed Decisionmaking: Technical Specifications" received February 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-143. A letter from the Senior Counsel, Office of Legal Policy, DOJ (on behalf of all the participating Agencies), Department of Justice et al., transmitting the Department's final rule — Equal Participation of Faith-Based Organizations in the Federal Agencies' Programs and Activities [ED-2019-OPE-0080; DHS-2019-0049; USDA-2020-0009; AID-2020-0001; HUD-2020-0017; DOJ-OAG-2020-0001; A.G. Order No. 4925-2020; DOI-2019-0006; VA-2020-VACO-0003; HHS-OS-2020-0001] (RIN: 0412-AA99; 0510-AA00; 0991-AC13; 1105-AB58; 1291-AA41; 1601-AA93; 2501-AD91; 2900-AQ75) received January 11, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-144. A letter from the Wildlife Biologist, Migratory Bird Program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Migratory Bird Permits; Management of Conflicts Associated With Double-Crested Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) Throughout the United States [Docket No.: FWS-HQ-MB-2019-0103; FF09M22000-201-FXMB1232090000] (RIN: 1018-BE67) received January 11, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-145. A letter from the Biologist, Branch of Delisting and Foreign Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removal of the Interior Least Tern From the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife [Docket No.: FWS-R4-ES-2018-0082; FF09E22000 FXES1110900000 201] (RIN: 1018-BC11) received February 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-146. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Domestic Listing, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Threatened Species Status for Coastal Distinct Population Segment of the Pacific Marten With a Section 4(d) Rule [Docket No.: FWS-R8-ES-2018-0076; FF09E21000 FXES1110900000 201] (RIN: 1018-BD19) received January 13, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-147. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Domestic Listing, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination That Designation of Critical Habitat is Not Prudent for the Rusty Patched Bumble Bee [Docket No.: FWS-R3-ES-2020-0053; FF09E21000 FXES1110900000 201] received January 13, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-148. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Domestic Listing, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Threatened Species Status for Eastern Black Rail With a Section 4(d) Rule

[Docket No.: FWS-R4-ES-2018-0057; FF09E21000 FXES1110900000 201] (RIN: 1018-BD21) received January 13, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-149. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Adjustment of Civil Penalties for Inflation for Fiscal Year 2021 [NRC-2018-0293] [3150-AK25] received February 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-150. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit or abatement; determination of correct tax liability (Rev. Proc. 2021-12) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-151. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Additional Relief with Respect to Employment Tax Deadlines Applicable to Employers Affected by the Ongoing Coronavirus (COVID-19) Disease 2019 Pandemic [Notice 2021-11] received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-152. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — COVID-19 Relief Under Section 42 [Notice 2021-12] received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-153. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Rev. Proc. 2021-4 received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. KATKO, and Ms. DEGETTE):

H.R. 786. A bill to allow tax credits to State and local governments for paid sick leave and paid family and medical leave; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALLEN (for himself and Mr. CLINE):

H.R. 787. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve mental health services for students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ALLEN:

H.R. 788. A bill to extend the authorization for Augusta Canal National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ALLRED (for himself, Mr. PANNETTA, and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 789. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to increase the amount of certain payments during the emergency period resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BARR (for himself, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. TAYLOR,

Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. STEEL, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. LUTKEMEYER, Mr. EMMER, Mr. HILL, and Mr. LUCAS):

H.R. 790. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to bring the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection into the regular appropriations process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BERA (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CARSON, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. COOPER, Mr. JONES, and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 791. A bill to improve activities for the gathering of data on, and the tracking of, new variants of COVID-19; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. KATKO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. TRONE, Mr. LAMB, Mr. COOPER, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. WILD, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 792. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a grant program to facilitate the installation, on bridges, of evidence-based suicide deterrents, including suicide prevention nets and barriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 793. A bill to establish a \$120,000,000,000 Restaurant Revitalization Fund to provide structured relief to food service or drinking establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. MENG, Mr. WELCH, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. NADLER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. JONES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. BOWMAN, and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H.R. 794. A bill to require the President to declare a national climate emergency under the National Emergencies Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Small Business, 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. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 795. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide supplementary 2021 recovery rebates to eligible individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mrs. TRAHAN):



H.R. 796. A bill to require group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage to provide coverage without imposing any cost sharing requirements for certain items and services furnished during any portion of the COVID-19 emergency period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CALVERT (for himself, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. COSTA, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. NUNES, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H.R. 797. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 24930 Washington Avenue in Murrieta, California, as the "Riverside County Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans Memorial Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CARDENAS (for himself and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 798. A bill to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to study the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on injuries and deaths associated with consumer products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. HINSON, and Mr. BAIRD):

H.R. 799. A bill to require the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to submit a report on the Taxpayer Identification Number Perfection Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 800. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to give preference to local contractors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. COSTA:

H.R. 801. A bill to establish a grant program to support schools of medicine and schools of osteopathic medicine in underserved areas; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 802. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the temporary limitation on personal casualty losses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. CROW, and Mr. PERLMUTTER):

H.R. 803. A bill to designate certain lands in the State of Colorado as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUSH, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of

Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROW, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELGADO, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KIND, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LAMB, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LIEU, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. ROSS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SABLON, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SIREs, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAI, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VELA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. CORREA, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. PORTER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. HORSFORD, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 804. A bill to provide paid family and medical leave benefits to certain individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself and Mr. POCAN):

H.R. 805. A bill to provide for an extension of temporary financing of short-time compensation programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 806. A bill to establish a Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Agriculture, 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. ESHOO (for herself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 807. A bill to establish the Office to Enforce and Protect Against Child Sexual Exploitation; 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, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 808. A bill to increase the role of the financial industry in combating human trafficking; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. FLETCHER (for herself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 809. A bill to expand the payment of principal, interest, and fees for certain disaster loans under the CARES Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 810. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GOHMERT (for himself and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 811. A bill to require all individuals in the executive branch to comply with Executive orders imposing mandates on the people of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 812. A bill to authorize certain appropriations for certain fiscal years for Operation Stonegarden, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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. HAALAND (for herself, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, and Ms. HERRELL):

H.R. 813. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1050 Sunset Road Southwest in Albuquerque, New Mexico, as the "Jose Hernandez Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. HERN:

H.R. 814. A bill to nullify the effect of Executive Order 14003 relating to the Federal workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. BLUMENAUER,



Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CROW, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. JONES, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. ROSS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 815. A bill to amend Public Law 115-97 (commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) to repeal the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas program, and to preserve the Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, as wilderness in recognition of its extraordinary natural ecosystems and for the permanent good of present and future generations of Americans; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COOPER, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CARSON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RYAN, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. JONES, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. BUSH, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. UPTON, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 816. A bill to direct the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish a grant program to help revitalize certain localities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KEATING:

H.R. 817. A bill to extend the authorization for the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KELLER (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 818. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to allow certain participants in the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children to elect to be issued a variety of types of milk, including whole milk, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KUSTOFF (for himself and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 819. A bill to require a report on oligarchs and parastatal entities of Iran, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 820. A bill to establish the New Philadelphia National Historical Park in the State of Illinois as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 821. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify reporting re-

quirements, promote tax compliance, and reduce tip reporting compliance burdens in the beauty service industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Mr. LONG, and Mr. GIBBS):

H.R. 822. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the estate tax and retain stepped-up basis at death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. HINSON, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. BERGMAN, and Mr. ROSENDALE):

H.R. 823. A bill to eliminate automatic pay adjustments for Members of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. PERRY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. GAETZ):

H.R. 824. A bill to prohibit certain members of the Chinese Communist Party from entering the United States until such time as the Government of the People's Republic of China ceases the theft of the intellectual property of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASE, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COOPER, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. ROSS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SIRE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H.R. 825. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for conducting or supporting research on firearms safety or gun violence prevention; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MENG (for herself, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CHU, Ms. OMAR, Mr. CASE, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. PORTER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. PETERS, Mr. JONES, Mrs. KIM of California, Mrs. STEEL, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 826. A bill to require consultations on reuniting Korean Americans with family members in North Korea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. NORCROSS:

H.R. 827. A bill to direct the Postmaster General to modify any hard copy change of address form used by the United States Postal Service to include a reminder to update voter registration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SIRE, Ms. CHU, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PANETTA, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ):

H.R. 828. A bill to amend title XVIII and title XIX of the Social Security Act to codify certain infection control and emergency preparedness regulations, to prohibit a reduction in the frequency of surveys of skilled nursing facilities and nursing facilities, to prohibit the waiver of certain reporting requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. CALVERT, and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 829. A bill to allow certain grants to be used for the purpose of assisting victims of female genital mutilation, to classify the offense of female genital mutilation as a part II crime for purposes of the Uniform Crime Reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 830. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit States and municipalities from adopting certain laws and ordinances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. MCBATH, and Ms. CRAIG):

H.R. 831. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to encourage the rapid development of certain public health data standards, authorize epidemiological surveillance grants, and authorize a data linkage demonstration project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER):

H.R. 832. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow for the personal importation of safe and affordable drugs from approved pharmacies in Canada; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. COLE, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 833. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the exclusion for employer-provided dependent care assistance including the limitation on dependent care flexible spending arrangements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 834. A bill to establish the National Commission on the COVID-19 Pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CARSON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. MENG, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. OMAR, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BOWMAN, and Ms. BUSH):

H.R. 835. A bill to establish American opportunity accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SABLÁN (for himself and Mrs. RADEWAGEN):

H.R. 836. A bill to amend the Wagner-Peyser Act to include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCALISE (for himself, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana):

H.R. 837. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow charitable organizations to make statements relating to political campaigns if such statements are made in the ordinary course of carrying out its tax exempt purpose; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 838. A bill to support children with disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Appropriations, 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.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SIREN, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PORTER, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 839. A bill to protect journalists and other members of the press from gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 840. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify rules related to rents received by real estate investment trusts from related parties; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHRADER (for himself, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. COMER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. TRONE, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KIND, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. RYAN):

H.R. 841. A bill to make hemp, cannabidiol derived from hemp, and any other ingredient derived from hemp lawful for use under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as a dietary ingredient in a dietary supplement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. TONKO, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NEWMAN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. TRAHAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. WELCH, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WILD, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. PAL-

LONE, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. POCAN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SIREN, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. COHEN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. BASS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. KEATING, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CARDENAS, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. LAMB, Ms. SHERRILL, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. TITUS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. JONES, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. PORTER, Mr. ESCOBAR, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. CRIST, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SOTO, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. MENG, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. CROW, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. CHU, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. STANTON, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. MANNING, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. BROWN, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. HOYER, Mr. KIND, Mr. VELA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. LIEU, Mr. BEYER, Mr. COSTA, Ms. ROSS, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 842. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. ROUZER, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 843. A bill to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to raise the borrowing limit of the Commodity Credit

Corporation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SIREN, Ms. CHU, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 844. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to increase enforcement under Medicare and Medicaid for skilled nursing facilities and nursing facilities during the COVID-19 emergency period and other infectious disease outbreak periods, and for other purposes; 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. SMUCKER (for himself, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. TURNER, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. STAUBER):

H.R. 845. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to waive the requirement of certain veterans to make copayments for hospital care and medical services in the case of an error by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JONES, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PHILLIPS, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 846. A bill to protect certain whistleblowers seeking to ensure accountability and oversight of the Nation's COVID-19 pandemic response, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio):

H.R. 847. A bill to support research on privacy enhancing technologies and promote responsible data use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. NEAL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. KIND, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. CHU, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BEYER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. WELCH, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CRIST, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 848. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for renewable energy and energy efficiency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BEYER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KILMER, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr.

DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. LIEU, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BERA, Mr. CRIST, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. STANTON, Mr. LAMB, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. CASE, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. ESHOO, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. ROSS, Mr. SIREN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CROW, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CHU, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WELCH, Ms. MANNING, Mr. HIMES, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. JONES, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. EVANS, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. DEAN, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. VELA, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. GARCÍA of Texas, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. TITUS, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. RYAN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. CORREA, Mr. TRONE, Ms. MENG, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. CUELLAR, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. PORTER, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 849. A bill to amend the America COMPETES Act to establish certain scientific integrity policies for Federal agencies that fund, conduct, or oversee scientific research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 850. A bill to establish name, image, likeness, and athletic reputation rights for college athletes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. UNDERWOOD (for herself and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 851. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to support schools of nursing in program enhancement and infrastructure modernization, increasing the number of nursing faculty and students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. ZELDIN, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 852. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a grant program to increase cooperation on post-traumatic stress disorder research between the United States and Israel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 853. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to limit the orphan drug exclusion under the drug discount program under section 340B of such title; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 854. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to provide for the establishment of Youth Corps programs and provide for wider dissemination of the Youth Corps model; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DAVIDSON (for himself, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, and Mr. HARRIS):

H.J. Res. 24. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the number of persons in each State who are citizens of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CHENEY:

H. Res. 95. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself and Mr. UPTON):

H. Res. 96. A resolution expressing support for the designation of February 4, 2021, as "National Cancer Prevention Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H. Res. 97. A resolution reaffirming the importance of the United States relationship with the Dominican Republic; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAGEDORN (for himself, Mr. EMMER, Mr. STAUBER, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Ms. CRAIG):

H. Res. 98. A resolution recognizing the 100th anniversary of the Department of Minnesota Veterans of Foreign Wars; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania):

H. Res. 99. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Career and Technical Education Month; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself, Ms. OMAR, Ms. WATERS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. JONES, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DEAN, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of Cali-

fornia, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SIREN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. BASS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. PORTER, and Ms. SEWELL):

H. Res. 100. A resolution calling on the President of the United States to take executive action to broadly cancel Federal student loan debt; to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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.

### 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 Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 786.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. ALLEN:

H.R. 787.

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

clause 18, Section 8, Article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. ALLEN:

H.R. 788.

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

Article 1, Section 8

Section 8—Powers of Congress. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. ALLRED:

H.R. 789.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which gives Congress the power to make "all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 790.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BERA:

H.R. 791.

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

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

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 792.

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

The constitutional authority on 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 I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 793.

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

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 794.

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

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 795.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 796.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1 and Clauses 18

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 797.

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

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article 1, 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. 798.

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

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 799.

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

The constitutional authority on 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 I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 800.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. COSTA:

H.R. 801.

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

The constitutional authority on 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 I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 802.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. DEGETTE:

H.R. 803.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 804.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 805.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 806.

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

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 807.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 808.

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

Article I, section VIII, clause I, and Article I, section VIII, clause III.

By Mrs. FLETCHER:

H.R. 809.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: "To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 810.

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

The constitutional authority for this bill is pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 811.

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

Article I, Section 1

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

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 812.

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

Article 1, section 8

By Ms. HAALAND:

H.R. 813.

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

Article I, section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution, to establish post offices and post roads.

By Mr. HERN:

H.R. 814.

Article 1, Section 8, Constitution of United States of America

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 815.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 816.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1: To provide for the general welfare of the United States

By Mr. KEATING:

H.R. 817.

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

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Pow-

ers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. KELLER:

H.R. 818.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution in that the legislation exercises legislative powers granted to Congress by that clause "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 of Office thereof.

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 819.

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

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 820.

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

ARTICLE IV, SECTION 3, CLAUSE 2

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory . . . belonging to the United States . . .

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 821.

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

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8, CLAUSE 1

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 822.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1:

The Congress shall have the Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 823.

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

Article 1, Section 6

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 824.

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.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 825.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. MENG:

H.R. 826.

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

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

By Mr. NORCROSS:

H.R. 827.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 828.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 829.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 830.

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

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 831.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 832.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 833.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 834.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, which gives Congress the power to spend for the general welfare of the United States; and Article I, Section 5, Clause 2, which gives Congress the power to determine the rules of its proceedings, including the power to create commissions within the legislative branch.

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 835.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 836.

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

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. SCALISE:

H.R. 837.

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

The First Amendment guarantees both free speech and the free exercise of religion. The Free Speech Fairness Act restores these fundamental liberties to churches and non-profits.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 838.

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

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

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 839.

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

Article I Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 840.

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

Article I

By Mr. SCHRADER:

H.R. 841.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 842.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 843.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 844.

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

Clause 18 of Section 8 or Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 845.

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

Article II, Section 8.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 846.

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 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 847.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 848.

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

Article I

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 849.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 e United States Constitution.

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 850.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 851.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 852.

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

Article. I Section 8 Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 853.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United

States, or in any Department or Officer thereof. . .

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 854.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.J. Res. 24.

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

Article I Section 2 Clause 3

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 38: Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mrs. HINSON, and Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas.

H.R. 40: Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. WEXTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. CLYBURN, and Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 55: Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. STANTON, Mr. GOMEZ, and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 82: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 97: Ms. JAYAPAL and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 113: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 140: Mr. BUDD, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. KELLER, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 151: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 218: Mr. NEHLS and Mr. ESTES.

H.R. 240: Ms. MENG, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SIREs,

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LIEU, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 246: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 262: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 295: Ms. VAN DUYNE.

H.R. 305: Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. BERA.

H.R. 308: Ms. BUSH, Mr. LAMB, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 315: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 340: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 346: Miss RICE of New York and Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 354: Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 369: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 381: Mrs. McCLAIN.

H.R. 454: Mr. VELA.

H.R. 465: Mr. CASE and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

- H.R. 466: Mr. COLE.  
H.R. 467: Ms. JACKSON LEE.  
H.R. 471: Mr. ROY.  
H.R. 487: Ms. JACKSON LEE.  
H.R. 489: Mr. JACOBS of New York.  
H.R. 501: Mr. CLEAVER.  
H.R. 503: Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. JONES, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. TITUS, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.  
H.R. 506: Mr. POSEY.  
H.R. 512: Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 518: Mr. GUTHRIE.  
H.R. 519: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mrs. MCCLAIN.  
H.R. 520: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mrs. MCCLAIN.  
H.R. 523: Mr. EVANS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 529: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MENG, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 530: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MENG, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 531: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MENG, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 535: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.R. 541: Mr. CLINE.  
H.R. 543: Mr. EMMER and Mr. FULCHER.  
H.R. 551: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
H.R. 553: Mr. PAYNE, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CONNOLLY.  
H.R. 554: Mr. CLOUD, Mr. KELLER, Mr. FULCHER, and Mr. PERRY.
- H.R. 571: Mr. COSTA.  
H.R. 574: Mr. COSTA and Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 575: Mr. SMITH of Missouri and Mrs. MCCLAIN.  
H.R. 607: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Mr. BABIN.  
H.R. 619: Mrs. MCCLAIN.  
H.R. 622: Mr. COSTA.  
H.R. 623: Ms. PORTER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. GROTHMAN.  
H.R. 626: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. ROSE, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. KELLER, and Mr. GUEST.  
H.R. 636: Ms. MENG, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. LANGEVIN.  
H.R. 638: Mr. CARTER of Georgia and Mr. BAIRD.  
H.R. 666: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.  
H.R. 682: Mr. OWENS, Mr. FEENSTRA, Ms. HERRELL, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. ARRINGTON.  
H.R. 684: Ms. HERRELL, Mr. FEENSTRA, and Mr. KUSTOFF.  
H.R. 685: Mr. CROW and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.  
H.R. 686: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.  
H.R. 692: Mr. WOMACK.  
H.R. 695: Ms. DELAURO.  
H.R. 707: Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. KIND, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. BALDERSON, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
H.R. 712: Mr. KHANNA, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. SHERMAN.
- H.R. 721: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. PAPPAS.  
H.R. 725: Ms. HERRELL.  
H.R. 738: Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 751: Mr. ESTES and Mr. LOUDERMILK.  
H.R. 754: Ms. HERRELL.  
H.R. 755: Mr. HARRIS.  
H.R. 762: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KATKO, Mr. STANTON, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
H.R. 778: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.  
H. J. Res. 1: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SIRES, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Ms. OMAR.  
H. J. Res. 11: Mr. MOONEY and Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.  
H. J. Res. 13: Mr. POSEY.  
H. J. Res. 15: Mr. QUIGLEY.  
H. J. Res. 16: Mr. QUIGLEY.  
H. Con. Res. 9: Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
H. Res. 27: Mr. VALADAO.  
H. Res. 39: Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. BERA, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.  
H. Res. 54: Mr. QUIGLEY.  
H. Res. 61: Ms. STEFANIK.  
H. Res. 70: Mr. CLYDE.  
H. Res. 81: Mr. GUEST.  
H. Res. 86: Mr. SIRES and Mr. HASTINGS.





United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 167

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2021

No. 21

## Senate

*Due to the Senate being in session until 5:39 a.m. on Friday, February 5, 2021, the proceedings of the Thursday, February 4, 2021, Congressional Record and Friday, February 5, 2021, Congressional Record are hereby combined in the Friday, February 5, 2021, Congressional Record.*

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO, a Senator from the State of Nevada.

### PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Almighty Redeemer, today, show our lawmakers Your unfailing love. Surround them with the shield of Your divine protection. Keep their steps on the right paths, providing them with wisdom to serve You and country faithfully. May they not hesitate to fulfill Your purposes.

Lord, guard them with Your omnipotence and fill them with the power of Your Spirit.

Arise, O Lord. Stand with those who seek to protect freedom. Let the smile of Your face shine on this land we love.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer 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.

### APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, DC, February 4, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO, a Senator from the State of Nevada, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,  
President pro tempore.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

#### SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Resumed

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. Con. Res. 5, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A 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.

### RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

### TRIBUTE TO ANN BERRY

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, first, I want to offer congratulations to longtime Senate staffer Ann Berry, who will soon be taking over the responsibilities of a very important job as Secretary of the Senate. This is a position that dates all the way back to April 8, 1789, 2 days after the Senate achieved its first quorum for business.

Ann's nomination was approved by the Senate yesterday afternoon, making her the first African American and only the eighth woman to ever serve in that position. It would be an understatement to say Ann knows the Senate well. She brings four decades of experience in the Senate to her new office, having worked with Senator LEAHY for many years, and, more recently, with Senator Jones from her home State of Alabama.

She is going to do a fantastic job helping the Senate through its day-to-day responsibilities, and I look forward to seeing her up here on the dais when she assumes her new title in a few weeks.

Once again, another ceiling has been broken, and we welcome Ann Berry as Secretary of the Senate.

### CORONAVIRUS

Madam President, next, COVID. One year ago, the United States reported 11 confirmed cases of COVID-19. A few days later, a woman from California became the first American to die from this disease.

Today, those numbers stand at over 26 million Americans infected and over 450,000 Americans dead. Along the way, COVID-19 has turned life as we know it

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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upside down. It triggered the greatest economic emergency since the Great Depression, tens of millions of lost jobs, shuttered schools, collapsed businesses, and the greatest healthcare crisis since the Spanish pandemic flu.

Congress has come together on several occasions to pass important relief measures—measures that did a lot of good. They saved jobs and lives and businesses. But it has not yet been enough. The crisis is still with us. The economy has weakened. Everyday Americans are struggling with the basic costs of living, of necessities.

So today the Senate is going to take the next strong step forward in passing a rescue plan to lift the country out of a crisis and set it back on the path to normal. Starting this afternoon, we begin the process of debating amendments to the budget resolution. When that process is complete at whatever hour, we will vote on final passage and pave the way for Senate committees to begin crafting the rescue plan itself, in coordination with House committees as well.

The amendment process here today will be bipartisan, it will be open, and it will be vigorous. Democrats and Republicans alike will have the opportunity to share their ideas. We welcome that. Of course, what amendments our friends in the minority propose is entirely up to them.

Now, the Republican leader hinted yesterday that his conference is preparing several messaging amendments that they hope might score political points. That is fine. That is their right. But I sincerely hope our Republican colleagues approach our work today with the intention of having serious ideas considered, not using the debate over pandemic relief to sharpen ephemeral, partisan talking points. This should be a very serious debate, a very much needed debate. We are in one of the greatest crises America has ever faced. If there are good-faith amendments from the other side, we look forward to them.

What we can't do, however, is think small in the face of big problems. We cannot repeat the mistakes of the past. We cannot do too little. We cannot lock our country into a long and slow recovery. We must instead respond to the urgent needs in our country and chart a bold path back to normal.

We must make sure that our country and its citizens have the resources to survive the remaining months of challenge; that struggling businesses can access loans and grants; that State and local governments and, yes, Tribal governments are not forced to cut essential services and millions of essential employees; and that our doctors and medical workers can administer the vaccine as quickly and as widely as possible. That is how we get back to normal. That is how we survive the months in between until we get back to normal. And that is what this budget resolution and the rescue plan are all about.

#### IMPEACHMENT

Madam President, now on impeachment, a few weeks ago, I laid out the agenda for the Senate's opening few weeks: first, nominations; second, major legislation to rescue the American people from the continued effects of COVID-19; and third, an impeachment trial for Donald J. Trump.

The Senate has made steady progress on the first two agenda items, confirming several historic and exceptionally qualified nominees to President Biden's Cabinet.

Tonight, we will be voting on the budget resolution—the first step in giving the Congress the tools to pass a major relief bill.

On Tuesday, the Senate will begin to fulfill the third responsibility that I outlined: the second impeachment trial of Donald J. Trump for inciting a violent mob against the Capitol on January 6. They were right near all of us—right near all of us.

It has been nearly a month since the attacks on the 6th. Time will do its part to heal the scars left by that day, but we cannot allow it to dull our sense of responsibility for holding to account those who perpetrated and motivated the attack.

We were all witnesses to the events that day when a group of insurrectionists, White supremacists, and domestic terrorists fed a cavalcade of lies about the legitimacy of the American elections by the former President, told to come to Washington by the former President, whipped into a frenzy and directed toward the Capitol by the former President, invaded and desecrated this sacred temple of democracy with the intention of denying the counting of the electoral college vote—the final act in certifying the former President's defeat.

The horrors of that day may have faded for some, not for others. Many in this Chamber, staff, Senators, House Members, and House staff alike, still live through this every single day—every single day. So it has not faded for a lot of us. But as a country, even for those for whom it has faded, we cannot simply move on.

The U.S. Capitol Complex has been militarized, patrolled by the National Guard, surrounded by a fence to safeguard the people's house from the people themselves. Five people are dead. Just yesterday, we held a memorial service in the Rotunda of this building for a Capitol Police officer who was tragically killed during the attack.

There cannot be any healing without truth, without accountability. The idea that we should sweep this under the rug and move on—one of the greatest acts of perfidy against this government, against the American people in our grand 200-some-odd-year history—no sweeping under the rug.

So the trial will commence on Tuesday. Senators have already been sworn in as judges and jurors. The House managers have filed their brief. The former President's counsel have filed

their answer. The constitutional objection raised by some of my Republican colleagues has been completely debunked by more than 150 scholars representing the entire breadth of the political spectrum, including very prominent conservatives like Steven Calabresi, the cofounder of the Federalist Society.

We will move forward with a fair and speedy trial. The House managers will present their case. The former President's counsel will mount a defense. Senators will have to look deep into their consciences and determine if Donald Trump is guilty and if so, ever qualified again to enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

We will pass judgment, as our solemn duty under the Constitution demands, and in turn, history will judge how the Senate and each Senator responds.

#### STUDENT LOANS

Madam President, now on student loans, finally, later this morning, I will join several of my Democratic colleagues from the House and Senate to reintroduce our proposal to cancel up to \$50,000 in Federal student loan debt, a life-changing measure—life-changing—for Americans struggling to stay afloat during this pandemic and secure financial independence.

For tens of millions, especially people of color, college education has represented the surest path to the middle class, but now that often means taking on a mountain of debt that can take decades to pay off. It makes it harder to own a home, save for retirement, and provide a better life for loved ones. In the midst of a once-in-a-century crisis, these Americans need relief fast. College has always been the ladder up. For too many, it is now an anchor weighed down by huge amounts of debt they almost can never see repaid in full.

I look forward to joining Senator ELIZABETH WARREN, as well as Representatives ADAMS, OMAR, and JONES, this morning to present our plan for student loan debt cancellation.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

#### S. CON. RES. 5

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, this pandemic hit our Nation with compounding layers of crisis. American families have faced a health crisis, a jobs crisis, a small business crisis, an education crisis, and, frankly, a social

and community crisis—all piled on top of one another.

In response, Congress has built the largest Federal response to any crisis since World War II—by far. In the last 11 months, we have passed five major bipartisan rescue packages that sent about \$4 trillion to fight the virus and to help American families.

For context, total net spending by the entire Federal Government back in 2019 was \$4.4 trillion. We have borrowed and spent almost as much fighting COVID-19 as the Federal Government spent on everything in 2019. Our national debt is now larger than the size of our entire economy for the first time since World War II.

This crisis has been historic. So has the Federal response. The American people deserve for the conversation about the next steps to begin with them and their needs—not partisan rush jobs, not talking points. We need to start with the needs of our country. The most recent package, another \$900 billion, was literally passed 6 weeks ago—just 6 weeks ago.

Let's talk about, then, where we are right now. On the health front, we have come through a terrible year. We have lost more than 450,000 Americans and counting. But our healthcare heroes held the line. The genius of science plus Operation Warp Speed produced vaccines in record time. The science and Operation Warp Speed produced vaccines in record time. This administration's stated goal of 1 million shots per day is exactly the pace they inherited from the prior team.

As we speak, nearly half of the money Congress has sent for testing and about two-thirds of our funding for vaccine distribution is still in the pipeline. That money has yet to be spent.

Let's talk about jobs. Last year, States had to take one of the best job markets in American history, with layoffs and firings at 20-year lows, and literally slam on the brakes to protect public health.

We spent historic sums to soften that blow. Two waves of direct payment hit families' bank accounts. Multiple rounds of the Paycheck Protection Program have helped small business workers stay employed. We passed and extended extra Federal jobless benefits. As a result, even as economic production fell last year, total personal income actually went up. We saw the largest annual increase in disposable income in almost 40 years. Household savings have shot up. Things are even looking up in the service sector, where literally yesterday a key measure of optimism hit a 2-year high.

There is no doubt that some families are still struggling. This isn't finished, but experts agree the remaining damage to our economy does not require another multitrillion-dollar, nontargeted bandaid.

Then there is education. Temporary emergency measures have sadly become an enduring new normal for our students, parents, and teachers as well,

but, again, the horizon looks bright. Mounting evidence confirms that in-person schooling is remarkably safe with smart and basic precautions.

Let me say that again. The Biden administration's own scientists say school can be quite safe and kids should be back in person. Dr. Fauci says:

We need to try and get the children back to school. It's less likely for a child to get infected in the school setting than if they were just in the community.

The new CDC Director, Dr. Walensky, says:

I . . . want to be clear that there is increasing data to suggest that schools can safely reopen, and that safe reopening does not suggest that teachers need to be vaccinated . . . [as] . . . a prerequisite.

These experts are not looking at hypothetical data conditioned on Congress pouring even more huge sums into schools. They are describing the science right now. They are describing the science right now.

Just 6 weeks ago, Congress sent another huge sum to help schools. It brought the total for K-12 to about \$68 billion. As of the latest update, only \$4 billion of the 68 had been spent. Ninety-four percent of the K-12 funding we have already provided is still in the pipeline, unspent.

So our Nation stands at a turning point on all these fronts. A dark year is in the rearview mirror. Brighter days are already starting to dawn, and much of the groundwork for a strong recovery is already in place.

It will not serve Americans to pile another huge mountain of debt on our grandkids for policies that even liberal economists say are poorly targeted to current needs. It will not serve Americans to ram through a one-size-fits-all minimum-wage hike that CBO says would kill more than a million jobs for the most vulnerable workers, affect States unequally, and already has bipartisan opposition.

This is no time to send wheelbarrows of cash to State and local governments that simply, factually, do not need it. Nonpartisan economists say States and localities are already "well positioned to weather the storm," with "additional needs that are far less than the \$500 billion . . . in the Biden [plan]."

By the way, State and local tax receipts already fully rebounded—fully rebounded—in quarter three to their highest level in American history.

This is no time to ignore the science on school safety in order to chase moving goalposts from Big Labor and pour endless sums into school districts that unions will not allow to reopen.

If you combine the Democrats' new proposal with what just became law 6 weeks ago, the Democratic law plus this new proposal would dwarf the size of the CARES Act, which sustained the country through months of lockdowns.

This is not the time for trillions more dollars to make perpetual lockdowns and economic decline a little more palatable. Let me say that

again. This is not the time for trillions more dollars to make perpetual lockdowns and economic decline a little more palatable. This is the time to focus on our smart, targeted bridge to the day when we end this chapter and win this fight.

Notwithstanding the actual needs, notwithstanding all the talk about bipartisan unity, Democrats in Congress are plowing ahead. They are using this phony budget to set the table to ram through their \$1.9 trillion rough draft.

Last year, the Democratic leader kept saying we need a true, bipartisan bill. He said: "Sitting in your own office, writing a bill, and then demanding the other side support it is not anyone's idea of bipartisanship." That was the Democratic leader last year. Well, that was then; this is now. Now Democrats reject the bipartisan approach that built all five of our historic COVID packages. All five of them were bipartisan.

So let's hope President Biden remembers the governing approach he promised and changes course. In the meantime, if we are to debate this phony, partisan budget, we will create some clarity for the American people. We are going to put Senators on the record.

Expect votes to stop Washington from actively killing jobs during a recovery, like terminating the Keystone Pipeline; that job-killing, one-size-fits-all minimum-wage hike; and whether to bar tax hikes on small businesses for the duration of this emergency.

Expect votes that would help target this plan towards Americans' needs, issues like stimulus checks for illegal immigrants, pouring money into schools where unions are blocking reopening, and the commonsense step of delaying new spending until existing funds have actually gone out the door.

We will see what this resolution looks like on the other side and what signals Democrats send to the American people along the way.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DREAM ACT OF 2021

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, someday I will write a book—maybe—and one of the topics that I have thought of, because I spent most of my adult life in the world of legislating, is what motivates or inspires the idea to introduce a bill that might one day become a law.

I think many people would be surprised at what the motivation could be. For example, on health issues, I have found Members who were inspired because of the knowledge of someone in their family or a friend who went through a challenge with a medical

condition and asked them if they would help in the field of research. Of course, many bills come to us from constituents who contact us and have problems and challenges, and we realize the only real recourse is a change in the law. That is the case with the bill I am introducing today.

It was 20 years ago that we got a phone call in my office in Chicago, and a woman who was the director of a music program in the city of Chicago asked for some help. The program is known as the MERIT Music Program, and a very kind lady left some money to the program with the instruction that it should be used to teach students—low-income family students—in public schools how to play a musical instrument and to actually buy the instrument for them.

It has been spectacularly successful. And, of course, we learned that many students, if they take up music, turn out to be not only musicians but very good students.

The MERIT Music Program has quite a history. Well, they called and told us 20 years ago that they had an amazing young woman who was part of the MERIT Music Program, who had started playing the piano at the age of 12 and was nothing short of a phenomenon. She had applied for music schools that she might attend, and the major music schools—like Juilliard and Manhattan Conservatory of Music—had expressed an interest.

They had run into a problem, though, because when she filled out the application form and they asked for her citizenship status. She said, unfortunately, that she didn't know what it was, and her mother said: Why don't we call Senator DURBIN's office?

And that is how we got into the picture.

Her name was Tereza Lee. Tereza Lee was Korean American. She was brought to the United States on a visitor's visa at a very early age, at the age of 2, to Chicago. And when the visa expired, no effort was made to renew it or to file any papers with the Federal Government.

She was a classic case of the undocumented alien. Her parents, some of whom were here legally, and her siblings, some of whom were citizens, did not spare her the problem that she faced in determining her own status, and that is why they called us.

We learned that, even though she was 17 or 18 at the time and had been in the United States all of her life that she could remember, she did not have legal status. And the law said that Tereza Lee, at the age of 17, had to leave the United States for 10 years and apply to come back in legally.

I couldn't believe it when I heard it. My staff told me that they didn't know what to tell her to do, and I soon realized the only thing to do was to change the law and to give to young people brought here as infants and toddlers and babies and young kids a chance to become legal in America. That is why

20 years ago I introduced a bill called the DREAM Act. The DREAM Act was for Tereza Lee.

I am going to interject here part of the story because I always forget to tell the happy ending. Tereza Lee ended up applying to music school in New York. She was accepted, and she went to school because of the kindness of several families in Chicago who were so impressed with her talent. She finished the 4 years of education at that music school and was so good that she played in Carnegie Hall and then married an American-born jazz musician in New York.

She is now the proud mother of three children. She is a music teacher herself and an American citizen, by virtue of her marriage to the other musician.

Tereza was the first Dreamer, but there were many just like her who didn't have as much luck. They are still in a suspended animation status when it comes to immigration and citizenship. So for 20 years on the floor of the U.S. Senate, I have introduced this bill and told the stories of the Dreamers.

I think I have gotten through to a number of people because the word "Dreamer" now really signifies more this citizenship status than anything else. I joke that when I first started this mission, if you were to ask people who were the Dreamers, older folks would have said: Why, that is a British rock group, with a fellow named Freddie who is the lead singer. But today when you mention the word "Dreamers," people automatically think of these young people and their situation in the United States, which, to this day, because of our failure to pass the Dream Act, is still unresolved.

They came to the United States as kids. They are American in every way. They went to our schools, and they stood up every morning and put their hand over their heart to pledge allegiance to that flag—the only flag they have ever known. They thought they were just like the kids next to them, and then one day, the parents sat down and told them the reality.

They go to school with our kids. We see them in church. We know that they stand by the beds of our neighbors and relatives who are fighting COVID-19. We know that they are injecting lifesaving vaccines in the arms of our parents and loved ones. And they are giving back to America as teachers, nurses, engineers, and soldiers, but they are not citizens of the United States.

Today, I will once again reintroduce the Dream Act with Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM, Republican from South Carolina, as my cosponsor. I want to thank him for doing this and making it a bipartisan effort. We have a long history of working together—though we disagree on many things, but on this issue, we believe that Congress has an obligation to fix our broken immigration system.

It was, as I mentioned, many years ago that I introduced the bill, but it

was 11 years ago that Republican Senator Dick Lugar, of Indiana, on a bipartisan basis agreed to call on President Obama and ask him to do what he could do to protect these young people from deportation. President Obama created the DACA Program. The DACA Program meant that these young people came forward, identified themselves, paid a substantial fee, went through a criminal background check and a national security check, and, if approved, were given a 2-year renewable protection from deportation and a 2-year renewable right to work.

More than 800,000 of these Dreamers came forward and received the protection of DACA. It unleashed their full potential. I can tell you over and over and over again, they will say to me: DACA changed my life; I finally thought I had a chance to be part of America.

And so they became soldiers and teachers and business owners and everything imaginable.

In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, more than 200,000 DACA recipients are essential infrastructure workers. That is not my term. That is the definition of the Department of Homeland Security under President Donald Trump.

Among these essential workers are 41,700 DACA recipients in the healthcare industry: doctors, intensive care nurses, paramedics, respiratory therapists—all of them in a suspended immigration status because the Dream Act is still a bill and not a law.

On September 5, 2017, former President Trump repealed DACA. Hundreds of thousands of these Dreamers faced losing their work permits and being deported.

Last summer, the Supreme Court rejected President Trump's effort to end deportation protection for Dreamers. In an opinion—an amazing opinion—by Chief Justice John Roberts, the Court held that President Trump's attempt to rescind Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, known as DACA, was "arbitrary and capricious."

In one of his first official acts—I can't thank him enough—President Biden signed an Executive order on January 20 to restore DACA. I want to thank him from the bottom of my heart for making DACA one of his highest priorities.

Without DACA, hundreds of thousands of talented young people who have grown up in our country cannot continue their work and are at risk of deportation to countries they barely remember, if they remember at all. But the resumption of DACA is just the first step toward justice for Dreamers. Only legislation by Congress can provide a path to citizenship for Dreamers.

We know now that there are still efforts under way to eliminate DACA protection in the courts of America. A recent case in Texas is a reminder that a law has to pass.

I am honored that I have a chance to serve as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee in this new Congress.

As the child of an immigrant, I never dreamed that I would have this opportunity to lead the committee in the Senate that writes our Nation's immigration laws.

To all of the Dreamers out there, let me tell this: Passing the Dream Act is still my highest legislative priority.

There was a fellow named Jack Valenti who worked for LBJ years ago, and he used to say: "Every good speech has six words in it." And so he told me those words, and they are these: "Let me tell you a story." I have come to the floor of the U.S. Senate to tell the story of the Dreamers 128 times.

Today, I want to tell you about Ana Cueva. She was born in Mexico and came to the United States when she was 5 years old. She grew up in Utah. What a student—she was president of the National Honor Society at her high school, graduated in the top 10 percent of her class, and volunteered at local hospitals in her junior and senior years.

Ana's dream? She wanted to become a nurse. Ana wrote me a letter, and here is what she said about her dream:

My mom became very sick. She required emergency surgery for a brain tumor. It was one year after arriving to the U.S., so her English was [very] limited. After her recovery, she has always said the nurses who cared for her were kind and patient. Even though they couldn't communicate very well, they touched her very deeply.

Ana said:

I wanted to do for others what these nurses did for my mom.

Driven by that commitment, Ana earned an associate's degree and a bachelor of science in nursing at Utah Valley University. Thanks to DACA, she became an ICU registered nurse. Most of her nursing career has been in her home State of Utah, but during the COVID-19 pandemic, she has become a travel nurse and has worked in California, Massachusetts, Idaho, and Texas.

Here is what Ana said about the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic:

My soul aches. I have seen more people die in the past year than my five years [before] as a nurse. I have held more hands as people passed away alone and cried with families through FaceTime and on the phone. I became numb for a short while [there]. But as I find myself again, I remembered why I do what I do.

I want to thank Ana for her service on the frontlines of the coronavirus pandemic. She is a health hero. She is an immigrant health hero. She is the face of DACA.

She has put her life at risk and her family at risk to protect others. She should not also have to worry about whether she is going to be deported and her family ripped apart.

So some people think we would be a stronger country if Ana Cueva would leave: Go back to Mexico; you are not one of us. We have numbers of immigrants we can accept each year, and you are not in that number. You are illegal, you are undocumented.

What a loss that would be. If we lose Ana and people like her in the middle

of a pandemic, what would we be thinking? The fight is on for Ana and for hundreds of thousands just like her who simply want a chance to earn their way to legal status and citizenship in the United States of America.

It would be a tragedy for us to turn away these brave, talented, and determined professionals in the midst of this pandemic. So we have to get to work in the Judiciary Committee and on the floor of the Senate. This is the year. This is the time when we can come together and make a difference in the future of America.

To Ana, we need you. We want you. We want to make you part of the future of this country because you are such an important part of America today. This Dream Act means a lot to me. We need to make it the law.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

#### BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, in his victory speech and in his inauguration address, President Biden pledged to be a President for all Americans. He said:

I pledge to be a President who seeks not to divide, but to unify. Who doesn't see Red and Blue states, but a United States. And who will work with all my heart to win the confidence of the whole people.

He reiterated that sentiment at his inauguration stating:

On this January day, my whole soul is in this: Bringing America together. Uniting our people . . . uniting our Nation.

It is a sentiment that I honor. As I said the day after the inauguration, if President Biden can truly be a President who governs for all Americans and who respects all Americans and who works to win the confidence of the whole people, he will have done our Nation a great service.

But it is not enough to talk about unity. It has to be matched with action. Too many of the President's actions so far have been more calculated to appeal to the far-left wing of the Democratic Party than to unite Americans. In his 2 weeks in office, the President has signed off on a long list of Executive actions, many of which read like a wish list of leftist priorities.

In a nod to the far-left environmental wing of the Democrat Party, the President issued a new moratorium on oil and gas leasing on Federal lands and called a halt to the Keystone XL Pipeline, even though we are a long way from significantly reducing or eliminating our need for oil and natural gas.

Domestic oil and gas production is essential to maintaining an affordable and reliable energy supply here at

home. Halting new oil and gas drilling could jeopardize the stability of other affordable energy supply and will definitely jeopardize American jobs supported by this industry.

As for the Keystone XL Pipeline, stopping this project—which I would point out is well underway—is nothing more than a symbolic gesture. America will still need reliable sources of oil, and a modern pipeline is a cleaner way to transport.

Keystone XL has been through multiple exhaustive environmental reviews, and, on top of that, its builder has committed to fully offsetting its operations with \$1.7 billion in renewable energy purchases. The oil trains, trucks, and other pipelines still moving crude oil today aren't doing that. In fact, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, a staunch liberal, included the pipeline in Canada's clean energy plan.

It is also worth noting, in addition to eliminating an environmentally responsible means of transporting oil, canceling the pipeline project will cost thousands of jobs, which is particularly unfortunate given the many jobs that have been lost during this pandemic. On day one of his Presidency, President Biden effectively fired 2,000 pipeline workers and told another 9,000 never to show up.

Then, of course, there is the President's order halting construction of the border wall on our southern border. The Biden administration has plans for sweeping immigration reform but does not seem to be placing much of an emphasis on border security. Instead, they have reduced the wall to a symbol of the Trump administration and chosen to satisfy immigration activists by halting construction without offering adequate alternate ways to secure our borders against the flood of illegal immigration or drug and human trafficking and other criminal activity.

Then, of course, there is the President's decision to overturn the Mexico City policy, which prevents taxpayer dollars from being used to fund abortions in other countries. The majority of Americans do not believe in unrestricted abortion. A new poll released last month showed a majority of Americans do not want their tax dollars going to fund abortions, yet the President has acted to ensure that American tax dollars can go to fund overseas abortions whether Americans want them to or not.

In addition, this administration has given every sign that it intends to pursue a radically pro-abortion agenda that is out of step with the views of the majority of Americans.

Last week, the New York Times published an editorial urging the President to slow down the Executive orders and to embrace policymaking. The Times correctly pointed out that permanent legislation on issues like immigration is better for the country than wild policy shifts between administrations, and the Times urged the President to focus

less on Executive orders and more on legislating.

The editorial noted the President's pledge to seek unity and that on the campaign trail he "often touted his skill at finding compromise, and his decades as a legislator, as reasons to elect him over Mr. Trump."

Now is the time for the President to show that he does really mean to live up to his inaugural pledge and to unify our Nation. That means not just talk, but action. It means working with lawmakers of both parties to develop legislation, not pushing exclusively Democrat measures. It means urging Democrat congressional leaders to actually negotiate with Republicans instead of trying to force through an agenda that lacks the support of half or more of the country. It means focusing less on checking off the priorities of the far left and more on actually representing the views of the majority of Americans.

The President has a chance to genuinely unify our Nation, but he will have to decide whether or not he wants to take it.

S. CON. RES. 5

Mr. President, yesterday, I came down to the floor to talk about Democrats' decision to pursue a partisan budget resolution designed to pave the way for a partisan COVID relief measure, despite the fact that Congress has produced five—five—prior COVID relief packages and appropriated trillions of dollars on an overwhelmingly bipartisan basis.

Republicans put forward several ideas to improve the measure: an amendment to protect small businesses hit hard by the pandemic from sudden tax increases; an amendment to ensure that schools actually open, especially after teachers receive the vaccine; an amendment to ensure that States deal honestly and transparently with the tragic COVID deaths that had happened at certain nursing homes; an amendment to protect healthcare workers who travel to other States to help during the pandemic from getting surprise tax bills from those States as a thank-you note.

I would like to think the Democrats would support some of these amendments. My amendment to protect healthcare workers is based on legislation I advanced that has received strong bipartisan support, although it has been opposed by a handful of States, like the Democratic leader's, that aggressively tax mobile workers.

So far Democrats have not shown much of an inclination to entertain Republican ideas, no matter how much they would help address the effects of the pandemic. Democrats have indicated that they may allow a handful of amendments that enjoy some Republican support, but that doesn't change the essentially partisan character of this undertaking, which is designed to allow Democrats to pass the legislation that they want on an entirely partisan basis.

Will we see political amendments on the floor during this process? Sure, we will, from both parties.

Democrats have chosen a political maneuver instead of seeking to replicate the bipartisan success we had with COVID bills like the CARES Act. We did five—five—COVID bills while we were the majority at the 60-vote threshold, which is required for most legislation here in the Senate, but with bipartisan support. Here we are in a purely partisan legislative exercise on the floor of the U.S. Senate. So yes, Republicans will offer some political amendments, but we will also offer COVID-related amendments the Democrats should support if they truly want to deliver help to those in need.

It is deeply disappointing that Democrats are heading down this partisan path. If they really wanted to govern for all Americans, they would work with Republicans to pass yet another bipartisan COVID bill.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to support the budget resolution and to underscore the need for us to keep moving forward on helping the American people during this pandemic.

It is clear to me from the people of the Northwest that we have to do more to help them, whether it is vaccines, more PPE equipment, helping our small businesses continuing to move through this process. It means helping to also understand individuals most hard-hit by the pandemic and sectors of our economy most hard-hit. It means helping to put kids back into school. It means making sure that we fund the E-rate Program and do more on broadband. And it also means we have to avoid more layoffs, if possible, to help make sure Americans have jobs to pay the bills at home.

I hope that we can find a bipartisan compromise and move forward on these. There are issues that we have been able to do in the past two COVID packages to get bipartisan support. I hope that our colleagues will continue to look for those paths, but we have to keep helping the American people within the Congress's jurisdiction.

I know some of my colleagues from the committee are going to come out here and talk today. We have really focused on the issues of our transportation sector and how hard-hit our transportation sector has been.

I know that people see today's headlines even about airlines that are issuing furlough notices as part of their requirement to do so. But when we have these furlough notices, basically, what you are doing is you are disrupting our transportation delivery system. People who end up getting furloughed end up having to set retraining and reestablish before they can go back to the sector.

We want to keep our transportation sector moving because, obviously, the

movement of goods and services of people is critical to delivering on the pandemic and to helping our economy not suffer even greater economic impact.

We have seen how important the transportation sector is. We have seen even recently out in the West how our dockworkers, the ILWU and others, have suffered major infection rates of COVID, and this now starts to threaten our delivery of goods and products through those systems. We need to do more to get them vaccines and to make sure that we are moving Americans' products through our ports as well.

I want to talk about the fact that the aviation sector represents 5 percent of our GDP. That is 11 million jobs and \$1.6 trillion in economic activity. The aviation sector is important to us, overall, and continuing to maintain our competitiveness there and to grow the economy of the future is very critical. That is why we continue to work for and look for ways to keep the aviation system going during the pandemic and why we are continuing to move the support for airlines in this package. Congress has twice acted to provide critical relief to airline workers, pilots, mechanics, flight attendants, and we will continue to do so as part of this budget reconciliation.

As I mentioned, avoiding furloughs keeps highly skilled pilots and crew members trained and ready to go as part of the transportation sector.

As we have seen with this economy, we are now—I think the sector is back to almost 40 percent of where it was prior to the pandemic. Helping to preserve that commerce and trade has helped our economy and our U.S. airports, which also have been impacted by this and have had continued economic losses, and we want to help them with moving forward on this plan.

We also want to work on a bipartisan basis to do more to help aviation manufacturing that has been greatly impacted by this. The aviation aerospace sector has lost so many jobs, and there are hundreds of thousands more at risk.

I know my colleague from Kansas and my colleague from Virginia, Senators MORAN and WARNER, have been working on a proposal. We certainly want to continue to work on a bipartisan basis to make sure that as much of the aviation workforce can keep going, so as we return to the very competitive environment of aviation, we have a workforce that is skilled there to do it.

We also have to do more to help Amtrak. The revenues of ridership dropped 97 percent compared to the 2019 ridership, and Amtrak has been forced to furlough over 2,000 employees. It has had to cut essential services on long-distance and State routes. Trust me. My colleagues from Montana, Senator TESTER and Senator DAINES, have brought these issues up. Without additional relief, essential services that connect rural communities will be cut further. I can tell you, in Montana,



where people go to see Glacier National Park and the wonders of that great State, having this essential service is key.

We don't want do more damage to the economy, as we continue to deal with the pandemic, by underinvesting in the infrastructure that has to keep operating to help our economy. So I am going to continue to work with our colleague Senator WICKER in his efforts on Amtrak and continue to move forward.

Also, I know of the impact of transportation on the State budget that we have seen. In the State of Washington, for example, there is a whole list of projects that is now going to be delayed—projects that are not finished, are not done—just because of the loss of revenue from ridership and transportation. So our transportation infrastructure needs to be kept going, and the workforce that keeps it going needs to be supported. This is going to be a key aspect of the next budget reconciliation package and what we are going to work on.

I hope our colleagues can understand how important this is to our economy and how important it is to the men and women who serve in the transportation sector. If I could just say, there are so many people in the transportation sector that just went and did their jobs. We have lost lives in aviation. We have lost lives in transit. We have lost lives with dockworkers. People have just showed up to continue to do their jobs, so we need to do better by passing this package and giving them support, more vaccines, more equipment, and more support in funding so we can keep Americans working in jobs but working safely. That is what this next package will be about.

I yield to my colleagues who are going to talk about other priorities within this particular sector. I see my colleague from New Mexico on the floor.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The Senator from New Mexico.

**Mr. LUJAN.** Mr. President, the funding provided in the American recovery package is critical to New Mexico's students, workers, and families.

Among many measures important to New Mexicans, the budget resolution provides emergency funds to close the homework gap for K–12 schools and libraries, including those on Tribal lands. It provides emergency funding for our rail and air infrastructure, including maintaining essential air service in rural areas and passenger rail throughout the Southwest. It includes emergency grant funding to support local newspapers and broadcasters, who continue to provide fact- and evidence-based reporting on local and national issues as advertising revenues plummet.

New Mexico faces a digital divide, and the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing disparities between the students who have broadband access and the one in four who don't. Failing to address these disparities

risks widening the homework gap and making it harder for students, especially those living in rural and Tribal communities, to catch up. The budget resolution under consideration does right by students, not only by helping them survive the public health emergency but also by thriving long term.

By providing emergency funding for rail and air infrastructure, it also saves jobs and communities in New Mexico. Our small airports and rail stations are hubs of commerce that connect rural New Mexico with markets across the United States and the world. As a new member of the Senate Commerce Committee, I am ready to get to work and get the job done on these New Mexico priorities.

What Congress is working toward today—providing essential support to help fight and recover from the coronavirus pandemic—matters little if those most in need do not trust in America's institutions enough to benefit from this support. That is why I am particularly proud of the resolution's support for local journalism. With this resolution, Congress has an opportunity to help our students, protect jobs and businesses, and fulfill our moral duty. The Senate must do everything in its power to provide the tools for the American people to recover and to rebuild.

I yield the floor.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The Senator from Massachusetts.

**Mr. MARKEY.** Mr. President, I am here to emphasize just how important this budget resolution is to unlocking opportunity for millions of children across our country. I am here to shine a bright light on a problem that predates the coronavirus but that has been severely exacerbated by the ongoing pandemic. I am speaking about the homework gap experienced by as many as 12 million children in the United States, who, right now, today, nearly a year into this public health emergency, still do not have internet access at home and are unable to participate in online learning.

This is a national disgrace, and it is going to come back to haunt our Nation for a generation. Children should not be missing the third grade because they are not connected. They should not be missing the fifth grade. They are going to pay a huge, long-term price because of that lack of connectivity. Before the pandemic, these students were at an educational disadvantage already because they could not complete homework assignments that required internet access after class, but, today, the problem is exacerbated with most schools being closed and household kitchen tables becoming virtual classrooms during the pandemic. Even as we try to safely reopen schools in the weeks and months ahead, distance learning is not going away both because of the continuing health crisis and the need to make up for severe learning loss during these past 11 months.

The bottom line is that, if a young student has no internet connection or device, she cannot learn. That means that those 12 million students in America, right now, without connectivity, who are disproportionately from communities of color, low-income households, and rural areas, are falling further behind in their studies every single day that this pandemic continues.

There is no reason the country that invented the internet cannot provide it to children who need it to learn and to develop. We as a society simply cannot allow an 8-year-old to miss the third grade because she does not have the internet at home. These vulnerable students are no longer facing just a homework gap; they are facing a learning gap, and it will likely become an opportunity gap for the rest of their lives because those opportunities come from a good education. To close this gap and correct this educational injustice, we must immediately connect these students to the internet. Given its history and success, it is just common sense that we use the E-rate Program as a guide to connect students where they are currently learning—at home.

The E-rate, which already connects schools and libraries to the internet, is a trusted program, deliberately designed to require an equitable distribution of funding to our most vulnerable communities, urban and rural, blue and red. I created the program more than two decades ago, and it has since invested more than \$52 billion in the educational connectivity for children, especially in the poorest communities, and that has unleashed another \$50 billion. From the State and local levels, which is \$100 billion from that E-rate Program that I authored out of the House of Representatives in 1996, it is still the greatest educational technology program in the history of our country.

It has led to the deployment of this technology on school desks at the same rate for poor children as rich children. That is the first time that has ever happened. Yet, today, there is a gap because many of these children—millions of them—do not have it at home. That is the gap. In many instances, it is not a digital divide; it is a poverty divide that is leading to this crisis. It is a poverty divide. Because their parents cannot afford the connectivity and because they cannot have this service for their children, we are going to see an absolute disgrace which will befall our country when we look back and see what has happened to these kids.

That is why we need in this reconciliation package billions of dollars which are going to be included. We have to make sure that the funding is there for every city, for every school system, for every parent to have a kid who is connected for as long as this takes, and we don't know how long it is going to take. Children are only 20 percent of our population, but they are 100 percent of our future, and, right now, we

are leaving behind millions of them who will have much less of an opportunity to be able to maximize their God-given abilities.

I am here to say that the one thing we must do this time, which the Republicans forced out of the package in December, is put the billions of dollars in in order to make sure that all children have access to the internet at home for their educational opportunities.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am really honored to follow my colleague from Massachusetts, ED MARKEY, one of the premier founders—the father—of E-rate, who knows better than anyone how investment in online learning and connectivity can make a crucial difference in all of our lives—in the lives of seniors, in the lives of people who live in communities of color, and in other underserved areas of our country. Most importantly, it can make a crucial difference in the lives of schoolchildren. Most crucially, right now, the simple, stark fact about this pandemic is that it has locked out of classrooms millions of students around the country. We need to get those students back into the classroom, and it has to be done safely.

In the meantime, online learning is going to be critical for them. Yet substantial numbers—most especially in communities of color—lack the connectivity and the devices they need to open classroom doors. In many of those households, working parents simply can't be around to supervise their children. It is more than just the nuts and bolts of devices; it is learning about how to learn online, but at the very least, the nuts and bolts have to be there, and that is why this American rescue program is so critical to the lives and learning of these millions of students.

The simple fact is that this homework gap is no longer a gap—it is a chasm. The homework gap has turned into a homework chasm and a homework crisis that threatens to set back students by months and even more. The fact is, right now, students are estimated across the country to have lost 3 to 5 years. In communities of color, that loss may be even worse, and once students have suffered that loss in learning, catching up, overcoming it, and bridging that gap is very difficult and sometimes impossible to do, which is a lifelong potential setback for them.

We are, in effect, disadvantaging American education by allowing this homework chasm to continue.

The American rescue program provides a model—it provides money but also a model in how the homework gap can be bridged and the chasm avoided.

We have made a promise. America makes a promise to its students that the basics of education will be provided so they can have an equal chance at the American dream. We are failing to keep that promise.

Now, there is really nothing mysterious about how to bridge this gap. In fact, I am proud to say that my State of Connecticut has done it very significantly—I am tempted to say “has done it,” but nobody is perfect.

Connecticut has built a program called Everybody Learns at the initiative of our Governor, Ned Lamont, who has used Federal money from the CARES Act. We have used significant private philanthropy—for example, from Ray and Barbara Dalio, great citizens of the State of Connecticut, and their foundation, which has contributed mightily, particularly in the Hartford area, where the leadership of Mayor Luke Bronin has been absolutely critical. What they have done, very simply, is provide tens of thousands of tablets, the kind of devices that are necessary for students to connect, and they have provided hot spots so that students have that way of reaching the internet. No mystery—simply hard work and money. Most important, commitment.

I am asking my colleagues today for that same commitment to our Nation and to Connecticut, which needs to finish the job of connecting.

The Secretary of Education—or the nominee for that position—Miguel Cardona, knows very well the importance of online learning. He has championed it in Connecticut. Yesterday, he testified about it to the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, and he is going to be a very steadfast advocate, a trusted champion for online learning. But he, too, needs the tools and the resources.

Think of it not as a spending item, not as a funding measure; it is an investment. It is an investment in the basics of devices and connectivity. It is an investment in our young people.

Connecticut has made that investment, and we should not be skimping or cutting corners on our young people. We should not be, in effect, short-changing them at this critical time when connectivity, broadband, online learning are really the lifeline for them.

Let's put them online with this lifeline and give them the ability to continue their education, even as the pandemic locks them out of classrooms. They may be physically no longer in person, but online, they can connect. If they are denied that online access, they will be truly locked out of learning, not just locked out of their classroom, and that would be a disgrace for this Nation.

I thank my colleagues for what I hope will be their commitment to continuing American teaching and education online during this unparalleled, uniquely painful and difficult time in our Nation's history. We can make it easier for students. We can save them the homework chasm and the homework crisis.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—TRIAL OF DONALD JOHN TRUMP, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized, in relation to the pending impeachment trial of former President Trump, to print as Senate documents those documents filed by the parties to be immediately made available to all parties, and that at the conclusion of the trial, those documents be printed together as a Senate document.

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

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

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Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I appreciate the opportunity to address the body today about the bill we are to take up and debate and advance this evening and about several different provisions that are of specific concern and interest to me, to the residents of the State of Delaware, and to our Nation.

Let me just remind all of us the moment that we are in. There are 26 million Americans who have been infected by COVID-19, a dread, deadly, global pandemic, and 445,000 Americans have been killed so far in this pandemic—far too many.

In my little home State of Delaware—just 900,000 people—we not too long ago passed 1,000 deaths, and, like many other States, we are racing to deliver vaccines and to address the economic and the human wreckage of this pandemic and the recession caused by the bungled mishandling of this pandemic by the now previous administration. I am encouraged because there is also a positive number: 34 million Americans have been vaccinated.

Delaware has been at the forefront of delivering vaccines quickly and safely, and now with President Biden and his team at the helm, they are pulling together the resources of our Nation—using the Defense Production Act to deliver needed PPE, testing capabilities, and vaccines to every corner of our country. They have a lot of work to do. They are behind because of some of the failures of the past, but I am excited by the promise of the future.

Yesterday, I had the honor of meeting with President Biden in the Oval Office for an hour first thing in the morning, and we talked about this pandemic and his plan, the American Rescue Plan, the \$1.9 trillion in badly needed relief that will touch almost every American family and move us quickly out of this pandemic and back toward growth and security, health and

prosperity. And his determination, despite all the back-and-forth about numbers—his determination, at the very core of what we do, is to keep in mind the middle class of this country, the folks who have been overlooked, underserved, and most disadvantaged. He is passionate about seeing the ways in which this pandemic has revealed the deep inequities in our country and making sure of how we respond to educational needs, to housing needs, to transportation needs, and to healthcare needs, that we combat the profound inequalities of our society and Build Back Better.

As Senator CARPER and I were sitting with President Biden, going over \$1,400 checks and this many months of unemployment extension and this much for housing and homelessness or this much for transit, he said: Wait, wait. Just remember at the end of the day, keep in your mind's eye a family—a plumber and a teacher with two kids at home, one of them laid off, desperately trying to pay their rent, trying to figure out how to pay their bills, trying to figure out how they can keep a roof over their kids' heads. Remember the people we are trying to help and serve.

I am reminded of Mark from New Castle, who called my office to tell me he had been laid off, and he was desperately afraid, that he was struggling because he was fighting cancer, a health condition, and fighting homelessness, concerned about losing his home. Fighting housing and homelessness, combating homelessness and ensuring security of housing has got to be at the center of how we respond to this crisis.

Economist Mark Zandi says there is \$57 billion in owed back rent unpaid. One of the best things we have done as a body is to extend the eviction moratorium that the CDC imposed last year. A key piece of the bill we are taking up and debating is to ensure that more Americans have an opportunity to safe, sanitary, decent, and affordable housing. Before this pandemic, more than 17 million American households spent more than half their money on rent or mortgage, unaffordable to any household—those 17 million households stretched to their limits. The pandemic has made the risk of eviction or foreclosure greater than ever.

Some know my early years were spent working around issues of housing and homelessness. I served with the National Coalition for the Homeless in New York and in five other States around the country, staying in homeless shelters in the late eighties, when homelessness was an explosion, a crisis across this country that impacted families and communities of all types and backgrounds.

People experiencing homelessness are particularly vulnerable to COVID-19. Homeless individuals infected are twice as likely to be hospitalized, four times as likely to need critical care, and three times as likely to die.

In Delaware, on Martin Luther King Day, as part of a service project, I got

a chance to visit the Hope Center. The Hope Center used to be known as the Sheraton. It was a hotel in foreclosure, and an innovative county executive used some of the CARES Act money that we provided federally to the State and local governments to buy it at auction and to reopen it as a source of 192 emergency housing rooms that can have up to 400 people in it. It was great to tour that center on Martin Luther King Day, to be part of those delivering personal items and material for those who are now resident at the Hope Center. But it is just one of many examples of how Federal resources we provided last year have been used creatively to help keep people in rental housing, in emergency housing, or in their homes.

The CDC Federal eviction moratorium was extended in the bill we passed in December, but it runs out in March; thus, the urgency of our acting. And President Biden's American Rescue Plan includes \$30 billion in emergency rental assistance and \$5 billion to prevent further outbreaks of COVID-19 among America's homeless population. We need to make this a key piece of this provision, an important part of this bill, and it is my hope we can find support on both sides, but if we don't, we must move forward.

Let me speak to two other topics before I yield the floor, if I might.

Those of us on the East Coast, and my colleague from Maryland and my colleague from New Jersey are certainly among them, travel by Amtrak frequently. Before this pandemic, Amtrak carried a record 32 million passengers just 2 years ago. But just like the airlines when the pandemic hit, it lost the vast majority of their passengers. So, too, did Amtrak and commuter rail all over our country. It has been a key piece of our society, our competitiveness, our interconnectedness for over a century, and there are millions who depend on it as their way to commute up and down the East Coast corridor in particular.

My office recently heard from Ken Potts, the Delaware representative for the Rail Passengers Association, about the urgent need for funding; and, frankly, this is a warning notice for those of us who don't realize that I-95, right as it goes through Wilmington, DE, is about to be shut down for most of the next 2 years on a generational repair project. There is going to be 100,000 people deterred off of the highway, and hopefully onto rail, but only if it can keep running.

There are 1,200 furloughed Amtrak employees on the east coast and other places around the country. Those are the folks I interact with on the days when I commute from Wilmington to Washington. I get a chance to talk to the staff, the conductors, the people who work at Union Station or in Wilmington's Joe Biden Station. Twelve hundred furloughed employees and families struggling, just like the airlines, every bit as deserving of relief,

and the budget resolution would allow for the \$2 billion over the course of this pandemic that they need. We have provided relief before. We need to provide relief in this bill and going forward.

As I mentioned in my opening, getting the vaccine distributed as quickly as possible is the most urgent thing before us. Last Saturday, I had the chance to volunteer for several hours at a vaccination site with Drs. Coker and Hockstein, put together at ENT & Allergy of Delaware. They vaccinated over 150 people, and they had connected to and reached out to some churches that I am familiar with and fond of—Seeds of Greatness, Bethel AME.

But we are under pressure because there are new variants of this virus emerging around the world. What viruses do is they mutate. Some of you know there are new variants from South Africa, from Brazil, from the UK that are more transmissible and, potentially, more deadly. So one of the things we have to keep an eye on is that we cannot close ourselves off from the world. Something that is missing from the Republican proposal and that is urgently needed that is in the Biden American Rescue Plan is \$11 billion to help with global vaccination relief.

I recently spoke with Strive Masiyiwa, a dear friend from Africa who is leading the African Union's plans for how to vaccinate the 54 countries on the Continent of Africa. Sure, the Russians have offered their Sputnik vaccine, which was not fully and transparently developed and tested. The Chinese are offering their vaccine. But what I believe the developing world would welcome with open arms, if we would just fund it and provide it, is the rapid scale-up, production, and manufacturing in countries like South Africa, India, and elsewhere of the tried, true, tested, scientifically sound vaccines made available by Pfizer, by Johnson & Johnson, by Moderna, by the Western companies like AstraZeneca and others that have shown that their vaccines are safe.

The United States has long been a leader in world health. We have inspired the world in the way in which we have brought our medical advances, our scientific capability, and our humanitarian commitment to the world. This should be another chapter in that long and great history.

And we must remember that no one in this world is safe from this pandemic until the entire world has been successfully vaccinated. If we do not contribute to the global vaccine campaign of COVAX, if we do not participate in the World Health Organization in meeting the needs of the developing world, it will simply come back to the people of the United States.

Of course, we must prioritize vaccinating our Nation, our people, Delawareans. But just as Joe Biden in the Oval Office earlier this week asked me to keep in my mind's eye that family sitting around a kitchen table, worried, struggling with finances, with their

health, with their future, we have to keep our eye on the horizon, on having passenger rail available to recover when our country recovers, on having housing and affordable housing options for families who are struggling with homelessness, and our eye on the horizon of the potential threat from the rest of the world of more dangerous variants, which is why we need to contribute to a global campaign to ensure that all of the world's people are safe from this pandemic.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to these three connected concerns, all of which touch on Delaware's families and our Nation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, let me start by thanking my colleague from Delaware for outlining the urgency of the moment and reminding us that the United States is not an island; that we have to address these issues together. And I am pleased to see President Biden reasserting American global leadership on all sorts of fronts, including the healthcare front.

Mr. President, I come to the floor today to support the budget resolution that is before us. As our country together fights the COVID-19 health crisis and the economic fallout, more than 450,000 of our fellow Americans have died of COVID-19—200,000 more than the country that has experienced the next highest death toll. It is an unacceptable toll of suffering, and the economic fallout is painful as well.

Main Street is struggling. We have seen thousands of small businesses shuttered. Our students are facing an ever-widening education gap. Families are contending with mounting bills and food insecurity. It is a crisis that has upended every part of American life and which has disproportionately harmed working families, communities of color, our children, and the elderly.

I am glad that this Congress has been able to come together on a bipartisan basis before to deliver important emergency relief, but now is not the time to pat ourselves on the back and say we are done and throw in the towel. We need to go big, and we need to do it before it is too late, so we can beat this virus, get help to those who are hardest hit, and put our economy on the road to recovery. We must pass a package that meets the moment, and that is what the Biden proposal does: beating the pandemic by accelerating the delivery of vaccines and testing, helping to get our students back into school as fast as possible, and do it safely, and get our economy moving again—an economy that continues to suffer the wounds of the pandemic that has killed jobs and ballooned unemployment.

Right now, we are seeing a K-shaped recovery, a tale of two economies. Some people are bouncing back just great, like a V shape, but many others are flatlined or actually going further and further under. At the very top, the

wealthy are doing just great. The stock market had a good year in 2020. The S&P 500 went up 16 percent. But it is no secret that stock holdings are concentrated among the very elite and that almost half of all American households have no stock holdings at all, including in 401(K) or other retirement plans. So don't tell me that the country is doing well because the stock market is up because the stock market conceals the whole other economy.

Here is a little story that illustrates the point, which is that in Baltimore City, per capita income is roughly \$54,000, but if last year Jeff Bezos moved to Baltimore City, the average per capita income would be \$175,000. People struggling in Baltimore City would be no better off, but it would appear that way if you simply look at the averages.

So, as we look at these economic figures, let's remember that averages conceal the real hurt being experienced by so many people. In fact, over 18 million of our fellow Americans are relying on unemployment benefits right now to sustain themselves and their families, and that relief will begin to expire in mid-March if we don't act.

Four million Americans have been out of work and looking for a job for at least 6 months. The harsh reality is that the longer someone is unemployed, the harder it is for them to get a new job, and when they do, it is often at a much lower wage, and that lower pay then follows them for decades. That is the story of countless American families holding on today against the torrent of financial hardship.

So to those who claim "Don't worry. This is all going to blow over. Let's just delay our efforts to provide urgently required relief" or "Let's provide less," I say let's look at the hard facts.

If you look at the projections that just came out from the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, they indicate that unemployment will remain above 4 percent until the year 2025 unless we do something different. That means that even after the last vaccine shot goes into the last arm, we may be caught in the wake of this economic down tow for years unless we act now.

So we shouldn't get complacent. We shouldn't look at those overall average numbers. We shouldn't look at the stock market. We should listen to the stories of people who are suffering, and if we don't act, they will be suffering for much longer than they have to. That is why it has been said that the risk is not that Congress might do too much but that we might do too little.

I remind my colleagues that we have been in this place before. Many of my colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle have scar tissue from 2009. Remember, we were facing a financial meltdown that was taking the entire economy under, and here in the U.S. Senate at that time, then-President Obama was working to get a big economic relief package through. They

had plenty of Democrats—at least 57 Democrats were on board; a majority of this body—but needed just some Republicans to join in this effort. Well, what happened was that the proposal, the bold proposal, got negotiated down and down and down and then barely squeaked by the U.S. Senate.

Even after all that long, bipartisan negotiating, in the House of Representatives, not a single Republican Congressperson voted for that bill. So we ended up with a divided Congress and an inadequate recovery bill, and our Republican colleagues spent the next many, many years complaining that the economic recovery after the downturn had taken too long. It was the longest and slowest economic recovery in history, when if we had been permitted to go big and bold, we could have changed that trajectory.

That is why Secretary of the Treasury Janet Yellen said that now we have to go all in. She said:

Neither the President-elect—

This was her earlier testimony—

nor I propose this relief package without an appreciation for this country's debt burden. But right now, with interest rates at historic lows, the smartest thing we can do is act big. In the long run, I believe the benefits will far outweigh the costs, especially if we care about helping people who have been struggling for a very long time.

Even President Trump's former top economist, Kevin Hassett, supported that assessment and has said that if we don't act now, we could end up in a negative spiral for the economy.

The American public sees this very clearly. If you just look at recent polls, 70 percent of the American public is fully on board with President Biden's bold plan. That is reflected in a Quinnipiac poll that came out just today. The Navigator data said the same thing. The American public recognizes that we have to act big and we have to act now to make sure that we beat this pandemic and that we get our economy back on track just as soon as possible.

We all would like to have our Republican colleagues as partners in this effort. President Biden has made that very clear. But the overriding priority must be to meet the moment and take care of the needs of the American people. That is what the American people are telling us. I hope all of us will listen.

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. LEE. 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. LEE. Mr. President, the Federal Government has become too big and too expensive, and it has been this way for quite a long time. It is not without its impact. It has been borrowing and

spending far too much money and doing too many things even before the COVID-19 global pandemic, but this emergency has really shown how badly we need to return to some semblance of federalism, some semblance of Federal restraint with respect to what it does and particularly what it spends.

I say this because emergencies, national emergencies, will arise from time to time. It happens. And when those things happen from time to time, the Federal Government will need to expend some significant resources and borrow money. That is exactly why we should not be running multitrillion-dollar deficits at the top of the business cycle to begin with.

During a period of significant economic expansion, not a recession, we were already spending more than we had. It makes it much harder for us to respond, be nimble, and do the things we need to do. This has been a long-term problem because Washington, DC, has been centralizing political power and political decision making now for generations. It has not made the Federal Government more effective but, rather, weaker and less effective. It has made it slower, less nimble, more rigid, and inflexible.

We need to start turning policy in the other direction, localizing more decisions so all Americans in red States and in blue States alike, regardless of where they live, can live under policies that they are more likely to agree with. That is the beauty of federalism. It allows more Americans to have access to more of the kind of government they want and less of the kind of government they don't want.

That is the goal of the budget resolution amendments that I will be introducing this week. I will be introducing a number of amendments, and I will cite a few examples here.

First, I am going to propose an amendment to ensure that Congress's voice and the voices of our State governments are heard in the designation of national monuments.

Utah has been home to two significant, massive national monument designations over the last 25 years. One thing they both had in common was they were made contrary to the expressed will of local and statewide elected officials and Utah's congressional delegation at the time they were made.

These two monument designations in and of themselves are larger than two Delawares. Yet they were made without any input from Congress and without any input from the host State's legislature. The Antiquities Act currently allows this to happen. My amendment would propose that we allow the people's elected representatives in Congress and the affected State legislature to have input.

I will also be filing an amendment to ensure full funding for a program known as PILT. PILT is an acronym; it stands for payment in lieu of taxes. It is something very important to public land States like mine.

You see, the Federal Government doesn't pay property tax on land that it owns. In a State like mine where the Federal Government owns most of the land—two-thirds of it, in fact—it can be very difficult for many of our communities to survive because without that property tax revenue, they find it difficult to fund everything from schools to search and rescue operations, police and fire services, and so forth.

The Federal Government makes up for some of this through this payment program that is supposed to in some ways replicate the property taxes that the taxing authority would otherwise receive, and they call it payment in lieu of taxes. The problem is, they haven't accurately assessed the value of the land. My amendment would call for a more accurate assessment of the land so that these taxing jurisdictions can get what they need.

I will also be proposing a significant amendment to increase access of the American people to health savings account systems. HSAs, health savings accounts, do nothing to undermine the efficacy or the prominence of government-run healthcare systems. They do, however, do a lot of good for those who have them. They simply add a private option for American families who would like to make some of their own decisions about how they would like to spend their healthcare dollars. If they would like to spend more on nutritional supplements, they should be able to do that. If they would like to spend more on preventive care, they should be able to do that. HSAs give them the answer, and one of my amendments would expand their opportunities.

I will be offering an amendment to streamline the regulations under the environmental law known as NEPA, the National Environmental Policy Act. NEPA has achieved significant environmental gains in this country, but it needs to be updated and modernized so as to make it easier for us to complete infrastructure and construction projects, which have become too slow and too expensive.

I have a number of other amendments, including one that would increase the child tax credit significantly in order to further diminish a little-known but pernicious aspect of our Federal Tax Code known as the parent tax penalty.

I will be introducing another amendment to increase the recognition and the credit that Americans receive for making charitable contributions—especially important during a global pandemic like this one.

I have another amendment protecting Americans' Second Amendment rights, one protecting religious freedom, and one dealing with gasoline tax, which I don't think should be increased, especially during difficult times like these and especially given the regressive nature of the fuel tax.

I have another amendment dealing with some legislation I have developed

called the PROMISE Act. This would help to make sure that interactive online providers—entities including but not limited to social media platforms—make clear what their standards are, what they will be doing to moderate speech on their platforms, for example, how they will be enforced, and gives them incentive, with possible penalties under law if they deceive their customers about what their policies are and how they will be enforced.

The bottom line here is that the Federal Government's size has not been making it stronger or more nimble or more effective; its size and its bureaucracy have undermined its work, from our COVID response to our entitlement crisis, to our dysfunctional welfare system, which, while intended to alleviate poverty and make it rare, has instead sometimes made it longer lasting.

Reform doesn't mean just doing the same exact things but spending a little bit less; it means modernizing and streamlining processes and devolving, where appropriate, certain government functions to State and local governments that are closer and more accountable to the people.

The way we serve the American people is not just by letting bureaucrats and politicians make decisions for them thousands of miles away in Washington, DC. The way we achieve true, effective government and fair government is by giving all Americans up and down the income scale and across the political spectrum the power to make their own decisions and to make them as locally as possible.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, as we all know, over the last year, coronavirus relief has dominated our work here in the Congress. To the surprise of some, Republicans and Democrats have worked closely together to bolster our response on both the public health and economic front so we can bring an end to this crisis as quickly as possible. Not surprisingly, there were some disagreements along the way—there always are—but both sides understood the importance of action and reaching a bipartisan deal.

Part of the reason was pure function. With a divided government, every piece of legislation involves compromise. You are forced to work with folks on the other side of the aisle to reach an agreement. That is a good thing because that is what it requires to reach the President's desk and earn the President's signature.

But the reasons for working together on COVID-19 relief are more than just the practical or functional requirements. Over the last year, I have spoken with countless Texans who have faced incredible challenges and dealt with unimaginable hardship. There are folks who have lost their jobs and have lost loved ones, who fought this virus on the frontlines in hospitals, and who have tried to support their communities throughout this crisis. I know

colleagues throughout the Chamber have heard similar stories from their constituents back home because every State and every community has been impacted by this virus.

Regardless of politics, we all realize this virus has taken a devastating toll on the American people, and we need to remain committed to providing relief. There have been big disagreements, of course, about the best way to do that, but in the end, if we share the same goal—to bring an end to this pandemic as quickly as possible and minimize the pain and suffering of the American people—we can figure out how to make this happen.

That common goal has led to five bipartisan relief packages that have represented the best ideas of each party.

None of these bills are perfect, but I am sure both sides will agree that, in the end, every COVID package that has been signed into law has received overwhelming bipartisan support. As a matter of fact, none of the bills have received less than 90 votes, and one passed unanimously. That is spending close to \$4 trillion. That is a remarkable, remarkable accomplishment.

In the beginning, President Biden appeared to agree that a continuation of this bipartisan approach was the best for the country. After all, his campaign was built on a theme of unity, and he has consistently talked with great eloquence about the need to heal our divisions and work together and compromise.

To his credit, he has met with a number of our Republican colleagues at the White House earlier this week to discuss what a compromise package might look like. Ordinarily, that would be seen as an encouraging development. We have a Congress with a record of bipartisan COVID-19 bills and a President who talks about the desire to broker deals that could win the support of both political parties.

But, unfortunately, what might seem like good news and a positive development really isn't because in the mix you have the Democratic leader, who is not on board with the President's call for unity and bipartisanship.

Less than 24 hours after the bipartisan meeting at the White House and just 15 days after the President's inauguration, the majority leader laid the foundation to pass President Biden's massive \$1.9 trillion package with zero Republican votes. They are not interested in doing the hard work it takes to build consensus. Rather than take the normal legislative process, which was used for each of the bipartisan bills that had previously passed, the Democratic leader is preparing to use the budget reconciliation process to pass this controversial legislation.

And please note: We passed a \$900 billion bill in December, and only 20 percent of the money that we appropriated is even out the door yet.

This is not the time to try to make political statements. This is the time to try to parse where the needs are and

to target those resources to the people who need them—not a time to pass your liberal outbox and agenda.

So, unfortunately, this reconciliation process is designed not to encourage bipartisanship, not to encourage negotiation, not to get bipartisan buy-in. In short, it is not designed to achieve unity at all—just the opposite.

Well, after spending almost a trillion dollars this December, just about a month ago—again, with only 20 percent of that money actually out the door and on the way to the people who need it—our Democratic colleagues are prepared to spend nearly double that amount when a huge portion of the previous funding hasn't even reached its intended target.

As of a couple of weeks ago, States had spent just \$4 billion of the \$68 billion we appropriated for K-12 schools—\$4 billion of the \$68 billion. And what do our Democratic colleagues want to do? They want to continue to shovel money out the door.

The CDC, the Centers for Disease Control, has distributed only about a third of the \$9 billion we have already appropriated for vaccine distribution—only a third. And then there are tens of billions of dollars in unspent funds for everything from COVID-19 testing to the Paycheck Protection Program. So it is hard for me to see—and I am sure I am not alone—the justification for spending tens of billions of dollars more in places where previous funding is still waiting to be spent.

There is also the question of whether the current funding is even serving its intended purpose. Federal funding has helped K-12 schools prepare for a safe reopening, and in Texas these have been used to update the ventilation systems, purchase masks and personal protective equipment, and make other investments in classroom safety.

But there are other school districts across the country that have gladly accepted that funding but have zero plan to reopen their schools to in-person education. They have capitulated to the teachers unions that have demanded that schools stay closed. Some have said they refuse to go back until all students are vaccinated—not all teachers but all students. There is not even a vaccine approved for people under the age of 16, but that is the demand of the teachers unions, who have showed zero interest in their students but a lot of self-interest.

Some of these districts have gladly accepted the funding to prepare for a safe reopening and, in many cases, have put their teachers at the front of the line for vaccines, but somehow the teachers unions are appalled at the idea that schools would actually use these tools to get children back in the classroom.

Before we pass another multitrillion-dollar spending bill and add to our rapidly growing national debt, we need to determine where the needs truly are and whether the teachers unions are on board with our goal to get children

safely back into the classroom, which is our goal.

I will not support a COVID-19 relief proposal that sends hard-earned taxpayer dollars to places where they already have billions that they haven't even spent yet. One great example is additional funding for schools. Our Democratic friends would provide \$130 billion more for K-12 education when there is still \$64 billion remaining from the money we appropriated in December. They want to spend \$130 billion more when there is still \$64 billion available to be spent.

Well, even that is a high number because the CDC, the Centers for Disease Control, estimated that schools only needed about \$22 billion. In other words, they have almost three times more than they already need, according to the CDC, but our Democratic friends want to spend another \$130 billion.

I will be the first person to advocate for additional relief when and where it is needed, but this massive relief package creates more problems than solutions. I continue to believe that targeted relief bills are the most effective way to support our country without driving up unnecessary spending.

Somebody is going to have to pay this money back, and we shouldn't be frivolous about the way we spend it. If there is a need, let's do it. But if there is not a need, it is reckless and irresponsible to continue to shovel money out the door. If there is a need to reinvest in critical areas like unemployment benefits, the reopening of schools, vaccine distribution, or the Paycheck Protection Program, we can and we should replenish those funds through targeted proposals; and I would hope, as before, we would be able to proceed on a bipartisan basis.

While Senator SCHUMER is clearly on the warpath to get this massive relief to the Senate on a partisan vote, at least one of our Democratic colleagues has shown some hesitation about going along with his plan. Senator MANCHIN, the Senator from West Virginia, said this week he wouldn't vote for a COVID-19 package that wasn't bipartisan. I hope he will stick by his guns.

Congress has passed five overwhelmingly bipartisan COVID-19 bills last year. We have overcome disagreements before, and I have no doubt that we could, if we were to try, do so again.

This crisis has affected Americans in red States and blue States alike. It would be a shame for the Democratic leader to shut out half of this Chamber in an effort to claim a reckless win for his party.

We need to remember, just like the teachers who teach our students, they need to keep their focus on the children and on their education needs and their safety, and we need to keep our attention on our constituents and what their needs are and try to be responsive to their needs—not try to gain some partisan advantage at their expense.

I yield the floor.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I want to address the budget resolution we are going to vote on later today. To be clear, this is a device that makes it possible, subsequently, to pass this massive blowout spending bill that President Biden has proposed and to do it on a strictly party-line vote. That is what this is all about.

It is disappointing at many, many levels, not the least of which is that, just 15 days ago, President Biden made an impassioned call for unity. He said: "This is our historic moment of crisis and challenge, and unity is the path forward."

Well, there is nothing about unity in this exercise. This is designed to be a partisan exercise. It is designed not to find common ground. It appears not to be informed by any objective measure of needs. The only organizing principle in this bill that I can figure out is the desire to spend a massive amount of money on things that aren't required.

Oh, and it is worse than that. It willfully ignores the adverse impact some of these policies are going to have.

Part of what is so maddening about this is we have demonstrated—up until now, anyway—that we can pass major bipartisan legislation. We have done it five times already—but no more. President Biden and the Democrats, who control the Senate and the House, don't want to pursue bipartisan legislation anymore. I guess those days are behind us for now, according to them.

But I would remind my colleagues of what a dramatic departure that is from what we have been doing about this COVID crisis. Back in March and April, when States shut down their economies and we went into a full-blown economic crisis, we responded with massive, bold legislation, the biggest of which, the March bill, had a huge category that was designed and, in fact, did replace lost income for people who, through no fault of their own, were out of work. It had a huge category to deal with healthcare expenses for hospitals, for vaccine development, for PPE—all kinds of healthcare-related needs.

And we had a set of provisions that were designed to provide liquidity, provide loans and funding for businesses so that they could survive and people would have a place to go back to work after this was behind us. We did that. Actually, we did five bills altogether, every one of them overwhelmingly bipartisan.

In the Senate, each of the five got over 90 votes. The biggest of them didn't have a single "no" vote. My point is, we have demonstrated we can pass big, bold, unprecedented legislation if people on both sides of the aisle want to work together. We did it five times last year.

But our Democratic colleagues don't want to pursue that anymore because they have a different objective in mind. By the way, the last of the five was the second largest of all time, a COVID re-

lief package of almost a trillion dollars, and it was signed into law 39 days ago. Literally, hundreds of billions of dollars of that money is still unspent, yet we are told immediately we need to get another \$1.9 trillion.

This is unbelievable. Part of the reason it is so unbelievable is that the economy is not in the same place today that it was in back in March or April—not even close. We were in a situation we had never been in before. We had shut down our economy. It was absolutely devastating—very, very scary.

Fortunately, in part because of our response, I think, we were able to avoid a depression, an extended disastrous period, and we have begun a robust recovery.

Consider some of the data. In April of last year, the unemployment rate hit almost 15 percent. Today it is at 6.7. Most economists didn't think we would get below 7 percent until the end of this year, 2021. We got below 7 percent back in October. We have 18 States in the Union that have employment rates below 5 percent.

After a devastating downdraft of our economy in the second quarter, the third quarter came roaring back. The third quarter of the economy grew by 33 percent. That was a long way towards recovering what we had lost in the second quarter—not complete—and the growth has continued. The fourth quarter grew by 4 percent. The CBO's economic outlook for this entire year is nearly 5 percent.

We have a strong recovery that is underway. Look, we are not there yet. We are not back to the tremendously booming economy we had just before the pandemic hit, but we do know that the vast majority of the economic pain that people are going through is concentrated in a handful of very hard-hit industries. It is hospitality, travel, entertainment. We know that. What we should be asking ourselves is, have we done what we need to do for these particular sectors and the people who are in these sectors who are hurting? But \$1.9 trillion for the entire economy?

I mean, think about this statistic: Total employee compensation in the second and third quarters of last year was down. That is not surprising, right? Total employee compensation was down because so many people were out of work. It was down by about \$215 billion. Government transfer payments to individuals was up by almost \$900 billion. That is more than four times the lost income. And now we are told we need another whole round of these universal so-called stimulus checks—checks that go out to everyone regardless of whether you actually had any lost income.

Well, it happens that personal income is actually higher today than it was before the pandemic hit. Disposable, real per capita income rose last year at the fastest rate since 1984. The personal savings rate is at an alltime high for most of 2020—the highest since 1974 now—and that is all before the bill

we passed 39 days ago that sends still more money to people. So I don't see the data that suggests we need yet another round of these universal stimulus checks, but in President Biden's bill that we are in the process of facilitating today, that is almost half a trillion dollars we are going to spend this way.

This money is not lying on the shelf, by the way; we are either going to print it, or we are going to borrow it from overseas. President Biden has pretty much admitted this is about fulfilling a campaign promise.

The fact is, the vast majority of the 160 million Americans who have received checks already never had any lost income. They never lost their jobs. They never lost their checks. What Federal employee, for instance—of the many categories I could cite, what Federal employee lost their paycheck because of the COVID crisis? I don't know of them. My staff continued to get paid throughout this entire period, but they all got checks.

Think about this: If President Biden's plan passes as our Democratic colleagues want to pass it and the eligibility criteria for these checks follows the methodology from the previous two rounds of checks, a family of four with a household income of \$150,000 will receive \$5,600. That is on top of the \$5,800 they got from the previous rounds. It is a total of \$11,400 that we are going to mail out to a family who had a six-figure income and no income loss. How does this make any sense?

Consider the expanded unemployment benefits. I was all in favor of it. I remain in favor of expanding eligibility for unemployment benefits because we have a lot of folks who work in the gig economy. They are self-employed, and they have not been able to historically participate in the unemployment insurance program. I am in favor of having made those folks eligible, but we have already done that. They are totally eligible.

On top of eligibility, back in March when we passed the CARES Act, we added \$600 a week to unemployment checks. It turns out that 70 percent—according to the University of Chicago, their analysis, about 70 percent of everybody who was unemployed ended up getting paid more money not to work than they did to get to work. In what universe does that make sense?

We have had unemployment insurance for decades. Never anywhere, at any time, under any circumstances have we designed the program so that we would pay you more not to work than what you make working. The reason we have never done that is because it doesn't make any sense.

President Biden's plan is not for \$600, but it is \$400 of extra payments above and beyond what unemployment insurance pays. If that happens, then over half of all the beneficiaries will be paid more not to work than they would get paid if they actually worked. That will

only slow the economic recovery, as well as not make any sense—not to mention the invitation for fraud.

By the way, it is estimated that there have been \$10 billion in fraudulent unemployment insurance payments in California alone.

Speaking of California, State and local governments—now, this is rich—in this \$1.9 trillion spending bonanza, there is \$350 billion to go to State and local governments. We know many of our Democratic colleagues have wanted to bail out these fiscally irresponsible and insolvent States and municipalities for a long time, but here is what is unbelievable. We are told there is a fiscal crisis here. Just look at the numbers. The total of State and local tax collections in 2020 was up by \$21 billion over 2019.

Let me clear about this. In 2019—the amount of revenue collected by State and local governments hit an alltime record high in 2019. In 2020, they broke the record—alltime record amount of revenue collected.

This, by the way, does not include the \$572 billion that the Federal Government sent to these State and local governments through the five bills that we have already passed, so they have alltime record revenue on their own. We sent them \$572 billion more, and now we are told we have to send them yet another \$350 billion.

Look, let's not kid ourselves. This is just a complete bailout of insolvent and irresponsible States. That is what this is. This hasn't got anything to do with a pandemic.

Minimum wage—that is in this bill as well, the President's proposal. It is another terrible idea. A \$15-an-hour minimum wage—what this is guaranteed to do is destroy the jobs of lower income people. Guess what. A disproportionate number of them work in the hardest hit industries, like hotels and restaurants.

This isn't just my speculation; the Congressional Budget Office projects that if we have a \$15 mandatory minimum wage nationally, which is what the President's proposal would do, we would lose at least 1.3 million jobs and maybe as high as 3.7 million jobs. Of course, this will disproportionately affect young people just entering the workforce. That is the biggest category of people who are paid at the low end of the pay scale. So we will just take away the ladder that these folks need to step on to in order to build the ability to provide for themselves and their families.

We have a moratorium on evictions from the CDC that gets extended. This is unbelievable. First of all, it is absurd to think that the CDC has the authority to impose this universally and throughout America. They just don't. It is also a terrible precedent to say that despite the fact that our unemployment rate is below 7 percent and we have more than replaced lost income, people don't have to pay the rent.

Let's be honest about the consequences. There is only one consequence that is going to happen as a result of this, and that is, we are going to have less affordable housing and higher rents because the landlord is going to have to think long and hard about how long he is going to go without being able to collect rents in the future, and so he is either going to get out of the business, in which case there is less affordable housing being built, or he is going to raise the rents to cover that period when the government pursues this senseless policy.

Health provisions are an area that is in a category unto itself here. Specifically, I think every single person in this body would agree that it is absolutely essential that we get as many vaccines into as many arms as quickly as we possibly can. That is certainly my view. For the sake of eliminating human suffering, to prevent unnecessary deaths, and at a much lower level of importance, but also to help restore the vibrancy of our economy, that is what we have to do. We have to put as many vaccines into as many arms as quickly as we can.

Today, there are around 260 million Americans who are eligible to receive COVID-19 vaccines. We have an average of about 1.34 million doses actually being administered every day. It is the highest daily rate of doses being administered anywhere in the world. I am trying to understand what more government spending now is going to do about that. In the Federal Government, we already purchased 600 million doses, which is enough to vaccinate 300 million Americans. We have multiple vaccine candidates. Some already have been approved, and some are about to be approved. We have already paid for them, and we have also paid for all the other related costs of administering the vaccine. We paid for the R&D in the first place. We bought the production—as they say, 600 million doses. The Federal Government pays for the transportation to deliver the vaccine to the site at which it is going to be administered. The Federal Government has paid for all the accompanying supplies—the syringes, the vials, the stoppers, the dry ice to keep it cold, all of that. Insurance—Medicare covers the cost of putting the vaccine into somebody's arm. We have even allocated money to fund the planning of the execution of this plan.

It is pretty clear to me that, in talking to Pennsylvania healthcare folks who are on the frontlines delivering this and actually vaccinating people, that the limiting factor now is production of the vaccine, and we are going all-out. I mean, you could take General Motors and get them to produce ventilators. General Motors can manufacture ventilators pretty quickly. They can do that. You can't get General Motors to produce vaccines—not in anything like the timeframe we would like.

So I am all ears. If someone can show me how we can spend money that will

actually result in getting more people vaccinated more quickly, then I am for it. I just haven't heard that explanation yet, and I haven't seen how it gets allocated in this bill to accomplish that.

President Biden had a commendable call to unity in his early addresses to the Nation, but this exercise we are going through today is suggesting that that kind of rings hollow. Just a few weeks into office and the President and our Democratic colleagues seem to be abandoning what had consistently been overwhelmingly bipartisan, successful, major responses to this COVID crisis. Now it seems they are on a one-party partisan track to pass a bunch of their liberal wish list items, much of which has nothing to do with the circumstances we face.

The fact is, what we ought to be working on is maximizing the speed of vaccinations and ensuring that we return our economy and allow people to get back to work so that we can have the prosperity that we had before this pandemic struck. What we shouldn't be doing is using the pandemic as the excuse to pass a longstanding partisan policy wish list.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to support this veterans COVID-19 relief package, to do right by the millions of veterans across our country struggling with this pandemic.

For months, I have been hearing from folks back home in Montana on the need for Congress to put together a smart, targeted package that will quickly provide communities across the country with the resources they need to weather this storm. This includes delivering assistance and vaccines to those who have worn the uniform and sacrificed for our liberties.

If this year has taught us anything, it is that we need to secure additional resources to expand medical services, mental healthcare, and telehealth capabilities to protect and support our most vulnerable populations.

And we need a distribution plan that will provide more predictability when it comes to administering vaccines. That way, we could get more vaccines into the veterans' arms as quickly as possible.

Today, we are putting a bicameral proposal on the table that delivers tangible relief to veterans and families and all Americans who need them. As we all know, proposals are rarely ever perfect, and this package is no different.

But the truth is, we have good provisions in this bill that allow us to provide serious relief to those who swore an oath to protect our country. It will slow the spread of the virus, and it will help save lives.

A previous package that was put forth by my Republican colleagues—I

would say, thank you for doing that, but unfortunately, that package didn't put as much as a dime to support our veterans and families.

Now, there are a lot of things we disagree upon in this body, but delivering for our Nation's veterans should never be one of them. That is why my colleagues and I worked with the Biden administration on this new relief package that allocates \$17 billion in critical resources and assistance to the men and women who have served this country.

The truth is that out of almost 7 million veterans that the VA serves nationwide, only 638,000 veterans have been vaccinated so far. Serious efforts need to be made to reach more veterans, especially those veterans who live in rural or country areas.

Additional funding under our proposal allows the VA to increase vaccine distribution and outreach efforts to remote areas, ensuring all veterans who want a vaccine can receive one.

It even goes a step further in accelerating the deployment of VA's supply chain modernization initiative to improve the Department's preparedness and response to public health emergencies. It takes an aggressive approach in assisting vulnerable veterans by providing mental health care options, medical equipment, and additional services to women vets, those at risk of homelessness, and those who face unemployment.

Make no mistake, this pandemic is taking a dangerous toll on our veterans. Veterans are experiencing job losses at unprecedented rates. The veteran unemployment rate for December was roughly double what it was this time last year, up from 2.8 percent to 5.3 percent. And with older veterans continuing to face more difficulty in the job market, it makes this package even more necessary today.

Our proposal helps tackle veteran unemployment by establishing a VA Rapid Retraining Assistance Program that will strengthen existing job opportunities and establish new resources to get veterans employed and back on their feet.

And for folks burdened by healthcare costs, our provisions waive copayment billing and debt collection, as well as costs for COVID-19 testing, treatment, and vaccine services, because no veteran should have to worry about choosing between accessing essential healthcare and providing for their family during a global pandemic and an economic crisis.

When veterans elect officials to Congress, they do so with the expectation that they will get the job done. So while this proposal is not a silver bullet, it is our best shot, however, at getting more folks vaccinated and our economy back on track.

There should be no excuses. Veterans and all Americans are looking at us to do the right thing. We do need bipartisan support in this Chamber if we are going to put this pandemic behind us, and we do need it today.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I joined some of my colleagues at the White House yesterday to talk with President Biden and Vice President Harris about what it will take to make real progress against the pandemic and to make a real difference in people's lives. Our country is in the middle, as we know, of a once-in-a-generation crisis, and this is our opportunity to deliver for them.

Yesterday, I came to the floor to talk about the need for direct stimulus checks and for rental assistance and tax cuts for working families and to use the Defense Production Act to get more people vaccinated more quickly.

Today, I am here to talk about the critical help in this plan, the Biden plan, for our Nation's veterans and their families.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, 9,300 veterans have died of COVID-19. Right now, at least 9,000 veterans are sick with this virus. Our plan would ensure that frontline VA employees would have the protective equipment they need to continue to do their jobs every day as they care for our veterans. It would help us get more veterans and VA workers vaccinated. We know that nothing is more critical now than getting vaccines into people's arms, especially as we face new, more contagious variants. So far, the VA has provided some 800,000 initial doses of vaccines to veterans and employees. Additional funding would ramp up both vaccine distribution and COVID treatments for those who answer the call to service.

In order to continue to meet our Nation's and veterans' medical needs, the VA has shifted to new methods of caring, including expanded telehealth. We know the need for expanded capabilities will only continue to grow. The VA will need additional funding to meet veterans' needs where they are—so they can stay home and so they can stay safe whenever possible—and provide them with the healthcare they have earned.

In many cases, the VA was able to freeze bills, if you will, to veterans who accrued copayments and fees for care during the pandemic. That was the right move. In discussions with VA Medical Center directors in Ohio, I said we should use as much flexibility as possible to waive these debts. Some of these copays and fees amounted to \$2,000 for some vets. For them to have the bills come due right after the holidays was cruel as we were seeing cases spike and uncertainty continue. We

know that any large medical bill can be a shock, and during these uncertain times, we can work to lessen that burden and especially take away that stress on our veterans. That is why our plan would provide copayment relief to all veterans as the pandemic continues. If a vet were charged a VA copay, regardless of whether the care was COVID-related or not, that copay would be waived. It would reimburse veterans who have already paid their bills to the VA.

I thank Chairman TESTER and Chairman SCHATZ for their work on this plan as many of our Nation's veterans have fixed incomes, and it will mean so much to them not to have to worry about another medical bill.

Last week, Denis McDonough came before our Committee on Veterans' Affairs. He is the nominee to be the VA Secretary. He was asked about a proposed program that would require military borrowers who are coming out of COVID-19 mortgage forbearance to pay back their missed payments with interest within 10 years. This VA program would be more expensive than what other Federal mortgage programs are offering.

Think about that. We charge veterans more than others through this program. It makes no sense. It would make it more likely that VA borrowers will fall behind on these new, higher monthly payments.

He gave me his word that he would look into the program and would work with me to ensure that no VA homeowner is left with a worse option than borrowers in other federally backed loan programs.

We are about to have new leadership at the VA, leadership that understands that the decisions made in Washington impact veterans in Portland, ME, in Cincinnati, OH, in Columbus, in Dayton, and in Chillicothe. Veterans in Cleveland and Toledo don't care how the Senate passes this. They don't care about regular order or reconciliation. They just want the help that they need. That is why we need to go big. Veterans care about when they get the vaccine, when they can get an appointment with their mental health professionals, and whether their VA providers have enough personal protective equipment so they can continue to do their jobs.

So I say to my colleagues of both parties: Let's get this done. There is no time for squabbling over Senate procedure. The Senate has used these fast-tracking budget measures over and over in times far less dire and far less stressful than what we face today.

That is why it is so important that we just go back and remember what Senator MCCONNELL had no problem with in 2017 during the leader's first term. He had no problems pouring money into corporations' coffers with their tax cuts. There was no emergency. The only emergency was that lobbyists were lined up out in front of Senator MCCONNELL's office, asking for

tax cuts for their corporations. Now Senator MCCONNELL claims he can't afford to help everyone else.

We didn't win World War II by worrying about whether or not we could afford it. General Eisenhower didn't call President Roosevelt in early June 1944 and say: We have enough dollars for D-day. Of course not. Our veterans know that. They know we are in a global crisis. They know we have marshaled all of our vast resources and talent to rise to meet it. Then we grew the economy, after the war, from the middle class out, and we paid down the debt with rising wages.

This is a war too. Americans elected new leaders because they were tired of a President and a majority leader who refused to treat this war with the same urgency. People are tired of being told that we can't do it, that we can't afford it, and that we have done enough. Let's aim higher in this country. Let's deliver for the people we serve. Let's come together. Let's pass this. Let's make a real difference in Americans' lives.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. 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. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am honored to follow my colleague Senator BROWN on an issue that should be close to all of our hearts, which is strengthening our VA so that it can provide more assistance, more help, and more support for our Nation's heroes.

I had the great opportunity last Sunday to spend time at the West Haven VA Hospital, where literally thousands of vaccines are being administered hour by hour to our veterans. Around 25 percent of the veterans of Connecticut eligible to receive it have had vaccinations administered to them. That 25 percent is way above the 10 percent of the entire population of our State, and it is a great beginning. Under the leadership of Al Montoya at the West Haven VA and his remarkable team, our Nation's heroes are receiving the vaccinations they need and deserve. More than 8,000 already—and the staff of the VA, 2,500—have received vaccinations. Not all want it, but the VA is reaching out to them—literally, person by person—to ask them to come and ensure them that this vaccine is safe and effective. Most assuredly, it is.

So the VA is moving forward, but much more needs to be done. A lot of that VA target population is among the most vulnerable by virtue of age, by virtue of preexisting conditions, by virtue of their service and exposure and comorbidity. That is why this plan, the American Rescue Plan, in its distributing COVID-19 vaccines to veterans, is so critically important. There are 9,000

VA patients who have died of coronavirus. Although 1 million nationwide of our veterans have received vaccinations, there are many, many more who have not. These vaccines are reaching the arms of veterans, but the VA system needs support and the investment to do its job.

Likewise, this pandemic has imposed mental health burdens on our veterans. The veterans who are shut in—likewise, the veterans who have no homes and veterans in all parts of the country—have been stressed and strained just like everyone else—in fact, maybe more so. Medical health services available through telemedicine are more important than ever, but they alone are not going to accomplish this purpose. Again, what we have seen in Connecticut through the CBOCs, what is accomplished from telemedicine, and what is provided through counseling all show additional investment will produce even better care for our veterans.

A lot of our veterans have debts. Some of them are medical debts. They need help. This American Rescue Plan provides assistance for them. I have been a longtime advocate of extending VA healthcare to more veterans. I am proud this plan would allow struggling veterans to get more healthcare at the VA, but relieving veterans from the burden of medical costs is not enough. We need to deliver stimulus payments, unemployment insurance, and aid to small businesses so that we can lift the broader economic pain brought on by COVID-19. Veterans are part of our general population, and those general programs are part of what we owe them.

All of these programs need more oversight and more vigorous scrutiny as we go forward in order to prevent the kind of waste or delay that we have seen sometimes in veterans' programs. That is why the funds for the VA would be directed, in part, to oversight by the VA Office of the Inspector General. Through oversight by the inspector general, in combination with rigorous congressional oversight, we can ensure that these dollars are being spent effectively and in accordance with congressional priorities in a way that best supports our veterans.

A broader plan is also necessary, a broader infrastructure plan that will, for example, reconstruct and rehabilitate the West Haven hospital. It dates from the 1950s. It has a new shell, but its structure is aging and aged, degrading and sometimes, in some ways, decrepit. The VA has done a great job of sustaining and maintaining it, but this reconstruction is absolutely necessary. A capital investment must be made as our VA facilities, our ports and airports, roads and bridges all are in need of vital repair and reconstruction. That is part of the broader plan that must be undertaken. Priority must be given to those VA facilities.

Just a few months ago, we suffered in Connecticut a tragic accident when

two workers at that VA hospital were killed while they were doing maintenance. It was unnecessary, avoidable, preventable, but it demonstrated the weaknesses and defects in the construction that remains in that hospital. It must be remediated and improved. The best way to do it is through a new building, not just a new exterior, not just cosmetic work but, truly, an infrastructure program that keeps faith with our veterans.

There is no excuse for delaying this COVID-19 rescue plan. Delay is unconscionable. Time is not on our side. We need decisive, bold, and big action to meet the needs that our veterans have and that all of the American people have in this time of unique, painful, and continuing crisis.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MENENDEZ. 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. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to make the case that we should invest \$10 billion in the prevention and defeat of COVID-19 in the foreign assistance portion of this budget resolution.

For so long as COVID-19 is anywhere, it can spread everywhere, directly threatening our national security, our economy, and the health and safety of the American people.

COVID-19 has devastated the world. To date, there have been nearly 103 million confirmed cases worldwide. More than 2 million people have died, including over 450,000 in the United States.

The lockdowns necessitated by the pandemic have triggered the worst recession since the Great Depression. We must join with our partners and allies around the globe to end this scourge once and for all.

Now, with so many Americans shattered by the death, disruption, and economic devastation unleashed by the coronavirus, I am sure more than a few would question why we should bother spending any resources in the global fight against COVID-19, let alone \$10 billion.

The simple answer is: COVID-19 knows no borders.

The pandemic didn't start here, but it came here. The world is in a race against COVID-19, and we cannot lose, for the longer we allow this virus to spread, the more it will mutate into new strains, and the more that it mutates into new strains, the greater the threat to the efficacy of our vaccines and our ability to rebuild our economy and restore our way of life.

This \$10 billion investment will ramp up American efforts to fight COVID-19 and stop new variants before they reach our shores and cost more American lives.

It will fund humanitarian assistance to respond to the suffering inflicted by COVID-19 and channel resources to international organizations charged with responding to these challenges and preventing further spread. And it will support the global race to develop new vaccines.

As Dr. Anthony Fauci publicly stated last month, we have to start work now preparing additional vaccines to deal with new and virulent strains of COVID-19.

This will require investment both at home and abroad.

In addition to our own efforts, we must invest in international research and development and support technology transfers so that vaccines capable of protecting us from future variants are produced and made available quickly around the world.

The package also includes funding for global health programs that strengthen health systems in developing countries. As we have learned firsthand, COVID-19 can overwhelm even the most robust of healthcare systems. For countries with poorer public health infrastructure, the challenge is exponentially harder. And the longer we allow COVID-19 to ravage health systems around the globe, the longer it will remain a threat to the United States.

The resolution will also help us protect two decades' worth of investments to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria through the Global Fund. Specifically, the resolution ensures that lifesaving treatments for those three deadly diseases continues.

It also provides resources to support the Global Fund's newly developed COVID-19 response mechanism, allowing countries to better prevent, care for, and treat this disease.

It is hard to recapture the scale of the suffering unleashed by this pandemic, but here is what we know: The number of people facing faminelike conditions around the world has doubled, and child malnutrition and death rates are on the rise. Through this resolution, we will be able to address the pandemic's toll on the most vulnerable, including children and refugees, by funding organizations such as the World Food Programme and UNICEF.

It will also enable us to help confront dramatically increased rates of violence against women and girls, what the United Nations has called the "shadow pandemic" of gender-based violence. And it will provide urgently needed funding for the World Health Organization, which the Biden administration rejoined on the President's first day in office.

We cannot forfeit our seat at the table to other countries that do not share our values or our interests. We must engage, and we must lead.

Finally, the resolution will support ongoing State Department and USAID operations that protect Americans overseas and advance our diplomatic and economic interests around the

globe. We must begin to undo the damage to the State Department and USAID wrought by the Trump administration and ensure that both agencies have the resources to deal with the effects of COVID-19, including the impacts on our foreign service officers and their families, Embassy operations, and lost revenue due to disruption of services, even as we look to replenish and revive these critical instruments for our national security.

So I will end where I began: We cannot hermetically seal ourselves and believe that we can avoid any consequences from anyplace across the globe. Disease, including this one, knows no boundaries, knows no borders.

Unless and until COVID-19 is stamped out globally, American lives and livelihoods remain at risk. Simply put, our international efforts to stop the spread of COVID-19 abroad are directly linked to our national and economic security at home.

So I urge all of my colleagues to support continued relief, recovery, and prevention efforts by voting in support of the budget resolution.

I yield the floor to my distinguished colleague, the senior member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. CARDIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, first, let me thank Chairman MENENDEZ, the chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, for his advocacy in getting into this budget resolution the \$10 billion for the global response to COVID-19.

I just want to underscore what Chairman MENENDEZ said from the beginning: This global response will not only save lives around the world, it will save lives here at home.

In 1 year, 450,000 Americans have lost their lives to COVID-19; 2.6 million worldwide. The United States has the distinction of having the largest number of fatalities and infections of any country in the world.

This is a challenge that requires the leadership of the United States of America. If we are going to beat COVID-19, America must be in the leadership to do this as quickly and as efficiently as possible.

So what does that require? It requires us to take the right steps at home, and the budget resolution before us gives us the resources to do that with the production and distribution—fair distribution—of vaccines and dealing with the needs for testing, dealing with the needs of those businesses and individuals who have been directly affected by COVID-19, all that is dealt with in this package, but we also need to work responsibly in the global community, and that is what this \$10 billion will allow us to do—to be leaders globally as well as what we do at home.

President Biden has already taken the initial steps by rejoining the World Health Organization and joining the

COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access Facility so that 190 countries in the world can join together to make sure that everyone gets access to this vaccine, particularly in low- and middle-economic countries that otherwise would be challenged. Why? Because those are our values—humanitarian concerns globally, but it is also in our individual interest because if this virus is not contained in a country, it will get to the United States.

And as Chairman MENENDEZ said, the longer this virus goes globally, the more variants we are going to see and the tougher it is going to be for us to control the COVID-19 around the world and in the United States of America.

With 104 million infections globally, this is a global pandemic and requires a global response, and this budget resolution gives us the wherewithal in order to do that.

And as Senator MENENDEZ has pointed out, it is not only to deal with the direct eradication of the virus, which we have to do, but the consequences of the virus in world poverty and hunger and those issues that are important for the United States to lead the global community in dealing with the aftermath of this terrible virus.

So I just really wanted to come to the floor to underscore there are so many reasons to support this budget resolution, but the one that I just really wanted to underscore today is that we are not only dealing with the issues at home, we are being responsible citizens of the world, leading by example and leading by engagement, which will help the healthcare of the people in America and our national security.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRAHAM. 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. GRAHAM. Mr. President, so as I understand it, some of the Senators will come in after I speak. I will talk 10 or 15 minutes, and then we will get on with the process of voting.

So, to the American people who may be watching, what is this all about? This is an effort by my Democratic colleagues, supported by President Biden, to pass \$1.9 trillion in COVID relief through a budget process that requires only 50 votes. It goes around the idea of bipartisanship.

And I would say this: I think all of us would like unity. I think President Biden said all the right things in his inauguration. The question is, Are we going to do more than talk about unity?

I can understand having reconciliation used for ObamaCare or for taxes. You all did that. We did that. There are big philosophical differences. But this is the one area that there was bipartisanship up until recently. This is the

one area where the Congress has been able to work together across party lines, and that is providing relief to the American people who have been long-suffering under the COVID pandemic.

So I find it odd that if our goal is unity, we start with an issue that has been unified up until now. That is what is a bit perplexing because it is not like the Republican Party can't work with the Democratic Party to help the American people when it comes to COVID relief.

We had a Republican President, a Democratic-controlled House, and a Republican Senate for the last year. We have appropriated \$4 trillion in COVID relief for the American people working together. So when there was divided government—a Republican President, a Democratic-controlled House, and a Republican-controlled Senate—we were able to achieve bipartisanship in large measure, dealing with a lot of money, because we saw the problem as something worthy of bipartisanship, necessary for bipartisanship, and COVID was affecting everybody, regardless of political persuasion.

Now we find ourselves early on in the Biden administration abandoning that model and going forward on a partisan effort to spend \$1.9 trillion with one party alone without, really, input from the other party.

On March 5, 2020, we approved an \$8 billion supplemental appropriation 96 to 1. In March, we were just beginning to understand the nature of the COVID problem. We shut the country down pretty much in March, and as things became more clear to us, we acted, I think, responsibly.

March 18, just a couple of weeks later, we approved, 98 to 8, a \$355 billion package to help families that were affected by COVID. March 25, just about a week later, we spent \$1.9 trillion in a COVID-relief package, which is a massive amount of money—one of the largest expenditures in the history of the country since World War II—96 to nothing.

So we are now talking about spending \$1.9 trillion in February of 2021, and there seems to be no ability here to negotiate a package that could get another 90-plus votes because my Democratic colleagues have chosen the reconciliation route.

April 21, 2020, by voice vote, we spent \$355 billion to add more money to the Paycheck Protection Act that Senator COLLINS and the Presiding Officer worked on to help businesses that had lost their customer base. September 30, we had \$8 billion, 84 to 10. December 21, 2020, we did an omnibus bill of \$1.4 trillion funding the government, and we had money for COVID in that package, about \$900 billion. That passed 92 to 6. That was Christmas.

Here is what I want you to understand. We have, up to now, been able to work together to help the American people who have been suffering from COVID. We have appropriated, as I have just described, over \$4 trillion,

and as of this moment, \$2.7 trillion has actually been allocated. So there is over \$1.3 trillion that we haven't spent yet. Of the \$900 billion we authorized to be spent, appropriated in December, only 20 percent of it has been spent.

So a lot of the money is yet to be spent, and now we are going to add \$1.9 trillion on top of what we have done before all the money has been spent or most of it has been spent. We created a Federal Reserve program for midsize and larger businesses that had a \$5.7 trillion cap on it, and we have done \$2.6 trillion.

So I think people on our side really believe that we should learn more about how the money we have already appropriated is being spent and that a \$15 minimum wage increase in a COVID package is a bad idea during a COVID economy, and that is what is in this package.

Most small businesses in South Carolina and throughout the country have been struggling to stay open due to lack of travel. And due to mandates at the State and local levels reducing the ability to have 100 percent occupancy in restaurants, tourism has really been hurt. The service sector has really been hurt. The food industry has really been hurt.

Can you imagine the combined effect of having the government reduce your ability to earn money by restricting your business model and at the same time adding a mandate to your business of maybe increasing your wages by 50 percent, maybe 100 percent?

So this one-two punch will take out what is left of small businesses in the tourism sector and the restaurant business because what we have had to do—some people say we have done too much in restricting the ability of small businesses to earn a living, and that is having an effect on their ability to generate income. Now we are combining an increase in cost of increasing wages for every business in the country to \$15 an hour over time. They can't absorb that.

A lot of us believe that is the wrong thing to do in a COVID economy. Maybe one day we can talk about a minimum wage increase when business can get back on its feet, but that is one of the reasons that you are going to find pretty much unified opposition on our side.

So I just want the American people to know, it is one thing to talk about unity, and it is another thing to seek it. And you picked the one issue that we have been able to find common ground. Why you did this, I don't know, but you have.

I appreciate President Biden sitting down with 10 Republicans who wanted to find an alternative. A lot of people believe that in this package the direct payments go to people who really are not going to spend the money because they haven't lost their jobs and are making over \$150,000 or \$200,000-plus as a couple and that we should target direct stimulus checks to people in the

lower income areas who have suffered the most.

So there is a lot of concern about the nature of the \$1.9 trillion package. Details do matter. But I will just say this: I can understand having a fight about healthcare and about taxes, but when it comes to COVID relief, we have been able, in the last year, to find bipartisanship for \$4 trillion. And now we are abandoning that quest, and we are going to try to create a process—my Democratic colleagues are—to deal us all out on our side and pass a \$1.9 trillion COVID package that I think in many ways misses the mark.

So to say that I am disappointed is an understatement. You have the right to do this. And during the campaign, we talked about what would happen if one party got in charge of everything. We predicted, on the Republican side, if you have a Democratic President, Democratic Senate, and a Democratic House, the liberal wish list is going to come roaring through the House and the Senate, trying to get on President Biden's desk.

To President Biden's credit, I think he ran a campaign that was more centrist, but now he has the chance, as President of the United States, to stand down this process and continue to talk with the Republicans. I think there are more than 10 who would like to find an alternative to a \$1.9 trillion package that we think misses the mark and is being appropriated when we haven't spent most of the money we have already appropriated.

So this is the choice you make. This is the debate we are going to have. It is going to be a long day. It will go into the night. Let's try to keep good cheer about it. I understand that we all love the country, but these kinds of debates are important, and the choices you make as a party—we will have to accept responsibility for the choices that we all make.

And I would just urge my Democratic colleagues, this is one area where I have been relatively proud of the Congress. We have spent an enormous amount of money in a bipartisan fashion. Some of the most conservative Members of the Senate have been voting on pretty large amounts of money because, I think, generally speaking, it has been necessary. But now the vaccine is being distributed. Anything we can do to get it out faster to more people, great. Most of the money we have appropriated hasn't been spent. I would just ask that we slow down a bit.

Whatever we spend in the future needs to be more targeted. And the last thing you want to do in a COVID economy is increase the cost of doing business at a time when most businesses are barely hanging on in certain sectors of the economy.

So I look forward to working with Senator SANDERS, trying to work through the amendments. This will be a long day, but, hopefully, it will be a fruitful day for the American people as you understand more about the differences that we have. And, eventually,



maybe we can find something in common.

If you asked me before the election: What are the two areas that bipartisanship would be easiest achieved, most likely to be achieved—infrastructure, because we all have roads and bridges and ports, and COVID. So I was wrong about the COVID part, and time will tell if it matters at all.

With that, I will yield to my friend and colleague, the chairman of the committee, Senator SANDERS.

Mr. SANDERS. Let me thank my colleague from South Carolina. And I look forward to working with him. He is going to be the ranking member of the Budget Committee. We have a lot of work to do, and I look forward to working with him.

As Senator GRAHAM indicated, in a few moments, at the end of my remarks, we are going to begin the vote-arama process, where Senators can offer amendments, with debate limited to 2 minutes—1 minute for the proponents and 1 minute for the opponents.

The last time I checked—I may be a little behind the times on this—my Republican colleagues had filed over 550 amendments, which, theoretically, means that we will be here for days, but I think not. I have a feeling it will be a very long night, but I assume we will get out of here at some point.

Unfortunately, many of the amendments being offered have absolutely nothing to do with COVID relief, which, after all, is what this budget resolution is all about.

My Republican colleagues have filed amendments to make President Trump's tax breaks for the wealthiest people in our country and the most profitable corporations permanent, which would provide a massive windfall for the top 1 percent and the billionaire class who have already seen their wealth go up by over \$1 trillion during this pandemic. In my mind, it is not exactly the kind of policy that we need right now.

Republicans have filed amendments to exacerbate the xenophobia, the xenophobia which exists in this country, despite the fact that many undocumented workers are doing some of the most essential and dangerous work in our country. They are working in meatpacking plants; they are preparing our food and working on the frontlines, often with very low pay. We should not be attacking them. We should not be dividing this country up. We should be bringing our people together.

We have had 4 years of efforts to divide us up. Now is a time for unity.

Members of the Democratic caucus have made my life easy in this process because they have filed zero amendments. Republicans, 550 amendments; Democrats, 0. I think that speaks to the strong desire of our entire caucus to pass President Biden's \$1.9 trillion emergency COVID relief plan as soon as we possibly can.

The reason we have got to pass that plan as quickly as possible is that the

American people are suffering one crisis after another, and we have got to address those crises as quickly as we can.

Let me briefly—I know there is a lot of media talk about \$1.9 trillion, and this, that, and the other thing. Sometimes we forget to look at actually what is in the proposal. What are we trying to do? What are the problems that we are trying to address? So let me just, very briefly, touch on some of the provisions of this budget resolution.

First, and perhaps most importantly, it will enable us to aggressively crush the pandemic, which has already taken over 450,000 American lives. That is our top priority: crush the pandemic and allow people to get back to work as we reopen and strengthen the economy, and we get our kids back to school. That is an essential part of what this resolution is about.

This resolution will allow us to provide the funding to establish a national emergency program to produce the quantity of vaccines that we need. We don't have enough vaccines now. We need more. And then we need a process, which we don't have right now either, to get those vaccines into the arms of people as quickly as we possibly can.

At a time when so many of our people are hurting, have gone through the worst year in their lives as a result of this pandemic, this budget resolution will allow us to keep the promises we made to the American people and increase the \$600 in direct payments for working-class adults and their children to \$2,000. That means \$1,400 for every working-class adult and child in this country, an additional \$5,600 on top of the 600 bucks that we sent out a few weeks ago.

Do you know what that would mean to millions of families who are worried about whether they can pay the rent or put food on the table? They will understand that maybe, just maybe, we are one country, and the government and this Congress has heard their pain.

Passing this budget resolution will give us the tools we need to raise the minimum wage to a living wage of \$15 an hour and provide substantial help to struggling small businesses to help them cover the cost of these wage increases.

We do understand that restaurants and small businesses are hurting, and that is why we will provide billions of dollars to help them cover the cost of increasing the minimum wage.

But let us be clear, the minimum wage in this country has not been raised since the year 2007. It now stands at \$7.25 an hour. That is a starvation wage. That is an embarrassment, and that minimum wage must be increased so that we can give a pay raise to some 32 million workers.

Moreover, this pandemic has caused tens of millions of Americans to lose their jobs through no fault of their own. For 45 consecutive weeks, unemployment claims have been higher dur-

ing the worst week of the great recession in 2008.

The budget resolution that we are considering this week will provide the funding to provide 18 million Americans with \$400 a week in supplemental unemployment benefits until the end of September. So we are saying now to the millions and millions of unemployed workers in this country, who, through no fault of their own, have lost their jobs, we are there for you. We are going to extend unemployment benefits to September and add another \$400 on top of the benefits that you normally would receive.

One of the disgraces that we have allowed to go on for so many years, and not talk about it, is the fact that in this country—the richest country in the history of the world—we have one of the highest childhood poverty rates of any industrialized country. And they are all over America. You have got single moms and couples, people trying to take care of their kids, trying to pay for childcare, trying to do all of the things that good parents want to do, and they are unable to do it. This budget resolution will provide the resources necessary to provide childcare to 875,000 kids in America.

This resolution will expand the child tax credit from \$2,000 to \$3,000 and \$3,600 for kids under the age of 6, which we believe will cut the child poverty rate in America in half—something we should have done 20 years ago. That is what is in this resolution.

This budget resolution that we are debating today would provide \$350 billion to prevent mass layoffs of public sector workers in State and local governments. We have lost well over 1 million jobs—talking about teachers, firemen, cops, municipal workers. This resolution will give States and local governments the resources to not lay off workers, to bring those workers back so they could provide the services that their communities and States require.

We are the only major country on Earth not to guarantee healthcare to all people as a human right. And, right now, over 90 million Americans are either uninsured or underinsured. Imagine being uninsured in the midst of a terrible pandemic. That is the case for 90 million people.

This budget resolution will enable the Senate to substantially increase access to healthcare for many millions of Americans, including, very likely, a significant expansion of Medicaid.

This budget resolution will allow more Americans to receive the primary healthcare 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 it will make sure our veterans receive the healthcare they have earned and deserve by increasing funding at the VA by some \$17 billion.

In addition, in the wealthiest country in the history of the world, I don't

think it is saying too much that people should not go hungry. I get emotionally wrought when, in my own State—and this is true in every State in this country—in my own city of Burlington, VT, hundreds of people line up in their cars to get emergency food packages. Many of them never, in a million years, would have thought that they would be in that position.

We are looking at the highest rate of hunger in America in decades. And if this country means anything, if this government means anything, we are not going to allow our fellow Americans to go hungry.

This budget resolution will provide nutrition assistance to tens of millions of hungry families with children, the disabled, and the elderly by providing billions of dollars for SNAP, WIC, and the pandemic nutrition assistance program.

One of the outstanding crises this country faces is the fear of many millions of our people of being evicted from their homes or their apartments. Today, over 14 million Americans owe an average of \$5,800 in back rent. We have a moratorium on eviction right now. But the day that moratorium ends, I fear that many, many people all over this country will face eviction. That is why this budget resolution will provide the funding for rent relief, utility assistance, and mortgage relief to millions of tenants and homeowners who are in danger of eviction or foreclosure.

In addition, this budget resolution allows us to address the terrible crisis of homelessness in America where, a few blocks away from here, in bitter cold weather, Americans are sleeping out in tents.

Not only is this \$1.9 trillion emergency COVID relief package the right thing to do from a moral perspective and a public policy perspective, it is exactly what the overwhelming majority of the American people want us to do. They understand that if we are one country and they are hurting, now is the time to come together and to address that pain.

So many of our people have given up on democracy. They have given up on their belief that government can work to help them. Now is the time to try to reaffirm people's faith in government.

People want us to go forward. According to a recent poll, over 70 percent of the American people support President Biden's \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 plan, 83 percent support boosting direct payments from \$600 to \$2,000, 64 percent support raising the Federal minimum wage to 15 bucks an hour, and 62 percent support additional unemployment benefits.

In other words, what we are doing is the right thing to do, and what we are doing is what the American people want us to do. So now is the time to reaffirm the faith of the American people that their government listens to them; that, in fact, we are a government of the people, by the people, and for the

people, as Lincoln talked about in the midst of the terrible Civil War.

So now we can show who we are, and that is, instead of listening to wealthy campaign contributors and all of the lobbyists who flood Capitol Hill, let us stand with working families today, the elderly, the children, the sick, and the poor who want us to stand with them. Let us pass this budget resolution, and let us then finish the job by passing a reconciliation bill so that we can get it to the President for his signature as soon as possible.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VAN HOLLEN). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be called up in the order listed: Wicker-Sinema No. 261, Tim Scott No. 53, Rubio-Scott No. 69, Blunt No. 48, Thune No. 52, Young No. 54; further, that there be 2 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form prior to each vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 261

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 261 on behalf of Senator WICKER and myself and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Arizona [Ms. SINEMA], for Mr. WICKER, proposes an amendment numbered 261.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a fund to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by the COVID-19 pandemic)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING A FUND TO PROVIDE GRANTS TO FOOD SERVICE AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED BY 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 establishing a fund to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by the COVID-19 pandemic by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the def-

icit 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.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I yield back all time on both sides.

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

Ms. SINEMA. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 90, nays 10, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 14 Leg.]

#### YEAS—90

Baldwin	Grassley	Padilla
Barrasso	Hagerty	Peters
Bennet	Hassan	Portman
Blackburn	Hawley	Reed
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Risch
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Romney
Booker	Hirono	Rosen
Boozman	Hoeven	Rounds
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Sanders
Cantwell	Johnson	Schatz
Capito	Kaine	Schumer
Cardin	Kelly	Scott (SC)
Carper	Kennedy	Shaheen
Casey	King	Shelby
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Sinema
Collins	Leahy	Smith
Coons	Lujan	Stabenow
Cornyn	Lummis	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Tester
Cotton	Markey	Thune
Cramer	Marshall	Tillis
Crapo	McConnell	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warnock
Ernst	Moran	Warren
Feinstein	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Fischer	Murphy	Wicker
Gillibrand	Murray	Wyden
Graham	Ossoff	Young

#### NAYS—10

Braun	Lee	Toomey
Cruz	Paul	Tuberville
Daines	Sasse	
Lankford	Scott (FL)	

The amendment (No. 261) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ROSEN). The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent I be allowed to speak for 1 minute.

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

#### SENATOR MURRAY'S 9,000TH VOTE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, as the Senate proceeds today on its long string of rollcall votes, I rise at this moment to note that this vote is different than the rest.

One of our most beloved, effective Members has just cast her 9,000th rollcall vote in the course of her career.

Senator MURRAY, congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

Mr. SCHUMER. It is a history-making accomplishment from a truly history-making public servant.

Madam President, as the Senate proceeds today on its long string of rollcall votes, I rise at this moment to note that this one is different from the rest—because, with this vote, our

friend Senator MURRAY has now reached 9,000 rollcall votes over the course of her career, a history-making accomplishment from a truly history-making public servant.

Senator MURRAY was elected to this Chamber in 1992, the, “Year of the Woman.” She began her tenure alongside Senator FEINSTEIN, who will also hit this significant milestone later today, and two other women in a year that tripled the number of women who served in this chamber, from two to six.

Over the course of her career, she was the first woman to serve in a number of positions of Senate leadership, including chair of the Senate Veterans’ Affairs Committee and chair of the Senate Budget Committee.

In her time, she has been a leading voice on the biggest issues, from healthcare, to the environment, to labor rights, pensions, standing up for families and workers everywhere, possessing the rare gift of explaining and presenting complex policy with extraordinary clarity.

As a close member of my leadership team, she has been a valued and trusted partner and a dear friend.

So let us take this moment to recognize Senator MURRAY, a public servant of extraordinary skill, and a Member we have all been honored to serve alongside for all these years.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 53

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 53 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) proposes an amendment numbered 53.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the accurate reporting of COVID-19 related deaths of residents or staff at nursing homes)

At the end of title III, add the following:

#### SEC. 3 \_\_\_\_\_. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THE ACCURATE REPORTING OF COVID-19 RELATED DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OR STAFF AT NURSING HOMES.

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 States accurately report COVID-19 deaths, which may include conducting investigations and withholding funding from States who underreport, 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.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Colleagues, as of last month, two out of every five COVID-related deaths in this country are either residents of nursing homes or the staff of nursing homes.

Inaccurate information affects life-and-death decisions for communities. Requiring States to provide accurate data is common sense for anyone who believes, as I do, that we should have a science-based, fact-driven response to this pandemic.

We should not offer more funding to States that have mismanaged and then covered up their pandemic response until they fix it. It simply makes no sense. That is why my colleagues should join me in supporting this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time in opposition?

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, I have great respect for my colleague from South Carolina. We are going to serve together on the Aging Committee, leading the committee.

I oppose this amendment for some basic reasons. No. 1 is he cited the number of deaths in long-term care facilities across the country. More than 150,000 people are dead in long-term care. The last administration didn’t even count those deaths until May of 2020, despite efforts by Members of this body to urge the administration to do that.

They never had a plan. They didn’t help the States. This is an effort, an ongoing effort, to blame States when the Federal Government dropped the ball when it came to long-term care.

I think we can do better than that. We should be helping nursing homes with the resources they need, like resources for cohorting where you can separate a resident with COVID-19 from those who don’t have it.

We should be providing money for strike teams in ways to help nursing homes. Let’s reduce the deaths instead of pointing fingers.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Madam President, how much time do I have left on my 60 seconds?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 5 seconds.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I look forward to working with Senator CASEY on the committee, and he is a person I have great respect for.

I would simply say that it is the responsibility of the Governors of these States to report accurate information. This is not a political debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s time has expired.

#### VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 53

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. THUNE. 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 called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 15 Leg.]

#### YEAS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

#### NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

The amendment (No. 53) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 69

Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 69 and ask it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 69.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting legislation that would increase taxes on small businesses during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a pandemic)

At the end of title III, add the following:

#### SEC. 3 \_\_\_\_\_. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING TAX INCREASES ON SMALL BUSINESSES DURING A 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 changes in Federal tax laws, which may include preventing tax increases on small businesses during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a 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.

Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, this amendment simply says you can’t raise

taxes on small business during the pandemic, and I hope everyone can support it. I can't imagine anyone being against that idea.

I yield the floor.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

I recognize the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, there are no tax increases on small business in this. We support the Rubio amendment.

Mr. GRAHAM. Do it by voice vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator want to yield back time?

Mr. SANDERS. Yes. We yield back time. We support a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

The yeas and nays were previously ordered.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the rollcall be dispensed with and we use voice votes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the Rubio amendment.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 100, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 16 Leg.]

YEAS—100

Baldwin	Hagerty	Portman
Barrasso	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Hawley	Risch
Blackburn	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blunt	Hirono	Rounds
Booker	Hoeven	Rubio
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Braun	Inhofe	Sasse
Brown	Johnson	Schatz
Burr	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Shelby
Casey	Lankford	Sinema
Cassidy	Leahy	Smith
Collins	Lee	Stabenow
Coons	Lujan	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lummis	Tester
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Thune
Cotton	Markey	Tillis
Cramer	Marshall	Toomey
Crapo	McConnell	Tuberville
Cruz	Menendez	Van Hollen
Daines	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Ernst	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Ossoff	Wicker
Fischer	Padilla	Wyden
Gillibrand	Paul	Young
Graham	Peters	
Grassley		

The amendment (No. 69) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the subsequent votes be 10 minutes in duration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask Senator PAUL, in front of everybody, to start wearing a mask on the Senate floor, like the entire staff does all the time—particularly the staff. And I appreciate now the Presiding Officer is wearing a mask, but I wish Senator PAUL would show respect to his colleagues to wear a mask while he is on the Senate floor walking around.

I withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request from the Senator from Kentucky?

The objection is withdrawn.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

AMENDMENT NO. 48

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 48 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BLUNT] proposes an amendment numbered 48.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the provision of COVID-19 related kindergarten through grade 12 emergency relief to schools that do not reopen for in-person learning after the teachers of such schools are vaccinated against COVID-19)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING COVID-19 RELATED EMERGENCY RELIEF TO SCHOOLS.**

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 schools, students, and their families, which may include limiting or prohibiting the provision of COVID-19 related kindergarten through grade 12 emergency relief to schools that do not reopen for in-person learning after the teachers of such schools are vaccinated, 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.

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, I am offering an amendment today to reopen our Nation's schools once teachers are vaccinated and the potential for tying COVID funding to that reopening.

The evidence is clear, school closures are hurting students, prolonged remote learning puts kids where they are at high risk of falling behind, of failing classes, and of having mental health problems. And even a greater number of students with disabilities in under-

served areas are impacted by not going to school.

Science confirms schools can and should reopen safely. Just this week, the CDC Director said that vaccines aren't even a prerequisite to getting kids back to school. There shouldn't be any further delay. This amendment does include teachers vaccines as part of the criteria; but with vaccines, we should get back to in-person school. The case is strong. I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, the role of Federal funding to schools for COVID relief is to help support our schools in implementing public health protocols aligned with local public health guidance in order to safely reopen.

The President has made clear that he would like the vast majority of K-8 schools to reopen in the next 100 days, but any amendment offered today attaching extraneous conditions to those funds is simply a political show. If we withhold funds and schools cannot implement health safety protocols, then we are acting counter to actually getting students back into the classroom.

Making sure our Nation's educators receive a vaccine is an important step; however, vaccinations are just one piece of safely transitioning back. Safely reopening schools means providing schools the resources to implement public health protocols, physical distancing, consistent mask-wearing, ventilation, testing, and contact tracing. This amendment would prohibit schools from getting critical resources to implement those public health protocols, and, as a result, this amendment would make that much harder for schools to reopen for in-person instruction.

The best way for our schools to reopen as soon as possible is to give schools the resources they need. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, may I have additional time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 2 seconds.

Mr. BLUNT. Vote yes on this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 48

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. THUNE. 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 called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 17 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Barrasso	Blunt	Braun
Blackburn	Boozman	Burr

Capito	Hoeven	Romney
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Collins	Inhofe	Rubio
Cornyn	Johnson	Sasse
Cotton	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lee	Shelby
Cruz	Lummis	Sullivan
Daines	Marshall	Thune
Ernst	McConnell	Tillis
Fischer	Moran	Toomey
Graham	Murkowski	Tuberville
Grassley	Paul	Wicker
Hagerty	Portman	Young
Hawley	Risch	

## NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

The amendment (No. 48) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). The Senator from South Dakota.

## AMENDMENT NO. 52, AS MODIFIED

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment No. 52 be called up, as modified, and reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE] proposes an amendment numbered 52, as modified.

The amendment, as modified, is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the authority of States or other taxing jurisdictions to tax certain income of employees for employment duties performed in other States or taxing jurisdictions)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE AUTHORITY OF STATES AND OTHER TAXING JURISDICTIONS TO TAX CERTAIN INCOME OF EMPLOYEES WORKING IN OTHER STATES OR TAXING JURISDICTIONS.**

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 authority of States or other taxing jurisdictions to tax certain income of employees for employment duties performed in other States or taxing jurisdictions 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.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, one significant thing we could do to provide genuine relief to Americans is to address the tax situation facing remote and mobile workers, like the medical

professionals who travel from other States to help during the COVID crisis who now may be facing a surprise big, fat tax bill.

Mobile workers generally have to file tax returns in multiple States, as tax rules often differ, and with COVID, many employers had their employees begin working from home, presenting a possible tax problem for workers who live in a different State than the one they work in.

This amendment would address these challenges. It would create a uniform standard for mobile workers, codify the prepandemic status quo for remote workers, and establish a special 90-day standard for healthcare workers and others who traveled to another State to help during the pandemic and to ensure that these workers don't face an unexpected tax bill.

I would ask that we adopt the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I want to thank my friend, the senior Senator from South Dakota, for working with me on this. We have been working on this for a full decade now. We worked together in the Ag Committee to deliver for America's farmers. I want to take the same approach here.

Healthcare workers, as my friend from South Dakota said, have been on the frontlines of this pandemic going on for a year now. Not only are they combating this virus in their own community; many of them have traveled across State lines, obviously, to do this.

A surprise tax bill is the last thing they need. We should make it easier for these mobile workers to support themselves and their family.

This is important to a lot of my colleagues. Senator HASSAN, Senator SHAHEEN, Senator CORTEZ MASTO, and I just talked about it. I thank all of you for working to make this progress possible.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Ohio, and I would ask that this amendment be adopted by voice.

## VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 52, AS MODIFIED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 52), as modified, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

## AMENDMENT NO. 54

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 54 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. YOUNG] proposes an amendment numbered 54.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing legislation that would allow illegal immigrants to receive Economic Impact Payments or any other similar direct, tax-based temporary financial assistance)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING LEGISLATION THAT WOULD ALLOW ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS TO RECEIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS OR ANY OTHER SIMILAR DIRECT, TAX-BASED, TEMPORARY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**

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 changes in Federal tax laws, which may include provisions limiting or preventing illegal immigrants from receiving Economic Impact Payments or other similar direct, tax-based temporary financial assistance, 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.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I rise today in support of my amendment to ensure that any new round of economic impact payments does not go to those in this country illegally.

It would establish a dangerous precedent if the Federal Government were to give a direct cash payment to those who have jumped the line and subverted our Nation's immigration system to enter the United States.

Now, I want to emphasize that this amendment is not a change. It is not a change from the way this body has approached EIPs during the last two rounds. Moreover, it does not affect the important fix that Congress implemented, with the leadership of Mr. RUBIO, in December to ensure mixed-status families are not negatively impacted.

This amendment would simply make certain that Democrats do not loosen the existing eligibility requirements moving forward if there is a new round of EIPs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, let me clarify something at the outset. Undocumented immigrants do not qualify for stimulus relief under current law or any proposal by the Biden administration. This amendment is unnecessary.

There are estimated to be 11 million undocumented immigrants in the United States, 7½ million ITINS. These are men and women working in the United States, paying Federal taxes, living in this country.

We can save the debate for another day as to their entitlement for any financial relief, but let me hope that we do agree on one basic thing: Children who are legal citizens in the United States of America are entitled to help, regardless of the immigration status of their parents.

Unfortunately, Senator YOUNG's amendment, as written, would preclude these children of immigrant parents from this financial assistance. Whether you are for or against their parents receiving a payment, be fair to these American children, these legal citizens in the United States, and vote no on the Young amendment.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, how much time do I have to respond?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Five seconds.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, we have consulted with legal counsel. The gentleman from Illinois' statements, assertions are inaccurate. This would not impact mixed-status families.

I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote aye on this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 54

I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. DURBIN. Do I have any time remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 58, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 18 Leg.]

YEAS—58

Barrasso	Hassan	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Romney
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeben	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Kelly	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sinema
Cornyn	Lankford	Stabenow
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Cramer	Lummis	Tester
Crapo	Manchin	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Tillis
Daines	McConnell	Toomey
Ernst	Moran	Tuberville
Fischer	Murkowski	Wicker
Graham	Paul	Young
Grassley	Peters	
Hagerty	Portman	

NAYS—42

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Padilla
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Kaine	Sanders
Brown	King	Schatz
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cardin	Leahy	Shaheen
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Markey	Van Hollen
Coons	Menendez	Warner
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Ossoff	Wyden

The amendment (No. 54) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

AMENDMENT NO. 775

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 775 and ask that it be reported by number.

I also ask for unanimous consent that the time be split between myself and the Senator from Maine.

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

The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) proposes an amendment numbered 775.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to targeting economic impact payments to Americans who are suffering from the effects of COVID-19, including provisions to ensure upper-income taxpayers are not eligible)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TARGETING ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS TO AMERICANS WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19.**

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 targeting economic impact payments to Americans who are suffering from the effects of COVID-19, including provisions to ensure upper-income taxpayers are not eligible, 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, American families in every corner of our country are struggling right now, and I don't think a single person on this floor would disagree that the decent, compassionate thing is for us to target relief to our neighbors struggling every day to get by, to the families who are struggling to pay rent and put food on the table. This \$1,400 will make a significant impact on their ability to get by. These families need our support right now.

Still, there are other families who have not missed a single paycheck as a result of this pandemic. It does not make sense to send a check to those individuals who are still working, earning a decent living over the wages that we talked about.

My bipartisan amendment would simply ensure those Americans who are truly struggling through no fault of their own—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thirty seconds.

Mr. MANCHIN. Are given the support they need during this difficult time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, the question before us is quite simple: Do we want stimulus checks to go to households with family incomes of \$300,000 or do we want to target the assistance to struggling families who need the help and provide a boost for the economy?

I urge my colleagues to support the Manchin-Collins amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 30 seconds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. SANDERS. I do not oppose this amendment. I don't think anybody here wants to see people making \$300,000 or \$400,000 get direct payments.

But let me be very clear, speaking for myself. I absolutely want to make certain that people who are making \$75,000 a year or less do get their payments and couples making \$150,000 a year or less do get their payments.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 775

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 99, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 19 Leg.]

YEAS—99

Baldwin	Grassley	Peters
Barrasso	Hagerty	Portman
Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Romney
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeben	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Brown	Inhofe	Sasse
Burr	Johnson	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Cardin	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Carper	King	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Shelby
Cassidy	Lankford	Sinema
Collins	Leahy	Smith
Coons	Lee	Stabenow
Cornyn	Lujan	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Lummis	Tester
Cotton	Manchin	Thune
Cramer	Markey	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Moran	Warnock
Ernst	Murkowski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Whitehouse
Fischer	Murray	Wicker
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Graham	Padilla	Young

NAYS—1

Paul

The amendment (No. 775) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

AMENDMENT NO. 553

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 553 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 553.



The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that State and local law enforcement are permitted to cooperate with Federal officials to enforce Federal law)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ALLOWING STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT CO-OPERATION.**

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 Federal funding by any of the committees instructed in section 2002 for any State or political subdivision of a State that prohibits its local officials from cooperating with Federal officials to enforce Federal law, 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, this amendment would allow withholding of community development block grants and Economic Development Act funding from States and municipalities that prohibit local police from cooperating with Federal officials to enforce Federal law.

It is important to note it would not affect any security-related funds.

It is important because sanctuary cities, like San Francisco and Philadelphia, in my State, have radical policies that actually forbid the local police from cooperating with Federal immigration officials, even when the local police would like to cooperate.

These policies are dangerous. They cost us time and money. But most importantly, by far, is the tragic cost to human beings, people like Kate Steinle, killed by an illegal immigrant who opened fire on a San Francisco pier.

This shooter had been convicted of seven felonies, been deported five times. Why was he on the pier that night? Because San Francisco chose to release him rather than cooperate with Federal authorities that wanted to take him off the streets.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time is expired.

The majority whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, community policing is not a one-size-fits-all approach. The Congress and the administration should respect the judgment of local leaders when it comes to identifying public safety needs.

Hundreds of cities and counties have decided they don't want to be immigration police. Why? Because their resources are stretched thin, and doing so will deter people from reporting crime and cooperating with police investigation.

Instead of laying off this responsibility to local government, I have got a

radical idea: Why doesn't Congress do its own work and fix this broken immigration system once and for all, instead of blaming local police departments?

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 553

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the Toomey amendment.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, 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 called the roll.

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

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 20 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

The amendment (No. 553) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAINE). The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call up the following amendments in the order listed and that the amendments be reported by number: Cardin No. 716; Barrasso No. 653; Sasse No. 192; Graham No. 687; Ernst No. 132; Collins No. 546; and Shaheen No. 834.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

AMENDMENT NO. 716

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 716 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. CARDIN] proposes an amendment numbered 716.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to COVID-19 vaccine administration and a public awareness campaign)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COVID-19 VACCINE ADMINISTRATION AND A PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.**

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 strengthening and improving the process of distributing COVID-19 vaccines to States, which may include supporting States in implementing a transparent and consistent vaccine administration program and bolstering States' public awareness campaigns to increase awareness and knowledge of the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines (particularly among vulnerable communities, including ethnic minority populations), 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.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I would ask unanimous consent that 30 seconds of my time be devoted to Senator PORTMAN.

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

Mr. CARDIN. I thank Senator PORTMAN and Senator MENENDEZ for cosponsoring this amendment. Each of our States has challenges in the adequacy and fairness of vaccine distribution systems. This amendment would provide that there would be State and Federal support to the States for implementing a transparent and consistent vaccine administration program and bolstering States' awareness campaigns to increase awareness and knowledge of the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines, particularly among vulnerable communities, including ethnic minority populations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I strongly support this amendment. The most important thing we can do right now is to get the vaccines distributed. One of the problems we have is that about 40 percent of Americans are still saying they are uncomfortable getting the vaccine. Part of that is because we haven't been able to get a proper public awareness campaign out there—not with politicians but with folks with white coats and people who are respected and trusted on this issue—to say it is necessary for us because these are safe and effective, and by getting these vaccines in place, we can turn things around.

I support the amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 716

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

Who yields time in opposition?

Mr. THUNE. I yield back time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 100, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 21 Leg.]

#### YEAS—100

Baldwin	Hagerty	Portman
Barrasso	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Hawley	Risch
Blackburn	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blunt	Hirono	Rounds
Booker	Hoeben	Rubio
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Braun	Inhofe	Sasse
Brown	Johnson	Schatz
Burr	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Shelby
Casey	Lankford	Sinema
Cassidy	Leahy	Smith
Collins	Lee	Stabenow
Coons	Lujan	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lummis	Tester
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Thune
Cotton	Markey	Tillis
Cramer	Marshall	Toomey
Crapo	McConnell	Tuberville
Cruz	Menendez	Van Hollen
Daines	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Moran	Warnock
Durbin	Murkowski	Warren
Ernst	Murphy	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murray	Wicker
Fischer	Ossoff	Wyden
Gillibrand	Padilla	Young
Graham	Paul	
Grassley	Peters	

The amendment (No. 716) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 653

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 653 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRASSO] proposes an amendment numbered 653.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal moratorium on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN STATES WITH LOST REVENUE DUE TO THE FEDERAL MORATORIUM ON OIL AND NATURAL GAS LEASING ON PUBLIC LANDS AND OFFSHORE WATERS.**

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 elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal moratorium on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters 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.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, my amendment addresses the serious impacts of the Biden administration moratorium on oil and natural gas leases and the impact on Federal lands and waters.

Wyoming and many States across the West have Federal land where there is oil and gas development. The revenue generated from the lease sales goes to States, which use it for essential services.

One of the many crushing consequences of the moratorium is eliminating hundreds of millions of dollars for K-12 education for students, funding all of these States. In 2019 alone, revenues from oil and gas contributed \$740 million to Wyoming's public schools.

This amendment creates a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect students and schools from this misguided moratorium by restoring these lost funds to the States.

I urge a "yes" vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, my friend from Wyoming and I disagree on many things. We disagree on the impact of this policy in the immediate, and we disagree on the speed of the energy transition to a zero-carbon economy.

What we do not disagree about is that these communities we support—we support their schools, and throughout this transition we should support the people who have kept the lights on and made this country the greatest energy country on the face of the Earth.

So I would support this amendment because it is about supporting the schools in those communities.

#### VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 653

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 98, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 22 Leg.]

#### YEAS—98

Baldwin	Grassley	Portman
Barrasso	Hagerty	Reed
Bennet	Hassan	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Romney
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Rosen
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Booker	Hirono	Rubio
Boozman	Hoeben	Sanders
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Brown	Inhofe	Schatz
Burr	Johnson	Schumer
Cantwell	Kaine	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kelly	Scott (SC)
Cardin	Kennedy	Shaheen
Carper	King	Shelby
Casey	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cassidy	Lankford	Smith
Collins	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Lujan	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lummis	Tester
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Thune
Cotton	Markey	Tillis
Cramer	Marshall	Toomey
Crapo	McConnell	Tuberville
Cruz	Menendez	Van Hollen
Daines	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Moran	Warnock
Durbin	Murkowski	Warren
Ernst	Murphy	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murray	Wicker
Fischer	Ossoff	Wyden
Gillibrand	Padilla	Young
Graham	Peters	

#### NAYS—2

Lee Paul

The amendment (No. 653) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 192

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 192 and ask that it be reported by number, please.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SASSE], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 192.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving health care to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING HEALTH CARE TO PROHIBIT A HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER FROM FAILING TO EXERCISE THE PROPER DEGREE OF CARE IN THE CASE OF A CHILD WHO SURVIVES AN ABORTION OR ATTEMPTED 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 improving health care, which may include the creation of criminal and civil penalties for providers who fail to exercise the same degree of care for babies who survive an abortion or attempted abortion as would be provided to another child born at the same gestational age, 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.

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, we are doing a lot of red versus blue jersey stuff today. Until about 2 a.m., it is going to be mostly straight partisan votes. It would be good for us to find some common ground, and this amendment is an opportunity to do that.

This amendment, modeled on the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, is an opportunity to come together and to defend babies. It is pretty simple, actually. Every baby, whether she is born in a state-of-the-art hospital with a NICU unit or whether she is born in an abortion clinic in a strip mall, every baby is born with dignity and is created in God's image, and she deserves care. This amendment is aimed at making sure that babies who survive abortions get the same degree of care that any other newborn would. There is nothing partisan about that. That is why my Democratic colleagues, JOE MANCHIN and BOB CASEY, both voted for this last year as legislation. We disagree on a bunch of stuff, but not this.

There is a lot of complicated debate in this Chamber, but this isn't actually one of them. Here is a chance for 100 Senators to come together and support every baby. Every baby deserves a fighting chance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it is already current law that all Federal protections for people apply to every infant born alive, including those born alive during the course of an abortion. Simply put, you cannot kill an infant, regardless of how they came into this world.

This is the law of the land thanks to the Born-Alive Infants Protection Act, which passed the House and Senate by a voice vote and was signed into law by President George Bush in 2002.

Does it work? In 2013, Dr. Kermit Gosnell, a physician in Pennsylvania, was found guilty on three counts of murdering babies born alive in his clinic after botched late-term abortions. He is currently serving three life terms in prison.

I would say to the Senator from Nebraska, of course we agree. People like Dr. Gosnell should pay a heavy price. But to put this into a budget resolution just doesn't fit, and I am afraid one page doesn't do justice to even the explanation that was given.

I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not germane to the underlying resolution and therefore violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

#### MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. SASSE. Pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the waiver provisions of applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and ap-

plicable budget resolutions for the purposes of Senate amendment No. 192, and 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 called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 23 Leg.]

#### YEAS—52

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Casey	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Shelby
Collins	Lankford	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lee	Thune
Cotton	Lummis	Tillis
Cramer	Manchin	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

#### NAYS—48

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Coons	Markey	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Tester
Duckworth	Merkley	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murphy	Warner
Feinstein	Murray	Warnock
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Warren
Hassan	Padilla	Whitehouse
Heinrich	Peters	Wyden

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). On this vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 48.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

The Senator from South Carolina.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 687

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, No. 687.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM] proposes an amendment numbered 687.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening and protecting international agreements, joint declarations, or proclamations entered into by the United States and Mexico)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING AND PROTECTING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, JOINT DECLARATIONS, OR PROCLAMATIONS ENTERED INTO BY THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.**

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 strengthening and protecting international agreements, joint declarations, or proclamations entered into by the United States and Mexico, which may include the Remain in Mexico program, which requires foreign nationals seeking assistance at the United States-Mexico border to wait in Mexico for the results, 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.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, the "Remain in Mexico" policy was put in place by the Trump administration after talks with Mexico about how to stem the flow of migrants from Central America who were seeking to come to the United States for economic reasons more times than not. Before the "Remain in Mexico" policy was adopted, migrants from the Northern Triangle countries traveled to the United States, seeking to turn themselves in and claim asylum whether they had valid claims or not. They would then be released into the United States and often did not return for their court dates.

If we end the "Remain in Mexico" policy for asylum seekers, it will lead to a run on our border and complicate efforts to reform the immigration system. Over 50,000 asylum seekers have been waiting in Mexico rather than in the United States, where they often disappear while waiting in the 1 million-person asylum case backlog. This was an important change that the Trump administration put in place, and it is a serious mistake to reverse it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I oppose this amendment because my distinguished colleague and friend put it in a very narrow context.

The reality is that this amendment suggests that all agreements, proclamations, or declarations entered into between the United States and Mexico will be preserved. The problem is Congress does not have a clear picture of the international agreements, arrangements, and supporting documents that the Trump administration negotiated with Mexico. I requested those documents for almost 2 years as the ranking member on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Yet the Trump administration was afraid to put them up for congressional and public scrutiny.

Without knowing what they say or how low they may have stooped, I don't see how any Member can take an educated vote on this amendment to consent to that which Members don't even know exists.

I, therefore, oppose the amendment for those and other reasons.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. President, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not

germane to the underlying resolution and, therefore, violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

# MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the waiver provisions of applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and applicable budget resolutions for purposes of this amendment, Senate amendment No. 687, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 24 Leg.]

## YEAS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

## NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 50, and the nays are 50.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

# AMENDMENT NO. 132

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 132 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa [Ms. ERNST], for herself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 132.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prioritizing taking into custody aliens charged with a crime resulting in death or serious bodily injury)

At the end of title III, add the following:

## SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRIORITIZING TAKING INTO CUSTODY ALIENS CHARGED WITH A VIOLENT CRIME.

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 providing funding for the Department of Homeland Security to establish and implement policies that prioritize the taking into custody of removable aliens who have been charged in the United States with a crime that resulted in the death or serious bodily injury of another person, 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.

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, this amendment reflects the intent of S. 80, Sarah's Law, which would amend the mandatory detention provisions of the INA to require the detention of anyone unlawfully present in the United States who is charged with a crime resulting in the death or serious bodily injury of another person.

It honors the life of a girl from Iowa, Sarah Root. Her life was tragically cut short by a drunk driver who was illegally here in the United States. Sarah's Law currently has 21 cosponsors.

One of the first things the Biden administration did was stop prioritizing violent aliens for deportation. This amendment reflects that DHS should not implement such policies.

I thank Senators TILLIS, MORAN, GRASSLEY, SASSE, INHOFE, HYDE-SMITH, LEE, RICK SCOTT, and HOEVEN for joining me in this effort, and I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, this amendment is opposed by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the Center for American Progress, America's Voice, SCIU, the National Immigrant Justice Center, and many, many other civil rights and immigration organizations. The reason they oppose it and why I oppose it is this amendment applies to people charged, not convicted. I am not a lawyer, but my understanding is that in this country, we believe that people are innocent until proven guilty.

What this amendment does is vilify immigrants. Many of them are working at essential and dangerous jobs right now, often for very low pay.

# POINT OF ORDER

Mr. President, this amendment is not germane to the budget resolution as required by law; therefore, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment

violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

# MOTION TO WAIVE

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the waiver provisions of applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and applicable budget resolutions for purposes of Senate amendment No. 132, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 25 Leg.]

## YEAS—52

Barrasso	Grassley	Portman
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Collins	King	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Manchin	Toomey
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Murkowski	
Graham	Paul	

## NAYS—48

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Markey	Stabenow
Coons	Menendez	Tester
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murphy	Warner
Durbin	Murray	Warnock
Feinstein	Ossoff	Warren
Gillibrand	Padilla	Whitehouse
Hassan	Peters	Wyden

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 48.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to. The point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, we had a vote a moment ago to have 10-minute votes. So far the vote are closer to 30 minutes than 10 minutes.

I ask unanimous consent that the clerk time the votes to 10 minutes; that we not go beyond 10 minutes; that at the end of 10 minutes, we give an extra 1 minute of grace time; and that we close the vote after 11 minutes.

(Applause.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I understand

the Senator from Utah's sentiments, and I share them.

There is a physical need to call the roll, which takes an amount of time, which sometimes can be more than 10 minutes. If we reach a tie situation and have to call in the Vice President, it takes even longer.

The most effective thing I have seen in the Senate to deal with this issue is for Members to sit in their chairs and to vote as their names are called. We can bring the rollcalls to an end much more quickly. Now they are running around 30 minutes.

I am going to object to your suggestion, but I would suggest that when we reach the point where Members are sitting in their chairs, amendments are called, and we vote on them quickly, we can come to a conclusion in a much faster way.

Mr. ROMNEY. Would the gentleman agree, then, that we take as much time as it takes to read the names, and if it requires the Vice President to come here, we give her sufficient time to get here, but, otherwise, 10 minutes?

Mr. DURBIN. I think you are going to find that 10 minutes is not practical. I wish—I am for electronic voting, just to go way out on a limb, but I want to tell you—

Mr. ROMNEY. That is probably not practical tonight.

Mr. SCHUMER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROMNEY. Certainly.

Mr. SCHUMER. It would help speed things along if we could have a set amount. You keep handing us new sheets.

(Applause.)

And that is OK, but let's see the total amount of amendments, and then we can try to move the time as quickly as possible. OK?

Mr. LEE. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, with due respect to the majority leader, I understand what he is suggesting. But the Senator from Utah has made a motion which has absolutely nothing to do with the number of votes that we are going to be taking tonight.

Look, 365 days a year, we are told, as individual Senators, to wait our turn; we will get to vote on whatever we want to vote on if and when we vote on them. This is the one time, with budget vote-arama, where anybody can ask for a vote on anything.

Now, I don't see anything wrong with the Senator from Utah's request that we limit the amount of time it takes to vote to the amount of time it takes to call the roll and then to add to that any additional time that might be taken up by waiting for the Vice President in the event of a tie.

So I would like to resuggest what the Senator from Utah has asked. That is, I ask unanimous consent that we so limit the amount of time we take to vote to the time it takes to call the roll, subject to the need to wait for

Vice President HARRIS to come and break any tie.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Mr. DURBIN. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Maine.

AMENDMENT NO. 546

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, Senator MANCHIN, Senator CAPITO, Senator MORAN, Senator SHAHEEN, Senator PORTMAN, and Senator KING, I call up amendment No. 546 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Maine [Ms. COLLINS], for herself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 546.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the Provider Relief Fund, including a 20 percent set aside for rural hospitals)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING THE PROVIDER RELIEF FUND.**

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 strengthening the Provider Relief Fund, which may include additional support for rural hospitals in order to preserve jobs and access to specialty services, 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.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask that I be notified when I have 30 seconds remaining.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will do so.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise to offer an amendment to replenish and strengthen the Provider Relief Fund, which has been a lifeline for hospitals, nursing homes, and community health centers, as well as physician practices across the country, but especially so in rural America.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 30 seconds.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, our rural hospitals have been particularly hard hit during this pandemic.

With that, I would yield to my friend from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. I ask unanimous consent for 30 seconds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, 18 rural hospitals across America closed last year—three in my own State. Do any of you have any sympathy for people who live in rural America?

Twenty percent of the population in America is rural. We only got 6 percent

of the money that was associated that we sent out in the last CARES package, and that is 6 percent to rural hospitals.

We need to treat them fair. That is all we are asking for. A 20-percent set-aside is fair. Thank you, and I would appreciate your support.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time in opposition?

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I rise in support of the amendment. Clearly, all across this country rural communities are suffering real healthcare crises in terms of a loss of hospitals that they desperately need.

So I would hope that this would be an issue that all of us will work together to rebuild healthcare in rural America and make sure that our communities have the hospitals that they need.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 546

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 bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 99, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 26 Leg.]

YEAS—99

Baldwin	Grassley	Peters
Barrasso	Hagerty	Portman
Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Romney
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Brown	Inhofe	Sasse
Burr	Johnson	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Cardin	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Carper	King	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Shelby
Cassidy	Lankford	Sinema
Collins	Leahy	Smith
Coons	Lujan	Stabenow
Cornyn	Lummis	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Tester
Cotton	Markey	Thune
Cramer	Marshall	Tillis
Crapo	McConnell	Toomey
Cruz	Menendez	Tuberville
Daines	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Moran	Warner
Durbin	Murkowski	Warnock
Ernst	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Fischer	Ossoff	Wicker
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Graham	Paul	Young

NAYS—1

Lee

The amendment (No. 546) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Chamber for a minute.

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

SENATOR FEINSTEIN'S 9,000TH VOTE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, we have another great accomplishment, one right after the other, because they both came together. Earlier today, we all congratulated our good friend Senator MURRAY for achieving a historic

milestone—9,000 rollcall votes. Well, we are pretty lucky because today we get to celebrate another 9,000-vote accomplishment by none other than the great senior Senator from California, Senator FEINSTEIN.

(Applause.)

Like Senator MURRAY, she was also elected during the Year of the Woman, and she helped blaze a trail that many would follow.

Throughout her career, and through many of those 9,000 votes, she has made her mark on some of the biggest issues of our time: the environment, healthcare, gun safety, and much, much more.

Alongside Senator Boxer, she was the first woman to come to the Senate from the State of California, the first Jewish woman to come to the Senate from any State, and she became the first woman ever to serve as chair of both the Rules Committee and Select Intelligence Committee.

One glass ceiling right after another in a storied and continually impactful career.

I congratulate Senator FEINSTEIN for today's accomplishment, and I thank her for her many years of friendship.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 834

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I would like to call up amendment No. 834, as modified, and speak for 30 seconds and then turn the mic over to my colleague Senator MURKOWSKI, who is the cosponsor of this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mrs. SHAHEEN], for herself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 834, as modified.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving services and interventions relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING SERVICES AND INTERVENTIONS RELATING TO SEXUAL ASSAULT, FAMILY VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND CHILD ABUSE.**

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 improving services and interventions for victims relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse, which may include funding for programs and grants authorized by the Violence Against Women Act and the Victims of Child Abuse Act, 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.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, this amendment supports organizations serving survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse. As we know, because of COVID, those survivors and families have been hit particularly hard, and there has been very little money that has gone to support them. This amendment would say very strongly we need to do better.

Senator MURKOWSKI.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, we are ensuring with this amendment that there will be resources for survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse. Senator SHAHEEN has pointed out that our shelters are very, very much in need of our support.

We urge you all to protect the most vulnerable in their time of need. We ask for your support on this amendment.

#### VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 834

Mrs. SHAHEEN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUMENTHAL). Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 100, nays 0, as follows:

#### [Rollcall Vote No. 27 Leg.]

#### YEAS—100

Baldwin	Hagerty	Portman
Barrasso	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Hawley	Risch
Blackburn	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blunt	Hirono	Rounds
Booker	Hoeven	Rubio
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Braun	Inhofe	Sasse
Brown	Johnson	Schatz
Burr	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Shelby
Casey	Lankford	Sinema
Cassidy	Leahy	Smith
Collins	Lee	Stabenow
Cooms	Lujan	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lummis	Tester
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Thune
Cotton	Markey	Tillis
Cramer	Marshall	Toomey
Crapo	McConnell	Tuberville
Cruz	Menendez	Van Hollen
Daines	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Moran	Warnock
Durbin	Murkowski	Warren
Ernst	Murphy	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murray	Wicker
Fischer	Ossoff	Wyden
Gillibrand	Padilla	Young
Graham	Paul	
Grassley	Peters	

The amendment (No. 834), as modified, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WHITEHOUSE). The Senator from Indiana.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 833

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 833 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. BRAUN] proposes an amendment numbered 833.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Council on Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency from promulgating rules or guidance that bans hydraulic fracturing in the United States)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FROM PROMULGATING RULES OR GUIDANCE THAT BANS FRACKING IN THE UNITED STATES.**

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 National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and environmental laws and policies, which may include limiting or prohibiting the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or implementing a rule or guidance that bans fracking in the United States 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.

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, my amendment helps ensure that the EPA cannot, through regulation or otherwise, ban fracking in the United States. This is an issue of energy independence, locking in our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction provided by clean natural gas, and it gives us time to find the cleanest, least expensive options down the road.

Due to our American renaissance, the United States passed Russia as a leading energy supplier in 2011 and passed Saudi Arabia in 2018.

But fracking has been a boon to the economy as well. According to the Global Energy Institute, if fracking were banned in 2021, the U.S. economy would lose 19 million jobs in 4 years, local and State tax revenues would plummet, and gas prices would double. This is why President Biden promised: We will not ban fracking; we will protect and grow jobs.

Yet many in this body have called to ban fracking. The American people deserve to know who stands with energy security and American workers. I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, unfortunately, I must rise in opposition to Braun amendment 833 this evening. On its face, this amendment would prohibit the EPA and the Council on Environmental Quality from issuing any regulation or guidance that would ban oil and gas fracking.



President Biden has stated repeatedly that he does not support a blanket ban on fracking. He has said that we should capture the methane that emanates from fracking, not ban the practice all together.

Let me give you his exact words. This is Joe Biden's words: "Let me be clear, and I know this always comes up, we're not going to ban fracking."

The amendment, as written, before us appears to go beyond just prohibiting EPA and the Council on Environmental Quality from issuing regs to ban oil and gas fracking. The effect here would actually go beyond that and prevent the Federal Government from regulating emissions of methane and air toxics that are related to fracking.

I encourage my colleagues to not vote for this hasty and unnecessary amendment. Methane is 85 times more dangerous than carbon dioxide. We should be controlling it, not allowing it to go up into the air.

#### VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 833

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. THUNE. 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 called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 57, nays 43, as follows:

#### [Rollcall Vote No. 28 Leg.]

##### YEAS—57

Barrasso	Graham	Murkowski
Bennet	Grassley	Paul
Blackburn	Hagerty	Portman
Blunt	Hawley	Risch
Boozman	Heinrich	Romney
Braun	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Burr	Hoeven	Rubio
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Casey	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Tester
Cramer	Lujan	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Tillis
Cruz	Manchin	Toomey
Daines	Marshall	Tuberville
Ernst	McConnell	Wicker
Fischer	Moran	Young

##### NAYS—43

Baldwin	Kaine	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kelly	Schatz
Booker	King	Schumer
Brown	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cantwell	Leahy	Sinema
Cardin	Markey	Smith
Carper	Menendez	Stabenow
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warner
Duckworth	Murray	Warnock
Durbin	Ossoff	Warren
Feinstein	Padilla	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Hassan	Reed	
Hirono	Rosen	

The amendment (No. 833) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order

to call up the following amendments in the order listed and that the amendments be reported by number and that the amendments alternate with a Democratic amendment when one is available to be called up: Grassley No. 91, Cortez Masto No. 853, Inhofe No. 786, Paul No. 1, Ernst No. 767, Daines No. 678, Johnson No. 542, Lee No. 821.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Iowa.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 91

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment 91 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] proposes an amendment numbered 91.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against legislation that would allow for six-figure tax cuts for the top 1/10th of 1 percent of taxpayers)

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

#### SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST TAX CUTS FOR THE WEALTHY.

(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 increases or eliminates the limitation on the State and local tax deduction if such increase or elimination would, as determined by the Joint Committee on Taxation, result in any taxpayer receiving a reduction in Federal income taxes which is equal to or greater than \$100,000.

(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).

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, my amendment creates a point of order against repeal of the SALT tax deduction as part of the COVID package.

Any COVID relief package should be targeted at helping those in need, not the benefit of the top 1 percent. According to JCT, over half of the benefit from the repeal would go to those with incomes over \$1 million, and \$50,000 or lower wouldn't benefit at all.

According to an analysis of the Tax Policy Center, the top 1 percent would receive an average tax cut of \$144,000. No COVID relief package should include six-figure tax cuts to multimillionaires when millions of middle-class Americans are struggling to make ends meet.

And for the benefit of my friends on the other side of the aisle, it is not progressive to give tax cuts to the top 1 percent of the people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I have been advised that inclusion of this

amendment in the budget resolution would be corrosive to the privileged status of the resolution.

Since this amendment contains material inappropriate for inclusion in a budget resolution, its adoption could jeopardize the privilege of this resolution, which would completely halt our efforts to provide urgent, critical pandemic relief.

Additionally, this amendment is not germane to the budget resolution, as required by law. Accordingly, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

#### MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act and the waiver provisions of applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and applicable budget resolutions for the purpose of Senate amendment 91, and 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 49, nays 51, as follows:

#### [Rollcall Vote No. 29 Leg.]

##### YEAS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Risch
Blackburn	Grassley	Romney
Blunt	Hagerty	Rounds
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Portman	

##### NAYS—51

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Peters
Bennet	Hirono	Reed
Blumenthal	Kaine	Rosen
Booker	Kelly	Sanders
Brown	King	Schatz
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cardin	Leahy	Shaheen
Carper	Lujan	Sinema
Casey	Manchin	Smith
Coons	Markey	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Tester
Duckworth	Merkley	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murphy	Warner
Feinstein	Murray	Warnock
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Warren
Hassan	Padilla	Whitehouse
Heinrich	Paul	Wyden

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DURBIN). Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment is rejected.

The Senator from Nevada.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 853

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 853.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) proposes an amendment numbered 853.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanded support to struggling Americans in relation to their employment in hospitality, including those in conventions, trade shows, entertainment, tourism, and travel)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING HOSPITALITY, CONVENTIONS, TRADE SHOWS, ENTERTAINMENT, TOURISM, AND TRAVEL AND THEIR 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 supporting struggling Americans in relation to their employment in hospitality, including those in the convention, trade show, entertainment, tourism, and travel industries, which may include legislation that provides relief and recovery incentives, 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, the coronavirus pandemic has devastated economies and industries at every single State across the country. In Nevada, our hospitality travel and tourism sectors have been especially hard-hit.

These businesses are economic engines for our communities, employing hundreds of thousands of workers and pumping billions of dollars into our economy each year, but they are facing incredible challenges right now due to COVID.

This amendment ensures that the Senate will prioritize support for the hospitality industry and its workers as it crafts legislation to provide coronavirus relief and recovery to communities across the United States.

Almost half of all job losses since the pandemic began have been in the travel, leisure, and hospitality industries, and the situation gets more dire every day we don't act.

Communities across this country have suffered as nearly \$500 billion in travel spending and an estimated \$64 billion in Federal, State, and local revenues have evaporated. Our communities cannot afford to see these industries decimated.

That is why I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan amendment to expand support for our struggling hospitality industry and provide relief for the workers in the industries hardest hit by this pandemic.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time in opposition?

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 853

If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 853) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

AMENDMENT NO. 786

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I call up amendment up No. 786 and ask it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) proposes an amendment numbered 786.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAINTAINING THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.**

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 United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel, maintaining its current location and level of operations, which may include current funding levels and security, 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.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I yield 15 seconds from our time to our friend, the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. HAGERTY.

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join the senior Senator from Oklahoma as the lead cosponsor of this amendment in support of our shared objective, maintaining the U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem, the eternal and the indivisible capital of the Jewish State of Israel.

This Embassy is paving the way for peace throughout the region and should be preserved. Now our allies there know we will stand with them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, this amendment shouldn't be controversial to anyone. It has been our position in the United States for 25 years that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, and we should have our Embassy in Jerusalem.

This is not controversial. In 1995, the same amendment was 93 to 5. In 2017, it was 90 to 0.

With that, I retain the balance of my time.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 786

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does any Senator seek recognition in opposition?

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

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 called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 97, nays 3, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 30 Leg.]

YEAS—97

Baldwin	Hagerty	Peters
Barrasso	Hassan	Portman
Bennet	Hawley	Reed
Blackburn	Heinrich	Risch
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blunt	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Hoeven	Rounds
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Braun	Inhofe	Sasse
Brown	Johnson	Schatz
Burr	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Shelby
Cassidy	Lankford	Sinema
Collins	Leahy	Smith
Coons	Lee	Stabenow
Cornyn	Lujan	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Lummis	Tester
Cotton	Manchin	Thune
Cramer	Markey	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Moran	Warnock
Ernst	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wicker
Fischer	Murray	Wyden
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Young
Graham	Padilla	
Grassley	Paul	

NAYS—3

Carper Sanders Warren

The amendment (No. 786) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DURBIN). The Senator from Kentucky.

AMENDMENT NO. 1

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, No. 1, and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. PAUL] proposes an amendment numbered 1.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, every American family must balance its own family's budget, and voters wonder why Congress never balances its budget. The Democratic budget before us will add \$15 trillion of debt over the next decade. The Pennies Plan budget, which is consistent with the balanced budget amendment that most Republicans have voted for, balances the budget in just 5 years.

When I first introduced this budget a few years ago, all you had to do was cut one penny over 5 years, and the budget balanced, but as Congress has blown through the budget caps, it has

become much more difficult. Last year, it was two pennies—a 2-percent cut per year to balance in 5 years. Now it is a three-penny plan, and you have to have a 3-percent cut, but it is still foreseeable that we could balance our budget.

It is the right thing to do. It is good for America. It will make us a stronger country to leave for our kids and our grandkids, and I urge a “yes” vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does any Senator seek recognition in opposition?

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 71, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 31 Leg.]

#### YEAS—29

Barrasso	Grassley	Paul
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Crapo	Lankford	Thune
Cruz	Lee	Tillis
Daines	Lummis	Toomey
Ernst	Marshall	Tuberville
Fischer	Moran	

#### NAYS—71

Baldwin	Hawley	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blunt	Hirono	Rounds
Booker	Hoeven	Rubio
Boozman	Inhofe	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Sasse
Burr	Kelly	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Capito	Klobuchar	Scott (FL)
Cardin	Leahy	Shaheen
Carper	Lujan	Sinema
Casey	Manchin	Smith
Collins	Markey	Stabenow
Coons	McConnell	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cotton	Merkley	Warner
Cramer	Murkowski	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Ossoff	Wicker
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Graham	Peters	Young
Hassan	Portman	

The amendment (No. 1) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

AMENDMENT NO. 767

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 767 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa [Ms. ERNST] proposes an amendment numbered 767.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting an increase in the Federal minimum wage during a global pandemic to \$15 per hour)

At the end of title III, add the following:

#### SEC. 3 \_\_\_\_\_. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING THE FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE DURING A GLOBAL 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 increasing the Federal minimum wage during a global pandemic, which may include prohibiting the rate from more than doubling to \$15 per hour, 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.

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, a \$15 Federal minimum wage would be devastating for our hardest hit small businesses at a time when they can least afford it. These small businesses, like restaurants and childcare centers, provide vital services for working families and are the lifeblood of our rural communities.

The CBO estimates that raising the Federal minimum wage to \$15 would result in 1.3 million jobs lost—this during the worst period of job loss since the Great Depression.

The cost of living in States like Iowa is very different than the cost of living in States like New York or California. We should not have a one-size-fits-all policy set by Washington politicians. We all support higher wages, but a \$15 Federal minimum wage would be counterproductive to this goal.

I thank my colleague Senator TIM SCOTT for working on this with me, and I urge my colleagues to vote yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any Senator seeking recognition in opposition?

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, at a time when half of our workers are living paycheck to paycheck, when millions of workers are earning starvation wages, and when Congress has not voted to raise the minimum wage since 2007, I will do everything that I can to make sure that a \$15-an-hour minimum wage is included in this reconciliation bill. But there appears to be some misunderstanding. As the author of the Raise the Wage Act, it was never my intention to increase the minimum wage to \$15 an hour immediately and during the pandemic. My legislation gradually increases the minimum wage to \$15 an hour over a 5-year period, and that is what I believe we have to do. We need to do it in the reconciliation bill, and we need to end the crisis of starvation wages in Iowa and around the United States.

So I will support this amendment because nobody is talking about doubling the Federal minimum wage during the pandemic. We are talking about gradually phasing it in over a 5-year period.

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, do I have time remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I am sorry, the Senator from Iowa has no time remaining.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 767

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I would accept a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

Ms. ERNST. We withdraw the request for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 767) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

AMENDMENT NO. 678

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 678 and ask that it be reported by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Montana [Mr. DAINES], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 678.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of relations between the United States and Canada with regard to the Keystone XL Pipeline entering the United States in Phillips County, Montana)

At the end of title III, add the following:

#### SEC. 3 \_\_\_\_\_. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

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 improving relations between the United States and Canada, increasing energy trade between the two nations, and reducing transportation emissions through the approval of the importation of oil from Canada to the United States through the Keystone XL Pipeline 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.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, despite President Biden's call for unity, with the stroke of a pen, he killed the Keystone XL Pipeline and the thousands of jobs that come with it. He eliminated tens of millions of dollars of tax revenues for communities in Montana for education, for law enforcement, for infrastructure, as well as across the West. Hard-working Americans across our country, dozens of families in Montana have already been given the pink slip. They were told to go home. Their paycheck is gone. This isn't because of a pandemic; this is because of President Biden.

I hope all of my colleagues join me today for the good of American energy and our blue-collar workers, or they can stand with the job-killing Green New Deal agenda. The choice is clear.

I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does a Senator seek recognition in opposition to the amendment?

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 678

If not, the question is on the amendment.

Mr. THUNE. 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 bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 32 Leg.]

#### YEAS—52

Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hagerty	Romney
Blunt	Hawley	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Shelby
Collins	Lankford	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lee	Tester
Cotton	Lummis	Thune
Cramer	Manchin	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	
Graham	Portman	

#### NAYS—48

Baldwin	Heinrich	Peters
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Kaine	Sanders
Brown	Kelly	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Sinema
Casey	Lujan	Smith
Coons	Markey	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden

The amendment (No. 678) was agreed to.

### MORNING BUSINESS

### BUDGET RESOLUTION

AMENDMENT NO. 54

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I opposed amendment No. 54 proposed by Senator YOUNG because it could prevent more than 3.5 million American citizens with Social Security numbers, including 2 million children, from receiving vital relief if anyone else in their household lacks a Social Security number or uses an Individual Taxpayer Identification number to file their taxes. Before Congress passed an omnibus Covid relief package in December 2020, these mixed-status families were excluded from receiving economic impact payments, including their American citizen children. It is simply wrong and constitutionally suspect to discriminate against this group of American citizens.

AMENDMENT NO. 48

Mr. President, I opposed amendment No. 48 proposed by Senator BLUNT. Get-

ting our kids back in school is an urgent priority. Children, parents, and educators all struggle with remote learning, especially when far too many children don't have adequate access to the internet. But if we are to open safely and keep kids in school, we must follow evidence-based public health guidance from experts that protects all members of our school communities: students, parents, educators, and staff, alike. Vaccines for educators is a critical step, but schools must have the necessary guidance and resources to implement mitigation strategies to safely reopen, including funds for ventilation improvements, PPE, and robust testing and contact tracing. This amendment would be counterproductive—dangerously penalizing schools, disregarding State and local public health guidance, and blocking access to billions of dollars for our educators and students when they need it most.

The Biden administration has called for cross-agency collaboration to provide guidance and for Congress to provide an additional \$130 billion in emergency K-12 funding, so our schools can safely return to in-person learning. American families, children, and educators can't afford for us to waste any more time; it is time for Congress to act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The senior Senator from Wisconsin.

AMENDMENT NO. 542

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam President, on behalf of myself and Senator TUBERVILLE, I call up amendment No. 542 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNSON], for himself and Mr. TUBERVILLE, proposes an amendment numbered 542.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting American taxpayers and the border, which may include prohibiting the cancellation of contracts for physical barriers and other border security measures for which funds already have been obligated and for which penalties will be incurred in the case of such cancellation and prohibiting the use of funds for payment of such penalties)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING AMERICAN TAXPAYERS FROM THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH CANCELLING CONTRACTS RELATING TO BORDER SECURITY.**

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 protecting American taxpayers and the United States border, which may include prohibiting the cancellation of

contracts for physical barriers and other border security measures for which funds already have been obligated, 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.

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam President, in 2006, the Secure Fence Act was signed into law, authorizing 700 miles of double-layer fencing along the southwest border. It passed this Chamber on a vote of 80 to 19, with 26 Senate Democrats voting to secure the border. Among the Democratic Senators voting for it were then-Senators Obama, Biden, Clinton, and current Senators SCHUMER, FEINSTEIN, CARPER, and WYDEN.

In the end, only 36 miles of double fencing was actually constructed, which, in the end, combined with a very low bar for asylum claims and DACA, created the catalyst for a humanitarian crisis in 2014 of unaccompanied minors and family units coming in, with the crisis peaking in the summer of 2019. In reaction, President Trump enacted a number of policies, including construction of 700 miles of wall.

Now, we didn't construct all of it, but we contracted 700 miles, completed 450, and, as of today, 250 miles are contracted but not built.

Unfortunately, the Biden administration is now reversing all of these policies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON. I have 2 minutes, don't I?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. One minute.

Mr. JOHNSON. I was told 2.

Well, anyway, my amendment—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON.—will prevent cancellation of those contracts, saving taxpayers the cancellation costs and securing the borders.

I urge support of my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The junior Senator from Michigan.

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, we need to have a secure border with a strategic mix of personnel, technology, and barriers, and the Biden administration has initiated a comprehensive review of southern border security. But this amendment would force the last administration's misguided, simplistic border wall decisions on President Biden.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will be in order.

Mr. PETERS. We are in the midst of an unprecedented pandemic and recession. The legislation before us must focus on families trying to put food on the table and struggling small businesses, not ensuring well-connected government contractors get rich.

The President's decision about our borders will be guided by what is best

for our national security and for taxpayers. Right now, we need to focus on the struggling Americans who need our help and not big government contractors.

(Chorus of Hear! Hear!)

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 542

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 33 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Barrasso	Grassley	Portman
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Shelby
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Cramer	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	Manchin	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young
Graham	Paul	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Leahy	Smith
Casey	Lujan	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	

The amendment (No. 542) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Utah.

AMENDMENT NO. 821

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I call up my amendment numbered 821 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. LEE] proposes an amendment numbered 821.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting infringement on the free exercise of religion)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING INFREINGEMENT ON THE FREE EXERCISE OF RELIGION.**

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 infringement on the free exercise of religion in employment, in commerce, in social services, in faith and community partnerships, or in access to housing, health care, or education, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, the right to live by faith—any faith of our choosing or no faith at all, if we choose—is part of what defines us and allows us to live out our lives in dignity and respect. It is also what makes for a well-ordered society. It provides relief for those who are suffering.

Members of our communities, citizens of our country, were able to live out their lives with religious freedom prior to the pandemic. With the pandemic and the corresponding growth of government, we have seen some of those rights threatened and infringed.

I introduce this amendment for the simple purpose of making sure that we, as the Senate, have the ability to protect the religious freedom of all Americans, even when—especially when—government is growing as a result of a crisis.

I urge each of my colleagues to support this and, with it, freedom of religion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, in this ragtag, middle-of-the-night procedure, the Senator from Utah asks a basic question: What if my freedom conflicts with your freedom? Specifically, what if my freedom of religious belief says that I don't have to sell my home to an African American? What if my religious belief says that I don't have to pay women the same thing as men who work for me? What if my religious belief says that I can discriminate against a person because of their sexual orientation?

I read the Senator's amendment as saying the answer is obvious: religion prevails.

I don't think it is that simple. It is not that simple in this building or across the street in the Supreme Court.

If we are dealing with the fundamental question of discrimination based on religious belief, we all want to make certain that we acknowledge and respect religious belief, but we also feel pretty strongly about the rights of individuals when it comes to their gender, their identity, their sexual orientation, their color, the fact that they may be disabled.

Arguing that religious belief would allow me to discriminate with impunity is a pretty large question to assert at this time of night.

I hope my colleagues will join me in opposing this Lee amendment.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent for 15 seconds to respond.

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

Mr. LEE. Madam President, there is absolutely nothing in this amendment and absolutely nothing about the suggestion that we ought to respect religious freedom that suggests what my friend and colleague from Illinois has just suggested.

It is offensive to the cause of religious freedom. It is contrary to the Supreme Court's ruling in Employment Division v. Smith and the Religious Freedom Restoration Act. It is contrary to the Constitution for people to sue religious orders, forcing nuns to purchase contraceptive coverage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 821

Mr. LEE. I ask for the yeas and nays and demand a vote on religious freedom.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 34 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Barrasso	Grassley	Portman
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Shelby
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Cramer	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	Manchin	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young
Graham	Paul	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Leahy	Smith
Casey	Lujan	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	

The amendment (No. 821) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). The Senator from Texas.

AMENDMENT NO. 558

Mr. CORNYN. I call up my amendment No. 558 and ask it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) proposes an amendment numbered 558.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding the police)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FUNDING THE POLICE.**

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 funding the Nation's police through programs that are in within the jurisdiction of any committee of the Senate instructed under section 2002, which may include funding for law enforcement officer safety programs and fusion centers to protect the United States from domestic and international terrorists administered by the Department of Homeland Security, mental and behavioral health intervention programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs to increase the hiring of military veterans as law enforcement officers, gang and youth violence education programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Education, 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.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, the amendment I offered would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide additional resources to our Nation's law enforcement officers.

We know that the money provided by the Federal Government could be used for a number of reasons, like deescalation training, crime victims' outreach programs, mental health and drug treatment programs to reduce recidivism, and the like. This money could also be used to support the efforts to combat domestic and international terrorism.

I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment. We have a chance to show that we back the blue by voting yes on this amendment. I ask my colleagues to vote for it.

**VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 558**

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

Who yields time?

Mr. SCHUMER. We yield back our time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 100, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 35 Leg.]

**YEAS—100**

Baldwin	Hagerty	Portman
Barrasso	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Hawley	Risch
Blackburn	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blunt	Hirono	Rounds
Booker	Hoeven	Rubio
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Braun	Inhofe	Sasse
Brown	Johnson	Schatz
Burr	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Shelby
Casey	Lankford	Sinema
Cassidy	Leahy	Smith
Collins	Lee	Stabenow
Coons	Lujan	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lummis	Tester
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Thune
Cotton	Markey	Tillis
Cramer	Marshall	Toomey
Crapo	McConnell	Tuberville
Cruz	Menendez	Van Hollen
Daines	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Moran	Warnock
Durbin	Murkowski	Warren
Ernst	Murphy	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murray	Wicker
Fischer	Ossoff	Wyden
Gillibrand	Padilla	Young
Graham	Paul	
Grassley	Peters	

The amendment (No. 558) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

**AMENDMENT NO. 66**

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, No. 66, and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. COTTON] proposes an amendment numbered 66.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against a provision in legislation that would increase the number of justices on the Supreme Court of the United States)

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

**SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING THE NUMBER OF JUSTICES ON THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would increase the number of justices on the Supreme Court 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).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, last year, in certain fringe quarters of the Democratic Party, it seemed popular to call for packing the Supreme Court—for expanding the number of Justices on the Court—because you don't like their political rulings. Now,

obviously, all Republicans opposed such a radical idea. Yet many Democratic politicians, to include Joe Biden and to include a few Senators in this Chamber tonight, contorted themselves to avoid taking a position on this issue. They twisted themselves into pretzels on the campaign trail to simply say that we ought not pack the Supreme Court because we don't like their rulings.

I offer a simple amendment, an amendment that is backed by famous liberals like Ruth Bader Ginsburg, that we should not pack the Supreme Court.

Now, I understand the Democrats are going to raise a point of order, saying this is not germane—yet more contortions to avoid taking a simple stance on this issue. So I would invite my Democratic colleagues who have said they don't want to pack the Court to simply waive this point of order, and let's have an up-or-down vote on one of the most fundamental tenets of the rule of law—that you do not pack the Court because you don't like the way they rule.

I yield back my time, and I encourage your support.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, the Constitution does not stipulate the number of Supreme Court Justices. That is up to Congress. Congress has a long history of altering the makeup of the Court. The number of Justices changed six times before we arrived at the number nine. This amendment chooses to ignore the history.

For the record, there is exactly one living Senator who has effectively changed the size of the Supreme Court. He is Senator McCONNELL, who shrank the Court to eight seats for nearly a year, in the last year of the Obama Presidency, by refusing to fill the Scalia vacancy. Now President Biden has established a bipartisan commission to study Supreme Court reform. Let them do their work.

**POINT OF ORDER**

Mr. President, come to think of it, should we be changing the Senate rules in the budget resolution? I think not.

In fact, Mr. President, as a result, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not germane to the underlying resolution. Therefore, it violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

**MOTION TO WAIVE**

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, in accordance with section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the waiver provisions of all applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and applicable budget resolutions for purposes of amendment No. 66.

**VOTE ON MOTION TO WAIVE**

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?



There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 36 Leg.]

#### YEAS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeben	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

#### NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, there are 50 yeas and 50 nays.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, we are going to now do 10-minute votes. The Members should be warned. Stay in your seats. We are not holding the vote open.

Not exactly, says Gary, but close enough. You know who runs the show around here. All right, for 10 minutes or as close as we can come to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 483

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, No. 483, and I ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CASSIDY] proposes an amendment numbered 483.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against legislation that would provide Economic Impact Payments to prisoners)

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

**SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVIDING ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS TO PRISONERS.**

(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, as part of any extension or reauthorization of Economic Impact Payments under section 6428 or 6428A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any establishment of any similar rebate or credit, allow for such rebate or credit to be provided to any individual who is incarcerated in a Federal or State prison.

(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).

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I rise in support of my amendment which would prevent taxpayer dollars from going toward economic impact payments for prisoners.

You may not realize it, but the first \$1,200 checks we sent went to every inmate in the United States. And I am thinking: That can't be right. And I am told it was a drafting error.

Well, then we sent out the last checks, and I said: We have got to stop this. And I was told that there were those who wished that those checks go to inmates.

When my constituents hear about that, they think it is a total example about how Congress is incontinent in spending money.

Now, prisoners do not contribute to the tax base. Taxpayers are already paying the entirety of their care, and they cannot reasonably stimulate the economy, and still they are eligible for stimulus checks.

I argue that all spending on COVID relief must be targeted toward real needs. This is a perfect example of untargeted, inappropriate spending. I ask that my colleagues support this commonsense amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I have been advised that inclusion of this amendment in the budget resolution would be corrosive to the privileged status of the resolution. Since this amendment contains material inappropriate for inclusion in a budget resolution, its adoption could jeopardize the privilege of this resolution, which would completely halt, again, efforts to provide this essential, critical pandemic relief.

Additionally, this amendment is not germane to the budget resolution as required by law. Accordingly, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

#### MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and the waiver provisions of applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable

sections of that act and applicable budget resolutions for purposes of Senate amendment No. 483.

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 legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 37 Leg.]

#### YEAS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeben	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

#### NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MANCHIN). On this vote, the yeas are 50, and the nays are 50.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call up the following amendments in the order listed and that the amendments be reported by number and that the amendments alternate with a Democratic amendment when one is available to be called up: Kennedy, No. 782, SBA/riots; Paul, No. 441, roads; Lee, No. 770, oil and gas on Federal lands; Cruz, No. 811, employment-based visas; Scott, No. 872, border security; Capito, No. 655, navigable waters; Lankford, No. 837, State and local/reli-

gion. This is not the last list, my colleagues. There are another 10. So if we stay in our chairs, we might make it by sunrise, but we really have to cooperate here. Those are the ones we have so far.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

AMENDMENT NO. 782

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 782 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. KENNEDY] proposes an amendment numbered 782.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the provision of Small Business Administration assistance to any individual convicted of a misdemeanor or felony for actions during or in connection with a riot or civil disorder)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 \_\_\_\_\_. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING THE PROVISION OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANCE TO ANY INDIVIDUAL CONVICTED OF A MISDEMEANOR OR FELONY FOR ACTIONS DURING OR IN CONNECTION WITH A RIOT OR CIVIL DISORDER.

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 preventing the provision of Small Business Administration assistance to any individual convicted of a misdemeanor or felony for actions during or in connection with a riot or civil disorder 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.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, we guarantee freedom of speech in America. Unlike other countries, we also guarantee freedom after speech. One form of freedom of speech is the right to peacefully protest. That doesn't mean that violence as a part of protest is or should be legal in our country. In fact, it is not. Without order, there can be no justice.

We have had, unfortunately, riots throughout this year. In fact, if you look at the numbers, we have had over 50 deaths in our country this year from riots, including here at our own Capitol, and this is the most expensive period of riots in our history.

My amendment would prohibit the SBA from providing assistance, such as the Paycheck Protection Program, the Economic Injury Disaster Loans, 7(a) loans, and other small business assistance, to anyone who has been convicted during the past year of a felony or a misdemeanor during and in connection with a riot.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment. We all know about the inequities in our crimi-

nal justice system, and we have worked together to try to bridge some of those inequities. The SBA tools help to bridge the inequities in regard to the opportunities in America.

The Kennedy amendment would attempt to impose a lifetime prohibition for a conviction of a misdemeanor for a civil disorder. It may have happened 10, 20, 30 years ago. A person may have paid their price for that, but this is moving in the wrong direction, and I would urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for an additional 30 seconds to respond.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

(A number of Senators objecting.)

The objection is heard.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, do I have any additional time from my original time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 782

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, 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 called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 38 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hagerty	Romney
Blunt	Hawley	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	
Graham	Portman	

NAYS—51

Baldwin	Heinrich	Peters
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Kaine	Sanders
Brown	Kelly	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Sinema
Casey	Lujan	Smith
Collins	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden

The amendment (No. 782) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, we all want to finish this process. If we all stay in our seats, we could avoid the recount and save a bunch of minutes for each vote. I would urge and plead with every Member to stay in their seat so we can get this done as quickly as possible.

I yield the floor.

(Chorus of Hear! Hear!)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

AMENDMENT NO. 441

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 441 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. PAUL] proposes an amendment numbered 441.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To build roads at home instead of building them around the world)

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$26,482,952,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$26,482,952,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$27,012,611,040.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$27,012,611,040.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$28,103,920,526.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$28,103,920,526.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$26,482,952,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$26,482,952,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$27,012,611,040.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$27,012,611,040.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$28,103,920,526.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$28,103,920,526.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.

Mr. PAUL. Probably nothing makes Americans madder than to see their hard-earned tax dollars sent overseas to boondoggle after boondoggle—countries that laugh at us, burn our flag, take our money, and then ask for more. Meanwhile, our roads and bridges are crumbling in our country. We can't fix our own infrastructure because we keep building roads and bridges in other countries.

My amendment would take the \$26 billion we send in foreign aid welfare and keep it here and put it into our infrastructure in our country.

I urge a "yes" vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. I urge a "no" vote on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I know it is late, but this is important. I have been to Iraq and Afghanistan 56 times. If you think this makes us safe, cutting all assistance to all allies everywhere—people are fighting and dying on behalf of this country. The least we can do, if you are in the fight, make sure you can come home and not have to go back. The best way to continue endless wars is to ignore the fact that when we leave, bad things happen.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 441

Mr. SCHUMER. Vote.

Mr. PAUL. 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 called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 8, nays 92, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 39 Leg.]

YEAS—8

Blackburn	Lee	Scott (FL)
Braun	Lummis	Tuberville
Hagerty	Paul	

NAYS—92

Baldwin	Boozman	Carper
Barrasso	Brown	Casey
Bennet	Burr	Cassidy
Blumenthal	Cantwell	Collins
Blunt	Capito	Coons
Booker	Cardin	Cornyn

Cortez Masto	Kennedy	Rubio
Cotton	King	Sanders
Cramer	Klobuchar	Sasse
Crapo	Lankford	Schatz
Cruz	Leahy	Schumer
Daines	Lujan	Scott (SC)
Duckworth	Manchin	Shaheen
Durbin	Markey	Shelby
Ernst	Marshall	Sinema
Feinstein	McConnell	Smith
Fischer	Menendez	Stabenow
Gillibrand	Merkley	Sullivan
Graham	Moran	Tester
Grassley	Murkowski	Thune
Hassan	Murphy	Tillis
Hawley	Murray	Toomey
Heinrich	Ossoff	Van Hollen
Hickenlooper	Padilla	Warner
Hirono	Portman	Warnock
Hoeven	Reed	Warren
Hyde-Smith	Risch	Whitehouse
Inhofe	Romney	Wicker
Johnson	Rosen	Wyden
Kaine	Rounds	Young
Kelly		

The amendment (No. 441) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

AMENDMENT NO. 770

Mr. LEE. I call up my amendment No. 770 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. LEE] proposes an amendment numbered 770.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To let Federal revenues reflect continued leasing of oil and gas on Federal lands)

On page 3, line 12, increase the amount by \$1,629,000,000.

On page 3, line 13, increase the amount by \$1,629,000,000.

On page 3, line 14, increase the amount by \$1,629,000,000.

On page 3, line 15, increase the amount by \$1,629,000,000.

On page 3, line 16, increase the amount by \$1,629,000,000.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, the Biden administration has taken early and sweeping steps to halt oil and gas leasing on Federal public lands. This, in addition to being dangerous to our Nation's energy security, also presents a very significant economic threat to the stability of communities, especially in public-land States like mine, where most of our energy is found, where their economies are going to be shut down.

This amendment would allow the budget numbers to reflect ongoing lease revenues that would go to the States and to the Federal Government. We need this, and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, at a time when climate change poses an existential threat to the entire planet, I urge a "no" vote.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 770

Mr. LEE. 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 bill clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 40 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

The amendment (No. 770) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

AMENDMENT NO. 811

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 811, and I ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CRUZ] proposes an amendment numbered 811.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against the consideration of any legislation that increases employment-based visas until the United States' labor market stabilizes and unemployment levels reach pre-pandemic levels, ensuring that Congress prioritizes the needs of American workers who have lost their jobs due to the pandemic)

At the appropriate place in title IV, insert the following:

**SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT INCREASES THE NUMBER OF VISAS AVAILABLE FOR FOREIGN WORKERS WHILE AMERICAN UNEMPLOYMENT REMAINS HIGH.**

(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 increases, or has the effect of increasing, the number of foreign workers in the United States by raising the number of authorized employment-based immigrant or nonimmigrant visas or by increasing the number of lawful permanent residents until the United States reaches a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 3.5 percent, which was the rate on February 1, 2020—shortly before the COVID-19 pandemic caused an economic crisis, resulting in significant American job losses.

(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).

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, before this coronavirus pandemic hit this country, our economy was booming. Jobs were soaring. Over the last year, our country has suffered tens of millions of job losses.

This amendment creates a point of order against any legislation that would increase legal immigration until we return to where we were before this pandemic.

I believe in legal immigration. We are a country built by immigrants, but legal immigration is meant to serve the American economy, meant to benefit this country and American workers, and I do not believe we should be significantly increasing legal immigration at a time when tens of millions of Americans are out of work.

So this amendment is designed to say: Let's put American workers first. When American workers go back to work, then we can discuss and consider legislation to increase legal immigration, but we shouldn't do so until the tens of millions of Americans who have lost their jobs return to work.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, the solution sounds so simple, and it is simply wrong. May I give you an example?

Barring additional green cards for hundreds of thousands of immigrant workers stuck in the backlog won't help American workers since these immigrants are already working here. In fact, it would hurt American workers by creating an incentive to hire more guest workers who can be paid lower wages.

This is not the approach we need for coronavirus immigration reform.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. President, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not germane to the underlying resolution. Therefore, it violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

#### MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the waiver provisions of the applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all the applicable sections of the act and the applicable budget resolutions for purposes of amendment 811, and 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 called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 40, nays 60, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 41 Leg.]

#### YEAS—40

Barrasso	Ernst	Moran
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeven	Rounds
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Tillis
Cotton	Lankford	Tuberville
Cramer	Lee	Wicker
Crapo	Lummis	Young
Cruz	Marshall	
Daines	McConnell	

#### NAYS—60

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sasse
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Scott (SC)
Cardin	Leahy	Shaheen
Carper	Lujan	Sinema
Casey	Manchin	Smith
Collins	Markey	Stabenow
Coons	Menendez	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Tester
Duckworth	Murkowski	Thune
Durbin	Murphy	Toomey
Feinstein	Murray	Van Hollen
Fischer	Ossoff	Warner
Gillibrand	Padilla	Warnock
Graham	Paul	Warren
Hassan	Peters	Whitehouse
Heinrich	Reed	Wyden

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 40, the nays are 60.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Florida.

[Rollcall Vote No. 872]

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 872, and I ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Florida [Mr. SCOTT] proposes an amendment numbered 872.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the reconciliation instructions for certain committees to fund border security and to ensure the enforcement of all immigration laws)

On page 47, line 23, strike "\$940,718,000,000" and insert "\$920,718,000,000".

On page 49, line 10, strike "\$1,296,487,000,000" and insert "\$1,276,487,000,000".

On page 50, line 2, strike "\$50,687,000,000" and insert "\$70,687,000,000".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, President Biden's proposed plan of open borders and amnesty isn't about practical reforms; it is a radical and dangerous subversion of law and order with no effort to secure the border. We can and must do better.

To proceed is reckless and unfair to the American people, kills American jobs, and prevents countless families from pursuing the opportunity to chase their American dream. American innovation and our unique culture are built on legal immigration.

I am from the great State of Florida. We love immigration in Florida, but it has to be legal. We have to give law enforcement and Border Patrol the resources they need to do their job, protect American families, and stem the tide of the rampant and unyielding illegal immigration we have seen for decades at the southern border.

This amendment ensures that all applicable U.S. Government agencies enforce all immigration laws and provides \$20 billion for border security. I ask everyone to support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, this amendment would cut \$20 billion from Finance to fund homeland security matters—probably a fence. I strongly oppose it. This amendment would cut funds for unemployment insurance, payments for families, for things like a border wall that have taken our immigration policy backward, not forward.

Colleagues, I would urge a "no" vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

[Rollcall Vote No. 872]

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. 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 bill clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 42 Leg.]

#### YEAS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

#### NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

The amendment (No. 872) is rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

AMENDMENT NO. 655

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I call up my amendment numbered 655 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from West Virginia [Mrs. CAPITO], for herself and Mr. HOEVEN, proposes an amendment numbered 655.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the continued implementation of the consistent, clear, and functional categories and exclusions of jurisdictional waters in the Navigable Waters Protection Rule)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER POLICIES.**

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 Federal environmental and water policies, which may include ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), preserving consistency and certainty in defining water features within, and exclusions from, Federal jurisdiction under that Act, or limiting or prohibiting efforts to withdraw, revoke, or amend the final rule of the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “The Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of ‘Waters of the United States’” (85 Fed. Reg. 22250 (April 21, 2020)), 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.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, we know the burden that implementing the 2015 WOTUS rule would have had on farming, agriculture, energy production, and construction activities across this country and in our State of West Virginia. The legal challenges that followed resulted in years of uncertainty and confusion.

Finally, in 2020, the EPA announced the Navigable Waters Protection Rule as a replacement. It is clear, common-sense policy, and States like it. As a matter of fact, the Navigable Waters Rule is now in effect in 49 States. President Biden has revoked President Trump’s executive order that led to the Navigable Waters Rule, making it likely the rule will be revisited in this administration. Replacing this Navigable Waters Rule with something like the 2015 WOTUS rule would completely redefine and reframe all water policy and devastate farmers, manufacturers, and small business owners.

We have had enough uncertainty. Let’s not create more. This amendment would preserve the continued implementation of the Navigable Waters Rule. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I would note an irony here: Native of West Virginia offering an amendment, objected

to by a native of West Virginia, presented by a native of West Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Well represented.

Mr. CARPER. The Navigable Waters Protection Rule fails to provide consistent, clear, and functional categories and exclusions of jurisdictional water that are asserted by this amendment.

The rule also fails to provide critical headwaters and wetlands from pollution. That is jeopardizing the source of drinking water for over 100 million Americans. The Trump rule’s failure to protect headwaters and wetlands will ensure the transport of pollution downstream, contaminating water resources, compromising ecosystem health, and enforcing downstream communities to spend unavailable funds to upgrade water treatment facilities.

And, finally, this amendment would have the effects of grading water quality, thus forcing new burdens on downstream, disadvantaged communities and forcing cities and towns to find resources long lost to the battle against COVID to ensure clean drinking water for their citizens.

Reluctantly, I must urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 655

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). 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.

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 43 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeven	Rounds
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Inhofe	Sasse
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Collins	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Shelby
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Cramer	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	Manchin	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

NAYS—49

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Booker	Kelly	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	
Heinrich	Reed	

The amendment (No. 655) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

AMENDMENT NO. 837

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I would like to call up my amendment No. 837 and ask it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) proposes an amendment numbered 837.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal relief funds for State or local governments)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL RELIEF FUNDS FOR STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**

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 adjustments to Federal relief funds for State or local governments within the jurisdiction of the instructed committees, which may include limitations on new or existing Federal COVID-19 relief payments to a State or locality that imposes greater limits on the content of speech, or restrictions on the religious exercise or belief, of houses of worship and faith-based organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code, than on secular organizations described in that section 501(c)(3) and exempt under that section 501(a), 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. The First Amendment of our Constitution states that Congress shall make no law prohibiting the free exercise of religion. This has not been a controversial thing in our history and also does not have an asterisk next to it saying, “Unless there is a pandemic.”

We don’t restrict freedom of religion. We just don’t do that. This has been a great debate in our Nation over the past year as we have seen restrictions on churches and mosques and on synagogues.

This is a very simple statement. All this is asking for is to make sure that we treat faith-based entities the same as we do secular entities. It is not asking for special treatment. It is saying that if you treat a bar one way, then a block away, you have to treat a synagogue the same way; if you treat a store one way, a block away, if there is a church, you have to treat them the same way; if there are outdoor gatherings that are allowed in the city, there has to be outdoor religious gatherings also allowed.

It is asking for the same treatment, not special treatment. That is all that this is—to try to affirm this.

I didn't think this would be controversial. Quite frankly, I thought this would be something we could voice vote, but I am understanding this is something we may actually have to take a vote on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. In the course of the last year, more than 425,000 Americans died. We all know the story, and we know it personally.

Elected officials at every level have been called on to respond to this pandemic. Mayors and Governors have had to make critical public health choices they didn't believe they would ever face in their professional lives. They had to decide whether certain businesses would be opened or closed, when to open and close schools, whether or not they would have churches that would be open. It was a myriad of opportunities to make the right decision or the wrong decision.

Some of them learned the hard way. Some were courageous; some were not. Some listened to the scientific community and some ignored it. But I believe most of them tried to do their best.

Sadly, when it was all said and done, many made wrong decisions in terms of when to open and how many people to allow in certain places. It was just a fact of life—a novel coronavirus—and they were trying to respond to infection and death.

Sadly, what the Senator from Oklahoma is charging is if there was a discrimination against a church in the process—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. DURBIN. The people in the community would be penalized to receive less Federal funds because of the decision the Governor had made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 837

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. LANKFORD. 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 bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 44 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Barrasso	Ernst	Marshall
Blackburn	Fischer	McConnell
Blunt	Graham	Moran
Boozman	Grassley	Murkowski
Braun	Hagerty	Paul
Burr	Hawley	Portman
Capito	Hoehn	Risch
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Romney
Collins	Inhofe	Rounds
Cornyn	Johnson	Rubio
Cotton	Kennedy	Sasse
Cramer	Lankford	Scott (FL)
Crapo	Lee	Scott (SC)
Cruz	Lummis	Shelby
Daines	Manchin	Sullivan

Thune	Toomey	Wicker
Tillis	Tuberville	Young

NAYS—49

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Booker	Kelly	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	
Heinrich	Reed	

The amendment (No. 837) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, upon disposition of the Lankford amendment, No. 837, it be in order to call up the following amendments in the order listed, the amendments be reported by number, and the amendments alternate with a Democratic amendment when one is available to be called up: Crapo No. 55, Hoeven No. 887, Portman No. 816, Romney No. 803, and Lee No. 253.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Idaho.

AMENDMENT NO. 55

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, No. 55, and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAPO], for himself and Mr. PORTMAN, proposes an amendment numbered 55.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently extending the income tax rate reductions for individuals and small businesses provided under Public Law 115-97)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PERMANENT EXTENSION OF LOWER TAX RATES FOR INDIVIDUALS AND SMALL BUSINESSES.**

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 tax liability of individuals and small businesses, which may include permanently extending the reductions to Federal income tax rates for individuals and small businesses provided under Public Law 115-97, 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, this amendment simply makes permanent the individual and small business tax rate reductions and reforms from the TCJA.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the TCJA, gave American workers and families more cash in their pockets by significantly lowering individual tax rates, nearly doubling the standard deduction, and doubling the child tax credit. For American businesses, the TCJA lowered the tax rate and provided parity for small businesses operating in passthrough form. It also encouraged investment in the United States through the immediate expensing of property and equipment.

From the beginning of the previous administration up to the beginning of the pandemic early last year, the economy added more than 7 million jobs. Every U.S. metropolitan area had enjoyed income gains in 2018. Low-income workers were experiencing the highest wage growth in nearly a decade.

We need to give our economy its best shot at recovering to prepandemic levels. This means strengthening that pro-growth policy we have put into place by making permanent these expiring tax provisions from the TCJA.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, this now will put the Senate on record as to what the Senate thinks about the 2017 Trump tax law—the \$2 trillion bill that overwhelmingly benefited corporations and the wealthy. It opened new special interest loopholes, and it increased incentives to ship American jobs overseas.

The Senate needs to fix our broken Tax Code, starting with the proposition that everybody, including those at the top, pay their fair share. Locking in the Trump tax handouts to those at the top would take America in the wrong direction. This is not the vehicle to debate these tax changes. I strongly urge a “no” vote.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 55

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 45 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Barrasso	Cramer	Hyde-Smith
Blackburn	Crapo	Inhofe
Blunt	Cruz	Johnson
Boozman	Daines	Kennedy
Braun	Ernst	Lankford
Burr	Fischer	Lee
Capito	Graham	Lummis
Cassidy	Grassley	Marshall
Collins	Hagerty	McConnell
Cornyn	Hawley	Moran
Cotton	Hoeven	Murkowski



Paul	Sasse	Tillis
Portman	Scott (FL)	Toomey
Risch	Scott (SC)	Tuberville
Romney	Shelby	Wicker
Rounds	Sullivan	Young
Rubio	Thune	

## NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

The amendment (No. 55) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

## AMENDMENT NO. 887

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 887 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HOEVEN] proposes an amendment numbered 887.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting a Federal carbon tax and preventing American job losses and regressive household utility bill, home heating, and gasoline price increases)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL TAX ON CARBON EMISSIONS.**

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 changes in Federal tax laws, which may include limiting or prohibiting the establishment of a Federal tax on carbon emissions, 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.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, this amendment ensures that we don't implement a carbon tax, and I am joined on it by Senator LANKFORD and Senator CRAMER.

Simply put, a carbon tax is a national energy tax, and it is a regressive tax. Raising the cost of energy through a tax or fee hits hard-working families the most, making it more expensive to heat their homes, drive to work, and put food on the table.

In addition to keeping the lights on, every sector of our economy depends on access to affordable and reliable supplies of energy. A carbon tax in-

creases the cost on our manufacturers, exporting American jobs abroad to other countries with fewer environmental regulations, meaning global emissions would actually increase. Instead of pushing new taxes, we must, instead, focus on innovation and making emerging technologies like carbon capture, utilization, and storage, or CCUS, commercially viable.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President and colleagues, I strongly urge opposition to this amendment. It simply makes no sense to take any tool—any tool—off the table in the existential fight against climate change.

Obstructing the fight against climate change costs money due to cleanups from bigger storms, fires, and floods, and it costs America jobs.

Move over, this is a budget focused on COVID recovery. This is a separate issue, colleagues, and it deserves its own debate. I would urge a "no" vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, stand up for working families and vote yes.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

## VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 887

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

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

## [Rollcall Vote No. 46 Leg.]

## YEAS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Smith
Cruz	McConnell	Toomey
Daines	Moran	Tuberville
Ernst	Murkowski	Wicker
Fischer	Paul	Young

## NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

The amendment (No. 887) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

## AMENDMENT NO. 816

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 816 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] proposes an amendment numbered 816.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the President to keep the people of the United States informed, through a website, of the amount of funds made available for relief from the COVID-19 pandemic that have been expended)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING INFORMATION ONLINE REGARDING THE EXPENDITURE OF COVID-19 RELIEF FUNDS.**

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 increasing information spending transparency, which may include requiring the President to make available online information regarding the amount of funds made available for relief from the COVID-19 pandemic that have been expended, 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Colleagues, this amendment shouldn't even be necessary, but it is.

We are being asked to spend another \$1.9 trillion to deal with the coronavirus pandemic, and yet we have no idea how much of the \$900 billion that we just enacted 5½ weeks ago has gone out the door. We don't know. We don't know how it has been used.

For that matter, we don't know how much of the roughly \$2 trillion of additional coronavirus funding has gone out the door. So we need to have that information to be able to legislate responsibly, to be sure that we are doing the right thing here to help the folks whom we represent.

I am going to ask for a voice vote on this. I hope we get it, but I would also like to yield to my colleague from West Virginia, Mr. MANCHIN.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I also support this and, I think, basically, that transparency is something we all want, and that is all we have asked for—to see the numbers and work from there in an honest fashion.

I support it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I support this amendment. I hope we can do it through a voice vote.

## VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 816

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 816) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

## AMENDMENT NO. 803

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 803 and ask it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. ROMNEY], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 803.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to creating bipartisan congressional committees to improve the solvency of major Federal trust funds)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE SOLVENCY OF FEDERAL TRUST FUNDS.**

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 improving the solvency of major Federal trust funds, which may include developing recommendations and legislation to rescue programs that support surface transportation, health care services, and financial protection and security for individuals, 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.

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, the most predictable fiscal crisis our Nation faces is the looming insolvency of our Federal trust funds. That is why a group of 12 Senators put together an act to enable Congress to get ahead of this problem before it becomes insoluble.

These colleagues include Democrat Senators MANCHIN, WARNER, SINEMA, KING, and JONES.

Last year we introduced this legislation called the TRUST Act to create three bipartisan, bicameral committees to rescue each of our major trust funds. This enables Congress to form those committees.

I would note that failure to do so would imperil the solvency of the Social Security and Medicare trust funds and speed us along the road even further to crushing national debt.

I am happy to take this amendment by voice vote, but I yield my time to Senator ANGUS KING.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, this is a looming financial crisis that everyone in this room knows is happening, and it is one that we can prevent, but every day we delay it gets harder.

This is a very reasonable approach, putting a bipartisan group together to bring us solutions.

I urge my colleagues to support this and hope we can pass this amendment by voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I regretfully oppose this amendment because I fear, at the end of the day, what will happen is that we will be cutting Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid, and impacting some of the most vulnerable people in this country.

## VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 803

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There does not appear to be a sufficient second.

Mr. SCHUMER. 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.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 71, nays 29, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 47 Leg.]

## YEAS—71

Barrasso	Fischer	Paul
Bennet	Graham	Peters
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hassan	Romney
Braun	Hawley	Rosen
Burr	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Capito	Hoeven	Rubio
Cardin	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Carper	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kaine	Shaheen
Cooms	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	King	Sinema
Cortez Masto	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Tester
Cramer	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	Manchin	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Feinstein	Murphy	

## NAYS—29

Baldwin	Klobuchar	Schatz
Blumenthal	Leahy	Schumer
Booker	Lujan	Smith
Brown	Markey	Stabenow
Cantwell	Menendez	Van Hollen
Casey	Murray	Warnock
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Warren
Heinrich	Padilla	Whitehouse
Hirono	Reed	Wyden
Kelly	Sanders	

The amendment (No. 803) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

## AMENDMENT NO. 253

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 253 and ask that it be reported by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. LEE], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 253.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding health savings accounts)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.**

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 expanding health savings accounts 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.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, health savings accounts are good for the American people. They increase the availability that families have—the access that families have to healthcare. They make it more affordable, and they also bring about competition in healthcare, which tends to bring up quality and also bring down cost. That is good for everyone.

Now, the expansion of the use of health savings accounts could be encouraged by allowing any health insurance plan to be considered HSA eligible, by increasing the maximum HSA contributions, and by allowing for more preventive and health maintenance expenses to be covered, including the use of dietary supplements and nutritional supplements. This would not directly affect ObamaCare, and expanding HSAs would simply give Americans more opportunities and would bring down cost while increasing the quality of the healthcare they receive.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment. This is an amendment, once again, that tries to stack the deck in terms of healthcare choices, and, in this case, the proponents want to make health savings accounts the driving force of the American healthcare system. I think that is a mistake.

I urge a ‘no’ vote.

## VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 253

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. LEE. I call 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 called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 48 Leg.]

YEAS—53

Barrasso	Grassley	Portman
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Kelly	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sinema
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Cramer	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	Manchin	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young
Graham	Paul	

NAYS—47

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	

The amendment (No. 253) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call up the following amendments in the order listed, the amendments be reported by number, and the amendments alternate with a Democratic amendment when one is available.

We are not doing the Lee amendment. He withdrew it. Kudos to Mr. LEE.

We have Cruz No. 871, Murkowski No. 806, Sullivan No. 461, Rubio No. 651, and Sanders No. 804.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, before we go to the amendment, please sit in your—we are getting closer to the end. When everyone was in their seats, it took us only 5 minutes to do these. Could people please resume sitting in their seats.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

AMENDMENT NO. 871

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 871 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CRUZ] proposes an amendment numbered 871.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to conventional biofuel credit cap during a pandemic)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CONVENTIONAL BIOFUEL CREDIT CAP DURING A 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 reducing compliance costs and supporting job creation, including the EPA Administrator making available for sale to obligated parties conventional biofuel credits at 10 cents per gallon, during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a 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.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, this amendment is designed to provide relief to the tens of thousands of blue collar workers that work in refineries across this country. Refineries right now purchase what are called RINs, which are artificial regulatory licenses that they must purchase. They were originally designed to be at 1 or 2 cents apiece. In the past year, they have skyrocketed. In the past year, RINs have skyrocketed up to \$1.12 apiece, the highest level since 2013. That is a 650-percent increase in the past year. Just a year ago they were trading at 15 cents. What does that mean? That means \$15 billion in regulatory cost for refineries.

And let me say something importantly: Not one penny of that \$15 billion goes to corn farmers or ethanol producers. It goes to Wall Street speculators. So this amendment would provide—it would cap RINs at 10 cents apiece. What that would mean is this is a choice between do you want millions of dollars to go to Wall Street speculators or do you want the money to go to blue collar workers and refineries?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I want to speak in opposition to it. I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, the Senator from Iowa is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, can you imagine the free market person that Senator CRUZ is wanting the government to set prices? This is dirty Big Oil versus clean-burning ethanol.

(Applause.)

And for the benefit of people on the other side of the aisle, I had conversations with Mr. Regan this week. He said that your President—our President—was for ethanol. He also said, and I know, campaigning in Iowa, Biden campaigned for ethanol.

So this is an opportunity. And this business that this isn't going to cost anything—EPA itself said that there is no compliance cost. And EPA in the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals made very clear that these waivers for small refineries were violating the law.

(Applause.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, this amendment is a direct attack on the Midwest and America's hundreds of thousands of farmers. Capping the price of biofuel credits at 10 cents per gallon would stifle the RIN market and destroy the Renewable Fuel Standard Program.

When my good friend the Senator from Texas last proposed this 10 cent cap in 2017 and 2018, it was opposed by the National Corn Growers Association, the American Soybean Association, and the American Farm Bureau, to name just a few. Now, farmers get up pretty darn early in the morning, but, even tonight, I did not bother to call any of these associations to get their response on this amendment.

So I will quote the National Farmers Union's previous president, who, in 2017 and 2018, said that not only is a RIN cap harmful to American agriculture, it is a sellout of America's farmers and a handout to refineries.

America's corn and soybean growers have suffered for years under the Trump administration's anti-biofuel policies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. I urge all my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

(Applause.)

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 871

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. CRUZ. 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 74, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 49 Leg.]

YEAS—26

Barrasso	Hyde-Smith	Paul
Blackburn	Inhofe	Risch
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Lankford	Shelby
Cornyn	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Toomey
Cruz	Manchin	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Hagerty	Murkowski	

NAYS—74

Baldwin	Cantwell	Duckworth
Bennet	Cardin	Durbin
Blumenthal	Carper	Ernst
Blunt	Casey	Feinstein
Booker	Collins	Fischer
Boozman	Coons	Gillibrand
Braun	Cortez Masto	Graham
Brown	Cotton	Grassley
Burr	Cramer	Hassan

Hawley	Moran	Scott (FL)
Heinrich	Murphy	Shaheen
Hickenlooper	Murray	Sinema
Hirono	Ossoff	Smith
Hoeben	Padilla	Stabenow
Johnson	Peters	Tester
Kaine	Portman	Thune
Kelly	Reed	Tillis
King	Romney	Van Hollen
Klobuchar	Rosen	Warner
Leahy	Rounds	Warnock
Lujan	Rubio	Warren
Markey	Sanders	Whitehouse
Marshall	Sasse	Wyden
Menendez	Schatz	Young
Merkley	Schumer	

The amendment (No. 871) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 806

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 806 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Ms. MURKOWSKI] proposes an amendment numbered 806.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting actions by the executive branch that would make the United States more reliant on countries with weaker environmental or labor standards for oil, gas, or hardrock mineral production)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ACTIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH THAT WOULD MAKE THE UNITED STATES MORE RELIANT ON COUNTRIES WITH WEAKER ENVIRONMENTAL OR LABOR STANDARDS FOR OIL, GAS, OR HARDROCK MINERAL PRODUCTION.**

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 actions by the executive branch that would cause the United States to import larger quantities of oil, gas, or hardrock minerals from countries that have weaker environmental or labor standards 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.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, this one is pretty simple and, hopefully, it can be pretty agreeable and we move quickly.

What I am aiming to do today is to prevent the executive branch from taking actions that increase our country's reliance on foreign sources of oil and gas or hard rock minerals. We are going to keep using oil and gas for a while here. I think we recognize that.

The EIA, Energy Information Administration, forecasts consumption of oil and gas will rise by 5.6 million barrels per day this year and continue rising in the future. So what we are doing—what we are at risk of doing is to limit re-

source development in this country, put good-paying jobs at risk, including in my State, making States more dependent on fossil and mineral resources from overseas, oftentimes from our foreign adversaries.

We have great resources in this country, folks—from natural gas that powers our homes; minerals like graphite and lithium, which we need in our renewable technologies, and we produce them here in this country in a more environmentally responsible manner—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Ms. MURKOWSKI.—and with higher labor standards than elsewhere in the world.

I would urge my colleagues to accept, and I would ask for a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, we accept the amendment and urge a voice vote.

#### VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 806

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the adoption of the amendment.

The amendment (No. 806) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 461

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 461 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. SULLIVAN] proposes an amendment numbered 461.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding natural gas as a vital fuel source to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide reliable and affordable heat, electricity, and transportation fuel for consumers)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING NATURAL GAS AS A VITAL FUEL SOURCE TO PROVIDE EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS, AFFORDABLE ENERGY PRICES FOR CONSUMERS, AND RELIABLE ELECTRICITY.**

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 expanding natural gas as a vital fuel source to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide reliable and affordable heat, electricity, and transportation fuel for consumers 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.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, prior to the pandemic over the last several years, our country did something re-

markable. We grew our economy, created millions of good-paying energy jobs, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

In fact, from 2005 to 2017, the United States reduced greenhouse gas emissions by almost 15 percent—way more than any other country in the world. How did we do that? The dramatic increase in America's production of clean-burning natural gas was largely responsible for all of this.

So my amendment is very simple. It calls for the continued expansion of American natural gas production and energy infrastructure to create more jobs, grow our economy, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

This is what President Biden said about this issue just a few years ago—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Are you sure you don't want to hear that?

I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense, pro-jobs amendment. And I am happy to take this amendment by a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I have been advised that inclusion of this amendment in the budget resolution would be corrosive to the privilege status of the resolution. Since this amendment contains material inappropriate for inclusion in a budget resolution, its adoption could jeopardize the privilege of this resolution, which would completely halt our efforts to provide critical pandemic relief.

Additionally, this amendment is not germane to the budget resolution as required by law. Accordingly, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

#### MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act, I move to waive and 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 called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 50 Leg.]

#### YEAS—51

Barrasso	Crapo	Johnson
Blackburn	Cruz	Kennedy
Blunt	Daines	Lankford
Boozman	Ernst	Lee
Braun	Fischer	Lummis
Burr	Graham	Manchin
Capito	Grassley	Marshall
Cassidy	Hagerty	McConnell
Collins	Hawley	Moran
Cornyn	Hoeben	Murkowski
Cotton	Hyde-Smith	Paul
Cramer	Inhofe	Portman

Risch	Scott (FL)	Tillis
Romney	Scott (SC)	Toomey
Rounds	Shelby	Tuberville
Rubio	Sullivan	Wicker
Sasse	Thune	Young

## NAYS—49

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Booker	Kelly	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	
Heinrich	Reed	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 49.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

## AMENDMENT NO. 651

Mr. RUBIO. I call up my amendment 651 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Florida [Mr. RUBIO] proposes an amendment numbered 651.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to catch-and-release policies and the Migrant Protection Protocols)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CATCH-AND-RELEASE POLICIES AND MIGRANT PROTECTION PROTOCOLS.**

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 the enforcement of laws, consistent with the Migrant Protection Protocols, 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.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, starting 7 days ago, if you arrived at the border of the United States with children, you were allowed to stay in the country on a notice to appear.

I have tremendous compassion for the extraordinary challenges and horrifying conditions in which people live in the Western Hemisphere and Central America and the like. There is nothing compassionate about this policy. What this is doing, what is happening right now—and I have seen it, and I have talked to people; you can talk to the

government officials in these countries—is these evil traffickers who take money from these people, who push them through the jungles, who abuse them, who sometimes kill them and do horrifying things, are now out there marketing this. They are going around telling people throughout the Western Hemisphere: You can now get into the United States and come with children because, if you do, they are going to give you a little piece of paper, and they are going to let you go on a Greyhound bus anywhere you want in the country, and you never have to show up again.

This is going to create chaos on the border, and it is inhumane to lure people to this country with a policy that is encouraging these traffickers to go out and do this to them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. The Senator from Florida is asking us to lock in the relationship with Remain in Mexico and the Migrant Protection Protocols. The new President, Joe Biden, is in the process of reviewing that at the very moment. The question is whether we are going to adopt the Rubio amendment and tie his hands to accept the outcome.

Allow this President, elected by a large majority of the American people, a chance to lead and to respond to a real challenge. Vote no on the Rubio amendment.

## VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 651

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on adoption of the amendment.

Mr. BARRASSO. 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

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

## [Rollcall Vote No. 51 Leg.]

## YEAS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

## NAYS—50

Baldwin	Cortez Masto	Kelly
Bennet	Duckworth	King
Blumenthal	Durbin	Klobuchar
Booker	Feinstein	Leahy
Brown	Gillibrand	Lujan
Cantwell	Hassan	Manchin
Cardin	Heinrich	Markey
Carper	Hickenlooper	Menendez
Casey	Hirono	Merkley
Coons	Kaine	Murphy

Murray	Schatz	Van Hollen
Ossoff	Schumer	Warner
Padilla	Shaheen	Warnock
Peters	Sinema	Warren
Reed	Smith	Whitehouse
Rosen	Stabenow	Wyden
Sanders	Tester	

The amendment (No. 651) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

## AMENDMENT NO. 888

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I am about to offer a substitute amendment that is the last step we need to ensure that the House can move forward expeditiously and help bring the bold relief the American people so need.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call up amendment No. 888, and that if the amendment is agreed to, it be in order to call up the McConnell amendment; thereto, notwithstanding adoption of the Schumer-Sanders amendment 888, that these be the only amendments remaining in order.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. I call up my amendment No. 888 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER], for himself and Mr. SANDERS, proposes an amendment numbered 888.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.)

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

## VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 888

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. SCHUMER. 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.

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

## [Rollcall Vote No. 52 Leg.]

## YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

## NAYS—50

Barrasso	Blunt	Braun
Blackburn	Boozman	Burr

Capito	Hoeven	Romney
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Collins	Inhofe	Rubio
Cornyn	Johnson	Sasse
Cotton	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lee	Shelby
Cruz	Lummis	Sullivan
Daines	Marshall	Thune
Ernst	McConnell	Tillis
Fischer	Moran	Toomey
Graham	Murkowski	Tuberville
Grassley	Paul	Wicker
Hagerty	Portman	Young
Hawley	Risch	

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 50.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative, and the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 888) was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Republican leader.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 889

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 889 and I ask that it be reported by number.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 889.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the resolution.) (The amendment is printed in today's

RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

Mr. MCCONNELL. Colleagues, what they have done here is to reverse three important amendments that were adopted on a bipartisan basis. They, in effect, have taken out the proposal that prevented checks from going to illegals, they have taken out support for fracking, and they have taken out support for the Keystone Pipeline. So they are trying to reverse what they previously adopted along with us on a bipartisan basis.

I would urge the adoption of my amendment.

#### VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 889

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

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

#### [Rollcall Vote No. 53 Leg.]

##### YEAS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

The amendment (No. 889) was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, we now come to the end of a debate that has gone on for over 14 hours, and we end this debate at a moment in which our country faces more crises, more pain, and more anxiety than at any time since the Great Depression. With the passage of this resolution, we have the opportunity not only to address the pandemic, to address the economic collapse, and to address the reality that millions of our kids have seen their educations disrupted, but we have the opportunity to give hope to the American people and restore faith in our government by telling them that, tonight, we understand the pain that they are experiencing, and we are going to do something very significant about it.

In the strongest possible terms, I ask for a "yes" vote on this enormously important budget resolution.

#### VOTE ON S. CON. RES. 5

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution, as amended.

Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

#### [Rollcall Vote No. 54 Leg.]

##### YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

##### NAYS—50

Barrasso	Cassidy	Daines
Blackburn	Collins	Ernst
Blunt	Cornyn	Fischer
Boozman	Cotton	Graham
Braun	Cramer	Grassley
Burr	Crapo	Hagerty
Capito	Cruz	Hawley

Hoeven	Moran	Scott (SC)
Hyde-Smith	Murkowski	Shelby
Inhofe	Paul	Sullivan
Johnson	Portman	Thune
Kennedy	Risch	Tillis
Lankford	Romney	Toomey
Lee	Rounds	Tuberville
Lummis	Rubio	Wicker
Marshall	Sasse	Young
McConnell	Scott (FL)	

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 50.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative, and the concurrent resolution, as amended, is adopted.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con Res. 5), as amended, was agreed to.

#### S. CON. RES. 5

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).*

#### SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021.

(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.

Sec. 3003. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a fund to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sec. 3004. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on small businesses during a pandemic.

Sec. 3005. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the authority of States and other taxing jurisdictions to tax certain income of employees working in other States or taxing jurisdictions.

Sec. 3006. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to targeting economic impact payments to Americans who are suffering from the effects of COVID-19.

Sec. 3007. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to COVID-19 vaccine administration and a public awareness campaign.

Sec. 3008. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal moratorium on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters.



- Sec. 3009. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the Provider Relief Fund.
- Sec. 3010. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving services and interventions relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse.
- Sec. 3011. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting hospitality, conventions, trade shows, entertainment, tourism, and travel and their workers.
- Sec. 3012. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel.
- Sec. 3013. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Federal minimum wage during a global pandemic.
- Sec. 3014. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding the police.
- Sec. 3015. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing information online regarding the expenditure of COVID-19 relief funds.
- Sec. 3016. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the solvency of Federal trust funds.
- Sec. 3017. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal environmental and water policies.
- Sec. 3018. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal relief funds for State or local governments.
- Sec. 3019. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting actions by the executive branch that would make the United States more reliant on countries with weaker environmental or labor standards for oil, gas, or hardrock mineral production.
- Sec. 3020. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding health savings accounts.

#### 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.

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:

Fiscal year 2021: \$2,303,274,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$2,768,717,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$2,971,083,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,092,643,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,236,199,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,514,253,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$3,762,577,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$3,883,209,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$4,007,991,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$4,121,665,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: –\$15,670,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: –\$17,390,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$102,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$226,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$216,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$181,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$98,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: –\$106,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: –\$121,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: –\$128,000,000.

(2) **NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$6,020,543,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,091,342,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,011,132,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,072,784,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,267,538,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$4,449,047,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$4,642,875,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,960,846,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$5,082,932,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$5,471,756,000,000.

(3) **BUDGET OUTLAYS.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$6,140,857,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,298,244,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,070,343,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,070,242,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,250,436,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$4,425,376,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$4,606,887,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,950,170,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$5,019,083,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$5,419,949,000,000.

(4) **DEFICITS.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$3,837,583,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,529,527,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,099,260,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$977,599,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,014,237,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$911,123,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$844,310,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,066,961,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,011,092,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,298,284,000,000.

(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: \$29,943,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$31,647,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$32,911,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$34,102,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$35,262,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$36,311,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$37,261,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$38,443,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$39,652,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$41,068,000,000,000.

(6) **DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.**—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$24,081,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$25,818,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$27,153,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$28,380,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$29,610,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$30,730,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$31,882,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$33,333,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$34,768,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$36,518,000,000,000.

##### 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 (050):**

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$762,552,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$748,719,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$776,986,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$766,960,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$792,882,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$773,777,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$810,362,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$782,210,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$828,950,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$804,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$847,993,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$821,641,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$868,011,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$840,472,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$888,637,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$865,412,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$909,676,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$874,729,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$931,654,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$901,459,000,000.

(2) **International Affairs (150):**

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$85,042,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$47,310,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,249,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$58,941,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$60,410,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$60,004,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$61,722,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$59,578,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$63,114,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$60,371,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,518,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$61,851,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$66,053,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$63,271,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$67,608,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$64,814,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$69,140,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$66,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$70,703,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$67,498,000,000.

(3) **General Science, Space, and Technology (250):**

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,543,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$35,563,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,029,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,267,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,791,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$38,167,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,609,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$38,841,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,471,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$39,604,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$41,342,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$40,432,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,249,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$41,291,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,169,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,181,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,096,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$43,095,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,065,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$44,035,000,000.  
 (4) Energy (270):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,057,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$5,280,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,050,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$5,076,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,730,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$4,542,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,834,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$4,760,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,948,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$4,857,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,819,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$4,810,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,928,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$4,886,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,846,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,806,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,318,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,337,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,502,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,601,000,000.  
 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,042,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$47,053,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$51,243,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$49,042,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,061,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$50,890,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$54,116,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$52,475,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,219,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$54,269,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$54,734,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$55,807,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,899,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$57,090,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,141,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$58,098,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$58,378,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$59,056,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$59,616,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$59,946,000,000.  
 (6) Agriculture (350):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,067,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$50,970,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,047,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$28,576,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,130,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,794,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,909,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,424,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,496,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$26,898,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (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, \$26,873,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,715,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,072,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,752,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,083,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,058,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,392,000,000.  
 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$242,699,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$327,529,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,497,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$36,392,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,198,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$18,376,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,159,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$18,015,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,943,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,507,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,827,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$15,783,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,117,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$15,520,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,953,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,174,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,222,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$15,056,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,683,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$13,389,000,000.  
 (8) Transportation (400):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$206,391,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$185,619,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$104,160,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$119,664,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$104,738,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$112,309,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$105,569,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$105,989,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,120,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$108,527,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$107,067,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$111,187,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$108,278,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$113,982,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$109,339,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$116,164,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$110,222,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$118,680,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$111,372,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$121,056,000,000.  
 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$127,525,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$98,043,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$51,963,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (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 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,031,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$43,758,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,763,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,053,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,520,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,217,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,283,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,162,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,048,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,100,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,843,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,189,000,000.  
 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$372,350,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$160,006,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$115,812,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$178,392,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$116,259,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$154,773,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$118,661,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$150,171,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$121,803,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$144,105,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$125,194,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$134,645,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$128,638,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$130,729,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$132,003,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$131,492,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$134,674,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$132,652,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$137,812,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$135,558,000,000.  
 (11) Health (550):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$943,093,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$882,818,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$748,503,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$797,760,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$713,126,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$722,016,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$720,847,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$730,335,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$754,383,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$753,709,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$790,057,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$785,131,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$825,982,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$820,641,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$858,454,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$858,986,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$900,409,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$901,525,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$955,814,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$946,672,000,000.  
 (12) Medicare (570):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$766,853,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$766,005,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$745,579,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$745,556,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$838,359,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$838,200,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$851,671,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$851,452,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$958,756,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$958,451,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,026,856,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,026,484,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,098,460,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,098,027,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,244,688,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,244,201,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,184,583,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,184,048,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,331,736,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,331,161,000,000.

## (13) Income Security (600):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,845,601,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,779,410,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$770,908,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$805,014,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$619,246,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$628,956,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$620,759,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$612,726,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$632,210,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$624,207,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$640,597,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$638,103,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$633,758,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$627,362,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$645,839,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$643,707,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$641,962,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$627,556,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$657,398,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$648,615,000,000.

## (14) Social Security (650):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,594,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$40,598,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,633,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$42,633,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,486,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$45,486,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$48,621,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$48,621,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$52,151,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$52,151,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$62,223,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$62,223,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$68,685,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$68,685,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$73,712,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$73,712,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,912,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$78,912,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$83,948,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$83,948,000,000.

## (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$258,560,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$250,738,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$243,210,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$267,893,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$249,723,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$251,696,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$256,945,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$244,770,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$264,708,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$263,284,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$272,216,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$270,636,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$280,109,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$278,409,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$288,040,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$299,629,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$296,740,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$281,467,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$305,496,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$303,520,000,000.

## (16) Administration of Justice (750):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$72,961,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$74,900,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$76,879,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$73,320,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$74,336,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$73,557,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$75,600,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$75,011,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$76,413,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$76,155,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,161,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$77,827,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$80,010,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$79,533,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$81,961,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$80,963,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$83,994,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$82,930,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$92,786,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$91,769,000,000.

## (17) General Government (800):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$375,971,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$376,468,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$24,837,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$24,899,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$24,888,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$24,787,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,205,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$24,961,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,885,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$25,481,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$26,483,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$26,036,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,170,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$26,711,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,869,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$27,402,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,621,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$28,137,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$29,416,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$28,918,000,000.

## (18) Net Interest (900):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$365,131,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$365,131,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$345,959,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$345,959,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$336,379,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$336,379,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$332,881,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$332,881,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$341,018,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$341,018,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$367,269,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$367,269,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$418,442,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$418,442,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$502,412,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$502,412,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$605,086,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$605,086,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$727,019,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$727,019,000,000.

## (19) Allowances (920):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, —\$25,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$0.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, —\$33,933,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$27,630,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, —\$34,686,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$31,376,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, —\$35,495,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$33,380,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, —\$36,367,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$34,806,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, —\$37,240,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$35,938,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, —\$38,152,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$36,942,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, —\$38,991,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$37,890,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, —\$39,927,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$38,847,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, —\$40,906,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$39,817,000,000.

## (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, —\$101,066,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$101,303,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, —\$109,306,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$109,433,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, —\$108,548,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$108,423,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, —\$102,509,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$102,374,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, —\$105,714,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$112,421,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority,  
—\$108,507,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$107,659,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$111,817,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$110,312,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$114,832,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$113,327,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$118,974,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$117,619,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$123,259,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$121,979,000,000.

#### 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:

Fiscal year 2021: \$898,089,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$930,023,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$996,745,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$1,040,533,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$1,085,441,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$1,133,139,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,182,469,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,231,717,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,279,075,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$1,326,172,000,000.

(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:

Fiscal year 2021: \$1,101,575,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$1,158,817,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$1,222,448,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$1,292,270,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$1,365,124,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$1,434,051,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,506,794,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,586,096,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,666,850,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$1,750,666,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$5,650,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$5,665,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$6,345,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,318,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$6,502,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,462,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$6,672,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,629,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$6,856,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,808,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,048,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,998,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,247,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,195,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,458,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,403,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,678,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,621,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,908,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,847,000,000.

#### SEC. 1202. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$267,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$268,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$282,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$282,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$289,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$289,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$298,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$298,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$308,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$308,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$317,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$317,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$328,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$328,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$338,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$338,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$350,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$349,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$362,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$361,000,000.

#### TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

#### 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 \$16,112,000,000 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 \$357,926,000,000 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 \$188,498,000,000 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 \$75,000,000,000 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 \$10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(f) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$1,005,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(g) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$350,690,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(h) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY.—The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$750,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(i) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—The Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(j) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$95,620,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(k) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$17,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(l) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$940,718,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(m) SUBMISSIONS.—In the House of Representatives, not later than February 16, 2021, the committees named in the subsections of this section shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to carry out this section.

#### SEC. 2002. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$22,717,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(b) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$89,250,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(c) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$35,903,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(d) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$3,206,500,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(e) 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 \$1,296,487,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(f) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$10,000,000,000 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 \$304,956,000,000 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 \$50,687,000,000 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 ENTREPRENEURSHIP.—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 \$50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(k) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$17,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(l) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than February 16, 2021, the Committees named in the subsections of this section shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving all such recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

### TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

#### SEC. 3001. RESERVE FUND FOR RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.

(a) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise 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 201 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, 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) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—For purposes of this section, compliance with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution shall be determined by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR LEGISLATION.—The point of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the House of Representatives shall not apply to reconciliation legislation reported by the Committee on the Budget pursuant to submissions under section 201.

(b) SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, 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 any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 202 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, 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) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—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. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, as amended by section 3201(b)(2) of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, shall not apply to legislation for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has exercised the authority under paragraph (1).

(B) LONG-TERM.—Section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, shall not apply to legislation for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has exercised the authority under paragraph (1).

#### SEC. 3002. RESERVE FUND FOR DEFICIT-NEUTRAL LEGISLATION.

The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, or conference reports by the amounts provided in such legislation, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2025 or fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2030.

#### SEC. 3003. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING A FUND TO PROVIDE GRANTS TO FOOD SERVICE AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED BY 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 establishing a fund to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by 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.

#### SEC. 3004. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING TAX INCREASES ON SMALL BUSINESSES DURING A 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 changes in Federal tax laws, which may include preventing tax increases on small businesses during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a 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.

#### SEC. 3005. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE AUTHORITY OF STATES AND OTHER TAXING JURISDICTIONS TO TAX CERTAIN INCOME OF EMPLOYEES WORKING IN OTHER STATES OR TAXING JURISDICTIONS.

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 authority of States or other taxing jurisdictions to tax certain income of employees for employment duties performed in other States or taxing jurisdictions 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. 3006. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TARGETING ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS TO AMERICANS WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19.

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 targeting economic impact payments to Americans who are suffering from the effects of COVID-19, including provisions to ensure upper-income taxpayers are not eligible, 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. 3007. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COVID-19 VACCINE ADMINISTRATION AND A PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.

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 strengthening and improving the process of distributing COVID-19 vaccines to States, which may include supporting States in implementing a transparent and consistent vaccine administration program and bolstering States' public awareness campaigns to increase awareness and knowledge of the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines (particularly among vulnerable communities, including ethnic minority populations), 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. 3008. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN STATES WITH LOST REVENUE DUE TO THE FEDERAL MORATORIUM ON OIL AND NATURAL GAS LEASING ON PUBLIC LANDS AND OFFSHORE WATERS.

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 elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal moratorium on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters 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. 3009. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING THE PROVIDER RELIEF FUND.**

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 strengthening the Provider Relief Fund, which may include additional support for rural hospitals in order to preserve jobs and access to specialty services, 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. 3010. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING SERVICES AND INTERVENTIONS RELATING TO SEXUAL ASSAULT, FAMILY VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND CHILD ABUSE.**

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 improving services and interventions for victims relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse, which may include funding for programs and grants authorized by the Violence Against Women Act and the Victims of Child Abuse Act, 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. 3011. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING HOSPITALITY, CONVENTIONS, TRADE SHOWS, ENTERTAINMENT, TOURISM, AND TRAVEL AND THEIR 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 supporting struggling Americans in relation to their employment in hospitality, including those in the convention, trade show, entertainment, tourism, and travel industries, which may include legislation that provides relief and recovery incentives, 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. 3012. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAINTAINING THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.**

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 United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel, maintaining its current location in Jerusalem and level of operations, which may include current funding levels and security, 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. 3013. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING THE FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE DURING A GLOBAL 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 increasing the Federal minimum wage during a global pandemic, which may include prohibiting the rate from more than doubling to \$15 per hour, 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. 3014. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FUNDING THE POLICE.**

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 funding the Nation's police through programs that are in within the jurisdiction of any committee of the Senate instructed under section 202, which may include funding for law enforcement officer safety programs and fusion centers to protect the United States from domestic and international terrorists administered by the Department of Homeland Security, mental and behavioral health intervention programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs to increase the hiring of military veterans as law enforcement officers, gang and youth violence education programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Education, 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. 3015. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING INFORMATION ONLINE REGARDING THE EXPENDITURE OF COVID-19 RELIEF FUNDS.**

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 increasing Government spending transparency, which may include requiring the President to make available online information regarding the amount of funds made available for relief from the COVID-19 pandemic that have been expended, 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. 3016. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE SOLVENCY OF FEDERAL TRUST FUNDS.**

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 improving the solvency of major Federal trust funds, which may include developing recommendations and legislation to rescue programs that support surface transportation, health care services, and financial protection and security for individuals, 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. 3017. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER POLICIES.**

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 Federal environmental and water policies, which may include ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), preserving consistency and certainty in defining water features within, and exclusions from, Federal jurisdiction under that Act, or limiting or prohibiting efforts to withdraw, revoke, or amend the final rule of the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency entitled "The Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" (85 Fed. Reg. 22250 (April 21, 2020)), 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. 3018. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL RELIEF FUNDS FOR STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**

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 adjustments to Federal relief funds for State or local governments within the jurisdiction of the instructed committees, which may include limitations on new or existing Federal COVID-19 relief payments to a State or locality that imposes



greater limits on the content of speech, or restrictions on the religious exercise or belief, of houses of worship and faith-based organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code, than on secular organizations described in that section 501(c)(3) and exempt under that section 501(a), 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. 3019. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ACTIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH THAT WOULD MAKE THE UNITED STATES MORE RELIANT ON COUNTRIES WITH WEAKER ENVIRONMENTAL OR LABOR STANDARDS FOR OIL, GAS, OR HARDROCK MINERAL PRODUCTION.**

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 actions by the executive branch that would cause the United States to import larger quantities of oil, gas, or hardrock minerals from countries that have weaker environmental or labor standards 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. 3020. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.**

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 expanding health savings accounts 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.

**TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS**

**SEC. 4001. ENFORCEMENT FILING.**

(a) IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021 is adopted without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses with respect to this concurrent resolution on the budget, for the purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) and applicable rules and requirements set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget, the allocations provided for in this subsection shall apply in the House of Representatives in the same manner as if such allocations were in a joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on the budget for fiscal year 2021. The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2021 consistent with title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations consistent with title I for fiscal year 2021 and for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030 for the purpose of enforcing 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

(b) IN THE SENATE.—If this concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to by the Senate and House of Representatives without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2021 consistent with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal years 2021, 2021 through 2025, and 2021 through 2030 consistent with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

**SEC. 4002. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committee on Appropriations of the applicable House of Congress amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House of Representatives and the Senate, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)), estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in subsection (a).

**SEC. 4003. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.**

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.—Revised allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) as the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this concurrent resolution, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

**SEC. 4004. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

(a) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary concepts and definitions consistent with section 251(b)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(1)).

(b) SENATE.—Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)).

**SEC. 4005. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.**

The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's updates to its baseline for fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SEC. 4006. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

Notwithstanding subsection (d) of section 203 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-37; 133 Stat. 1052), such section 203 shall continue to have force and effect in the House of Representatives during fiscal year 2021.

**SEC. 4007. REPEAL OF SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT REQUIREMENT.**

Section 3203 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, is repealed.

**SEC. 4008. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either the Senate or the House of Representatives to change those rules (insofar as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate or House of Representatives.

**THE VICE PRESIDENT.** The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, thank you so much for being part of this first big step to putting our country back on the road to recovery. We very much appreciate your being here.

Just a brief word. I am so thankful that our caucus stayed together in unity. We had no choice, given the problems facing America and the desire to move forward, and we have moved forward. Many bipartisan amendments were adopted, so this was a bipartisan activity. In fact, the first amendment, which will help the restaurants, was done by Senators SINEMA and WICKER.

But we cannot underscore enough how much help America needs during this awful crisis, and we cannot miss the point that we still have a long way

to go. This was a giant first step, a step in concord, and we are so grateful that President Biden put together a plan, with input from so many of us—both sides of the aisle—to bring America back, to overcome this horrible crisis and then move America forward so that America can once again feel the hope and opportunity that has been so, so much part of this land but that we seem to have lost over the last 4 years and particularly with the pandemic.

So we will keep working as hard as we can to pass this legislation through the House, through the Senate, as we go through the reconciliation process and hopefully put it on the President's desk.

A month ago today, two Senators from Georgia, two Democratic Senators, were elected, and just a month from that day, we have taken a giant step to begin to fulfill our promise to the American people that a Democratic Senate, a Democratic House, and President Biden will have their backs and move them forward during this awful crisis.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO BILL SHEFFIELD

• Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, along with Senator MURKOWSKI and Alaska Congressman DON YOUNG, we rise to congratulate and pay special tribute to a great, hard-working, and inspiring Alaskan, the Honorable Bill Sheffield, former Governor of Alaska, upon the occasion of his receiving an honorary doctorate of humane letters from the University of Alaska. On Sunday, December 13, 2020, the University of Alaska Anchorage awarded Governor Bill Sheffield this special degree at its fall commencement ceremonies.

Born in Spokane, WA, and raised in the Seattle area, Governor Sheffield served in the U.S. Air Force, worked as a sales and service rep for Sears Roebuck, and was transferred by Sears to Alaska in 1953. He went into the hospitality business, establishing the Anchorage Inn. Bill bought out his business partner, expanded his hotel holdings, and grew his hotel empire to 19 properties in Alaska and the Yukon.

He was elected the fifth Governor of our State in 1982. During his tenure, he oversaw massive infrastructure projects, including roads and water systems. He pushed through a bill that consolidated the State's four time zones into two and is responsible for creating Alaska Standard and Alaska

Daylight Time. Governor Bill was instrumental in the purchase of the Alaska Railroad by the State from the Federal Government and commissioned the construction of Spring Creek Correctional Facility in Seward. His accomplishments are many and his love of Alaska and his kindness, warmth, and generosity to its people are widely known.

The Governor is 92 and going strong. Governor Sheffield's story in Alaska embodies what many of us love about our great State. It doesn't matter where you come from or your social status. In Alaska, if you have grit, tenacity, determination, and a servant's heart, nothing can hold you back. As the 117th Congress begins, we want to say Congratulations, Governor Sheffield, upon the occasion of your much-deserved honorary doctorate.●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting a nomination and sundry withdrawals which were referred to the appropriate committee.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### 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-278. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-557, "Diverse Washingtonians Commemorative Works Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-279. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-558, "Commemoration Task Force Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-280. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-559, "Antitrust Remedies Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-281. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-561, "Removing Barriers to Occupational Licensing for Returning Citizens Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-282. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report

on D.C. Act 23-562, "Service Animal in Training Clarification Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-283. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-563, "Ban on Non-Compete Agreements Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-284. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-613, "Entheogenic Plant and Fungus Policy Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-285. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-529, "Closing of Columbian Quarter Alley in Square 5860 Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-286. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-530, "Closing of a Public Alley in Square 740, S.O. 18-41567, Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-287. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-531, "Closing of Public Streets and Alleys and Dedication of Land for Public Street and Alley Purposes Adjacent to Squares 3039, 3040, and 3043, S.O. 17-21093 and S.O. 17-21094, Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-288. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-532, "Minor Consent for Vaccinations Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-289. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-529, "Opioid Overdose Treatment and Prevention Omnibus Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-290. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-537, "Vulnerable User Collision Recovery Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-291. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-538, "Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-292. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-539, "Energy Efficiency Standards Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-293. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-541, "Appraisal Management Company Regulation Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-294. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-542, "Zero Waste Omnibus

Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-295. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-529, "Elaine M. Carter Way Designation Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-296. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-544, "Interstate Physical Therapy Compact Approval Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-297. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-545, "1666 Articles of Peace and Amity Recognition Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-298. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-546, "Children's Hospital Research and Innovation Campus Equitable Tax Relief Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-299. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-547, "Power Line Undergrounding Program Certified Joint Venture Majority Interest Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-300. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-548, "Addressing Dyslexia and Other Reading Difficulties Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-301. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-549, "Tax Revision Commission Reestablishment Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-302. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-485, "Reunion Square Tax Increment Financing Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-303. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-486, "Shared Fleet Devices Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-304. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-487, "Abatement and Condemnation of Nuisance Properties Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-305. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-488, "Lucy Diggs Slowe Way Designation Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-306. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-489, "District Government Continuity of Operations Plans Amendment

Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-307. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-490, "Warehousing and Storage Eminent Domain Authority Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-308. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-491, "Black Lives Matter Plaza Designation Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-309. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-492, "UDC Board of Trustees Term Limit Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-310. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-582, "Dedication of Lot 252 in Square 620 for the First Street, N.W., Right-of-Way, S.O. 19-48848, Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-311. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-583, "Closing of a Portion of Potomac Avenue, S.E., Adjacent to Reservation 248 and Square 744-S, S.O. 19-46967, Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-312. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-584, "Omnibus Kenilworth Courts Redevelopment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-313. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-585, "Bruce Monroe Extension of Disposition Authority Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-314. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-586, "Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority Police Accountability Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-315. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-587, "Harold 'Ike' Foster Way Designation Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-316. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-588, "Insulin and Diabetes Device Affordability Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-317. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-607, "Commission on Poverty Establishment Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-318. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-607, "Residential Housing Environmental Safety Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-319. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-608, "Voluntary Agreement Moratorium Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-320. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-609, "Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Query and Omnibus Health Amendments Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-321. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-564, "False Claims Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-322. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-565, "Nonprofit Fair Compensation Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-323. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-566, "Underground Facilities Protection Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-324. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-567, "Cashless Retailers Prohibition Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-325. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-569, "Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-326. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-570, "Initiative and Referendum Process Improvement Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-327. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-572, "Electric Vehicles Readiness Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-328. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-574, "Rental Housing Source of Income Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-329. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-575, "Health Benefit Exchange Authority Independent Procurement Authority Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-330. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-576, "Lafayette-Pointer Recreation Complex Designation Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-331. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report

on D.C. Act 23-577, "District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority Omnibus Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-332. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-578, "Performance Parking and RPP Exclusion Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-333. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-579, "Surplus Green Space Retention Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-334. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-580, "Public Facilities Environment Safety Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-335. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-581, "Specialty License Plate Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. REED for the Committee on Armed Services.

\*Kathleen Holland Hicks, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense.

By Mr. BROWN for the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

\*Marcia Louise Fudge, of Ohio, to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

\*Cecilia Elena Rouse, of New Jersey, to be Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

By Mr. MENENDEZ for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

\*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 Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Nominee: Linda Thomas-Greenfield.

Post: U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Nominated: November 23, 2020.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, date, donee, and amount:

1. Self: 10/12/20, Biden Victory Fund, \$250; 8/12/20, Biden Victory Fund, \$100; 7/15/20, Biden Victory Fund, \$2,000; 7/15/20, Biden Victory Fund, \$800; 6/8/20, Karen Bass for Congress, \$1,000; 4/27/20, Evelyn for NY, \$100; 4/27/20, ActBlue, \$10; 4/17/20, Tom Malinowski for Congress, \$250; 4/17/20, ActBlue, \$25; 3/26/20, Biden for President, \$1,000; 2/9/20, Elissa Slotkin, \$250; 2/9/20, ActBlue, \$25; 12/19/19, ActBlue, \$25; 12/19/19, Elissa Slotkin for Congress, \$250; 8/13/19, Biden for President, \$1,000; 11/12/18, Mike Espy for Senate, \$100; 11/12/18, ActBlue, \$10; 10/30/18, Soderberg for Congress, \$100; 10/30/18, ActBlue, \$10; 9/17/18, Lauren

Baer for Congress, \$250; 9/17/18, ActBlue, \$25; 8/18/18, Karen Bass for Congress, \$500; 8/18/18, Lauren Baer for Congress, \$25; 8/18/18, Tom Malinowski for Congress, \$250; 7/24/18, Soderberg for Congress, \$100; 7/19/18, ActBlue, \$25; 7/18/18, Toni Malinowski for Congress, \$250; 4/28/18, Tom Malinowski for Congress, \$250; 12/6/17, Tom Malinowski for Congress, \$500.

2. Spouse: Lafayette Masteen Greenfield: 11/2/20, Biden For President, \$10; 10/31/20, Biden For President, \$25; 10/26/20, Biden For President, \$10; 10/24/20, Biden For President, \$25; 10/19/20, Biden For President, \$10; 10/17/20, Biden For President, \$25; 10/13/20, Democratic Party of Virginia, \$25; 10/13/20, ActBlue, \$2.50; 10/12/20, Biden For President, \$10; 10/10/20, Biden For President, \$25; 10/6/20, Biden Victory Fund, \$5; 10/6/20, ActBlue, \$1; 10/5/20, Biden For President, \$25; 10/5/20, Biden For President, \$5; 10/3/20, Biden For President, \$25; 9/30/20, Jeffries for Congress, \$250; 9/30/20, Paulette For Senate, \$50; 9/27/20, Amy McGrath For Senate, Inc., \$6; 9/26/20, Biden For President, \$25; 9/22/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, \$50; 9/20/20, Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$100; 9/20/20, ActBlue, \$10; 9/19/20, Biden For President, \$25; 9/12/20, Biden For President, \$7; 9/12/20, Biden For President, \$25; 9/12/20, ActBlue, \$1; 9/10/20, The Southern Strategy, \$100; 9/10/20, ActBlue, \$10; 8/29/20, Biden Victory Fund, \$99.62; 8/27/20, Amy McGrath For Senate, Inc., \$6; 8/22/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, \$50; 8/14/20, Biden Victory Fund, \$75.94; 8/9/20, Mike Espy For Senate Campaign Committee, \$500; 8/9/20, ActBlue, \$50; 7/27/20, Amy McGrath For Senate, Inc., \$6; 7/22/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, \$50; 6/27/20, Amy McGrath For Senate, Inc., \$6; 6/22/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, \$50; 6/8/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, \$50; 5/27/20, Amy McGrath For Senate, Inc., \$25; 5/22/20, Amy McGrath For Senate, Inc., \$250; 5/22/20, ActBlue, \$25; 5/22/20, ActBlue, \$25; 5/22/20, Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$10; 5/22/20, Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$125; 5/22/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, \$125; 5/22/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, \$100; 5/22/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, \$50; 10/27/19, Democratic National Committee, \$500; 10/23/19, ActBlue, \$50; 7/17/19, Democratic National Committee, \$200; 11/8/18, ActBlue, \$30; 11/8/18, Democratic National Committee, \$100; 10/16/18, ActBlue, \$30; 10/16/18, Democratic National Committee, \$300; 8/29/18, Gillum for Governor, \$250; 8/17/18, Democratic National Committee, \$100; 8/17/18, Bill Nelson for Senate, \$100; 8/4/18, Democratic Party of Virginia, \$500; 8/4/18, ActBlue, \$50.

3. Children and Spouses: Lindsay Jamila Greenfield: 10/30/20, Biden for President, \$10; 8/30/20, Biden for President, \$10; 7/30/20, Biden for President, \$10; 6/30/20, Biden for President, \$10; 5/30/20, Biden for President, \$10; 4/30/20, Biden for President, \$10; 3/30/20, Biden for President, \$10; 2/29/20, Biden for President, \$10; 1/30/20, Biden for President, \$10; 12/30/19, Biden for President, \$10; 11/30/19, Biden for President, \$10; 10/30/19, Biden for President, \$10; 9/30/19, Biden for President, \$10; 8/30/19, Biden for President, \$10; 7/30/19, Biden for President, \$10; 6/30/19, Biden for President, \$10; 5/30/19, Biden for President, \$10; 4/30/19, Biden for President, \$10. Lafayette Masteen Greenfield II (wife: Aida Keber): 11/3/20, Biden for President, \$25; 10/29/20, Biden Victory Fund, \$50; 10/29/20, Jaime Harrison for US Senate, \$50; 10/2/20, Jaime Harrison for US Senate, \$50; 9/22/20, Jaime Harrison for US Senate, \$50. Wife: no contributions.

4. Parents—deceased.

5. Grandparents—deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: Oliver Thomas III (wife: Renita): no contributions from either. Elvin W. Thomas: no contributions. Cleveland Thomas (wife: Deborah): no contributions from either. Ronald K. Thomas (wife: Glenda, deceased): no contributions.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Patricia Noble (husband: Bertell, deceased): 5/15/20, DSCC, \$5; 5/15/20, ActBlue, \$1. Maxine Caldwell: no contributions. Kathy Thomas-Grover (husband: Arnold James): 11/12/20, ActBlue, \$2; 11/12/20, Stop Republicans, \$3; 10/24/20, Stop Republicans, \$10; 10/15/20, Stop Republicans, \$3; 8/13/20, Biden for President, \$20; 7/17/20, Biden for President, \$5; 5/17/20, Democratic Action, \$25; 4/25/20, Democratic Action, \$10; 3/5/20, Biden for President, \$10. Husband: no contributions.

\*Linda Thomas-Greenfield, of Louisiana, 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.

\*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. THUNE (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 218. A bill to approve certain advanced biofuel registrations, to require the consideration of certain advanced biofuel pathways, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO:

S. 219. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to increase the amount of certain payments during the emergency period resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 220. A bill to provide emergency relief to youth, children, and families experiencing homelessness, in light of the health and economic consequences of COVID-19; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 221. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a grant program to increase cooperation on post-traumatic stress disorder research between the United States and Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. COONS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 222. A bill to establish American opportunity accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 223. A bill to establish the Office to Enforce and Protect Against Child Sexual Exploitation; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.



By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 224. A bill to support research on privacy enhancing technologies and promote responsible data use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 225. A bill to reform the antitrust laws to better protect competition in the American economy, to amend the Clayton Act to modify the standard for an unlawful acquisition, to deter anticompetitive exclusionary conduct that harms competition and consumers, to enhance the ability of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission to enforce the antitrust laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 226. A bill to protect journalists and other members of the press from gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. ERNST):

S. 227. A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to provide grants for deployment of renewable fuel infrastructure, to finalize proposed rules relating to requirements for E15 fuel dispenser labeling and underground storage tank compatibility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 228. A bill to promote antitrust enforcement and protect competition through adjusting premerger filing fees, and increasing antitrust enforcement resources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 229. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to permit the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to terminate the insured status of a depository institution that refuses to provide services to certain Federal contractors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

S. 230. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to codify certain infection control and emergency preparedness regulations, to prohibit a reduction in the frequency of surveys of skilled nursing facilities and nursing facilities, and to prohibit the waiver of certain reporting requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CARPER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 231. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on best practices to protect them from exposure to PFAS and to limit and prevent the release of PFAS into the environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 232. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to establish a discretionary spending limit for infrastructure spending; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 233. A bill to designate the Rocksprings Station of the U.S. Border Patrol located on West Main Street in Rocksprings, Texas, as the "Donna M. Doss Border Patrol Station"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 234. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an income tax credit for eldercare expenses; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 235. A bill to amend the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 to establish an online service platform for volunteers in the National Senior Service Corps; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 236. A bill to improve activities for the gathering of data on, and the tracking of, new variants of COVID-19; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Ms. ERNST, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 237. A bill to provide funds through the Social Services Block Grant program for disaster assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MURPHY:

S. 238. A bill to establish name, image, likeness, and athletic reputation rights for college athletes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. PAUL):

S. 239. A bill to permanently enact certain appropriations Act restrictions on the use of funds for abortions and involuntary sterilizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 240. A bill to support children with disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SASSE, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 241. A bill to provide for congressional approval of national emergency declarations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. REED:

S. 242. A bill to provide for an extension of temporary financing of short-time compensation programs; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 243. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand tax-free distributions from individual retirement accounts to include rollovers for charitable life-income plans for charitable purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND:

S. 244. A bill to amend section 242 of title 18, United States Code, to include the use of chokeholds and carotid holds as a deprivation of rights and as a punishment, pain, or penalty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CARPER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CASEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. COONS, Mr. KING, and Mr. OSSOFF):

S. 245. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide the same level of Federal matching assistance for every State that chooses to expand Medicaid coverage to newly eligible individuals, regardless of when such expansion takes place, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MERKLEY:

S. 246. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to support schools of nursing in program enhancement and infrastructure modernization, increasing the number of nursing faculty and students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 247. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide compensatory time for employees in the private sector; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. REED, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KING, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BENNET, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 248. A bill to provide paid family and medical leave benefits to certain individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 249. A bill to lift the trade embargo on Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 250. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to limitations on exclusive approval or licensure of orphan drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. PAUL):

S. 251. A bill to provide that for purposes of determining compliance with title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 in athletics, sex shall be recognized based solely on a person's reproductive biology and genetics at birth; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. REED:

S. 252. A bill to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to provide additional funding for States, Tribal governments, and local communities due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) public health emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. KAINE, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TESTER, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 253. A bill to expand research on the cannabidiol and marihuana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. WARREN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CASEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. TESTER, Mr. OSSOFF, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 254. A bill to establish a Homeowner Assistance Fund at the Department of the Treasury; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 255. A bill to establish a \$120,000,000,000 Restaurant Revitalization Fund to provide structured relief to food service or drinking establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 256. A bill to provide funding for humanitarian relief at the southern border of the United States; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 257. A bill to establish a Governor's Emergency STEM Promotion Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. 258. A bill to help small businesses access capital and create jobs by reauthorizing the successful State Small Business Credit Initiative; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 259. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow for the personal importation of safe and affordable drugs from approved pharmacies in Canada; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 260. A bill to provide immigration status for certain battered spouses and children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 261. A bill to allow 2020 recovery rebates with respect to qualifying children over the age of 16 and other dependents; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 262. A bill to allow tax credits to State and local governments for paid sick leave and paid family and medical leave; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BENNET, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. REED, Mr. BROWN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 263. A bill to preserve health benefits for workers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 264. A bill to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of cer-

tain individuals who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 265. A bill to establish a grant program to provide amounts to public housing agencies to install automatic sprinkler systems in public housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 266. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to use authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to prioritize contracts necessary to promote pandemic preparedness and response, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mr. ROUNDS, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 267. A bill to increase the Federal share of operating costs for certain projects that receive grants under the Formula Grants to Rural Areas Program of the Federal Transit Administration; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 268. A bill to protect certain whistleblowers seeking to ensure accountability and oversight of the Nation's COVID-19 pandemic response, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

## SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 33. A resolution supporting the contributions of Catholic schools; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. Res. 34. A resolution recognizing the 200th anniversary of the independence of Greece and celebrating democracy in Greece and the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. Res. 35. A resolution condemning the military coup that took place on February 1, 2021, in Burma and the Burmese military's detention of civilian leaders, calling for an immediate and unconditional release of all those detained and for those elected to serve in parliament to resume their duties without impediment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

## ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS ON FEBRUARY 4, 2021

S. 34

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 34, a bill to provide funding for cities, counties, and other units of general local government to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

S. 35

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY), the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 35, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Officer Eugene Goodman.

S. 61

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 61, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children, and for other purposes.

S. 76

At the request of Ms. LUMMIS, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) were added as cosponsors of S. 76, a bill to prohibit the President from issuing moratoria on leasing and permitting energy and minerals on certain Federal land, and for other purposes.

S. 87

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 87, a bill to prohibit the expenditure for an abortion of Federal funds authorized or appropriated for preventing, preparing for, or responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes.

S. 125

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 125, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit treatment of certain distributions and reimbursements for certain abortions as qualified medical expenses.

S. 127

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) were added as cosponsors of S. 127, a bill to support library infrastructure.

S. 145

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 145, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to repeal the requirement that the United States Postal Service prepay future retirement benefits, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 18

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S.



Res. 18, a resolution in support of 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 people of the United States and other nations.

## AMENDMENT NO. 7

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 7 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 15

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 15 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 22

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 22 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 25

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 25 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 31

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 31 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 54

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 54 proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 66

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Missouri

(Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 66 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 69

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 69 proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 71

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 71 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 73

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 73 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 78

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 78 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 85

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 85 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 100

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 100 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 107

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 107 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 108

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 108 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 110

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 110 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 114

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 114 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 115

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 115 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 120

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 120 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 127

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 127 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 128

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 128 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 129

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 129 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 132

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 132 proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 141

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 141 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 154

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 154 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 172

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 172 intended to be pro-

posed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 181

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 181 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 182

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 182 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 185

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 185 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 186

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 186 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 192

At the request of Mr. SASSE, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCONNELL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 192 proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 199

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 199 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 200

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 200 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 203

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 203 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 220

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 220 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 224

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 224 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 225

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 225 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 226

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 226 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 227

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr.

CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 227 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 228

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 228 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 233

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 233 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 250

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 250 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 251

At the request of Mr. LEE, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 251 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 301

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 301 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 307

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 307 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 308

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 308 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 309

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG), the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 309 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 311

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 311 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 312

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 312 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 327

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 327 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 338

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 338 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 340

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 340 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 342

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 342 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 343

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 343 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 358

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 358 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 400

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 400 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 406

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 406 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 453

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 453 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 475

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 475 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 514

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 514 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 542

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 542 proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 546

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 546 proposed to 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 2030.

### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS ON FEBRUARY 5, 2021

## S. 63

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 63, a bill to establish an Office of Emerging Markets within the Small Business Administration that will

strengthen the development of small business concerns in emerging markets, including those owned by women, minorities, veterans, and those located in rural areas, and for other purposes.

## S. 64

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 64, a bill to amend the Small Business Act to spur entrepreneurial ecosystems in underserved communities.

## S. 225

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) were added as cosponsors of S. 225, a bill to reform the antitrust laws to better protect competition in the American economy, to amend the Clayton Act to modify the standard for an unlawful acquisition, to deter anticompetitive exclusionary conduct that harms competition and consumers, to enhance the ability of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission to enforce the antitrust laws, and for other purposes.

## S. 247

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 247, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide compensatory time for employees in the private sector.

## AMENDMENT NO. 786

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 786 proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 852

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 852 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

## AMENDMENT NO. 878

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 878 intended to be proposed to 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 2030.

### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 218. A bill to approve certain advanced biofuel registrations, to require the consideration of certain advanced biofuel pathways, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

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. 218

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. APPROVAL OF ADVANCED BIOFUEL REGISTRATIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPLICATION.—The term “application” means an application for registration under section 80.1450 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on February 4, 2021)—

(A) that was submitted for approval before February 4, 2021;

(B) for which not less than 180 days have elapsed since the date on which application was submitted for approval; and

(C) that has not been denied by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this Act as the “Administrator”) before February 4, 2021.

(2) TRANSPORTATION FUEL.—The term “transportation fuel” has the meaning given the term in section 211(o)(1) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)(1)).

(b) ACTION ON APPLICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of carrying out the Renewable Fuel Program under section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)) (referred to in this Act as the “Renewable Fuel Program”), an application shall be considered approved if not less than 1 State has approved the sale of fuel produced using the processes described in the application under a program designed to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuel.

(2) FINAL ACTION ON CERTAIN APPLICATIONS.—For the purposes of carrying out the Renewable Fuel Program, in a case in which no State has approved the sale of fuel produced using the processes described in the application under a program designed to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuel, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall take final action on the application.

#### SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT FOR ACTION ON PENDING ADVANCED BIOFUEL PATHWAYS.

For purposes of carrying out the Renewable Fuel Program, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall take final action on a petition for a renewable fuel pathway under section 80.1416 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on February 4, 2021), if—

(1) the petition was submitted for approval and deemed complete in accordance with section 80.1416 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on February 4, 2021), before February 4, 2021; and

(2) not less than 180 days have elapsed since the date on which the petition was submitted for approval and deemed complete in accordance with section 80.1416 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on February 4, 2021).

**SEC. 3. FUNDING.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Administrator to carry out this Act \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(b) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Administrator shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this Act the funds transferred under subsection (a), without further appropriation.

By Mr. REED:

S. 242. A bill to provide for an extension of temporary financing of short-time compensation programs; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Layoff Prevention Act. This bill would extend the financing and grant provisions for work sharing that I authored and worked to include in the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, and, most recently, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act.

The concept of work sharing is simple. It helps people who are currently employed—but in danger of being laid off—to keep their jobs. By giving struggling companies the flexibility to reduce hours instead of their workforce, work sharing programs prevent layoffs and help employers save money on rehiring costs. Employees who participate in work sharing keep their jobs and receive a portion of Unemployment Insurance benefits to make up for lost wages. This prevents layoffs, saves employers rehiring costs, and costs states only a fraction of what it would if workers went on unemployment full-time.

Financing for work sharing programs was included in the CARES Act and extended through March 14, 2021 in the most recent COVID-19 relief legislation enacted in December. The legislation I am introducing today would build upon what is currently in law, by enacting a five-year extension of financing for permanent work sharing programs, and a two-year extension for temporary programs. This revised Layoff Prevention Act will also double funding to support states that are implementing work sharing programs, from \$100 million, as provided in the CARES Act, to \$200 million.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting passage of this bill—which will continue to spur our recovery from the pandemic—by keeping American workers on the job, saving taxpayers money, and providing employers with a practical and cost-effective alternative to layoffs.

By Mr. REED:

S. 252. A bill to amend the VI of the Social Security Act to provide additional funding for States, Tribal governments, and local communities due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) public health emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, in order to build on a key provision I authored in

the CARES Act, which provided states with \$150 billion in Coronavirus Relief Funds, I am reintroducing the State and Local Emergency Stabilization Fund Act to help state and local governments shoulder the costs of the coronavirus and its devastating impact on lives, livelihoods, and the economy.

The State and Local Emergency Stabilization Fund Act has three critical components: authorizing new funding, assuring flexibility in spending the funds, and extending the time period for which the funding can be spent.

Specifically, the bill would provide State and local governments an additional \$600 billion in funding, includes a protective \$5 billion small state minimum, treats the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as States, and reserves funds for territories and Tribes. In addition, \$59 billion would be allocated to States based on their relative coronavirus infection rates, and \$205 billion would be reserved exclusively for local governments. The bill makes it crystal clear that Coronavirus Relief Funds are flexible and may be used to maintain state and local services. And it gives State and local governments until June 30, 2022 to spend the money in order to ensure funding can be equitably allocated and disbursed to help communities combat COVID-19 and recover.

According to a November 29, 2020 Wall Street Journal article, “State and local government spending on public services fell at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.7% in the third quarter from the second, according to the Commerce Department. That followed a 6% decline in the second quarter, the sharpest since 1952. By October, the sector had roughly 1.2 million fewer jobs than a year earlier. It could take four to eight years for the national economy to recover from the pandemic, estimates Dan White, director of fiscal-policy research at Moody’s Analytics. State and local governments could take up to 10 or 15 years, he said.”

Mr. President, we should all let that sink in. “State and local government could take up to 10 or 15 years” to recover from the pandemic. The scale and pace of this public health emergency and its impact on our economy requires each of us to swiftly set aside ideology and work urgently to address these generational challenges head on with additional fiscal relief. We all have a common interest in ensuring that state and local governments can continue to provide health care, education, public safety, and other vital services, just when they are needed most. Any economic recovery needs reliable state and local governments that provide the business certainty that make our country attractive to businesses and investors throughout the world.

Nobody is immune from this crisis. Congress should come together, do the right thing, and provide states the re-

sources they need to save lives and livelihoods and get the economy working again. I urge each of my colleagues to join me in working to enact this legislation so that we can get more critical federal resources to our states and local governments who are on the front lines of battling this public health and economic emergency.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. KAINE, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TESTER, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 253. A bill to expand research on the cannabidiol and marihuana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Cannabidiol and Marijuana Research Expansion Act with my colleagues. This bill is identical to our bill which was unanimously passed by the Senate during the last session of Congress.

While anecdotal evidence suggests that marijuana and its derivatives, like cannabidiol, commonly known as CBD, may be helpful in treating serious medical conditions, anecdotes alone cannot be the basis for developing new medications. Rather, medication development must be based on science.

That is why our bill seeks to streamline the process associated with researching marijuana that may have unintentionally stymied important research. It does so by requiring the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to quickly approve or deny applications to research CBD or marijuana and by establishing a process through which applicants may submit supplemental information, if necessary. It also improves regulations related to changes to approved quantities of marijuana needed for research and approved research protocols.

In addition, the CBD and Marijuana Research Expansion Act seeks to increase medical research and reduce reliance on a single source of marijuana or CBD for research purposes. It authorizes medical and osteopathic schools, research universities, practitioners and pharmaceutical companies to produce the marijuana they need for approved medical research that can then be used to develop proven, effective medicines. Upon FDA approval of these medications, pharmaceutical companies are permitted to manufacture and distribute them.

Our bill also facilitates better communication between doctors and patients.

It is my understanding that some doctors and patients are hesitant to have frank conversations regarding the use of marijuana, CBD, or other marijuana derivatives because of marijuana’s status as a schedule I drug. This can adversely impact patient care, especially if patients are using marijuana or its derivatives without their doctor’s knowledge. That is why our bill specifically authorizes doctors to

discuss the potential harms and benefits of using such products with their patients.

Finally, to broaden our understanding of marijuana and CBD even further, our bill directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to expand and coordinate research to determine the potential medical benefits of CBD or other marijuana-derived medications on serious medical conditions.

I have heard from many parents and adults who have turned to CBD and marijuana as a last resort to treat medical conditions. In many cases, these individuals have seen positive results.

Despite this, however, many are also concerned about the lack of science-based information related to proper delivery mechanisms, dosing, or potential interactions that CBD or marijuana may have with other medications. Some also worry because these products aren't well regulated or factory sealed, and often are labeled incorrectly.

Additional research will increase our ability to adequately address these concerns. Not only are patients asking for additional research, but so too is the medical community. In fact, the need for additional research, along with the need to increase the supply of CBD and marijuana for research purposes was underscored in the National Academy of Sciences report, titled "The Health Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids: The Current State of Evidence and Recommendations for Research."

If the science shows that marijuana and its derivatives, including CBD can effectively treat serious medical illnesses, we should enable products containing these substances to be brought to the market with FDA approval. But in order to make this determination, we must reduce the barriers that currently impede important research. I hope my fellow Senators will join me in supporting this important piece of legislation again, and I look forward to working with my House colleagues to ensure it is enacted.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. WARREN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CASEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. TESTER, Mr. OSSOFF, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 254. A bill to establish a Homeowner Assistance Fund at the Department of the Treasury; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, along with Senators BROWN, LEAHY and many or my colleagues, I am reintroducing legislation that would create a \$75 billion Homeowner Assistance Fund that builds on the success of the Hardest Hit Fund at the Treasury Department that I championed in 2010.

The Hardest Hit Fund provided funds to 18 state-level Housing Finance Agencies, directing targeted foreclosure prevention assistance to households and neighborhoods in states like Rhode Island hit hard by the economic and housing market downturn.

The Homeowner Assistance Fund expands this model to provide a flexible source of Federal aid to all State-level Housing Finance Agencies. This Federal funding could then be used to help struggling households remain in their homes while they search for new employment or wait to get back to work. Financial assistance could go towards preventing eviction, mortgage delinquency, default, foreclosures, or loss of utility services, such as water, gas, electricity, and the Internet as well as paying property taxes.

One of the key lessons COVID-19 has taught us is that for many families, their homes may be the single most effective and accessible form of personal protective equipment. The last thing we should be doing is making housing less stable at the worst possible time. According to a January 2021 National Bureau of Economic Research working paper, "policies that limit evictions are found to reduce COVID-19 infections by 3.8% and reduce deaths by 11%. Moratoria on utility disconnections reduce COVID-19 infections by 4.4% and mortality rates by 7.4%. Had such policies been in place across all counties (i.e., adopted as Federal policy) from early March 2020 through the end of November 2020, our estimated counterfactuals show that policies that limit evictions could have reduced COVID-19 infections by 14.2% and deaths by 40.7%. For moratoria on utility disconnections, COVID-19 infections rates could have been reduced by 8.7% and deaths by 14.8%." In short, keeping families housed saves lives, which is precisely the goal of our Homeowner Assistance Fund legislation.

I thank the Independent Community Bankers of America; Credit Union National Association; National Association of Realtors; National Low Income Housing Coalition; National Council of State Housing Agencies; Habitat for Humanity International; National Housing Conference; National Community Reinvestment Coalition; National Association of Affordable Housing Lenders; National Leased Housing Association; Americans for Financial Reform; National Consumer Law Center, on behalf of its low-income clients; Center for Responsible Lending; American Public Gas Association; National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; National Energy Assistance Directors' Association, Council of State

Community Development Agencies, Rhode Island Housing; and the Rhode Island Association of Realtors.

I urge all of my colleagues to join in pressing for inclusion of the Homeowner Assistance Fund in our continued response to the coronavirus pandemic.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BENNET, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. REED, Mr. BROWN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 263. A bill to preserve health benefits for workers; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DURBIN. 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. 263

*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 "Worker Health Coverage Protection Act".

#### SEC. 2. PRESERVING HEALTH BENEFITS FOR WORKERS.

(a) PREMIUM ASSISTANCE FOR COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE AND FURLOUGHED CONTINUATION COVERAGE FOR INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR FAMILIES.—

(1) PROVISION OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS PAYABLE.—

(i) COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE.—In the case of any premium for a period of coverage during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on September 30, 2021 for COBRA continuation coverage with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A), such individual shall be treated for purposes of any COBRA continuation provision as having paid the amount of such premium if such individual pays (and any person other than such individual's employer pays on behalf of such individual) 0 percent of the amount of such premium owed by such individual (as determined without regard to this subsection).

(ii) FURLOUGHED CONTINUATION COVERAGE.—In the case of any premium for a period of coverage during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on September 30, 2021, for coverage under a group health plan with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(B), such individual shall be treated for purposes of coverage under the plan offered by the plan sponsor in which the individual is enrolled as having paid the amount of such premium if such individual pays (and any person other than such individual's employer pays on behalf of such individual) 0 percent of the amount of such premium owed by such individual (as determined without regard to this subsection).

(B) PLAN ENROLLMENT OPTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the COBRA continuation provisions, any assistance eligible individual who is enrolled in a group health plan offered by a plan sponsor, not later than 90 days after the date of notice of the plan enrollment option described in this subparagraph, may elect to enroll in coverage under a plan offered by such plan sponsor that is different than coverage under the plan in which such individual was enrolled at the time—



(I) in the case of any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A), the qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1163(2)), section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-3(2)), or section 8905a of title 5, United States Code (except for the voluntary termination of such individual's employment by such individual), occurred, and such coverage shall be treated as COBRA continuation coverage for purposes of the applicable COBRA continuation coverage provision; or

(II) in the case of any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(B), the furlough period began with respect to such individual.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—Any assistance eligible individual may elect to enroll in different coverage as described in clause (i) only if—

(I) the employer involved has made a determination that such employer will permit such assistance eligible individual to enroll in different coverage as provided under this subparagraph;

(II) the premium for such different coverage does not exceed the premium for coverage in which such individual was enrolled at the time such qualifying event occurred or immediately before such furlough began;

(III) the different coverage in which the individual elects to enroll is coverage that is also offered to the active employees of the employer, who are not in a furlough period, at the time at which such election is made; and

(IV) the different coverage in which the individual elects to enroll is not—

(aa) coverage that provides only dental, vision, counseling, or referral services (or a combination of such services);

(bb) a qualified small employer health reimbursement arrangement (as defined in section 9831(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986);

(cc) a flexible spending arrangement (as defined in section 106(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986); or

(dd) benefits that provide coverage for services or treatments furnished in an on-site medical facility maintained by the employer and that consists primarily of first-aid services, prevention and wellness care, or similar care (or a combination of such care).

(C) PREMIUM REIMBURSEMENT.—For provisions providing the payment of such premium, see section 6432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by paragraph (14).

(2) LIMITATION OF PERIOD OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) ELIGIBILITY FOR ADDITIONAL COVERAGE.—Paragraph (1)(A) shall not apply with respect to—

(i) any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A) for months of coverage beginning on or after the earlier of—

(I) the first date that such individual is eligible for coverage under any other group health plan (other than coverage consisting of only dental, vision, counseling, or referral services (or a combination thereof), coverage under a flexible spending arrangement (as defined in section 106(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), coverage of treatment that is furnished in an on-site medical facility maintained by the employer and that consists primarily of first-aid services, prevention and wellness care, or similar care (or a combination thereof), or eligible for benefits under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.); or

(II) the earlier of—

(aa) the date following the expiration of the maximum period of continuation coverage required under the applicable COBRA continuation coverage provision; or

(bb) the date following the expiration of the period of continuation coverage allowed under paragraph (4)(B)(ii); or

(ii) any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(B) for months of coverage beginning on or after the earlier of—

(I) the first date that such individual is eligible for coverage under any other group health plan (other than coverage consisting of only dental, vision, counseling, or referral services (or a combination thereof), coverage under a flexible spending arrangement (as defined in section 106(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), coverage of treatment that is furnished in an on-site medical facility maintained by the employer and that consists primarily of first-aid services, prevention and wellness care, or similar care (or a combination thereof), or eligible for benefits under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.); or

(II) the first date that such individual is no longer in the furlough period.

(B) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Any assistance eligible individual shall notify the group health plan with respect to which paragraph (1)(A) applies if such paragraph ceases to apply by reason of clause (i)(I) or (ii)(I) of subparagraph (A) (as applicable). Such notice shall be provided to the group health plan in such time and manner as may be specified by the Secretary of Labor.

(C) SPECIAL ENROLLMENT PERIOD FOLLOWING EXPIRATION OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—Notwithstanding section 1311 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18031), the expiration of premium assistance pursuant to a limitation specified under subparagraph (A) shall be treated as a qualifying event for which any assistance eligible individual is eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan offered through an Exchange under title I of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18001 et seq.) during a special enrollment period.

(3) ASSISTANCE ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—For purposes of this section, the term “assistance eligible individual” means, with respect to a period of coverage during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on September 30, 2021—

(A) any individual that is a qualified beneficiary that—

(i) is eligible for COBRA continuation coverage by reason of a qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1163(2)), section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-3(2)), or section 8905a of title 5, United States Code (except for the voluntary termination of such individual's employment by such individual); and

(ii) elects such coverage; or

(B) any covered employee that is in a furlough period that remains eligible for coverage under a group health plan offered by the employer of such covered employee.

(4) EXTENSION OF ELECTION PERIOD AND EFFECT ON COVERAGE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of applying section 605(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1165(a)), section 4980B(f)(5)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2205(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-5(a)), and section 8905a(c)(2) of title 5, United States Code, in the case of—

(i) an individual who does not have an election of COBRA continuation coverage in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act but who would be an assistance eligible indi-

vidual described in paragraph (3)(A) if such election were so in effect; or

(ii) an individual who elected COBRA continuation coverage on or after March 1, 2020, and discontinued from such coverage before the date of the enactment of this Act,

such individual may elect the COBRA continuation coverage under the COBRA continuation coverage provisions containing such provisions during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending 60 days after the date on which the notification required under paragraph (7)(C) is provided to such individual.

(B) COMMENCEMENT OF COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE.—Any COBRA continuation coverage elected by a qualified beneficiary during an extended election period under subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall apply as if such qualified beneficiary had been covered as of the date of a qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1163(2)), section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-3(2)), or section 8905a of title 5, United States Code, except for the voluntary termination of such beneficiary's employment by such beneficiary, that occurs no earlier than March 1, 2020 (including the treatment of premium payments under paragraph (1)(A) and any cost-sharing requirements for items and services under a group health plan); and

(ii) shall not extend beyond the period of COBRA continuation coverage that would have been required under the applicable COBRA continuation coverage provision if the coverage had been elected as required under such provision.

(5) EXPEDITED REVIEW OF DENIALS OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—In any case in which an individual requests treatment as an assistance eligible individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (3) and is denied such treatment by the group health plan, the Secretary of Labor (or the Secretary of Health and Human Services in connection with COBRA continuation coverage which is provided other than pursuant to part 6 of subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1161 et seq.)), in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide for expedited review of such denial. An individual shall be entitled to such review upon application to such Secretary in such form and manner as shall be provided by such Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Treasury. Such Secretary shall make a determination regarding such individual's eligibility within 15 business days after receipt of such individual's application for review under this paragraph. Either Secretary's determination upon review of the denial shall be de novo and shall be the final determination of such Secretary. A reviewing court shall grant deference to such Secretary's determination. The provisions of this paragraph, paragraphs (1) through (4), and paragraphs (7) through (9) shall be treated as provisions of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) for purposes of part 5 of subtitle B of such title.

(6) DISREGARD OF SUBSIDIES FOR PURPOSES OF FEDERAL AND STATE PROGRAMS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any premium assistance with respect to an assistance eligible individual under this subsection shall not be considered income, in-kind support, or resources for purposes of determining the eligibility of the recipient (or the recipient's spouse or family) for benefits or assistance, or the amount or extent of benefits or assistance, or any other benefit

provided under any Federal program or any program of a State or political subdivision thereof financed in whole or in part with Federal funds.

(7) COBRA-SPECIFIC NOTICE.—

(A) GENERAL NOTICE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of notices provided under section 606(a)(4) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1166(4)), section 4980B(f)(6)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2206(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-6(4)), or section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, with respect to individuals who, during the period described in paragraph (3), become entitled to elect COBRA continuation coverage, the requirements of such provisions shall not be treated as met unless such notices include an additional notification to the recipient a written notice in clear and understandable language of—

(I) the availability of premium assistance with respect to such coverage under this subsection; and

(II) the option to enroll in different coverage if the employer permits assistance eligible individuals described in paragraph (3)(A) to elect enrollment in different coverage (as described in paragraph (1)(B)).

(ii) ALTERNATIVE NOTICE.—In the case of COBRA continuation coverage to which the notice provision under such sections does not apply, the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall, in consultation with administrators of the group health plans (or other entities) that provide or administer the COBRA continuation coverage involved, provide rules requiring the provision of such notice.

(iii) FORM.—The requirement of the additional notification under this subparagraph may be met by amendment of existing notice forms or by inclusion of a separate document with the notice otherwise required.

(B) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.—Each additional notification under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) the forms necessary for establishing eligibility for premium assistance under this subsection;

(ii) the name, address, and telephone number necessary to contact the plan administrator and any other person maintaining relevant information in connection with such premium assistance;

(iii) a description of the extended election period provided for in paragraph (4)(A);

(iv) a description of the obligation of the qualified beneficiary under paragraph (2)(B) and the penalty provided under section 6720C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for failure to carry out the obligation;

(v) a description, displayed in a prominent manner, of the qualified beneficiary's right to a reduced premium and any conditions on entitlement to the reduced premium;

(vi) a description of the option of the qualified beneficiary to enroll in different coverage if the employer permits such beneficiary to elect to enroll in such different coverage under paragraph (1)(B); and

(vii) information regarding any Exchange established under title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18001 et seq.) through which a qualified beneficiary may be eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan, including—

(I) the publicly accessible internet website address for such Exchange;

(II) the publicly accessible internet website address for the Find Local Help directory maintained by the Department of Health and Human Services on the healthcare.gov internet website (or a successor website);

(III) a clear explanation that—

(aa) an individual who is eligible for continuation coverage may also be eligible to enroll, with financial assistance, in a qualified health plan offered through such Exchange, but, in the case that such individual elects to enroll in such continuation coverage and subsequently elects to terminate such continuation coverage before the period of such continuation coverage expires, such termination does not initiate a special enrollment period (absent a qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1163(2)), section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-3(2)), or section 8905a of title 5, United States Code, with respect to such individual); and

(bb) an individual who elects to enroll in continuation coverage will remain eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan offered through such Exchange during an open enrollment period and may be eligible for financial assistance with respect to enrolling in such a qualified health plan;

(IV) information on consumer protections with respect to enrolling in a qualified health plan offered through such Exchange, including the requirement for such a qualified health plan to provide coverage for essential health benefits (as defined in section 1302(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18022(b))) and the requirements applicable to such a qualified health plan under part A of title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg et seq.);

(V) information on the availability of financial assistance with respect to enrolling in a qualified health plan, including the maximum income limit for eligibility for the premium tax credit under section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(VI) information on any special enrollment periods during which any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A)(i) may be eligible to enroll, with financial assistance, in a qualified health plan offered through such Exchange (including a special enrollment period for which an individual may be eligible due to the expiration of premium assistance pursuant to a limitation specified under paragraph (2)(A)).

(C) NOTICE IN CONNECTION WITH EXTENDED ELECTION PERIODS.—In the case of any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A) (or any individual described in paragraph (4)(A)) who became entitled to elect COBRA continuation coverage before the date of the enactment of this Act, the administrator of the applicable group health plan (or other entity) shall provide (within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act) for the additional notification required to be provided under subparagraph (A) and failure to provide such notice shall be treated as a failure to meet the notice requirements under the applicable COBRA continuation provision.

(D) MODEL NOTICES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A)—

(i) the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe models for the additional notification required under this paragraph (other than the additional notification described in clause (ii)); and

(ii) in the case of any additional notification provided pursuant to subparagraph (A) under section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe a model for such additional notification.

(8) FURLOUGH-SPECIFIC NOTICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(B) who, during the period described in such paragraph, becomes eligible for assistance pursuant to paragraph (1)(A)(ii), the requirements of section 606(a)(4) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1166(4)), section 4980B(f)(6)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2206(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-6(4)), or section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, shall not be treated as met unless the group health plan administrator, in accordance with the timing requirement specified under subparagraph (B), provides to the individual a written notice in clear and understandable language of—

(i) the availability of premium assistance with respect to such coverage under this subsection;

(ii) the option of the qualified beneficiary to enroll in different coverage if the employer permits such beneficiary to elect to enroll in such different coverage under paragraph (1)(B); and

(iii) the information specified under paragraph (7)(B) (as applicable).

(B) TIMING SPECIFIED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the timing requirement specified in this subparagraph is—

(i) with respect to such an individual who is within a furlough period during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act, 30 days after the date of such enactment; and

(ii) with respect to such an individual who is within a furlough period during the period beginning on the first day after the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2021, 30 days after the date of the beginning of such furlough period.

(C) MODEL NOTICES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(B)—

(i) the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe models for the notification required under this paragraph (other than the notification described in clause (ii)); and

(ii) in the case of any notification provided pursuant to subparagraph (A) under section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe a model for such notification.

(9) NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF PERIOD OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to any assistance eligible individual, subject to subparagraph (B), the requirements of section 606(a)(4) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1166(4)), section 4980B(f)(6)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2206(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-6(4)), or section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, shall not be treated as met unless the employer of the individual, during the period specified under subparagraph (C), provides to such individual a written notice in clear and understandable language—

(i) that the premium assistance for such individual will expire soon and the prominent identification of the date of such expiration;

(ii) that such individual may be eligible for coverage without any premium assistance through—

(I) COBRA continuation coverage; or

(II) coverage under a group health plan;

(iii) that the expiration of premium assistance is treated as a qualifying event for which any assistance eligible individual is eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan offered through an Exchange under title I of

such Act (42 U.S.C. 18001 et seq.) during a special enrollment period; and

(iv) the information specified in paragraph (7)(B)(vii).

(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirement for the group health plan administrator to provide the written notice under subparagraph (A) shall be waived in the case the premium assistance for such individual expires pursuant to clause (i)(I) or (ii)(I) of paragraph (2)(A).

(C) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the period specified in this subparagraph is, with respect to the date of expiration of premium assistance for any assistance eligible individual pursuant to a limitation requiring a notice under this paragraph, the period beginning on the day that is 45 days before the date of such expiration and ending on the day that is 15 days before the date of such expiration.

(D) MODEL NOTICES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to any assistance eligible individual—

(i) the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe models for the notification required under this paragraph (other than the notification described in clause (ii)); and

(ii) in the case of any notification provided pursuant to subparagraph (A) under section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe a model for such notification.

(10) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor may jointly prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this subsection, including the prevention of fraud and abuse under this subsection, except that the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health and Human Services may prescribe such regulations (including interim final regulations) or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of paragraphs (5), (7), (8), (9), and (11).

(11) OUTREACH.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall provide outreach consisting of public education and enrollment assistance relating to premium assistance provided under this subsection. Such outreach shall target employers, group health plan administrators, public assistance programs, States, insurers, and other entities as determined appropriate by such Secretaries. Such outreach shall include an initial focus on those individuals electing continuation coverage who are referred to in paragraph (7)(C). Information on such premium assistance, including enrollment, shall also be made available on websites of the Departments of Labor, Treasury, and Health and Human Services.

(B) ENROLLMENT UNDER MEDICARE.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide outreach consisting of public education. Such outreach shall target individuals who lose health insurance coverage. Such outreach shall include information regarding enrollment for benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) for purposes of preventing mistaken delays of such enrollment by such individuals, including lifetime penalties for failure of timely enrollment.

(12) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(A) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “administrator” has the meaning given such term in section 3(16)(A) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(B) COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE.—The term “COBRA continuation coverage” means continuation coverage provided pursuant to part 6 of subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (other than under section 609), title XXII of the Public Health Service Act, section 4980B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (other than subsection (f)(1) of such section insofar as it relates to pediatric vaccines), or section 8905a of title 5, United States Code, or under a State program that provides comparable continuation coverage. Such term does not include coverage under a health flexible spending arrangement under a cafeteria plan within the meaning of section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(C) COBRA CONTINUATION PROVISION.—The term “COBRA continuation provision” means the provisions of law described in subparagraph (B).

(D) COVERED EMPLOYEE.—The term “covered employee” has the meaning given such term in section 607(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(E) QUALIFIED BENEFICIARY.—The term “qualified beneficiary” has the meaning given such term in section 607(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(F) GROUP HEALTH PLAN.—The term “group health plan” has the meaning given such term in section 607(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(G) STATE.—The term “State” includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(H) PERIOD OF COVERAGE.—Any reference in this subsection to a period of coverage shall be treated as a reference to a monthly or shorter period of coverage with respect to which premiums are charged with respect to such coverage.

(I) PLAN SPONSOR.—The term “plan sponsor” has the meaning given such term in section 3(16)(B) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(J) FURLOUGH PERIOD.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term “furlough period” means, with respect to an individual and an employer of such individual, a period—

(I) beginning with the first month beginning on or after March 1, 2020 and before September 30, 2021, during which such individual’s employer reduces such individual’s work hours (due to a lack of work, funds, or other nondisciplinary reason) to an amount that is less than 70 percent of the base month amount; and

(II) ending with the earlier of—

(aa) the first month beginning after September 30, 2021; or

(bb) the month following the first month during which work hours of such employee are greater than 80 percent of work hours of the base month amount.

(ii) BASE MONTH AMOUNT.—For purposes of clause (i), the term “base month amount” means, with respect to an individual and an employer of such individual, the greater of—

(I) such individual’s work hours in the month prior (or in the case such individual had no work hours in the month prior and had work hours in the 3 months prior, the last month with work hours within the prior 3 months); and

(II) such individual’s work hours during the period beginning January 1, 2020 and ending January 31, 2020.

(13) REPORTS.—

(A) INTERIM REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor shall jointly submit an interim report to the Committee on Education and Labor, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Com-

mittee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Finance of the Senate regarding the premium assistance provided under this subsection that includes—

(i) the number of individuals provided such assistance as of the date of the report; and

(ii) the total amount of expenditures incurred (with administrative expenditures noted separately) in connection with such assistance as of the date of the report.

(B) FINAL REPORT.—As soon as practicable after the last period of COBRA continuation coverage for which premium assistance is provided under this section, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor shall jointly submit a final report to each Committee referred to in subparagraph (A) that includes—

(i) the number of individuals provided premium assistance under this section;

(ii) the average dollar amount (monthly and annually) of premium assistance provided to such individuals; and

(iii) the total amount of expenditures incurred (with administrative expenditures noted separately) in connection with premium assistance under this section.

(14) COBRA PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter B of chapter 65 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**“SEC. 6432. CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The person to whom premiums are payable for continuation coverage under section 2(a)(1) of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by section 3111(a), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(a), for each calendar quarter an amount equal to the premiums not paid by assistance eligible individuals for such coverage by reason of such section 2(a)(1) with respect to such calendar quarter.

“(b) PERSON TO WHOM PREMIUMS ARE PAYABLE.—For purposes of subsection (a), except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, the person to whom premiums are payable under such continuation coverage shall be treated as being—

“(1) in the case of any group health plan which is a multiemployer plan (as defined in section 3(37) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974), the plan,

“(2) in the case of any group health plan not described in paragraph (1)—

“(A) which provides furlough continuation coverage described in section 2(a)(1)(A)(ii) of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act or subject to the COBRA continuation provisions contained in—

“(i) this title,

“(ii) the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974,

“(iii) the Public Health Service Act, or

“(iv) title 5, United States Code, or

“(B) under which some or all of the coverage is not provided by insurance, the employer maintaining the plan, and

“(3) in the case of any group health plan not described in paragraph (1) or (2), the insurer providing the coverage under the group health plan.

“(c) LIMITATIONS AND REFUNDABILITY.—

“(1) CREDIT LIMITED TO CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT TAXES.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the tax imposed by section 3111(a), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(a), for such calendar quarter (reduced by any credits allowed under subsections (e) and

(f) of section 3111, sections 7001 and 7003 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, section 2301 of the CARES Act, and sections 20204 and 20212 of the COVID-19 Tax Relief Act of 2020 for such quarter) on the wages paid with respect to the employment of all employees of the employer.

“(2) REFUNDABILITY OF EXCESS CREDIT.—

“(A) CREDIT IS REFUNDABLE.—If the amount of the credit under subsection (a) exceeds the limitation of paragraph (1) for any calendar quarter, such excess shall be treated as an overpayment that shall be refunded under sections 6402(a) and 6413(b).

“(B) CREDIT MAY BE ADVANCED.—In anticipation of the credit, including the refundable portion under subparagraph (A), the credit may be advanced, according to forms and instructions provided by the Secretary, up to an amount calculated under subsection (a) through the end of the most recent payroll period in the quarter.

“(C) TREATMENT OF DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall waive any penalty under section 6656 for any failure to make a deposit of the tax imposed by section 3111(a), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(a), if the Secretary determines that such failure was due to the anticipation of the credit allowed under this section.

“(D) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, any amounts due to an employer under this paragraph shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

“(3) LIMITATION ON REIMBURSEMENT FOR FURLOUGHED EMPLOYEES.—In the case of an individual who for any month is an assistance eligible individual described in section 2(a)(3)(B) of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act with respect to any coverage, the credit determined with respect to such individual under subsection (a) for any such month ending during a calendar quarter shall not exceed the amount of premium the individual would have paid for a full month of such coverage for the month preceding the first month for which an individual is such an assistance eligible individual.

“(d) GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘person’ includes any governmental entity or Indian tribal government (as defined in section 139E(c)(1)).

“(e) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—For purposes of chapter 1, the gross income of any person allowed a credit under this section shall be increased for the taxable year which includes the last day of any calendar quarter with respect to which such credit is allowed by the amount of such credit. No amount for which a credit is allowed under this section shall be taken into account as qualified wages under section 2301 of the CARES Act or as qualified health plan expenses under section 7001(d) or 7003(d) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act.

“(f) REPORTING.—Each person entitled to reimbursement under subsection (a) for any period shall submit such reports (at such time and in such manner) as the Secretary may require, including—

“(1) an attestation of involuntary termination of employment, reduction of hours, or furloughing, for each assistance eligible individual on the basis of whose termination, reduction of hours, or furloughing entitlement to reimbursement is claimed under subsection (a),

“(2) a report of the amount of payroll taxes offset under subsection (a) for the reporting period, and

“(3) a report containing the TINs of all covered employees, the amount of subsidy reimbursed with respect to each employee,

and a designation with respect to each employee as to whether the subsidy reimbursement is for coverage of 1 individual or 2 or more individuals.

“(g) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out this section, including—

“(1) the requirement to report information or the establishment of other methods for verifying the correct amounts of reimbursements under this section,

“(2) the application of this section to group health plans that are multiemployer plans (as defined in section 3(37) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974),

“(3) to allow the advance payment of the credit determined under subsection (a), subject to the limitations provided in this section, based on such information as the Secretary shall require,

“(4) to provide for the reconciliation of such advance payment with the amount of the credit at the time of filing the return of tax for the applicable quarter or taxable year, and

“(5) with respect to the application of the credit to third party payors (including professional employer organizations, certified professional employer organizations, or agents under section 3504).”.

(B) SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS HELD HARMLESS.—There are hereby appropriated to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund established under section 201 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401) and the Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account established under section 15(a) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 (45 U.S.C. 231n-1(a)) amounts equal to the reduction in revenues to the Treasury by reason of this section (without regard to this subparagraph). Amounts appropriated by the preceding sentence shall be transferred from the general fund at such times and in such manner as to replicate to the extent possible the transfers which would have occurred to such Trust Fund or Account had this section not been enacted.

(C) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter B of chapter 65 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 6432. Continuation coverage premium assistance.”.

(D) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this paragraph shall apply to premiums to which paragraph (1)(A) applies.

(E) SPECIAL RULE IN CASE OF EMPLOYEE PAYMENT THAT IS NOT REQUIRED UNDER THIS SECTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an assistance eligible individual who pays, with respect any period of coverage to which paragraph (1)(A) applies, the amount of the premium for such coverage that the individual would have (but for this Act) been required to pay, the person to whom such payment is payable shall reimburse such individual for the amount of such premium paid.

(ii) CREDIT OF REIMBURSEMENT.—A person to which clause (i) applies shall be allowed a credit in the manner provided under section 6432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for any payment made to the employee under such clause.

(iii) PAYMENT OF CREDITS.—Any person to which clause (i) applies shall make the payment required under such clause to the individual not later than 60 days after the date on which such individual elects continuation coverage under paragraph (1).

(15) PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO NOTIFY HEALTH PLAN OF CESSATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 of the Internal Revenue Code of

1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 6720C. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO NOTIFY HEALTH PLAN OF CESSATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except in the case of failure described in subsection (b) or (c), any person required to notify a group health plan under section 2(a)(2)(B) of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act who fails to make such a notification at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of Labor may require shall pay a penalty of \$250.

“(b) INTENTIONAL FAILURE.—In the case of any such failure that is fraudulent, such person shall pay a penalty equal to the greater of—

“(1) \$250, or

“(2) 110 percent of the premium assistance provided under section 2(a)(1)(A) of such Act after termination of eligibility under such section.

“(c) REASONABLE CAUSE EXCEPTION.—No penalty shall be imposed under this section with respect to any failure if it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.”.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 6720C. Penalty for failure to notify health plan of cessation of eligibility for continuation coverage premium assistance.”.

(16) COORDINATION WITH HCTC.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 35(g)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(9) CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—In the case of an assistance eligible individual who receives premium assistance for continuation coverage under section 2(a)(1) of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act for any month during the taxable year, such individual shall not be treated as an eligible individual, a certified individual, or a qualifying family member for purposes of this section or section 7527 with respect to such month.”.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(17) EXCLUSION OF CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE FROM GROSS INCOME.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after section 139H the following new section:

“SEC. 139I. CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.

“In the case of an assistance eligible individual (as defined in subsection (a)(3) of section 2 of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act), gross income does not include any premium assistance provided under subsection (a)(1) of such section.”.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 139H the following new item:

“Sec. 139I. Continuation coverage premium assistance.”.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this paragraph shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(18) DEADLINES WITH RESPECT TO NOTICES.—Notwithstanding section 518 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1148) and section 7508A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of the Treasury, respectively, may not waive or extend any deadline

with respect to the provision of notices described in paragraphs (7), (8), and (9).

(b) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—In all matters of interpretation, rules, and operational procedures, the language of this section shall be interpreted broadly for the benefit of workers and their families.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 264. A bill to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain individuals who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. 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. 264

*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 “Dream Act of 2021”.

# SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise specifically provided, any term used in this Act that is used in the immigration laws shall have the meaning given such term in the immigration laws.

(2) **DACA.**—The term “DACA” means deferred action granted to an alien pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program announced by President Obama on June 15, 2012.

(3) **DISABILITY.**—The term “disability” has the meaning given such term in section 3(1) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102(1)).

(4) **EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM.**—The term “early childhood education program” has the meaning given such term in section 103 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1003).

(5) **ELEMENTARY SCHOOL; HIGH SCHOOL; SECONDARY SCHOOL.**—The terms “elementary school”, “high school”, and “secondary school” have the meanings given such terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(6) **IMMIGRATION LAWS.**—The term “immigration laws” has the meaning given such term in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)).

(7) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term “institution of higher education”—

(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002); and

(B) does not include an institution of higher education outside of the United States.

(8) **PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON A CONDITIONAL BASIS.**—The term “permanent resident status on a conditional basis” means status as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis under this Act.

(9) **POVERTY LINE.**—The term “poverty line” has the meaning given such term in section 673 of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902).

(10) **SECRETARY.**—Except as otherwise specifically provided, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(11) **UNIFORMED SERVICES.**—The term “Uniformed Services” has the meaning given the term “uniformed services” in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code.

# SEC. 3. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON A CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR CERTAIN LONG-TERM RESIDENTS WHO ENTERED THE UNITED STATES AS CHILDREN.

(a) **CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR STATUS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an alien shall be considered, at the time of obtaining the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence under this section, to have obtained such status on a conditional basis subject to the provisions under this Act.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall cancel the removal of, and adjust to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis, an alien who is inadmissible or deportable from the United States or is in temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a), if—

(A) the alien has been continuously physically present in the United States since the date that is 4 years before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) the alien was younger than 18 years of age on the date on which the alien initially entered the United States;

(C) subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the alien—

(i) is not inadmissible under paragraph (2), (3), (6)(E), (6)(G), (8), (10)(A), (10)(C), or (10)(D) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a));

(ii) has not ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion; and

(iii) has not been convicted of—

(I) any offense under Federal or State law, other than a State offense for which an essential element is the alien's immigration status, that is punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of more than 1 year; or

(II) 3 or more offenses under Federal or State law, other than State offenses for which an essential element is the alien's immigration status, for which the alien was convicted on different dates for each of the 3 offenses and imprisoned for an aggregate of 90 days or more; and

(D) the alien—

(i) has been admitted to an institution of higher education;

(ii) has earned a high school diploma or a commensurate alternative award from a public or private high school, or has obtained a general education development certificate recognized under State law or a high school equivalency diploma in the United States; or

(iii) is enrolled in secondary school or in an education program assisting students in—

(I) obtaining a regular high school diploma or its recognized equivalent under State law; or

(II) in passing a general educational development exam, a high school equivalence diploma examination, or other similar State-authorized exam.

(2) **WAIVER.**—With respect to any benefit under this Act, the Secretary may waive the grounds of inadmissibility under paragraph (2), (6)(E), (6)(G), or (10)(D) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)) for humanitarian purposes or family unity or if the waiver is otherwise in the public interest.

(3) **TREATMENT OF EXPUNGED CONVICTIONS.**—An expunged conviction shall not automatically be treated as an offense under paragraph (1). The Secretary shall evaluate expunged convictions on a case-by-case basis according to the nature and severity of the

offense to determine whether, under the particular circumstances, the Secretary determines that the alien should be eligible for cancellation of removal, adjustment to permanent resident status on a conditional basis, or other adjustment of status.

(4) **DACA RECIPIENTS.**—The Secretary shall cancel the removal of, and adjust to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis, an alien who was granted DACA unless the alien has engaged in conduct since the alien was granted DACA that would make the alien ineligible for DACA.

(5) **APPLICATION FEE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may require an alien applying for permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section to pay a reasonable fee that is commensurate with the cost of processing the application.

(B) **EXEMPTION.**—An applicant may be exempted from paying the fee required under subparagraph (A) if the alien—

(i) (I) is younger than 18 years of age;

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line; and

(III) is in foster care or otherwise lacking any parental or other familial support;

(ii) is younger than 18 years of age and is homeless;

(iii) (I) cannot care for himself or herself because of a serious, chronic disability; and

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line; or

(iv) (I) during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, accumulated \$10,000 or more in debt as a result of unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by the alien or an immediate family member of the alien; and

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line.

(6) **SUBMISSION OF BIOMETRIC AND BIOGRAPHIC DATA.**—The Secretary may not grant an alien permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section unless the alien submits biometric and biographic data, in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary. The Secretary shall provide an alternative procedure for aliens who are unable to provide such biometric or biographic data because of a physical impairment.

(7) **BACKGROUND CHECKS.**—

(A) **REQUIREMENT FOR BACKGROUND CHECKS.**—The Secretary shall utilize biometric, biographic, and other data that the Secretary determines appropriate—

(i) to conduct security and law enforcement background checks of an alien seeking permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section; and

(ii) to determine whether there is any criminal, national security, or other factor that would render the alien ineligible for such status.

(B) **COMPLETION OF BACKGROUND CHECKS.**—The security and law enforcement background checks of an alien required under subparagraph (A) shall be completed, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, before the date on which the Secretary grants such alien permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section.

(8) **MEDICAL EXAMINATION.**—

(A) **REQUIREMENT.**—An alien applying for permanent resident status on a conditional

basis under this section shall undergo a medical examination.

(B) **POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.**—The Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe policies and procedures for the nature and timing of the examination required under subparagraph (A).

(9) **MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE.**—An alien applying for permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section shall establish that the alien has registered under the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.), if the alien is subject to registration under such Act.

(c) **DETERMINATION OF CONTINUOUS PRESENCE.**—

(1) **TERMINATION OF CONTINUOUS PERIOD.**—Any period of continuous physical presence in the United States of an alien who applies for permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section shall not terminate when the alien is served a notice to appear under section 239(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229(a)).

(2) **TREATMENT OF CERTAIN BREAKS IN PRESENCE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), an alien shall be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States under subsection (b)(1)(A) if the alien has departed from the United States for any period exceeding 90 days or for any periods, in the aggregate, exceeding 180 days.

(B) **EXTENSIONS FOR EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.**—The Secretary may extend the time periods described in subparagraph (A) for an alien who demonstrates that the failure to timely return to the United States was due to extenuating circumstances beyond the alien's control, including the serious illness of the alien, or death or serious illness of a parent, grandparent, sibling, or child of the alien.

(C) **TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY.**—Any period of travel outside of the United States by an alien that was authorized by the Secretary may not be counted toward any period of departure from the United States under subparagraph (A).

(d) **LIMITATION ON REMOVAL OF CERTAIN ALIENS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary or the Attorney General may not remove an alien who appears *prima facie* eligible for relief under this section.

(2) **ALIENS SUBJECT TO REMOVAL.**—The Secretary shall provide a reasonable opportunity to apply for relief under this section to any alien who requests such an opportunity or who appears *prima facie* eligible for relief under this section if the alien is in removal proceedings, is the subject of a final removal order, or is the subject of a voluntary departure order.

(3) **CERTAIN ALIENS ENROLLED IN ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL.**—

(A) **STAY OF REMOVAL.**—The Attorney General shall stay the removal proceedings of an alien who—

(i) meets all the requirements under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of subsection (b)(1), subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of such subsection;

(ii) is at least 5 years of age; and

(iii) is enrolled in an elementary school, a secondary school, or an early childhood education program.

(B) **COMMENCEMENT OF REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS.**—The Secretary may not commence removal proceedings for an alien described in subparagraph (A).

(C) **EMPLOYMENT.**—An alien whose removal is stayed pursuant to subparagraph (A) or who may not be placed in removal proceedings pursuant to subparagraph (B) shall,

upon application to the Secretary, be granted an employment authorization document.

(D) **LIFT OF STAY.**—The Secretary or Attorney General may not lift the stay granted to an alien under subparagraph (A) unless the alien ceases to meet the requirements under such subparagraph.

(e) **EXEMPTION FROM NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.**—Nothing in this section or in any other law may be construed to apply a numerical limitation on the number of aliens who may be granted permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this Act.

#### **SEC. 4. TERMS OF PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON A CONDITIONAL BASIS.**

(a) **PERIOD OF STATUS.**—Permanent resident status on a conditional basis is—

(1) valid for a period of 8 years, unless such period is extended by the Secretary; and

(2) subject to termination under subsection (c).

(b) **NOTICE OF REQUIREMENTS.**—At the time an alien obtains permanent resident status on a conditional basis, the Secretary shall provide notice to the alien regarding the provisions of this Act and the requirements to have the conditional basis of such status removed.

(c) **TERMINATION OF STATUS.**—The Secretary may terminate the permanent resident status on a conditional basis of an alien only if the Secretary—

(1) determines that the alien ceases to meet the requirements under paragraph (1)(C) of section 3(b), subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of that section; and

(2) prior to the termination, provides the alien—

(A) notice of the proposed termination; and  
(B) the opportunity for a hearing to provide evidence that the alien meets such requirements or otherwise contest the termination.

(d) **RETURN TO PREVIOUS IMMIGRATION STATUS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an alien whose permanent resident status on a conditional basis expires under subsection (a)(1) or is terminated under subsection (c) or whose application for such status is denied shall return to the immigration status that the alien had immediately before receiving permanent resident status on a conditional basis or applying for such status, as appropriate.

(2) **SPECIAL RULE FOR TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS.**—An alien whose permanent resident status on a conditional basis expires under subsection (a)(1) or is terminated under subsection (c) or whose application for such status is denied and who had temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a) immediately before receiving or applying for such permanent resident status on a conditional basis, as appropriate, may not return to such temporary protected status if—

(A) the relevant designation under section 244(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)) has been terminated; or

(B) the Secretary determines that the reason for terminating the permanent resident status on a conditional basis renders the alien ineligible for such temporary protected status.

#### **SEC. 5. REMOVAL OF CONDITIONAL BASIS OF PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS.**

(a) **ELIGIBILITY FOR REMOVAL OF CONDITIONAL BASIS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall remove the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status granted under this Act and grant the alien status as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien—

(A) is described in paragraph (1)(C) of section 3(b), subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of that section;

(B) has not abandoned the alien's residence in the United States; and

(C)(i) has acquired a degree from an institution of higher education or has completed at least 2 years, in good standing, in a program for a bachelor's degree or higher degree in the United States;

(ii) has served in the Uniformed Services for at least 2 years and, if discharged, received an honorable discharge; or

(iii) has been employed for periods totaling at least 3 years and at least 75 percent of the time that the alien has had a valid employment authorization, except that any period during which the alien is not employed while having a valid employment authorization and is enrolled in an institution of higher education, a secondary school, or an education program described in section 3(b)(1)(D)(iii), shall not count toward the time requirements under this clause.

(2) **HARDSHIP EXCEPTION.**—The Secretary shall remove the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status and grant the alien status as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien—

(A) satisfies the requirements under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1);

(B) demonstrates compelling circumstances for the inability to satisfy the requirements under subparagraph (C) of such paragraph; and

(C) demonstrates that—

(i) the alien has a disability;

(ii) the alien is a full-time caregiver of a minor child; or

(iii) the removal of the alien from the United States would result in extreme hardship to the alien or the alien's spouse, parent, or child who is a national of the United States or is lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

(3) **CITIZENSHIP REQUIREMENT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status granted under this Act may not be removed unless the alien demonstrates that the alien satisfies the requirements under section 312(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1423(a)).

(B) **EXCEPTION.**—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to an alien who is unable to meet the requirements under such section 312(a) due to disability.

(4) **APPLICATION FEE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may require aliens applying for lawful permanent resident status under this section to pay a reasonable fee that is commensurate with the cost of processing the application.

(B) **EXEMPTION.**—An applicant may be exempted from paying the fee required under subparagraph (A) if the alien—

(i)(I) is younger than 18 years of age;

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line; and

(III) is in foster care or otherwise lacking any parental or other familial support;

(ii) is younger than 18 years of age and is homeless;

(iii)(I) cannot care for himself or herself because of a serious, chronic disability; and

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line; or

(iv)(I) during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, the alien accumulated \$10,000 or more in debt as



a result of unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by the alien or an immediate family member of the alien; and

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line.

(5) **SUBMISSION OF BIOMETRIC AND BIOGRAPHIC DATA.**—The Secretary may not remove the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status unless the alien submits biometric and biographic data, in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary. The Secretary shall provide an alternative procedure for applicants who are unable to provide such biometric data because of a physical impairment.

(6) **BACKGROUND CHECKS.**—

(A) **REQUIREMENT FOR BACKGROUND CHECKS.**—The Secretary shall utilize biometric, biographic, and other data that the Secretary determines appropriate—

(i) to conduct security and law enforcement background checks of an alien applying for removal of the conditional basis of the alien's permanent resident status; and

(ii) to determine whether there is any criminal, national security, or other factor that would render the alien ineligible for removal of such conditional basis.

(B) **COMPLETION OF BACKGROUND CHECKS.**—The security and law enforcement background checks of an alien required under subparagraph (A) shall be completed, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, before the date on which the Secretary removes the conditional basis of the alien's permanent resident status.

(b) **TREATMENT FOR PURPOSES OF NATURALIZATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.), an alien granted permanent resident status on a conditional basis shall be considered to have been admitted to the United States, and be present in the United States, as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

(2) **LIMITATION ON APPLICATION FOR NATURALIZATION.**—An alien may not apply for naturalization while the alien is in permanent resident status on a conditional basis.

## SEC. 6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING IDENTITY.**—An alien's application for permanent resident status on a conditional basis may include, as proof of identity—

(1) a passport or national identity document from the alien's country of origin that includes the alien's name and the alien's photograph or fingerprint;

(2) the alien's birth certificate and an identity card that includes the alien's name and photograph;

(3) a school identification card that includes the alien's name and photograph, and school records showing the alien's name and that the alien is or was enrolled at the school;

(4) a Uniformed Services identification card issued by the Department of Defense;

(5) any immigration or other document issued by the United States Government bearing the alien's name and photograph; or

(6) a State-issued identification card bearing the alien's name and photograph.

(b) **DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING CONTINUOUS PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.**—To establish that an alien has been continuously physically present in the United States, as required under section 3(b)(1)(A), or to establish that an alien has not abandoned residence in the United States, as required under section 5(a)(1)(B), the alien may submit documents to the Secretary, including—

(1) employment records that include the employer's name and contact information;

(2) records from any educational institution the alien has attended in the United States;

(3) records of service from the Uniformed Services;

(4) official records from a religious entity confirming the alien's participation in a religious ceremony;

(5) passport entries;

(6) a birth certificate for a child who was born in the United States;

(7) automobile license receipts or registration;

(8) deeds, mortgages, or rental agreement contracts;

(9) tax receipts;

(10) insurance policies;

(11) remittance records;

(12) rent receipts or utility bills bearing the alien's name or the name of an immediate family member of the alien, and the alien's address;

(13) copies of money order receipts for money sent in or out of the United States;

(14) dated bank transactions; or

(15) 2 or more sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien who have direct knowledge of the alien's continuous physical presence in the United States, that contain—

(A) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(B) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(c) **DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING INITIAL ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES.**—To establish under section 3(b)(1)(B) that an alien was younger than 18 years of age on the date on which the alien initially entered the United States, an alien may submit documents to the Secretary, including—

(1) an admission stamp on the alien's passport;

(2) records from any educational institution the alien has attended in the United States;

(3) any document from the Department of Justice or the Department of Homeland Security stating the alien's date of entry into the United States;

(4) hospital or medical records showing medical treatment or hospitalization, the name of the medical facility or physician, and the date of the treatment or hospitalization;

(5) rent receipts or utility bills bearing the alien's name or the name of an immediate family member of the alien, and the alien's address;

(6) employment records that include the employer's name and contact information;

(7) official records from a religious entity confirming the alien's participation in a religious ceremony;

(8) a birth certificate for a child who was born in the United States;

(9) automobile license receipts or registration;

(10) deeds, mortgages, or rental agreement contracts;

(11) tax receipts;

(12) travel records;

(13) copies of money order receipts sent in or out of the country;

(14) dated bank transactions;

(15) remittance records; or

(16) insurance policies.

(d) **DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING ADMISSION TO AN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—To establish that an alien has been admitted to an institution of higher education, the alien shall submit to the Secretary a document from the institution of higher education certifying that the alien—

(1) has been admitted to the institution; or

(2) is currently enrolled in the institution as a student.

(e) **DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING RECEIPT OF A DEGREE FROM AN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—To establish that an alien has acquired a degree from an institution of higher education in the United States, the alien shall submit to the Secretary a diploma or other document from the institution stating that the alien has received such a degree.

(f) **DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING RECEIPT OF HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATE, OR A RECOGNIZED EQUIVALENT.**—To establish that an alien has earned a high school diploma or a commensurate alternative award from a public or private high school, or has obtained a general educational development certificate recognized under State law or a high school equivalency diploma in the United States, the alien shall submit to the Secretary—

(1) a high school diploma, certificate of completion, or other alternate award;

(2) a high school equivalency diploma or certificate recognized under State law; or

(3) evidence that the alien passed a State-authorized exam, including the general educational development exam, in the United States.

(g) **DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING ENROLLMENT IN AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM.**—To establish that an alien is enrolled in any school or education program described in section 3(b)(1)(D)(iii), 3(d)(3)(A)(iii), or 5(a)(1)(C), the alien shall submit school records from the United States school that the alien is currently attending that include—

(1) the name of the school; and

(2) the alien's name, periods of attendance, and current grade or educational level.

(h) **DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING EXEMPTION FROM APPLICATION FEES.**—To establish that an alien is exempt from an application fee under section 3(b)(5)(B) or 5(a)(4)(B), the alien shall submit to the Secretary the following relevant documents:

(1) **DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH AGE.**—To establish that an alien meets an age requirement, the alien shall provide proof of identity, as described in subsection (a), that establishes that the alien is younger than 18 years of age.

(2) **DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH INCOME.**—To establish the alien's income, the alien shall provide—

(A) employment records that have been maintained by the Social Security Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, or any other Federal, State, or local government agency;

(B) bank records; or

(C) at least 2 sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the alien's work and income that contain—

(i) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(ii) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(3) **DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH FOSTER CARE, LACK OF FAMILIAL SUPPORT, HOMELESSNESS, OR SERIOUS, CHRONIC DISABILITY.**—To establish that the alien was in foster care, lacks parental or familial support, is homeless, or has a serious, chronic disability, the alien shall provide at least 2 sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the circumstances that contain—

(A) a statement that the alien is in foster care, otherwise lacks any parental or other familial support, is homeless, or has a serious, chronic disability, as appropriate;

(B) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(C) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(4) DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH UNPAID MEDICAL EXPENSE.—To establish that the alien has debt as a result of unreimbursed medical expenses, the alien shall provide receipts or other documentation from a medical provider that—

- (A) bear the provider's name and address;
- (B) bear the name of the individual receiving treatment; and
- (C) document that the alien has accumulated \$10,000 or more in debt in the past 12 months as a result of unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by the alien or an immediate family member of the alien.

(i) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING QUALIFICATION FOR HARDSHIP EXEMPTION.—To establish that an alien satisfies one of the criteria for the hardship exemption set forth in section 5(a)(2)(C), the alien shall submit to the Secretary at least 2 sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the circumstances that warrant the exemption, that contain—

- (1) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and
- (2) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(j) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING SERVICE IN THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.—To establish that an alien has served in the Uniformed Services for at least 2 years and, if discharged, received an honorable discharge, the alien shall submit to the Secretary—

- (1) a Department of Defense form DD-214;
- (2) a National Guard Report of Separation and Record of Service form 22;
- (3) personnel records for such service from the appropriate Uniformed Service; or
- (4) health records from the appropriate Uniformed Service.

(k) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING EMPLOYMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An alien may satisfy the employment requirement under section 5(a)(1)(C)(iii) by submitting records that—

- (A) establish compliance with such employment requirement; and
- (B) have been maintained by the Social Security Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, or any other Federal, State, or local government agency.

(2) OTHER DOCUMENTS.—An alien who is unable to submit the records described in paragraph (1) may satisfy the employment requirement by submitting at least 2 types of reliable documents that provide evidence of employment, including—

- (A) bank records;
- (B) business records;
- (C) employer records;
- (D) records of a labor union, day labor center, or organization that assists workers in employment;
- (E) sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the alien's work, that contain—

- (i) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and
- (ii) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien; and
- (F) remittance records.

(l) AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT USE OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS.—If the Secretary determines, after publication in the Federal Register and an opportunity for public comment, that any document or class of documents does not reliably establish identity or that permanent resident status on a conditional basis is being obtained fraudulently to an unacceptable degree, the Secretary may prohibit or restrict the use of such document or class of documents.

#### SEC. 7. RULEMAKING.

(a) INITIAL PUBLICATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this

Act, the Secretary shall publish regulations implementing this Act in the Federal Register. Such regulations shall allow eligible individuals to immediately apply affirmatively for the relief available under section 3 without being placed in removal proceedings.

(b) INTERIM REGULATIONS.—Notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code, the regulations published pursuant to subsection (a) shall be effective, on an interim basis, immediately upon publication in the Federal Register, but may be subject to change and revision after public notice and opportunity for a period of public comment.

(c) FINAL REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which interim regulations are published under this section, the Secretary shall publish final regulations implementing this Act.

(d) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—The requirements under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the "Paperwork Reduction Act"), shall not apply to any action to implement this Act.

#### SEC. 8. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not disclose or use information provided in applications filed under this Act or in requests for DACA for the purpose of immigration enforcement.

(b) REFERRALS PROHIBITED.—The Secretary may not refer any individual who has been granted permanent resident status on a conditional basis or who was granted DACA to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, or any designee of either such entity.

(c) LIMITED EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), information provided in an application for permanent resident status on a conditional basis or a request for DACA may be shared with Federal security and law enforcement agencies—

- (1) for assistance in the consideration of an application for permanent resident status on a conditional basis;
- (2) to identify or prevent fraudulent claims;
- (3) for national security purposes; or
- (4) for the investigation or prosecution of any felony not related to immigration status.

(d) PENALTY.—Any person who knowingly uses, publishes, or permits information to be examined in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$10,000.

#### SEC. 9. RESTORATION OF STATE OPTION TO DETERMINE RESIDENCY FOR PURPOSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 505 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1623) is repealed.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The repeal under subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the original enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (division C of Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-546).

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 33—SUPPORTING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 33

Whereas Catholic schools in the United States are internationally acclaimed for

their academic excellence and provide students with more than just an exceptional scholastic education;

Whereas Catholic schools instill a broad, values-added education emphasizing the lifelong development of moral, intellectual, physical, and social values in young people in the United States;

Whereas Catholic schools serve the United States by providing a diverse student population, from all regions of the country and all socioeconomic backgrounds, a strong academic and moral foundation, and of that student population—

(1) 22 percent of students are from racial minority backgrounds;

(2) 18.1 percent of students are of Hispanic heritage; and

(3) 24.5 percent of students are from non-Catholic families;

Whereas Catholic schools are an affordable option for parents, particularly in underserved urban areas;

Whereas Catholic schools produce students who are strongly dedicated to their faith, values, families, and communities by providing an intellectually stimulating environment rich in spiritual, character, and moral development;

Whereas Catholic schools are committed to community service, producing graduates who hold "helping others" as a core value;

Whereas the total Catholic school student enrollment for the 2020-2021 academic year was almost 1,650,000, and the student-teacher ratio was 12 to 1;

Whereas the graduation rate of students from Catholic high schools is 99 percent, with 86 percent of graduates attending 4-year colleges;

Whereas, in the 2005 pastoral message entitled "Renewing Our Commitment to Catholic Elementary and Secondary Schools in the Third Millennium", the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops stated, "Catholic schools are often the Church's most effective contribution to those families who are poor and disadvantaged, especially in poor inner city neighborhoods and rural areas. Catholic schools cultivate healthy interaction among the increasingly diverse populations of our society.... Our Catholic schools have produced countless numbers of well-educated and moral citizens who are leaders in our civic and ecclesial communities.";

Whereas National Catholic Schools Week was first established in 1974 and has been celebrated annually for the past 46 years;

Whereas 30 percent of Catholic schools have waiting lists for admission, and new schools are opening across the United States; and

Whereas the theme for National Catholic Schools Week 2021 of "Catholic Schools: Learn. Faith. Excellence. Service." reflects Catholic schools' purpose to form students to be good citizens of the world, love God and neighbor, and enrich society with the leaven of the gospel and by example of faith: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals of National Catholic Schools Week, an event—

(A) cosponsored by the National Catholic Educational Association and the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops; and

(B) established to recognize the vital contributions of the thousands of Catholic elementary and secondary schools in the United States;

(2) applauds the National Catholic Educational Association and the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops on the selection of a theme that all people can celebrate; and

(3) supports—

(A) the dedication of Catholic schools, students, parents, and teachers across the United States to academic excellence; and

(B) the key role that Catholic schools, students, parents, and teachers across the United States play in promoting and ensuring a brighter, stronger future for the United States.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 34—RECOGNIZING THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE AND CELEBRATING DEMOCRACY IN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 34

Whereas the people of ancient Greece developed the concept of democracy, in which the supreme power to govern was vested in the people;

Whereas the founding fathers of the United States, many of whom read Greek political philosophy in the original Greek language, drew heavily on the political experience and philosophy of ancient Greece in forming the representative democracy of the United States;

Whereas Petros Mavromichalis, the former Commander in Chief of Greece and a founder of the modern Greek state, said to the citizens of the United States in 1821, "It is in your land that liberty has fixed her abode and . . . in imitating you, we shall imitate our ancestors and be thought worthy of them if we succeed in resembling you.";

Whereas, in an October 21, 1823, letter to Greek scholar Adamantios Korais discussing the ongoing Greek struggle for independence, Thomas Jefferson wrote that "[n]o people sympathise more feelingly than ours with the sufferings of your countrymen, none offer more sincere and ardent prayers to heaven for their success";

Whereas, on January 19, 1824, in a speech in support of his resolution to send an American envoy to Greece amid its struggle for independence, then-Congressman Daniel Webster recognized "the struggle of an interesting and gallant people . . . contending against fearful odds, for being, and for the common privilege of human nature";

Whereas individual American Philhellenes, including future abolitionist Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, future abolitionist Jonathan Peckham Miller, and George Jarvis, traveled to Greece to fight alongside and provide aid to the Greek people in their struggle for independence;

Whereas the people of the United States generously sent humanitarian assistance to the people of Greece during their struggle for independence, often through philhellene committees;

Whereas Greece heroically resisted Axis forces at a crucial moment in World War II, forcing Adolf Hitler to change his timeline and delaying the attack on Russia;

Whereas Winston Churchill said that "if there had not been the virtue and courage of the Greeks, we do not know which the outcome of World War II would have been" and "no longer will we say that Greeks fight like heroes, but that heroes fight like Greeks";

Whereas hundreds of thousands of the people of Greece were killed during World War II;

Whereas Greece consistently allied with the United States in major international conflicts throughout its history as a modern state;

Whereas the United States and Greece reinforced their commitment to security cooperation by signing an updated Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement on October 5, 2019, that will expand defense ties between the two countries and promote stability in the region;

Whereas the Prime Minister of Greece, Kyriakos Mitsotakis, visited the United States from January 5 to 8, 2020, and held meetings with members of Congress, including members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, which demonstrated the continued vitality and significance of the United States-Greece relationship;

Whereas a high-level review of the United States-Greece Strategic Dialogue took place in Greece on September 28, 2020, which underscored Greece's importance to the United States as a geostrategic partner in the Eastern Mediterranean and Balkans and as an important NATO ally;

Whereas Greece is a strategic partner and ally of the United States in bringing political stability and economic development to the Balkan region, having invested billions of dollars in the countries of the region and having contributed more than \$750,000,000 in development aid for the region;

Whereas the Government and people of Greece actively participate in peacekeeping and peace-building operations conducted by international organizations, including the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe;

Whereas Greece remains an integral part of the European Union;

Whereas the United States has demonstrated its support for the trilateral partnership of Greece, Israel, and Cyprus by enacting into law the Eastern Mediterranean Security and Energy Partnership Act of 2019 (title II of division J of Public Law 116-94) and through joint engagement with Greece, Israel, and Cyprus in the "3+1" format;

Whereas Greece received worldwide praise for its extraordinary handling during the 2004 Olympic Games of more than 14,000 athletes and more than 2,000,000 spectators and journalists, a feat the Government and people of Greece handled efficiently, securely, and with hospitality;

Whereas the Greek-American community has greatly contributed to American society and has helped forge the strong ties between the United States and Greece;

Whereas the Governments and people of Greece and the United States are at the forefront of efforts to advance freedom, democracy, peace, stability, and human rights;

Whereas those efforts and similar ideals have forged a close bond between the peoples of Greece and the United States;

Whereas, in support of the Greece 2021 Committee established by the Government of Greece, the United States Mission in Greece has launched a campaign to celebrate the bicentennial of the independence of Greece and the 200 years of friendship between the United States and Greece; and

Whereas it is proper and desirable for the United States to celebrate March 25, 2021, Greek Independence Day, with the people of Greece and to reaffirm the democratic principles from which those two great countries were founded: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) extends warm congratulations and best wishes to the people of Greece as they celebrate the 200th anniversary of the independence of Greece;

(2) expresses support for the principles of democratic governance to which the people of Greece are committed;

(3) commends the Greek-American community for its contributions to the United

States and its role as a bridge between the two countries;

(4) notes the important role that Greece has played in the wider European region and in the community of nations since gaining its independence 200 years ago; and

(5) commends the critical role Greece plays in promoting stability in the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkans.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 35—CONDEMNING THE MILITARY COUP THAT TOOK PLACE ON FEBRUARY 1, 2021, IN BURMA AND THE BURMESE MILITARY'S DETENTION OF CIVILIAN LEADERS, CALLING FOR AN IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF ALL THOSE DETAINED AND FOR THOSE ELECTED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT TO RESUME THEIR DUTIES WITHOUT IMPEDIMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 35

Whereas Burma held general elections on November 8, 2020, that resulted in the National League for Democracy party securing enough seats to form the next government, which was set to convene on February 2, 2021;

Whereas, on January 28, 2021, the Union Election Commission rejected allegations by the military of Burma (the "Tatmadaw") that fraud played a significant role in determining the outcome of the November 2020 elections;

Whereas, on February 1, 2021, the Tatmadaw and its aligned Union Solidarity and Development Party ("USDP") conducted a military coup against the civilian government, resulting in the military illegally detaining State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi, President Win Myint, and members of Parliament, as well as pro-democracy activists from the 88 Generation and other civil society leaders;

Whereas the Tatmadaw restricted freedom of movement, telecommunications, and the media, limiting access to information to and from Burma during a political and public health crisis; and

Whereas senior generals of the Tatmadaw have been sanctioned by the United States Government for perpetrating gross human rights violations and are subject to ongoing investigations into their conduct by the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) stands with the people of Burma in their ambition for a genuine democracy, sustainable peace and genuine ethnic reconciliation, and the realization of fundamental human rights for all;

(2) calls on the Tatmadaw to—

(A) immediately and unconditionally release all those detained as a result of the military coup on February 1, 2021;

(B) immediately restore all forms of communications, including access to the internet;

(C) remove all impediments to free travel that have been imposed as a result of the coup, separate from legitimate travel limits as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;

(D) return to power all members of the civilian government elected in the November 8, 2020, elections and allow them to fulfill their mandate without impediment;

(E) allow for freedom of expression, including the right to protest, press freedom, and freedom of movement; and

(F) allow unfettered reporting from local, national, and international media;

(3) calls on social media companies, in particular Facebook, to suspend the accounts of USDP and Tatmadaw military leaders that have used their platforms to spread disinformation, fear, and psychological violence;

(4) supports the use of all diplomatic and development tools to ensure that in conflict contexts vulnerable groups, including ethnic and religious minorities, as well as all children, youth, and teachers in educational settings are safe, and schools and universities are not targeted for attacks or use by the military; and

(5) calls on the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense to immediately take all steps necessary under the coup designation and to—

(A) reinstate and impose new targeted restrictions aimed at the Tatmadaw, military-owned or controlled enterprises, and those responsible for the February 1, 2021, coup;

(B) work with the international community, including at the United Nations Security Council, with United States allies in the region, and with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, to forcefully condemn the coup and enact multilateral, targeted sanctions on the military, military owned businesses, military partners' business interests, and others connected to the coup;

(C) enact conditionality on diplomatic, economic, and security relations with Burma, including using the voice and vote of the United States at multilateral development institutions, until all those detained in the February 1, 2021, coup are released and there has been a full restoration of civilian-controlled parliament respecting the November 8, 2020, election results; and

(D) utilize the United States Government's position on the United Nations Security Council to bring about greater international cooperation in the pursuit of justice and accountability in Burma.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED ON FEBRUARY 4, 2021

SA 547. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. LANKFORD) 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.

SA 548. Mr. PORTMAN 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 549. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) 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 550. Mr. COTTON 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 551. Mr. LANKFORD 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 552. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BURR) 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 553. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr.

PAUL, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 554. Mr. TOOMEY 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 555. Mr. TOOMEY 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 556. Mr. CORNYN 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 557. Mr. CORNYN 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 558. Mr. CORNYN proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 559. Mr. MORAN 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 560. Mr. MORAN 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 561. Mr. MORAN 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 562. Mr. MORAN 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 563. Mr. MORAN 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 564. Mr. CRAMER 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 565. Mr. CRAMER 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 566. Mr. CRAMER 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 567. Mr. CRAMER 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 568. Mr. CRAMER 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 569. Mr. CRAMER 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 570. Mr. CRAMER 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 571. Mr. CRAMER 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 572. Mr. CRAMER 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 573. Mr. CRAMER 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 574. Mr. CRAMER 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 575. Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. DAINES) 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 576. Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) 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 577. Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) 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 578. Mr. CRAMER 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 579. Mr. CRAMER 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 580. Mr. CRAMER 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 581. Mr. CRAMER 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 582. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. DAINES) 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 583. Mr. CRAMER 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 584. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) 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 585. Mr. CRAMER 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 586. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) 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 587. Mr. CRAMER 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 588. Mr. CRAMER 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 589. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) 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 590. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) 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 591. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) 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 592. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) 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 593. Mr. CRAMER 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 594. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him



SA 720. Mr. RISCH 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 109. MS. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the

SA 644. Mr. KENNEDY 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 845. Mr. TOOMEY 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 846. Mr. TOOMEY 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 847. Mr. LEE 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 848. Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. TOOMEY) 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 849. Mr. WYDEN 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 850. Mr. KENNEDY 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 851. Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. TOOMEY) 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 852. Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 853. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. CRAMER) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 854. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 855. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 856. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 857. Mr. MERKLEY 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 858. Mr. YOUNG 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 859. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) 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 860. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 861. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 862. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 863. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 864. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 865. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her

to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 866. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 867. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 868. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 869. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 870. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 871. Mr. CRUZ proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 872. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 873. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida 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 874. 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 875. Mr. HOEVEN 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 876. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. LANKFORD) 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 877. 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 878. Mr. LUJAN (for himself, Mr. KELLY, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. WARNOCK) 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 879. Mr. BARRASSO 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 880. Mr. KENNEDY 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 881. Mr. KELLY (for himself and Mr. LUJAN) 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 882. Mr. LEE 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 883. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 884. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 885. Mr. BURR 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.

SA 886. Mr. KENNEDY 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 887. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. LANKFORD) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 888. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. SANDERS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 889. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 547.** Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. LANKFORD) 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:

On page	49,	line	10,	strike
"\$1,296,487,000,000"				and
"\$1,159,892,000,000".				insert

**SA 548.** Mr. PORTMAN 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 INCREASING THE FEDERAL CORPORATE TAX RATE TO A RATE HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE STATUTORY RATE FOR OECD MEMBER STATES IN 2020.**

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that increases the Federal income tax rate on corporations to a rate higher than the average statutory corporate tax rate in 2020 for States that are members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in 2020 (as determined by the Joint Committee on Taxation, based on data provided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).

(2) POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED ON FEBRUARY 5, 2021

SA 885. Mr. BURR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the

an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of 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 this section.

**SA 549.** Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) 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 SUSPENDING FEDERAL INCOME TAXES FOR VICTIMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FRAUD WHILE VICTIMS FILE APPEALS.**

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 changes in Federal tax laws, which may include suspending filing obligations, interest, and penalties on Federal income taxes for victims of unemployment compensation fraud while victims file appeals, 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 550.** Mr. COTTON 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 FEDERAL SPENDING FOR HEALTH CARE FOR ILLEGAL 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 health care, which may include prohibiting Federal spending on health programs for aliens that are not lawfully present in the United States, 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.

tions 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 health care, which may include prohibiting Federal spending on health programs for aliens that are not lawfully present in the United States, 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 551.** Mr. LANKFORD 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 FEDERAL RELIEF FUNDS FOR STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**

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 Federal relief funds for State or local governments, which may include limitations on new or existing Federal COVID-19 relief payments to a State or locality that imposes limits on the content of speech, or the religious exercise or belief, of houses of worship and faith-based organizations that are more restrictive than limits for secular organizations, 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 552.** Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BURR) 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 EXPEDITING DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT DISASTER RECOVERY FUNDS BY STATE GRANTEES.**

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 expediting distribution of Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery funds by State grantees 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 553.** Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. PAUL, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. INHOFE) 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 ALLOWING STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT CO-OPERATION.**

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 Federal funding by any of the committees instructed in section 2002 for any State or political subdivision of a State that prohibits its local officials from cooperating with Federal officials to enforce Federal law, 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 554.** Mr. TOOMEY 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:

On page 49, line 6, strike “\$1,296,487,000,000” and insert “\$831,487,000,000”.

**SA 555.** Mr. TOOMEY 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 PERMANENT PRO-GROWTH TAX POLICY.**

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 pro-growth tax policy, which may include making permanent 100 percent bonus depreciation and international

tax provisions of Public Law 115-97 designed to discourage base erosion and profit shifting, 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 556.** Mr. CORNYN 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:

On page 4, line 13, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.  
 On page 4, line 22, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.  
 On page 5, line 1, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.  
 On page 5, line 2, decrease the amount by \$7,000,000.  
 On page 5, line 3, decrease the amount by \$3,000,000.  
 On page 5, line 4, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.  
 On page 5, line 5, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.  
 On page 5, line 10, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.  
 On page 5, line 14, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.  
 On page 5, line 15, decrease the amount by \$7,000,000.  
 On page 5, line 16, decrease the amount by \$3,000,000.  
 On page 5, line 17, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.  
 On page 5, line 18, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.  
 On page 5, line 23, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 3, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 4, decrease the amount by \$24,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 5, decrease the amount by \$27,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 6, decrease the amount by \$29,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 7, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 8, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 9, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 10, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 11, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 12, decrease the amount by \$31,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 15, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 16, decrease the amount by \$24,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 17, decrease the amount by \$27,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 18, decrease the amount by \$29,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 19, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 20, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 21, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 22, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 23, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.  
 On page 6, line 24 decrease the amount by \$31,000,000.

On page 7, line 9, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.

On page 7, line 10, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.

On page 7, line 14, decrease the amount by \$7,000,000.

On page 7, line 18, decrease the amount by \$3,000,000.

On page 7, line 22, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 7, line 26, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

On page 37, line 2, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

On page 37, line 3, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

**SA 557.** Mr. CORNYN 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:

On page 4, line 13, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, decrease the amount by \$7,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, decrease the amount by \$3,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 5, line 5, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

On page 5, line 10, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

On page 5, line 14, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.

On page 5, line 15, decrease the amount by \$7,000,000.

On page 5, line 16, decrease the amount by \$3,000,000.

On page 5, line 17, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 5, line 18, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

On page 5, line 23, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

On page 6, line 3, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.

On page 6, line 4, decrease the amount by \$24,000,000.

On page 6, line 5, decrease the amount by \$27,000,000.

On page 6, line 6, decrease the amount by \$29,000,000.

On page 6, line 7, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.

On page 6, line 8, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.

On page 6, line 9, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.

On page 6, line 10, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.

On page 6, line 11, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.

On page 6, line 12, decrease the amount by \$31,000,000.

On page 6, line 15, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.

On page 6, line 16, decrease the amount by \$24,000,000.

On page 6, line 17, decrease the amount by \$27,000,000.

On page 6, line 18, decrease the amount by \$29,000,000.

On page 6, line 19, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.

On page 6, line 20, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.

On page 6, line 21, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.

On page 6, line 22, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.

On page 6, line 23, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.

On page 6, line 24 decrease the amount by \$31,000,000.

On page 7, line 9, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.

On page 7, line 10, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.

On page 7, line 14, decrease the amount by \$7,000,000.

On page 7, line 18, decrease the amount by \$3,000,000.

On page 7, line 22, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 7, line 26, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

On page 37, line 2, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

On page 37, line 3, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

**SA 588.** Mr. CRAMER 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 FUNDING THE POLICE.**

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 funding the Nation's police through programs that are in within the jurisdiction of any committee of the Senate instructed under section 2002, which may include funding for law enforcement officer safety programs and fusion centers to protect the United States from domestic and international terrorists administered by the Department of Homeland Security, mental and behavioral health intervention programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs to increase the hiring of military veterans as law enforcement officers, gang and youth violence education programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Education, 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 559.** Mr. MORAN 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 INNOVATIVE DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE FOR RURAL VETERANS.**

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 requiring the Department of Veterans Affairs to develop and implement innovative ways to deliver health care in rural and highly rural areas 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 560.** Mr. MORAN 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 THE PRESERVATION OR EXPANSION OF PROGRAMS TO DELIVER HEALTH CARE FURNISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO VETERANS THROUGH THE USE OF NON-DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS.**

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 preservation or expansion of programs to deliver health care furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs to veterans through the use of non-Department of Veterans Affairs health care providers 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 561.** Mr. MORAN 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 EXPANDING SUICIDE PREVENTION SERVICES DELIVERED TO VETERANS BY NON-DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS ORGANIZATIONS.**

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 expanding suicide prevention services delivered to veterans by non-Department of Veterans Affairs organizations, as provided in the Commander John Scott Hannon Veterans Mental Health Care Improvement Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-171), 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 562.** Mr. MORAN 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 PRESERVING OR INCREASING VETERAN ACCESS TO COMMUNITY 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 preserving or increasing access to health care furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs through the use of non-Department of Veterans Affairs health care providers pursuant to the access standards set forth in section 1703B of title 38, United States Code, 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 563.** Mr. MORAN 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:

On page 53, strike lines 16 through 22.

**SA 564.** Mr. CRAMER 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 NO NEW HEALTH ENTITLEMENT PROGRAMS ARE ESTABLISHED.**

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 no new health entitlement programs are established, 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 565.** Mr. CRAMER 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 AFFORDABLE ACCESS TO LIFE-SAVING MEDICATIONS.**

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 affordable access to life-saving medications for patients with diabetes, which may include requiring covered entities participating in the program under section 340B of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256b) to pass savings on insulin directly to patients, 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 566.** Mr. CRAMER 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 NEW HEALTH CARE ENTITLEMENT AUTHORITY.**

(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 create new mandatory spending programs or entitlement authority under budget function 550 or budget function 570.

(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 567.** Mr. CRAMER 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 SAFEGUARDING THE SOLVENCY OF THE MEDICARE HOSPITAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND.**

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 safeguarding the solvency of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund 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 568.** Mr. CRAMER 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 EXACERBATE THE MEDICARE HOSPITAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND SOLVENCY.**

(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 exacerbate the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund solvency.

(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 569.** Mr. CRAMER 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 THE SOLVENCY OF THE FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM.**

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 the solvency of the Federal student loan program, which may include prohibiting loan forgiveness for any student loans made, insured, or guaranteed by the Federal Government, 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 570.** Mr. CRAMER 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 BUDGETARY TRANSPARENCY WITHIN THE DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND ELEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.**

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 enabling budgetary transparency for budgetary authority of the military departments and other agencies and elements of the Department of Defense that is not under the control of the department, agency, or element concerned 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 571.** Mr. CRAMER 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:

On page 50, lines 17 and 18, strike “February 16” and insert “September 30”.

**SA 572.** Mr. CRAMER 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 THE FAIRNESS OF WOMEN'S SPORTS.**

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 the fairness of women's sports, which may include prohibiting Federal financial assistance to institutions of higher education that allow biological males to compete in women's sports, 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 573.** Mr. CRAMER 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 PROVIDING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ANY INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION THAT ALLOWS BIOLOGICAL MEN TO COMPETE IN WOMEN'S SPORTS.**

(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 provide Federal financial assistance to any institution of higher education that allows biological men to compete in women's sports.

(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 574.** Mr. CRAMER 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 STUDENT LOAN FORGIVENESS FOR DEBTS OWED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.**

(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 provide student loan forgiveness for debts owed to the Federal Government.

(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 575.** Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. DAINES) 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 UNILATERALLY REDUCING THE NUMBER OF DEPLOYED STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WARHEADS BELOW 1,550.**

(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—

(1) cause a decrease in the number of deployed nuclear warheads below the number set in the New START Treaty of 1,550; or

(2) reduce Federal funds to maintain, modernize, and replace deployed strategic nuclear warheads to ensure the current number of such warheads never unilaterally drops below 1,550.

(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 576.** Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) 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 UNILATERALLY REDUCING THE NUMBER OF DEPLOYED UNITED STATES INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES BELOW 400.**

(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—

(1) cause a decrease in the number of deployed United States intercontinental ballistic missiles below 400; or

(2) reduce Federal funds to maintain, modernize, and replace the current United States intercontinental ballistic missiles at a level of at least 400 deployed missiles.

(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 577.** Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) 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 CONTINUING THE NUCLEAR FORCE DETERRENT.**

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 continuing the nuclear modernization efforts to ensure a safe, reliable, and effective nuclear deterrent (which may include any portion of the nuclear triad) 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 578.** Mr. CRAMER 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 ALLOW RESOURCES OR FUNDING FROM FEMA TO SUPPORT EXPENSES OR REPAIRS RELATED TO CIVIL UNREST OR RIOTS.**

(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 allow resources or funding made available by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to be used to support expenses or repairs related to civil unrest or riots.

(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 579.** Mr. CRAMER 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 ALLOW THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO EMPLOY INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF A FELONY OR MEDICAL PERSONNEL WHO HAVE EVER HAD THEIR MEDICAL LICENSES OR CREDENTIALS REVOKED OR SUSPENDED.**

(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 allows the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to employ individuals who have been convicted of a felony and medical personnel who have ever had their medical licenses or credentials revoked or suspended.

(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 580.** Mr. CRAMER 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 PREVENTING CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY FROM SPYING ON AMERICANS.**

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 preserving the prohibition under section 3 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1602) (prohibiting the Federal Communications Commission from subsidizing the acquisition or maintenance of telecommunications equipment or services from untrusted suppliers) and the prohibition under section 1260I of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92; 133 Stat. 1687) (prohibiting the Secretary of Commerce from removing Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. or any of its affiliates from the Entity List maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, until the Secretary certifies that certain conditions are met) 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 581.** Mr. CRAMER 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 ASSISTING CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY IN SPYING ON AMERICANS.**

(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—

(1) repeals or otherwise impairs the prohibition under section 3 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1602) by allowing the Federal Communications Commission to subsidize the acquisition or maintenance of telecommunications equipment or services from untrusted suppliers; or

(2) repeals or otherwise impairs the prohibition under section 1260I of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92; 133 Stat. 1687) (prohibiting the Secretary of Commerce from removing Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. or any of its affiliates from the Entity List maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, until the Secretary certifies that certain conditions are met).

(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 582.** Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. DAINES) 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 ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL TAX OR FEE ON CARBON EMISSIONS.**

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 the establishment of a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions 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 583.** Mr. CRAMER 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 REDUCE REVENUE TO THE RECLAMATION FUND.**

(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 reduce revenue to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093).

(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 584.** Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) 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 REDUCING OR ELIMINATING BANKING SERVICES, APPLYING ATYPICAL COSTS TO, DISCRIMINATING AGAINST, OR ENCOURAGING MEMBER BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST LEGAL FIREARM MANUFACTURERS.**

(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 reduce or eliminate banking services, apply atypical costs to, discriminate against or encourage member banks and financial institutions to discriminate against legal firearm manufacturers and retailers.

(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 585.** Mr. CRAMER 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 THE LICENSING OF A REPOSITORY FOR HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AT THE YUCCA MOUNTAIN SITE AND REDUCING CERTAIN LEGAL PAYMENTS.**

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 a requirement that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission issue a final decision under section 114(d) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10134(d)) approving or disapproving the issuance of a construction authorization for a repository

at the Yucca Mountain site (as defined in section 2 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 10101) and reduce legal payments resulting from breach of the standard contract established in section 961.11 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of adoption of this resolution), 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 586.** Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) 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 LEGAL FIREARM MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS MAINTAIN ACCESS TO BANKING SERVICES.**

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 all legal firearm manufacturers and retailers have fair and equitable access to banking services 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 587.** Mr. CRAMER 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 ESTABLISH ROYALTY REVENUE ON NEW OR EXISTING HARDROCK MINING OPERATIONS.**

(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 establish royalty revenue on new or existing hardrock mining operations on Federal land.

(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 588.** Mr. CRAMER 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 A REDUCTION IN REVENUE TO THE RECLAMATION FUND.**

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 any Federal regulatory action or legislative initiative reducing Federal energy revenues due to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), 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 589.** Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) 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 A REDUCTION IN THE AMOUNT OF FEDERAL REVENUES DUE TO THE NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND.**

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 any Federal regulatory action or legislative initiative that would reduce the amount of Federal energy rents, royalties, and revenues due to the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund established by section 200402(a) of title 54, United States Code, 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 590.** Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) 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 REDUCE STATES' RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CLEAN AIR AND WATER.**

(a) DEFINITION OF LEGISLATION THAT WOULD REDUCE STATES' RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CLEAN AIR AND WATER.—In this section, the term "legislation that would reduce States' rights and responsibilities for clean air and water" means any provision of a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would upend the model of cooperative federalism established under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) by imposing additional, top-down Federal regulatory requirements on States.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any legislation that would reduce States' rights and responsibilities for clean air and water.

(c) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (b) 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 (b).

(d) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

**SA 591.** Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) 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 REDUCE REVENUE TO THE NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND.**

(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 reduce the energy development revenues due and payable to the Federal Government from oil, gas, coal, or alternative or renewable energy development on Federal land and water credited, covered, or deposited as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law, which would result in a reduction in revenues to the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund established by section 200402(a) of title 54, United States Code.

(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 592.** Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) 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 THE REDUCTION OF STATES' RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.**

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 regulatory actions and legislative initiatives that interfere with the cooperative federalism model established under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) by imposing additional, top-down Federal regulatory requirements on States 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 593.** Mr. CRAMER 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 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL ROYALTY REVENUE ON NEW AND EXISTING HARDROCK MINING OPERATIONS.**

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 the establishment of Federal royalty revenue on new and existing hardrock mining 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 594.** Mr. TUBERVILLE 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:

On page 22, line 8, decrease the amount by \$5,000,000,000.

On page 22, line 9, decrease the amount by \$5,000,000,000.

setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 20, line 16, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 20, line 17, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 20, line 20, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 20, line 21, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 20, line 24, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 20, line 25, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 21, line 3, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 21, line 4, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 21, line 7, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 21, line 8, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 21, line 11, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 21, line 12, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 21, line 15, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 21, line 16, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 21, line 19, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 21, line 20, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 21, line 23, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 21, line 24, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 22, line 2, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 22, line 3, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 33, line 23, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 33, line 24, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 2, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 3, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 6, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 7, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 10, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 11, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 14, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 15, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 18, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 19, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 22, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 23, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 35, line 2, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 35, line 3, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 35, line 6, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 35, line 7, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 35, line 10, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 35, line 11, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 54, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING RURAL BROADBAND ACCESS.**

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 expanding rural broadband access 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 597.** Mr. RISCH 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 PROVIDING CYBERSECURITY AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY TRAINING TO SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS.**

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 providing cybersecurity and computer technology training to small business owners 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 598.** Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 CHINA AND UNITED STATES TREASURY INTEREST INCOME.**

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 removing the current preferential tax treatment of interest income for the People's Republic of China 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 599.** Mr. ROMNEY 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 TAX PARITY FOR ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEMS.**

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 changes in Federal tax law, which may include ensuring electronic nicotine delivery systems are subject to comparable excise taxes to other tobacco products, 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 600.** Mr. ROMNEY 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 IMPROVING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE, WHICH MAY INCLUDE ENSURING CONTINUED, EXPEDIENT INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE MODERNIZATION THROUGH THE GROUND-BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT SYSTEM.**

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 improving the national defense, which may include ensuring continued, expedient intercontinental ballistic missile modernization through the ground-based strategic deterrent system, 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 601.** Mr. ROMNEY 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 THE NATION'S MEDICAL SUPPLY CHAINS.**

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 and strengthening medical supply chains, which may include improving manufacturing and sourcing capacity and capabilities domestically and with allied and partner nations, 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 602.** Mr. ROMNEY 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 TAX CUTS FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES THROUGH CONSOLIDATION OF SIMILARLY-TARGETED FEDERAL PROGRAMS.**

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 increasing per-child Federal tax relief, which may include amending the child tax credit, the earned income tax credit, the head-of-household filings status, the child and dependent care credit, temporary assistance for needy families, and the state and local tax deduction, 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 603.** Mr. ROMNEY 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 INCREASING COOPERATION WITH EUROPEAN ALLIES AND DEVELOPING A MUTUAL STRATEGY TO ADDRESS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

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 improving United States foreign policy, which may include increasing cooperation with European allies and developing a mutual strategy to address the People's Republic of China, 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 604.** Mr. ROMNEY 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 IMPROVING AND DEVELOPING DOMESTIC CLEAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES TO ADDRESS GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE.**

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 improving and developing domestic clean energy technologies to address global climate change, which may include partnerships with the private sector, academic institutions, or nonprofit organizations, 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 605.** Mr. ROMNEY 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 MAXIMUM PRESSURE SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THERE HAS BEEN A FULL EVALUATION OF THE STRATEGIC IMPACT OF SUCH SANCTIONS.**

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 improving United States foreign policy, which may include ensuring that the maximum pressure sanctions against Iran remain in place until there has been a full evaluation of the strategic impact of such sanctions, including on the economy, domestic politics, and internal security of Iran, 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 606.** Mr. ROMNEY 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 PROHIBIT, LIMIT, OR SUBSTANTIALLY DELAY THE ISSUANCE OF NEW LEASES OR PERMITS ON FEDERAL LAND.**

(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 prohibit, limit, or otherwise substantially delay the issuance of new oil and gas leases or drill permits, new coal leases or permits, new hard rock leases or permits, or new uranium leases or permits on Federal land.

(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 607.** Mr. JOHNSON 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 MORE EFFECTIVE TARGETING OF RELIEF.**

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 measures to ensure the most effective prioritization of economic relief related to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which may include repurposing of previously provided Federal funds directed toward individuals and organizations enduring little or no net economic harm and retargeting such funds toward individuals and organizations enduring the greatest levels of net economic harm, 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 608.** Mr. JOHNSON 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 MORE EFFECTIVE TARGETING OF RELIEF.**

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 measures to ensure the most effective prioritization of economic relief related to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which may include repurposing of previously provided Federal funds directed toward individuals and organizations enduring little or no net economic harm and retargeting such funds toward individuals and organizations enduring the greatest levels of net economic harm, 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 609.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$4,080,000,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$4,080,000,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$4,161,600,000.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$4,161,600,000.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$4,244,832,000.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$4,244,832,000.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$4,329,728,640.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$4,329,728,640.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$4,416,323,212.80.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$4,416,323,212.80.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$4,504,649,677.06.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$4,504,649,677.06.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$4,594,742,670.60.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$4,594,742,670.60.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$4,686,637,524.01.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$4,686,637,524.01.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$4,780,370,274.49.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$4,780,370,274.49.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$4,080,000,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$4,080,000,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$4,161,600,000.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$4,161,600,000.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$4,244,832,000.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$4,244,832,000.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$4,329,728,640.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$4,329,728,640.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$4,416,323,212.80.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$4,416,323,212.80.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$4,504,649,677.06.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$4,504,649,677.06.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$4,594,742,670.60.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$4,594,742,670.60.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$4,686,637,524.01.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$4,686,637,524.01.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$4,780,370,274.49.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$4,780,370,274.49.

**SA 610.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$179,000,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$179,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$182,580,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$182,580,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$186,231,600.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$186,231,600.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$189,956,232.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$189,956,232.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$193,755,356.64.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$193,755,356.64.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$197,630,463.77.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$197,630,463.77.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$201,583,073.05.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$201,583,073.05.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$205,614,734.51.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$205,614,734.51.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$209,727,029.20.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$209,727,029.20.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$213,921,569.78.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$213,921,569.78.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$179,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$179,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$182,580,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$182,580,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$186,231,600.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$186,231,600.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$189,956,232.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$189,956,232.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$193,755,356.64.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$193,755,356.64.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$197,630,463.77.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$197,630,463.77.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$201,583,073.05.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$201,583,073.05.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$205,614,734.51.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$205,614,734.51.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$209,727,029.20.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$209,727,029.20.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$213,921,569.78.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$213,921,569.78.

**SA 611.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$700,000,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$700,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$714,000,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$714,000,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$728,280,000.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$728,280,000.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$742,845,600.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$742,845,600.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$757,702,512.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$757,702,512.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$772,856,562.24.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$772,856,562.24.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$788,313,693.48.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$788,313,693.48.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$804,079,967.35.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$804,079,967.35.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$820,161,566.70.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$820,161,566.70.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$836,564,798.04.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$836,564,798.04.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$700,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$700,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$714,000,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$714,000,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$728,280,000.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$728,280,000.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$742,845,600.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$742,845,600.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$757,702,512.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$757,702,512.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$772,856,562.24.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$772,856,562.24.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$788,313,693.48.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$788,313,693.48.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$804,079,967.35.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$804,079,967.35.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$820,161,566.70.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$820,161,566.70.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$836,564,798.04.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$836,564,798.04.

**SA 612.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$33,921,175.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$33,921,175.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$34,599,598.50.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$34,599,598.50.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$35,291,590.47.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$35,291,590.47.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$35,997,422.28.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$35,997,422.28.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$36,717,370.72.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$36,717,370.72.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$37,451,718.14.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$37,451,718.14.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$38,200,752.50.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$38,200,752.50.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$38,964,767.55.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$38,964,767.55.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$39,744,062.90.  
 On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$39,744,062.90.  
 On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$40,538,944.16.  
 On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$40,538,944.16.  
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$33,921,175.  
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$33,921,175.  
 On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$34,599,598.50.  
 On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$34,599,598.50.  
 On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$35,291,590.47.  
 On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$35,291,590.47.  
 On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$35,997,422.28.  
 On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$35,997,422.28.  
 On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$36,717,370.72.  
 On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$36,717,370.72.  
 On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$37,451,718.14.  
 On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$37,451,718.14.  
 On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$38,200,752.50.  
 On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$38,200,752.50.  
 On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$38,964,767.55.  
 On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$38,964,767.55.  
 On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$39,744,062.90.  
 On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$39,744,062.90.  
 On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$40,538,944.16.  
 On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$40,538,944.16.

**SA 613.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000.  
 On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000.  
 On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$15,300,000.  
 On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$15,300,000.  
 On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$15,606,000.  
 On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$15,606,000.  
 On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$15,918,120.  
 On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$15,918,120.  
 On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$16,236,482.40.  
 On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$16,236,482.40.  
 On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$16,561,212.05.  
 On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$16,561,212.05.  
 On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$16,892,436.29.  
 On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$16,892,436.29.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$17,230,285.01.  
 On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$17,230,285.01.  
 On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$17,574,890.72.  
 On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$17,574,890.72.  
 On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$17,926,388.53.  
 On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$17,926,388.53.  
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$15,000,000.  
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$15,000,000.  
 On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$15,300,000.  
 On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$15,300,000.  
 On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$15,606,000.  
 On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$15,606,000.  
 On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$15,918,120.  
 On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$15,918,120.  
 On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$16,236,482.40.  
 On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$16,236,482.40.  
 On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$16,561,212.05.  
 On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$16,561,212.05.  
 On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$16,892,436.29.  
 On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$16,892,436.29.  
 On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$17,230,285.01.  
 On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$17,230,285.01.  
 On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$17,574,890.72.  
 On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$17,574,890.72.  
 On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$17,926,388.53.  
 On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$17,926,388.53.

**SA 614.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000.  
 On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000.  
 On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$15,300,000.  
 On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$15,300,000.  
 On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$15,606,000.  
 On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$15,606,000.  
 On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$15,918,120.  
 On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$15,918,120.  
 On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$16,236,482.  
 On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$16,236,482.  
 On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$16,561,212.  
 On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$16,561,212.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$16,892,436.  
 On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$16,892,436.  
 On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$17,230,285.  
 On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$17,230,285.  
 On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$17,574,891.  
 On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$17,574,891.  
 On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$17,926,389.  
 On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$17,926,389.  
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$15,000,000.  
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$15,000,000.  
 On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$15,300,000.  
 On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$15,300,000.  
 On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$15,606,000.  
 On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$15,606,000.  
 On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$15,918,120.  
 On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$15,918,120.  
 On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$16,236,482.  
 On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$16,236,482.  
 On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$16,561,212.  
 On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$16,561,212.  
 On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$16,892,436.  
 On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$16,892,436.  
 On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$17,230,285.  
 On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$17,230,285.  
 On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$17,574,891.  
 On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$17,574,891.  
 On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$17,926,389.  
 On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$17,926,389.

**SA 615.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$48,000,000.  
 On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$48,000,000.  
 On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$48,960,000.  
 On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$48,960,000.  
 On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$49,939,200.  
 On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$49,939,200.  
 On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$50,937,984.  
 On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$50,937,984.  
 On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$51,956,743.68.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$51,956,743.68.  
 On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$52,995,878.55.  
 On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$52,995,878.55.  
 On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$54,055,796.12.  
 On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$54,055,796.12.  
 On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$55,136,912.05.  
 On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$55,136,912.05.  
 On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$56,239,650.29.  
 On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$56,239,650.29.  
 On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$57,364,443.29.  
 On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$57,364,443.29.  
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$48,000,000.  
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$48,000,000.  
 On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$48,960,000.  
 On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$48,960,000.  
 On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$49,939,200.  
 On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$49,939,200.  
 On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$50,937,984.  
 On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$50,937,984.  
 On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$51,956,743.68.  
 On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$51,956,743.68.  
 On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$52,995,878.55.  
 On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$52,995,878.55.  
 On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$54,055,796.12.  
 On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$54,055,796.12.  
 On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$55,136,912.05.  
 On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$55,136,912.05.  
 On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$56,239,650.29.  
 On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$56,239,650.29.  
 On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$57,364,443.29.  
 On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$57,364,443.29.

**SA 616.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$800,000.  
 On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$800,000.  
 On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$816,000.  
 On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$816,000.  
 On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$832,320.  
 On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$832,320.  
 On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$848,966.40.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$848,966.40.  
 On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$865,945.73.  
 On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$865,945.73.  
 On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$883,264.64.  
 On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$883,264.64.  
 On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$900,929.94.  
 On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$900,929.94.  
 On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$918,948.53.  
 On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$918,948.53.  
 On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$937,327.50.  
 On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$937,327.50.  
 On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$956,074.05.  
 On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$956,074.05.  
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$800,000.  
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$800,000.  
 On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$816,000.  
 On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$816,000.  
 On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$832,320.  
 On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$832,320.  
 On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$848,966.40.  
 On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$848,966.40.  
 On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$865,945.73.  
 On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$865,945.73.  
 On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$883,264.64.  
 On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$883,264.64.  
 On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$900,929.94.  
 On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$900,929.94.  
 On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$918,948.53.  
 On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$918,948.53.  
 On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$937,327.50.  
 On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$937,327.50.  
 On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$956,074.05.  
 On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$956,074.05.

**SA 617.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$20,000,000.  
 On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$20,000,000.  
 On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$20,400,000.  
 On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$20,400,000.  
 On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$20,808,000.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$20,808,000.  
 On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$21,224,160.  
 On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$21,224,160.  
 On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$21,648,643.20.  
 On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$21,648,643.20.  
 On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$22,081,616.06.  
 On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$22,081,616.06.  
 On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$22,523,248.39.  
 On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$22,523,248.39.  
 On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$22,973,713.35.  
 On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$22,973,713.35.  
 On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$23,433,187.62.  
 On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$23,433,187.62.  
 On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$23,901,851.37.  
 On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$23,901,851.37.  
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$20,000,000.  
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$20,000,000.  
 On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$20,400,000.  
 On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$20,400,000.  
 On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$20,808,000.  
 On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$20,808,000.  
 On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$21,224,160.  
 On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$21,224,160.  
 On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$21,648,643.20.  
 On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$21,648,643.20.  
 On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$22,081,616.06.  
 On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$22,081,616.06.  
 On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$22,523,248.39.  
 On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$22,523,248.39.  
 On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$22,973,713.35.  
 On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$22,973,713.35.  
 On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$23,433,187.62.  
 On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$23,433,187.62.  
 On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$23,901,851.37.  
 On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$23,901,851.37.

**SA 618.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.  
 On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.  
 On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$2,040,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$2,040,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$2,080,800.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$2,080,800.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$2,122,416.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$2,122,416.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$2,164,864.32.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$2,164,864.32.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$2,208,161.61.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$2,208,161.61.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$2,252,324.84.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$2,252,324.84.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$2,297,371.34.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$2,297,371.34.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$2,343,318.76.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$2,343,318.76.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$2,390,185.14.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$2,390,185.14.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$2,040,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$2,040,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$2,080,800.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$2,080,800.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$2,122,416.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$2,122,416.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$2,164,864.32.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$2,164,864.32.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$2,208,161.61.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$2,208,161.61.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$2,252,324.84.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$2,252,324.84.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$2,297,371.34.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$2,297,371.34.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$2,343,318.76.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$2,343,318.76.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$2,390,185.14.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$2,390,185.14.

**SA 619.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$22,000,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$22,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$22,440,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$22,440,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$22,888,800.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$22,888,800.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$23,346,576.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$23,346,576.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$23,813,507.52.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$23,813,507.52.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$24,289,777.67.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$24,289,777.67.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$24,775,573.22.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$24,775,573.22.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$25,271,084.69.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$25,271,084.69.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$25,776,506.38.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$25,776,506.38.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$26,292,036.51.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$26,292,036.51.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$22,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$22,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$22,440,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$22,440,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$22,888,800.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$22,888,800.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$23,346,576.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$23,346,576.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$23,813,507.52.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$23,813,507.52.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$24,289,777.67.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$24,289,777.67.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$24,775,573.22.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$24,775,573.22.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$25,271,084.69.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$25,271,084.69.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$25,776,506.38.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$25,776,506.38.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$26,292,036.51.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$26,292,036.51.

**SA 620.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$150,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$150,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$153,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$153,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$156,060.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$156,060.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$159,181.20.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$159,181.20.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$162,364.82.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$162,364.82.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$165,612.12.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$165,612.12.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$168,924.36.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$168,924.36.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$172,302.85.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$172,302.85.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$175,748.91.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$175,748.91.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$179,263.89.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$179,263.89.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$150,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$150,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$153,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$153,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$156,060.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$156,060.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$159,181.20.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$159,181.20.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$162,364.82.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$162,364.82.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$165,612.12.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$165,612.12.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$168,924.36.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$168,924.36.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$172,302.85.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$172,302.85.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$175,748.91.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$175,748.91.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$179,263.89.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$179,263.89.

**SA 621.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$300,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$300,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$306,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$306,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$312,120.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$312,120.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$318,362.40.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$318,362.40.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$324,729.65.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$324,729.65.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$331,224.24.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$331,224.24.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$337,848.73.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$337,848.73.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$344,605.70.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$344,605.70.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$351,497.81.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$351,497.81.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$358,527.77.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$358,527.77.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$300,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$300,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$306,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$306,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$312,120.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$312,120.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$318,362.40.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$318,362.40.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$324,729.65.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$324,729.65.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$331,224.24.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$331,224.24.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$337,848.73.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$337,848.73.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$344,605.70.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$344,605.70.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$351,497.81.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$351,497.81.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$358,527.77.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$358,527.77.

**SA 622.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$14,000,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$14,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$14,280,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$14,280,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$14,565,600.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$14,565,600.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$14,856,912.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$14,856,912.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$15,154,050.24.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$15,154,050.24.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$15,457,131.24.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$15,457,131.24.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$15,766,273.87.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$15,766,273.87.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$16,081,599.35.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$16,081,599.35.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$16,403,231.33.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$16,403,231.33.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$16,731,295.96.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$16,731,295.96.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$14,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$14,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$14,280,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$14,280,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$14,565,600.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$14,565,600.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$14,856,912.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$14,856,912.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$15,154,050.24.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$15,154,050.24.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$15,457,131.24.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$15,457,131.24.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$15,766,273.87.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$15,766,273.87.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$16,081,599.35.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$16,081,599.35.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$16,403,231.33.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$16,403,231.33.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$16,731,295.96.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$16,731,295.96.

**SA 623.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$37,500,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$37,500,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$38,250,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$38,250,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$39,015,000.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$39,015,000.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$39,795,300.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$39,795,300.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$40,591,206.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$40,591,206.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$41,403,030.12.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$41,403,030.12.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$42,231,090.72.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$42,231,090.72.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$43,075,712.54.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$43,075,712.54.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$43,937,226.79.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$43,937,226.79.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$44,815,971.32.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$44,815,971.32.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$37,500,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$37,500,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$38,250,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$38,250,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$39,015,000.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$39,015,000.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$39,795,300.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$39,795,300.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$40,591,206.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$40,591,206.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$41,403,030.12.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$41,403,030.12.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$42,231,090.72.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$42,231,090.72.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$43,075,712.54.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$43,075,712.54.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$43,937,226.79.



On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$43,937,226.79.  
 On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$44,815,971.32.  
 On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$44,815,971.32.

**SA 624.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$25,000.  
 On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$25,000.  
 On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$25,500.  
 On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$25,500.  
 On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$26,010.  
 On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$26,010.  
 On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$26,530.20.  
 On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$26,530.20.  
 On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$27,060.80.  
 On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$27,060.80.  
 On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$27,602.02.  
 On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$27,602.02.  
 On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$28,154.06.  
 On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$28,154.06.  
 On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$28,717.14.  
 On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$28,717.14.  
 On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$29,291.48.  
 On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$29,291.48.  
 On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$29,877.31.  
 On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$29,877.31.  
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$25,000.  
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$25,000.  
 On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$25,500.  
 On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$25,500.  
 On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$26,010.  
 On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$26,010.  
 On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$26,530.20.  
 On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$26,530.20.  
 On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$27,060.80.  
 On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$27,060.80.  
 On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$27,602.02.  
 On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$27,602.02.  
 On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$28,154.06.  
 On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$28,154.06.  
 On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$28,717.14.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$28,717.14.  
 On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$29,291.48.  
 On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$29,291.48.  
 On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$29,877.31.  
 On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$29,877.31.

**SA 625.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000.  
 On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000.  
 On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$15,300,000.  
 On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$15,300,000.  
 On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$15,606,000.  
 On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$15,606,000.  
 On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$15,918,120.  
 On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$15,918,120.  
 On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$16,236,482.  
 On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$16,236,482.  
 On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$16,561,212.  
 On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$16,561,212.  
 On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$16,892,436.  
 On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$16,892,436.  
 On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$17,230,285.  
 On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$17,230,285.  
 On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$17,574,891.  
 On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$17,574,891.  
 On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$17,926,389.  
 On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$17,926,389.  
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$15,000,000.  
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$15,000,000.  
 On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$15,300,000.  
 On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$15,300,000.  
 On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$15,606,000.  
 On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$15,606,000.  
 On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$15,918,120.  
 On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$15,918,120.  
 On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$16,236,482.  
 On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$16,236,482.  
 On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$16,561,212.  
 On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$16,561,212.  
 On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$16,892,436.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$16,892,436.  
 On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$17,230,285.  
 On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$17,230,285.  
 On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$17,574,891.  
 On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$17,574,891.  
 On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$17,926,389.  
 On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$17,926,389.

**SA 626.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$30,000.  
 On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$30,000.  
 On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$30,600.  
 On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$30,600.  
 On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$31,212.  
 On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$31,212.  
 On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$31,836.24.  
 On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$31,836.24.  
 On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$32,472.96.  
 On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$32,472.96.  
 On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$33,122.42.  
 On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$33,122.42.  
 On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$33,784.87.  
 On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$33,784.87.  
 On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$34,460.57.  
 On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$34,460.57.  
 On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$35,149.78.  
 On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$35,149.78.  
 On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$35,852.78.  
 On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$35,852.78.  
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$30,000.  
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$30,000.  
 On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$30,600.  
 On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$30,600.  
 On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$31,212.  
 On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$31,212.  
 On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$31,836.24.  
 On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$31,836.24.  
 On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$32,472.96.  
 On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$32,472.96.  
 On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$33,122.42.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$33,122.42.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$33,784.87.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$33,784.87.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$34,460.57.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$34,460.57.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$35,149.78.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$35,149.78.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$35,852.78.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$35,852.78.

**SA 627.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$2,040,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$2,040,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$2,080,800.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$2,080,800.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$2,122,416.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$2,122,416.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$2,164,864.32.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$2,164,864.32.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$2,208,161.61.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$2,208,161.61.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$2,252,324.84.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$2,252,324.84.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$2,297,371.34.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$2,297,371.34.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$2,343,318.76.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$2,343,318.76.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$2,390,185.14.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$2,390,185.14.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$2,040,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$2,040,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$2,080,800.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$2,080,800.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$2,122,416.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$2,122,416.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$2,164,864.32.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$2,164,864.32.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$2,208,161.61.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$2,208,161.61.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$2,252,324.84.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$2,252,324.84.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$2,297,371.34.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$2,297,371.34.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$2,343,318.76.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$2,343,318.76.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$2,390,185.14.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$2,390,185.14.

**SA 628.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$33,000,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$33,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$33,660,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$33,660,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$34,333,200.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$34,333,200.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$35,019,864.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$35,019,864.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$35,720,261.28.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$35,720,261.28.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$36,434,666.51.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$36,434,666.51.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$37,163,359.84.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$37,163,359.84.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$37,906,627.03.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$37,906,627.03.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$38,664,759.57.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$38,664,759.57.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$39,438,054.76.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$39,438,054.76.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$33,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$33,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$33,660,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$33,660,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$34,333,200.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$34,333,200.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$35,019,864.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$35,019,864.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$35,720,261.28.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$35,720,261.28.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$36,434,666.51.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$36,434,666.51.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$37,163,359.84.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$37,163,359.84.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$37,906,627.03.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$37,906,627.03.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$38,664,759.57.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$38,664,759.57.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$39,438,054.76.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$39,438,054.76.

**SA 629.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$10,200,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$10,200,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$10,404,000.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$10,404,000.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$10,612,080.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$10,612,080.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$10,824,321.60.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$10,824,321.60.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$11,040,808.03.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$11,040,808.03.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$11,261,624.19.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$11,261,624.19.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$11,486,856.68.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$11,486,856.68.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$11,716,593.81.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$11,716,593.81.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$11,950,925.69.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$11,950,925.69.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$10,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$10,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$10,200,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$10,200,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$10,404,000.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$10,404,000.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$10,612,080.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$10,612,080.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$10,824,321.60.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$10,824,321.60.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$11,040,808.03.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$11,040,808.03.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$11,261,624.19.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$11,261,624.19.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$11,486,856.68.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$11,486,856.68.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$11,716,593.81.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$11,716,593.81.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$11,950,925.69.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$11,950,925.69.

**SA 630.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$45,000,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$45,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$45,900,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$45,900,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$46,818,000.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$46,818,000.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$47,754,360.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$47,754,360.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$48,709,447.20.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$48,709,447.20.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$49,683,636.14.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$49,683,636.14.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$50,677,308.87.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$50,677,308.87.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$51,690,855.04.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$51,690,855.04.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$52,724,672.15.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$52,724,672.15.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$53,779,165.59.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$53,779,165.59.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$45,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$45,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$45,900,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$45,900,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$46,818,000.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$46,818,000.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$47,754,360.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$47,754,360.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$48,709,447.20.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$48,709,447.20.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$49,683,636.14.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$49,683,636.14.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$50,677,308.87.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$50,677,308.87.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$51,690,855.04.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$51,690,855.04.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$52,724,672.15.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$52,724,672.15.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$53,779,165.59.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$53,779,165.59.

**SA 631.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$150,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$150,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$153,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$153,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$156,060.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$156,060.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$159,181.20.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$159,181.20.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$162,364.82.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$162,364.82.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$165,612.12.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$165,612.12.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$168,924.36.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$168,924.36.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$172,302.85.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$172,302.85.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$175,748.91.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$175,748.91.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$179,263.89.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$179,263.89.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$150,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$150,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$153,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$153,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$156,060.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$156,060.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$159,181.20.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$159,181.20.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$162,364.82.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$162,364.82.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$165,612.12.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$165,612.12.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$168,924.36.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$168,924.36.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$172,302.85.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$172,302.85.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$175,748.91.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$175,748.91.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$179,263.89.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$179,263.89.

**SA 632.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$575,000,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$575,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$586,500,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$586,500,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$598,230,000.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$598,230,000.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$610,194,600.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$610,194,600.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$622,398,492.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$622,398,492.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$634,846,461.84.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$634,846,461.84.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$647,543,391.08.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$647,543,391.08.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$660,494,258.90.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$660,494,258.90.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$673,704,144.08.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$673,704,144.08.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$687,178,226.96.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$687,178,226.96.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$575,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$575,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$586,500,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$586,500,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$598,230,000.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$598,230,000.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$610,194,600.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$610,194,600.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$622,398,492.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$622,398,492.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$634,846,461.84.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$634,846,461.84.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$647,543,391.08.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$647,543,391.08.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$660,494,258.90.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$660,494,258.90.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$673,704,144.08.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$673,704,144.08.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$687,178,226.96.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$687,178,226.96.

**SA 633.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$5,899,141,175.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$5,899,141,175.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$6,017,123,998.50.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$6,017,123,998.50.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$6,137,466,478.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$6,137,466,478.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$6,620,215,808.04.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$6,620,215,808.04.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$6,385,420,124.20.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$6,385,420,124.20.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$6,513,128,526.68.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$6,513,128,526.68.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$6,643,391,097.22.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$6,643,391,097.22.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$6,776,258,919.16.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$6,776,258,919.16.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$6,911,784,097.55.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$6,911,784,097.55.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$7,050,019,779.50.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$7,050,019,779.50.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$5,899,141,175.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$5,899,141,175.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$6,017,123,998.50.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$6,017,123,998.50.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$6,137,466,478.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$6,137,466,478.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$6,620,215,808.04.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$6,620,215,808.04.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$6,385,420,124.20.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$6,385,420,124.20.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$6,513,128,526.68.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$6,513,128,526.68.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$6,643,391,097.22.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$6,643,391,097.22.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$6,776,258,919.16.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$6,776,258,919.16.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$6,911,784,097.55.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$6,911,784,097.55.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$7,050,019,779.50.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$7,050,019,779.50.

**SA 634.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$130,265,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$130,265,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$132,870,300.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$132,870,300.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$135,527,706.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$135,527,706.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$138,238,260.12.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$138,238,260.12.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$141,003,025.32.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$141,003,025.32.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$143,823,085.83.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$143,823,085.83.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$146,699,547.55.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$146,699,547.55.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$149,633,538.50.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$149,633,538.50.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$152,626,209.27.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$152,626,209.27.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$155,678,733.45.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$155,678,733.45.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$130,265,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$130,265,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$132,870,300.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$132,870,300.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$135,527,706.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$135,527,706.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$138,238,260.12.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$138,238,260.12.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$141,003,025.32.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$141,003,025.32.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$143,823,085.83.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$143,823,085.83.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$146,699,547.55.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$146,699,547.55.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$149,633,538.50.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$149,633,538.50.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$152,626,209.27.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$152,626,209.27.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$155,678,733.45.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$155,678,733.45.

**SA 635.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$700,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$700,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$714,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$714,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$728,280.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$728,280.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$742,845.60.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$742,845.60.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$757,702.51.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$757,702.51.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$772,856.56.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$772,856.56.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$788,313.69.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$788,313.69.  
 On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$804,079.97.  
 On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$804,079.97.  
 On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$820,161.57.  
 On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$820,161.57.  
 On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$836,564.80.  
 On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$836,564.80.  
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$700,000.  
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$700,000.  
 On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$714,000.  
 On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$714,000.  
 On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$728,280.  
 On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$728,280.  
 On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$742,845.60.  
 On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$742,845.60.  
 On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$757,702.51.  
 On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$757,702.51.  
 On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$772,856.56.  
 On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$772,856.56.  
 On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$788,313.69.  
 On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$788,313.69.  
 On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$804,079.97.  
 On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$804,079.97.  
 On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$820,161.57.  
 On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$820,161.57.  
 On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$836,564.80.  
 On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$836,564.80.

**SA 636.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$200,000.  
 On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$200,000.  
 On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$204,000.  
 On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$204,000.  
 On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$208,080.  
 On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$208,080.  
 On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$212,241.60.  
 On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$212,241.60.  
 On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$216,486.43.  
 On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$216,486.43.  
 On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$220,816.16.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$220,816.16.  
 On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$225,232.48.  
 On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$225,232.48.  
 On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$229,737.13.  
 On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$229,737.13.  
 On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$234,331.88.  
 On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$234,331.88.  
 On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$239,018.51.  
 On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$239,018.51.  
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$200,000.  
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$200,000.  
 On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$204,000.  
 On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$204,000.  
 On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$208,080.  
 On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$208,080.  
 On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$212,241.60.  
 On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$212,241.60.  
 On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$216,486.43.  
 On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$216,486.43.  
 On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$220,816.16.  
 On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$220,816.16.  
 On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$225,232.48.  
 On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$225,232.48.  
 On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$229,737.13.  
 On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$229,737.13.  
 On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$234,331.88.  
 On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$234,331.88.  
 On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$239,018.51.  
 On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$239,018.51.

**SA 637.** 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; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$100,000.  
 On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$100,000.  
 On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$102,000.  
 On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$102,000.  
 On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$104,040.  
 On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$104,040.  
 On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$106,120.80.  
 On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$106,120.80.  
 On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$108,243.22.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$108,243.22.  
 On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$110,408.08.  
 On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$110,408.08.  
 On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$112,616.24.  
 On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$112,616.24.  
 On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$114,868.57.  
 On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$114,868.57.  
 On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$117,165.94.  
 On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$117,165.94.  
 On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$119,509.26.  
 On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$119,509.26.  
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$100,000.  
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$100,000.  
 On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$102,000.  
 On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$102,000.  
 On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$104,040.  
 On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$104,040.  
 On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$106,120.80.  
 On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$106,120.80.  
 On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$108,243.22.  
 On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$108,243.22.  
 On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$110,408.08.  
 On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$110,408.08.  
 On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$112,616.24.  
 On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$112,616.24.  
 On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$114,868.57.  
 On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$114,868.57.  
 On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$117,165.94.  
 On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$117,165.94.  
 On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$119,509.26.  
 On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$119,509.26.

**SA 638.** Mr. MORAN 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 AMTRAK LONG-DISTANCE PASSENGER RAIL ROUTES.**

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 preservation and restoration of daily service of Amtrak long-distance passenger rail routes 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 639.** 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 THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FROM EVER AGAIN FACILITATING THE TRANSFER OF "PALLETES OF CASH" TO THE IRANIAN REGIME OR OTHER STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM.**

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 the United States Government from ever again facilitating the transfer of funds to the Iranian regime or any other state sponsor of terrorism, as the Obama administration did by transferring "pallets of cash" to the Iranian regime in January 2016, 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 640.** Mr. RUBIO 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 REMOVING IMMUNITY FOR INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE PROVIDERS.**

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 removing immunity for interactive computer service providers that use algorithms to target and amplify content to users without the specific request of the user to see the content 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 641.** Mr. RUBIO 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 NEITHER PLANNED PARENTHOOD NOR ANY AFFILIATE OF PLANNED PARENTHOOD IS MADE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE A LOAN UNDER THE PAY-CHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.**

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 neither Planned Parenthood nor any affiliate of Planned Parenthood is made eligible to receive a loan under the Paycheck Protection Program of the Small Business Administration 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 642.** Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. SASSE, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. LANKFORD) 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 RETAINING CHINESE MILITARY ENTITIES ON THE ENTITY LIST.**

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 retaining entities that are owned or controlled by, or provide material support to, the military of the People's Republic of China, on the Entity List maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce, 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 643.** Mr. BARRASSO 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 THE PROCUREMENT OF ZERO EMISSIONS VEHICLE MANUFACTURED IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND VEHICLES THAT INCLUDE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURED IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

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 electrification of the Federal motor vehicle fleet and prohibiting the Federal Government from purchasing any zero emissions vehicle manufactured in the People's Republic of China or any vehicle that includes components manufactured in the People's Republic of China 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 644.** Mr. BARRASSO 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 FUNDING THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE'S GREEN CLIMATE FUND.**

(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 relates to funding the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's Green Climate Fund or any international organization created to support the Paris Climate Agreement.

(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 645.** Mr. BARRASSO 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 KEEPING ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT FOCUSED ON THE PROTECTION OF WATER QUALITY.**

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 keeping activities carried out under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) focused on the protection of water quality, maintaining bright lines for Federal jurisdiction under that Act, and guaranteeing clear and unambiguous exemptions under that Act for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim that they are not seeking to regulate under that Act 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 646.** Mr. BARRASSO 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 PAYMENT OF HAZARDOUS DUTY PAY FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES PERFORMING DUTY IN RESPONSE TO CIVIL UNREST IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN SUPPORT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.**

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 civil unrest response, which may include hazardous duty pay for members of the Armed Forces in support of homeland security, 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 647.** Mr. BARRASSO 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 MODERNIZING THE NUCLEAR TRIAD WEAPON SYSTEMS.**

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 nuclear deterrent modernization, which may include, consistent with the New START Treaty, bombers, land-

based missiles, and submarine-based missiles delivery systems, 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 648.** Mr. BARRASSO 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 THE EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS RELATING TO JUDICIAL REVIEW OF A RULE TO DELIST A THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES DURING THE POST-DELISTING MONITORING PERIOD REQUIRED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973.**

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 the expenditure of funds relating to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), which may include judicial review of a rule to delist a threatened or endangered species during the post-delisting monitoring period required under that Act, 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 649.** Mr. BARRASSO 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 PROTECTING OPEN BUSINESSES.**

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 prioritizing businesses that remained open for a certain amount of days in 2020 for access to the COVID-19 vaccines and testing, 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 650.** Mr. BARRASSO 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 THE LOSS OF EMPLOYER SPONSORED HEALTH INSURANCE.**

(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 the loss of employer sponsored health insurance.

(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 651.** Mr. RUBIO 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 CATCH-AND-RELEASE POLICIES AND MIGRANT PROTECTION PROTOCOLS.**

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 the enforcement of laws, consistent with the Migrant Protection Protocols, 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 652.** Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM TO RESEARCH, DEVELOP, AND DEMONSTRATE NEW ADVANCEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO NUCLEAR CONTAINMENT VENTILATION SYSTEMS.**

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 establishment of a partnership program to research, develop, and demonstrate new advancements with respect to nuclear containment ventilation systems 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 653.** Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS) proposed an amendment 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; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN STATES WITH LOST REVENUE DUE TO THE FEDERAL MORATORIUM ON OIL AND NATURAL GAS LEASING ON PUBLIC LANDS AND OFFSHORE WATERS.**

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 elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal moratorium on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters 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 654.** Mr. LEE 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. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING INFRINGEMENT ON THE FREE EXERCISE OF RELIGION.**

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 infringement on the free exercise of religion, which may include infringement of that free exercise in employment or in access to housing, health care, or education, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and 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 655.** Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER POLICIES.**

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 Federal environmental and water policies, which may include ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), preserving consistency and certainty in defining water features within, and exclusions from, Federal jurisdiction under that Act, or limiting or prohibiting efforts to withdraw, revoke, or amend the final rule of the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency entitled "The Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" (85 Fed. Reg. 22250 (April 21, 2020)), 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 656.** Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FROM PROMULGATING RULES OR GUIDANCE THAT BANS THE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF FOSSIL FUELS.**

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 the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or implementing any rule or guidance that bans the domestic production of fossil fuels, including coal, natural gas, and oil, 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 657.** Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 A REQUIREMENT THAT ANY NEW ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT SIGNED BY THE UNITED STATES WITH ANY FOREIGN COUNTRY OR COUNTRIES NOT RESULT IN SERIOUS HARM TO THE ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES.**

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 a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in shipping domestic jobs overseas or other serious harm to the economy of the United States 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 658.** Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FROM PROPOSING, FINALIZING, OR ISSUING ANY REGULATION THAT WOULD CAUSE BLACKOUTS OR REDUCE THE RELIABILITY OF THE ELECTRICAL GRID.**

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 the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or issuing any regulation that would cause blackouts or reduce the reliability of the electrical grid 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 659.** Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 EXPEDITING ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND PERMITTING PROCESSES FOR THE CARBON DIOXIDE PIPELINE NETWORK AND CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION, AND SEQUESTRATION PROJECTS.**

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 expediting environmental review and permitting processes to enable the significant expansion of the carbon dioxide pipeline network and carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects in the United States 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 660.** Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 FEDERAL AGENCIES FROM PROPOSING, FINALIZING, OR ISSUING ANY REGULATION OR GUIDANCE PURSUANT TO NEPA THAT WOULD INCREASE THE COST, OR DELAY THE COMPLETION, OF HIGHWAY OR BRIDGE PROJECTS.**

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 agencies from proposing, finalizing, or issuing any regulation or guidance pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) that would increase the cost, or delay the completion, of highway or bridge projects 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 661.** Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 FURTHER STREAMLINING THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND PERMITTING PROCESSES FOR ENERGY PROJECTS.**

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 expediting environmental review and permitting processes to enable the significant expansion of the carbon dioxide pipeline network and carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects in the United States 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.

tions 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 further streamlining the environmental review and permitting processes for energy projects, including wind, solar, coal, natural gas, nuclear, hydropower, and geothermal electricity generation projects, and for electric transmission lines 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 662.** Mr. PAUL (for himself and Ms. HASSAN) 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. 40. 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.

(b) DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.—Any estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 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 creates any new Federal program, office, or initiative that would duplicate or overlap with any existing Federal entity with similar mission, purpose, goals, or activities; and

(2) a listing of all such instances of duplication or overlapping created by the covered legislation.

**SA 663.** Mr. TILLIS 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 MAXIMUM PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN INSTANTANEOUS PAYMENTS.**

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 maximum private sector participation in instantaneous payments and settlements service programs 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.

2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SA 664.** Mr. TILLIS 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 PRIORITIZING RURAL COMMUNITIES IN ALLOCATING FEDERAL GRANT RESOURCES.**

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 prioritizing rural communities in allocating Federal grant resources 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 665.** Mr. TILLIS 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 PRIORITIZING FEDERAL INVESTMENT IN MILITARY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AND MILITARY TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS.**

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 directing the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, to prioritize Federal investment in military infrastructure projects and military transportation corridors that meet future operational and logistical requirements that address national strategic objectives 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 666.** Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 PROTECTING WOMEN FROM EFFORTS TO EXPAND DANGEROUS MAIL-ORDER OR DO-IT-YOURSELF ABORTIONS.**

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 protecting women from any changes to requirements under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act (21 U.S.C. 355 et seq.) that would expand mail-order or do-it-yourself abortions, 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 667.** Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 TAX TREATMENT OF CASUALTY LOSSES OF UNCUT TIMBER.**

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 changes in Federal tax laws, which may include a special rule and tax deduction for certain casualty losses of uncut timber, 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 668.** Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 REDUCE CONDITIONS FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.**

(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 reduce the conditions for participation, including work requirements, established under section 6(d) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(d)) for participation in the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under that Act (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.).

(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 669.** Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 CERTAIN DUTIES IMPOSED ON GOODS IMPORTED FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AVAILABLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FENCING AND OTHER BORDER SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS ON THE SOUTHWEST BORDER.**

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 making certain duties imposed on goods imported from the People's Republic of China available for the construction of fencing and other border security improvements on the southwest border, 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 670.** Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 FEDERAL FUNDING FOR STATE FIREARM OWNERSHIP DATABASES.**

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 State firearm ownership databases 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 671.** Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 RURAL AND UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO COVID-19 VACCINATIONS.**

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 rural and underserved communities have equal access to COVID-19 vaccinations, 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 672.** Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RECOVERY.**

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 programs that support substance use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and 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 673.** Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina 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 ATTACKS ON STATE-BASED INSURANCE REGULATORY REGIMES.**

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 limiting the Department of the Treasury and the Federal financial regulators from imposing European-style international insurance capital standards or otherwise undermining the unique State-based insurance regulatory system in the United States 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 674.** Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) 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 THE INCREASE OF ENERGY PRICES FOR LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS DURING A NATIONAL EMERGENCY.**

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 any Federal environmental permitting or regulatory action that would increase energy prices for low- and moderate-income households during any period during which a national emergency has been declared by the President under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) 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 675.** Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina 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 THE COMPOSITION OF THE LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION.**

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 composition of the leadership structure of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, which may in-

clude establishing a 5-member bipartisan commission to head the Bureau, 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 676.** Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina 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 POLITICALLY DISFAVORED INDUSTRIES' ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES.**

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 limiting federal financial regulators from enacting policies that damage, restrict, or preclude federally legal politically disfavored industries from accessing financial services, or that prioritize politically favored industries' access to financial services 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 677.** Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina 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 PROVIDING ACCOUNTABILITY WITH RESPECT TO THE FUNDING OF THE BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION.**

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 funding the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection through the congressional appropriations process, which may include making amounts so appropriated subject to apportionment for the purposes of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, and revoking the authority of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to transfer funds to the Bureau, 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 678.** Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr.

HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. JOHN-SON) 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; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**

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 improving relations between the United States and Canada, increasing energy trade between the two nations, and reducing transportation emissions through the approval of the importation of oil from Canada to the United States through the Keystone XL Pipeline 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 679.** Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) 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 EXTENDING SMALL BUSINESS TAX RELIEF.**

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 extending tax relief for small businesses 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 680.** Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) 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 LEGISLATION THAT WOULD INCREASE TAXES DURING ANY PERIOD IN WHICH A NATIONAL EMERGENCY HAS BEEN DECLARED WITH RESPECT 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 changes in Federal tax laws, which may include preventing tax increases during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect 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 681.** Mr. DAINES 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 A RECONCILIATION BILL THAT PROVIDES ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR CORONAVIRUS RELIEF BEFORE OMB PROVIDES A REPORT ON THE STATUS OF ALL FUNDING FOR CORONAVIRUS RELIEF.**

(a) COVERED PERIOD.—In this section, the term “covered period” means the period beginning on the date of adoption of this resolution and ending on the date on which the Director of the Office of Management and Budget submits a written report to Congress on the status of all funding for coronavirus relief provided before such date of adoption, including the status of outlays of such funding.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—During the covered period, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2002, or an amendment to, conference report on, or amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, that contains spending provisions relating to the coronavirus.

(c) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (b) 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 (b).

**SA 682.** Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SASSE, and Mr. ROMNEY) 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 ALLOWING A CHILD TAX CREDIT TO PREGNANT MOMS FOR THEIR UNBORN CHILDREN.**

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 allowing pregnant moms to claim the child tax credit with respect to their unborn children 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 683.** Mr. DAINES 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 TAXES OR FEES ON CARBON EMISSIONS.**

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 changes in Federal environmental or tax laws, which may include prohibiting any Federal environmental permitting or regulatory action that would implement a tax or fee on carbon emissions, a cap-and-trade system, or any similar carbon pricing mechanism, 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 684.** Mr. DAINES 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 REDUCE ROYALTIES FROM LEASING ON FEDERAL LAND OR THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF.**

(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 reduce royalties from leasing on Federal land or the outer Continental shelf.

(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 685.** Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. WICKER) 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 USES FEDERAL FUNDS TO INFLICT PAIN NOT INTENDED TO IMPROVE THE MEDICAL OUTCOME FOR THE CHILD ON AN UNBORN CHILD.**

(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 uses Federal funds to inflict pain not intended to improve the medical outcome for the child on an unborn child (except for in cases of rape, incest, or, in reasonable medical judgment, the abortion is necessary to save the life of the mother).

(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 686.** Mr. GRAHAM 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 THE UNITED STATES HONORING ITS COMMITMENT TO THE FUNDING LEVELS AGREED TO IN THE 2016 SECURITY ASSISTANCE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING SIGNED BY THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL.**

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 Government of the United States honoring its commitment to the funding levels agreed to in the 2016 security assistance memorandum of understanding signed by the United States and Israel 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 687.** Mr. GRAHAM proposed an amendment 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; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING AND PROTECTING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, JOINT DECLARATIONS, OR PROCLAMATIONS ENTERED INTO BY THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.**

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 strengthening and protecting international agreements, joint declarations, or proclamations entered into by the United States and Mexico, which may include the Remain in Mexico program, which requires foreign nationals seeking assistance at the United States-Mexico border to wait in Mexico for the results, 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 688.** Mr. GRAHAM 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 DEFUNDING THE POLICE.**

(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 a reduction of Federal funding for police programs.

(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 689.** Mr. GRAHAM 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 USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO INTERFERE WITH THE SPECIAL COUNSEL INVESTIGATION INTO THE CROSSFIRE HURRICANE INVESTIGATION OR WITH THE DELAWARE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE INVESTIGATION INTO HUNTER BIDEN.**

(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 uses Federal funds to interfere in any way with Special Counsel John Durham's investigation into the Crossfire Hurricane investigation or with the investigation by the Delaware U.S. Attorney's Office into Hunter Biden.

(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 690.** Mr. GRAHAM 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 ACCESS TO PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT DURING PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES.**

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 access to personal protective equipment during public health emergencies, which may include increasing procurement of personal protective equipment for the Strategic National Stockpile and other Federal agencies from domestic sources, as appropriate and consistent with existing law, 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 691.** Mr. GRAHAM 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 THE EFFECT ON UNEMPLOYMENT OF THE REVOCATION OF FEDERAL PERMITS.**

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 loss of jobs due to the revocation of Federal permits, which may include pipeline construction permits, 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 692.** Mr. LEE 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. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INITIATIVES TO SUPPORT FEDERAL FUNDS FOR KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12 EDUCATION TO DIRECTLY FOLLOW LOW-INCOME OR DISABLED STUDENTS.**

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 initiatives to support Federal funds for kindergarten through grade 12 education to directly follow low-income or disabled students by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and 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 693.** Mr. KENNEDY 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 ALLEVIATING DISPROPORTIONATE REGULATORY BURDENS ON COMMUNITY BANKS.**

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 for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to alleviating disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks, 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 694.** Mr. KENNEDY 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 A BORDER SECURITY FEE ON CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL REMITTANCE TRANSFERS.**

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 requiring the imposition of a border security fee on international remittance transfers originating from the United States if the sender is unable to verify lawful presence in the United States, 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 695.** Mr. PORTMAN 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 SUBSIDIZING THE PAYMENT OF STATE OR LOCAL PENSION OBLIGATIONS.**

(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 subsidize the payment of pension obligations by State or local governmental entities, except for any subsidies of employee salaries where such salaries involve payments to pension plans.

(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 696.** Mr. PORTMAN 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 GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS.**

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 improving Government operations, which may include provisions related to instituting funding mechanisms in the event of a lapse in funding, 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 697.** Mr. WHITEHOUSE 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 BUDGET PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS SUCH AS ELIMINATING VOTE-A-RAMAS.**

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 significantly improving the budget process, which may include eliminating vote-a-ramas, 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 698.** 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 REQUIRING THE SUBMISSION OF A REPORT REGARDING THE MICROLOAN PROGRAM OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION BEFORE ANY ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS MAY BE APPROPRIATED TO CARRY OUT THAT PROGRAM.**

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 additional appropriations from being made to carry out the program under section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)) until the Administrator of the Small Business Administration submits to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report detailing how much assistance under that program has been provided to intermediaries in total in fiscal year 2021 (including an analysis of the impact of the requirement under paragraph

(7)(B)(i) of such section 7(m) on the provision of that assistance) and how much assistance during fiscal year 2021 has been provided to intermediaries serving rural areas 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 699.** 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 PROHIBITING THE DUPLICATION OF BENEFITS UNDER STATE AND LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS AID AND THE PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.**

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 providing that an entity that receives assistance under any State or local government small business aid program (including the State Small Business Credit Initiative) may not, after the date of adoption of this resolution, receive a loan under paragraph (36) or (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) for the same expenses and period of time covered by such assistance, 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 700.** Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. TUBERVILLE) 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 LEGISLATION RELATING TO PARITY OR FAIRNESS IN SPORTS.**

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 parity or fairness in sports, which may include restrictions on Department of Education funding for institutions that allow the participation of transgender athletes in female sporting programs, 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 701.** Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. HAWLEY) 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 THE CLOSURE OF THE OFFICES OF THE ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.**

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 the closure of the offices of the Economic Research Service and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture in Kansas City, Missouri, 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 702.** Mr. SULLIVAN 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 FEDERAL PERMITTING RULES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AFFECTED BY AN EMERGENCY OR DISASTER.**

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 Federal permitting rules for infrastructure that is affected by an emergency or disaster declared by the President, which may include modifying the limitation that the repair, reconstruction, restoration, retrofitting, or replacement of a road, highway, bridge, tunnel, transit facility, or ancillary transportation facility damaged by an emergency or disaster is required to be in the same location and use the same design as before that emergency or disaster, 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 703.** Mr. SULLIVAN 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 DENALI COMMISSION.**

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 Denali Commission, which may include maintaining public infrastructure such as water supplies, sewage systems, buildings, pipelines, roads, and airports estimated in the 2018 National Climate Assessment 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 704.** Mr. SULLIVAN 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 MARITIME SECURITY CAPABILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARCTIC.**

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 maritime security capabilities and infrastructure development in the Arctic, which may include the construction of strategic seaports, polar security cutters, pier and facility enhancements, and polar satellite communications coverage, 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 705.** Mr. SULLIVAN 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 EXPEDITING THE DEPLOYMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS THROUGH THE USE OF STREAMLINED FEDERAL PERMITTING PROCESSES.**

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 expediting the deployment of infrastructure and transportation projects through the use of streamlined Federal permitting processes and other permitting improvements to deliver stimulus and transportation improvements faster, more efficiently, and more effectively 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 706.** Mr. SULLIVAN 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 DECREASING FISHING ACCESS WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS AND APPROVAL BY THE IMPACTED REGIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL.**

(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 decrease fishing access without consultation with stakeholders and approval by the impacted Regional Fishery Management Council.

(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 707.** Mr. SULLIVAN 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 BROAD STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT REGARDING FISHERIES IMPACTS PRIOR TO DESIGNATING ANY MARINE PROTECTED AREAS TO ACHIEVE CONSERVING AT LEAST 30 PERCENT OF U.S. WATERS BY 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 broad stakeholder engagement regarding fisheries impacts prior to designating any Marine Protected Areas to achieve conserving at least 30 percent of U.S. waters by 2030, which may include prior approval of the designation by the relevant Regional Fishery Management Council 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 708.** Mr. SCOTT of Florida 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:

On page 50, line 2, strike “\$50,687,000,000” and insert “\$70,687,000,000”.

**SA 709.** Mr. SCOTT of Florida 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 FEDERAL RELIEF PAYMENTS TO STATES, CITIES, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**

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 Federal relief payments to States, cities, and local governments, which may include limitations preventing States, cities, and local governments from using Federal relief payments to fund budget deficits, debts, or pension shortfalls that are not directly related to expenses incurred due 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 710.** Mr. SCOTT of Florida 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 HARMONIZING THE FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE (FMAP) FOR MEDICAID EXPANSION STATES TO THE TRADITIONAL FMAP RATES.**

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 harmonizing the Federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) for Medicaid expansion States to the traditional FMAP rates by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, 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 711.** 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 CONDEMNING UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES THAT TOLERATE THE DISCRIMINATORY ANTISEMITIC CONDUCT OF ADVOCATES OF THE BOYCOTT, DIVESTMENT, AND SANCTIONS (BDS) MOVEMENT ON CAMPUS.**

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 condemning United States universities and colleges that tolerate the discriminatory antisemitic conduct of advocates of the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement on campus 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 712.** Mr. GRASSLEY 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 REDUCING SOCIAL ISOLATION IN NURSING HOMES BY ENCOURAGING THE USE OF TECHNOLOGIES TO ENSURE THAT NURSING HOME RESIDENTS CAN COMMUNICATE WITH FRIENDS AND FAMILY MEMBERS.**

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 social isolation in nursing facilities and skilled nursing facilities which may include encouraging the use of technologies to promote virtual visitation and to ensure that nursing home residents can communicate with friends and family members, 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 713.** Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) 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 LEGAL ENERGY BUSINESSES MAINTAIN ACCESS TO BANKING SERVICES.**

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 all legal fossil fuel and energy businesses have fair and equitable access to banking services 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 714.** Mr. LEE 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. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STATE-ORGANIZED WILDFIRE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LAND.**

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 State-organized wildfire prevention activities on Federal land by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and 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 715.** Mr. DAINES 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 TAX-PAYER FUNDING FOR THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT.**

(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 provide funding for the purposes of entering into or implementing the Paris Climate Agreement or implementing or complying with any Nationally Determined Contribution of the United States established under that agreement.

(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) PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Paris Climate Agreement” means the decision by the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris, France, adopted December 12, 2015.

**SA 716.** Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. MENENDEZ) proposed an amendment 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; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COVID-19 VACCINE ADMINISTRATION AND A PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.**

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 strengthening and improving the process of distributing COVID-19 vaccines to States, which may include supporting States in implementing a transparent and consistent vaccine administration program and bolstering States’ public awareness campaigns to increase awareness and knowledge of the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines (particularly among vulnerable communities, including ethnic minority populations), 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 717.** Mr. RISCH 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 FUND ASSISTANCE TO OR IMPROVED TRADE AND INVESTMENT WITH ZIMBABWE UNLESS THE CONDITIONS OF THE ZIMBABWE DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT OF 2001 ARE MET.**

(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 provide funding for assistance to or support improved trade and investment with Zimbabwe unless the conditions for a stronger United States bilateral relationship with Zimbabwe, including in the areas of trade and investment, set forth in the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001 (22 U.S.C. 2151 note), are met.

(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 718.** Mr. RISCH 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 THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS.**

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 elimination of waste in the implementation of Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership programs 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 719.** Mr. RISCH 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 DEMOCRATIC TRANSITIONS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.**

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 democratic transitions in Sub-Saharan Africa 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 720.** Mr. RISCH 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 DIRECT OR INDIRECT SUPPORT TO COUNTERTERRORISM AND DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE IN THE SAHEL WITHOUT ACTIVE COOPERATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE TO RESOLVE THE ANGLOPHONE CRISIS IN CAMEROON.**

(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 direct or indirect support to counterterrorism and development efforts of the Government of France in the Sahel without active cooperation from the Government of France to resolve the Anglophone crisis in Cameroon.

(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 721.** Mr. RISCH 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 COMPROMISE UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY IN INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS RELATING TO THE GRAND ETHIOPIAN RENAISSANCE DAM.**

(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 compromises the neutrality of the United States in tripartite negotiations between Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan relating to the filling and operation of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam.

(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 722.** Mr. RISCH 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 DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO IS CONTINGENT ON ANTI-CORRUPTION AND DEMOCRATIC REFORMS.**

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 development assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo is contingent on anti-corruption and democratic reforms 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 723.** Mr. RISCH 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 SUPPORTING THE ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS BY THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.**

(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 provide for the issuance of Special Drawing Rights at the International Monetary Fund to Venezuela, Iran, Syria, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, Zimbabwe, or Cuba.

(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 724.** Mr. RISCH 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 THE PRIORITIZATION OF THE MILITARIZATION OF THE ARCTIC.**

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 prioritization, over other concerns, of the militarization of the Arctic, including Russian and Chinese activities in the region, 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 725.** Mr. RISCH 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 RISKS POSED TO UNITED STATES NATIONAL SECURITY BY CHINESE TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND ACTIVITIES.**

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 People's Republic of China, which may include the recognition of the risks posed to United States national security by Chinese telecommunications equipment and activities on the continent of Europe and in member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other allies 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 726.** Mr. RISCH 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 TERMINATION OF TITLE IV OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974 WITH RESPECT TO PRODUCTS OF UZBEKISTAN, KAZAKHSTAN, TAJIKISTAN, AND TURKMENISTAN.**

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 relating to Central Asia, which may include the termination of the application of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.) (commonly known as the "Jackson-Vanik amendment") with respect to products of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, 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 727.** Mr. RISCH 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 THE CONCLUSION OF A FREE TRADE AGREEMENT BY THE END OF 2021 BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

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 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which may include proposals for the conclusion of a free trade agreement by the end of 2021 between the United States and the United Kingdom, 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 728.** Mr. RISCH 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 WAIVE STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS TO AUTHORIZE BEFORE APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CORONAVIRUS 2019 RESPONSE.**

(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 waive requirements under section 10 of Public Law 91–672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), or section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)) to authorize before appropriating United States foreign assistance for the international Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) response.

(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 729.** Mr. RISCH 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 UNITED STATES GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AND DIPLOMACY AND THE INTERNATIONAL CORONAVIRUS 2019 RESPONSE.**

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 authorization of United States foreign assistance funds to enhance the global health security and diplomacy of the United States, including by responding to the Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic overseas, 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 730.** Mr. RISCH 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 EXPANDING GLOBAL AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS TO VACCINES FOR THE CORONAVIRUS 2019.**

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 expansion of global availability and access to vaccines for the Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19), which may include providing vaccines to key allies and withholding or conditioning United States participation in COVAX pending certification that COVAX will not accept, procure, or distribute Chinese origin vaccines with substandard reliability, 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 731.** Mr. RISCH 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 \_\_\_\_\_. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO AFFIRMING THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA COMMITTED GENOCIDE AGAINST PREDOMINANTLY MUSLIM UYGHURS AND OTHER ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS MINORITY GROUPS 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 measures affirming that the Government of the People's Republic of China committed genocide against the predominantly Muslim Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and 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 732.** Mr. RISCH 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 FUNDING TO SUPPORT THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT UNLESS THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT CEASES ITS PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF ISRAELI ACTIONS IN THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES.**

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or con-

ference report that would provide funding to support the International Criminal Court, until the International Criminal Court ceases its preliminary examination of Israeli actions in the Palestinian territories.

(2) **POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.**—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended 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 this section.

**SA 733.** Mr. RISCH 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 FUNDING TO SUPPORT THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT UNLESS THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT CEASES ITS INVESTIGATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN.**

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would provide funding to support the International Criminal Court, until the International Criminal Court ceases its investigation of members of the United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

(2) **POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.**—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of 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 this section.

**SA 734.** Mr. RISCH 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 PRIORITIZING INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF COVID-19 VACCINATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.**

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 prioritizing assistance for the international distribution of COVID-19 vaccines to countries that are allies or close partners of the United States and where China and Russia are actively pushing to sell, donate, or otherwise provide COVID-19 vaccines with substandard reliability 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 735.** Mr. RISCH 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 PRIORITIZING INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF COVID-19 VACCINATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.**

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 prioritizing assistance for the international distribution of COVID-19 vaccines, including actual vaccine dosages, to strategically important partners of the United States, according to criteria established in the 2017 National Security Strategy and the unclassified and classified versions of the 2018 National Defense Strategy 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 736.** Mr. RISCH 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 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT WITH TAIWAN.**

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 United States Government engagement with Taiwan, which may include efforts to ensure that the Department of State does not reverse the decision to rescind "Guidelines of Relations with Taiwan" and other policies that constrain extensive, close, and friendly relations between the United States and Taiwan 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 737.** Mr. RISCH 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 UNITED STATES DEFENSE TIES WITH TAIWAN.**

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 United States defense ties with Taiwan, which may include efforts to ensure that the Department of State conducts transfers of defense articles to Taiwan according to a regularized process, including by avoiding the bundling of such transfers, 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 738.** Mr. RISCH 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 CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA THAT ENSURE NO TRADING AWAY OF VITAL UNITED STATES INTERESTS.**

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 negotiations between the United States and the People's Republic of China (PRC) on climate change, which may include efforts to ensure that the United States does not enter into any agreement with the PRC with respect to climate change based on the United States trading away its interests or pursuing policies contrary to United States interests in exchange for cooperation or future promises of cooperation by the People's Republic of China on climate change 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 739.** Mr. RISCH 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 BOLSTERING UNITED STATES SECURITY PARTNERSHIPS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC.**

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 bolstering United States security partnerships in the Indo-Pacific,

which may include increasing funding for Foreign Military Financing and International Military Education and Training to United States partners, 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 740.** Mr. RISCH 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 THE SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY FOR CLIMATE.**

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 office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, which may require that a nomination for the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent if the Special Presidential Envoy is going to exercise significant authority pursuant to the laws of the United States, 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 741.** Mr. RISCH 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 THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR IRAN.**

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 office of the Special Representative for Iran of the Department of State, which may require that a nomination for the Special Representative for Iran be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent if the Special Representative for Iran is going to exercise significant authority pursuant to the laws of the United States, 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 742.** Mr. RISCH 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 FUNDING FOR THE OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY FOR CLIMATE.**

(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 provide funding for the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate until a nomination for the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate has been confirmed by the Senate.

(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 743.** Mr. RISCH 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 THE SPECIAL ENVOY FOR IRAN.**

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 office of the Special Envoy for Iran, which may require that a nomination for the Special Envoy for Iran be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent if the Special Envoy for Iran is going to exercise significant authority pursuant to the laws of the United States, 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 744.** Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) 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 RELOCATION OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.**

(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 authorizes or appropriates funds to relocate the United States embassy outside of Jerusalem, Israel.

(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 October 1, 2028.

**SA 745.** Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. BLUNT) 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 IMPLEMENTING A NUCLEAR DEAL WITH IRAN ABSENT FORMAL CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL.**

(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 provide funding to implement an agreement with Iran related to its nuclear program unless Congress has formally approved the agreement.

(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 October 18, 2025.

**SA 746.** Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) 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 IMPLEMENTING A NUCLEAR DEAL WITH IRAN ABSENT RELEASE OF ALL UNJUSTLY DETAINED UNITED STATES CITIZENS.**

(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 provide funding to implement an agreement with Iran related to its nuclear program until Iran has released all United States citizens unjustly held in detention in Iran.

(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 October 18, 2025.

**SA 747.** Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) 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 IMPLEMENTING A NUCLEAR DEAL WITH IRAN ABSENT SUBMISSION TO THE SENATE AS A TREATY OR TO CONGRESS FOR APPROVAL.**

(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 provide funding to implement an agreement with Iran related to its nuclear program, unless the Senate has given its advice and consent to the agreement as a Treaty or Congress has given its approval.

(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 October 18, 2025.

**SA 748.** Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) 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 IMPLEMENTING A NUCLEAR DEAL WITH IRAN ABSENT IRAN CURTAILING SUPPORT TO TERRORIST PROXIES AND BALLISTIC MISSILE ACTIVITIES.**

(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 provide funding to implement an agreement with Iran related to its nuclear program until Iran has curtailed its funding of terrorist proxies and has curtailed its ballistic missile program.

(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 October 18, 2025.

**SA 749.** Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) 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 IMPLEMENTING A NUCLEAR DEAL WITH IRAN UNDER WHICH IRANIAN SANCTIONS RELIEF IS GRANTED AS A PRECONDITION FOR NEGOTIATIONS.**

(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 provide funding to implement an agreement with Iran related to its nuclear program, based upon the precondition that sanctions must be lifted, waived, or licensed, incrementally or otherwise, before negotiations may commence.

(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 October 18, 2025.

**SA 750.** Mr. RISCH 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 BOLSTERING UNITED STATES SECURITY PARTNERSHIPS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC.**

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 bolstering United States security partnerships in the Indo-Pacific, which may include increasing funding for Foreign Military Financing and International Military Education and Training to United States partners, 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 751.** Mr. RISCH 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 PROVIDING FUNDING FOR REENTRY INTO THE OPEN SKIES TREATY, UNLESS SUCH REENTRY HAS BEEN AGREED TO WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.**

(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 provide funding for reentry into the Open Skies Treaty, unless such reentry has been agreed to with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(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 752.** Mr. RISCH 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 RELATED TO THE REMOVAL OF CUBA FROM THE LIST OF STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA CEASES PROVIDING SANCTUARY TO TERRORISTS AND UNITED STATES FUGITIVES.**

(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 funding related to the removal of Cuba from the list of state sponsors of terrorism until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and United States fugitives.

(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 October 18, 2025.

**SA 753.** Mr. RISCH 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 RELATED TO EASING RESTRICTIONS ON DIRECT FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH ENTITIES OR SUBENTITIES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE CUBAN MILITARY UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA CEASES PROVIDING SANCTUARY TO TERRORISTS AND UNITED STATES FUGITIVES.**

(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 ease restrictions on direct financial transactions with entities or subentities that are under the control of, or act for or on behalf of, the Cuban military, intelligence, or security services or personnel, or affiliates, subsidiaries, or successors of such entities or subentities, until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and United States fugitives.

(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 October 18, 2025.

**SA 754.** Mr. RISCH 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 RELATED TO EASING RESTRICTIONS ON DIRECT FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH ENTITIES OR SUBENTITIES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE CUBAN MILITARY UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA CEASES PROVIDING SUPPORT TO THE REGIME OF FORMER PRESIDENT NICOLAS MADURO IN VENEZUELA.**

(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 ease restrictions on direct financial transactions with entities or subentities that are under the control of, or act for or on behalf of, the Cuban military, intelligence, or security services or personnel, or affiliates, subsidiaries, or successors of such entities or subentities, until the Government of Cuba ceases providing support, including defense, intelligence, and security assistance, to the illegitimate regime of former President Nicolas Maduro in Venezuela.

(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 October 18, 2025.

**SA 755.** Mr. RISCH 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 RELATED TO EASING RESTRICTIONS ON THE CENTRAL BANK OF VENEZUELA AND PETROLEOS DE VENEZUELA, S.A., UNTIL THEY TAKE CONCRETE, MEANINGFUL, AND VERIFIABLE ACTIONS TO SUPPORT DEMOCRATIC ORDER AND COMBAT CORRUPTION IN VENEZUELA.**

(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 relating to the easing of restrictions imposed on the Central Bank of Venezuela and Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A., until the President certifies that the Central Bank of Venezuela and Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A., are taking concrete, meaningful, and verifiable actions to support democratic order and combat corruption in Venezuela.

(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 October 18, 2025.

**SA 756.** Mr. RISCH 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 RELATED TO PROVIDING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO NICARAGUA THROUGH ENTITIES CONTROLLED BY THE ORTEGA REGIME.**

(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 relating to the extension by an international financial institution of any loan or financial or technical assistance to the Government of Nicaragua for a project in Nicaragua, except for loans or financial or technical assistance provided to address humanitarian needs, including for global health security, or to promote democracy in Nicaragua through nongovernmental organizations with full technical, administrative, and financial independence from the Government of Nicaragua.

(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 October 18, 2025.

**SA 757.** Mr. YOUNG 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 THE USE OF FUNDS TO INCREASE REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT.**

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 the use of funds to increase refugee resettlement in the United States, which may include a prohibition on the use of funds to resettle more than 40,000 refugees annually, 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 758.** Mr. YOUNG 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 AUTHORIZE MEDICARE FOR ALL UNLESS LEGISLATION IS ENACTED THAT WOULD REQUIRE ALL SENATORS TO OBTAIN HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FROM MEDICARE.**

(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 authorizes Medicare for All unless legislation is enacted that would require all Senators to obtain health care coverage from Medicare.

(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 759.** Mr. YOUNG 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 PREVENTING LEGISLATION THAT WOULD IMPOSE CAPS ON DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS.**

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 preventing legislation that would impose a multi-year spending cap on appropriations for defense that exceeds two fiscal years 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 760.** Mr. YOUNG 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 NATIONALIZED 5G NETWORK.**

(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 establishes a 5G network operated and controlled by the Federal Government.

(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 761.** Mr. YOUNG 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 LIMITING RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING ACCIDENTS.**

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 limiting railroad grade crossing accidents 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 762.** Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) sub-

mitted 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 INCREASING INNOVATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION.**

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 increasing innovation in higher education 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 763.** Mr. YOUNG 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 IMPROVING ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER SERVICES.**

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 improving access to mental health and substance use disorder services in the Medicaid program, which may include by increasing State flexibility to promote innovative, coordinated care models, and prioritizing the needs of the beneficiaries for whom the program was created such as children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities, 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 764.** Mr. YOUNG 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 THE MEDICAID PROGRAM.**

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 improving the Medicaid program, which may include enhanced transparency and oversight, 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 765.** Mr. YOUNG 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 PROTECTING AMERICAN CITIZENS.**

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 protecting American citizens, which may include limitations on funds being used to restrict gun ownership, 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 766.** Mr. GRASSLEY 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 IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF CARE IN NURSING HOMES BY ENSURING THAT STRIKE TEAMS CAN ASSIST NURSING HOMES IN CRISIS.**

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 improving the quality of care in nursing homes, which may include by ensuring that the quality of care in nursing facilities and skilled nursing facilities is improved through the formation and maintenance of statewide or regional strike teams that can assist such facilities in crisis, 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 767.** Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) proposed an amendment 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; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING THE FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE DURING A GLOBAL 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 increasing the Federal minimum wage during a global pandemic, which may include prohibiting the rate from more than doubling to \$15 per hour, 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 768.** Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 GUN BANS.**

(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 deny the right of Americans who have not committed any offense to keep a firearm in their home for protection of themselves and their families.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds 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 769.** Mr. LEE 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:

On page 10, line 17, decrease the amount by \$9,000,000.

On page 10, line 21, decrease the amount by \$9,000,000.

On page 10, line 25, decrease the amount by \$9,000,000.

On page 11, line 4, decrease the amount by \$9,000,000.

On page 11, line 8, decrease the amount by \$9,000,000.

On page 13, line 24, increase the amount by \$9,000,000.

On page 14, line 3, increase the amount by \$9,000,000.

On page 14, line 7, increase the amount by \$9,000,000.

On page 14, line 11, increase the amount by \$9,000,000.

On page 14, line 15, increase the amount by \$9,000,000.

**SA 770.** Mr. LEE 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:

On page 3, line 12, increase the amount by \$1,629,000,000.

On page 3, line 13, increase the amount by \$1,629,000,000.

On page 3, line 14, increase the amount by \$1,629,000,000.

On page 3, line 15, increase the amount by \$1,629,000,000.

On page 3, line 16, increase the amount by \$1,629,000,000.

**SA 771.** Mr. LEE 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. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COMPENSATING UNITS OF GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE UNREALIZED TAX REVENUES THAT THE UNITS OF GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT WOULD BE ABLE TO GENERATE FROM LAND FOR WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE UNDER THE PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES PROGRAM AT THE ACTUAL AMOUNT OF THOSE UNREALIZED TAX REVENUES.**

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 compensating units of general local government (as defined in section 6901 of title 31, United States Code) for the unrealized tax revenues that the units of general local government would be able to generate from land for which payments are made under the payment in lieu of taxes program established under chapter 69 of that title at the actual amount of those unrealized tax revenues by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and 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 772.** Mr. CASSIDY 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 PATIENTS' PRIVACY.**

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 patients' privacy, which may include requiring that entities contracting with States or localities for purposes of vaccination distribution efforts do not monetize personal information collected as part of such efforts, 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 773.** Mr. CASSIDY 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:

On page 49, line 6, strike "\$1,296,487,000,000" and insert "\$1,287,987,000,000".

On page 49, line 17, strike "\$304,956,000,000" and insert "\$313,456,000,000".

**SA 774.** Mr. RISCH 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 TRAINING AND OTHER WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN MINING.**

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 training and other workforce development programs in mining, such as programs that target workers that need advanced skills to progress in their current profession in the mining industry or apprenticeship or certificate programs that provide retraining for meeting the future needs of the mining industry, 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 775.** Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr.

PORTMAN, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. TESTER, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. KING, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. ROMNEY) proposed an amendment 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; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TARGETING ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS TO AMERICANS WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19.**

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 targeting economic impact payments to Americans who are suffering from the effects of COVID-19, including provisions to ensure upper-income taxpayers are not eligible, 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 776.** Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. ROMNEY) 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 SUPPLEMENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS.**

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 supplemental unemployment insurance benefits 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 777.** Mr. YOUNG 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 MANDATING PROJECT LABOR AGREEMENTS IN FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS.**

(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 mandate project labor agreements in Federal construction contracts.

(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 778.** Mr. KENNEDY 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 REQUIRING THE REMOVAL OF TAX-DELINQUENT FEDERAL EMPLOYEES WHO DO NOT IMMEDIATELY ENTER INTO A REPAYMENT PLAN.**

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 requiring the removal of tax-delinquent Federal employees who do not immediately enter into a repayment plan 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 779.** Mr. KENNEDY 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 PROVIDING THAT ALL WAGES AND SALARIES OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SHALL BE COMMENSURATE WITH THOSE FOR SIMILAR POSITIONS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR.**

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 providing that all wages and salaries of Federal employees shall be commensurate with wages and salaries for

similar positions in the private sector 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 780.** Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN) 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 APPROPRIATING OR MAKING AVAILABLE FUNDS FOR THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO TRANSMIT CERTAIN INFORMATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FOR USE BY THE NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM.**

(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 appropriate or otherwise make available funds to the Department of Veterans Affairs for use by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the personally identifiable information of a beneficiary to the national instant criminal background check system solely on the basis of a determination by the Secretary to pay benefits to a fiduciary for the use and benefit of the beneficiary without the order or finding of a judge, magistrate, or other judicial authority of competent jurisdiction that such beneficiary is a danger to themselves or others.

(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 781.** Mr. KENNEDY 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 EXECUTIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO THE CLIMATE FROM TAKING EFFECT UNTIL INDIA AND CHINA REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.**

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 executive actions relating to the climate from taking effect until India and China reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by not less than 10 percent 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 782.** Mr. KENNEDY 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 PREVENTING THE PROVISION OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANCE TO ANY INDIVIDUAL CONVICTED OF A MISDEMEANOR OR FELONY FOR ACTIONS DURING OR IN CONNECTION WITH A RIOT OR CIVIL DISORDER.**

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 preventing the provision of Small Business Administration assistance to any individual convicted of a misdemeanor or felony for actions during or in connection with a riot or civil disorder 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 783.** Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 EXCLUDING ABORTION PROVIDERS FROM AND RE-ESTABLISHING REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPANDED NONPROFIT ELIGIBILITY FOR THE PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM.**

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 excluding abortion providers from eligibility for loans under the Paycheck Protection Program and making eligibility for those loans for organizations described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code contingent on satisfying a credit elsewhere test, if eligibility for those organizations is expanded beyond the eligibility in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, 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 784.** Mr. CRAMER 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:

On page 50, lines 20 and 21, strike "February 16" and insert "September 30".

**SA 785.** Mr. INHOFE 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 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY CONVENES SMALL BUSINESS ADVOCACY REVIEW PANELS ON PROPOSED RULES THAT ADDRESS CLIMATE POLICY.**

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, in future rulemakings of the Environmental Protection Agency that relate to changes in climate policy, the Environmental Protection Agency convenes Small Business Advocacy Review panels to measure the economic impacts of those changes in climate policy 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 786.** Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. GRAHAM) proposed an amendment 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; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:  
**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAINTAINING THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.**

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 United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel, maintaining its

current location in Jerusalem and level of operations, which may include current funding levels and security, 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 787.** Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 JEOPARDIZE THE EXISTING BENEFITS PROVIDED THROUGH THE 9/11 VICTIMS COMPENSATION FUND.**

(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 reduce the funding available to the Victims Compensation Fund established under section 410 of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (49 U.S.C. 40101 note) or reduce the scope of the existing benefits provided through such Fund for first responders and others involved in emergency response, recovery, and debris removal operations at the September 11, 2001 aircraft crash sites.

(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 788.** Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 REDUCE THE ELIGIBILITY OF VETERANS TO SEEK CONVENIENT HEALTH CARE FROM COMMUNITY PROVIDERS CLOSER TO THEIR HOMES.**

(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 reduce the eligibility of veterans enrolled in the health care system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to seek health care from community providers and, in turn, reduce convenient access by such veterans to health care closer to the homes of such veterans.

(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 789.** Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 JOB LOSSES IN THE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE THAT HARM THE NATIONAL SECURITY 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 job losses in the defense industrial base that harm the national security 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 790.** Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 REDUCE THE NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES THAT OFFER HEALTH COVERAGE.**

(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 reduce the number of small businesses that offer health coverage.

(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 791.** Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 REDUCING THE AVAILABILITY OF EMPLOYER-SPONSORED HEALTH INSURANCE FOR AMERICANS.**

(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 reduce the availability of employer-sponsored health insurance for Americans.

(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 792.** Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 CAUSING LAYOFFS AT RURAL HOSPITALS OR REDUCTIONS IN SPECIALTY SERVICES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.**

(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 cause layoffs at rural hospitals or reductions in specialty services in rural communities, including through a public health insurance option that pays hospitals Medicare rates with respect to care for enrollees.

(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 793.** Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 CAUSING LAYOFFS AT RURAL HOSPITALS OR REDUCTIONS IN SPECIALTY SERVICES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.**

(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 cause layoffs at rural hospitals or reductions in specialty services, such as mental and behavioral health care and substance use disorder treatment, in rural communities.

(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 af-

firmative 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 794.** Mr. TILLIS 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 CHANGES TO THE TAX TREATMENT OF INVESTMENT AND RETIREMENT INCOME.**

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 changes to Federal tax laws, which include tax increases on retiree income and investment income, 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 795.** Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina 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 PREVENTING THE PROVISION OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANCE TO ANY INDIVIDUAL CONVICTED OF ASSAULTING A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.**

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 preventing the provision of Small Business Administration assistance to any individual convicted of assaulting a law enforcement officer 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 796.** Mr. RISCH 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 PROVIDING DEPARTMENT OF STATE FUNDING TO IMPLEMENT CERTAIN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.**

(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 for Department of State funding to implement Department of Defense activities under section 1090 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283), except for policy direction.

(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 797.** Mr. CASSIDY 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 REALLOCATION OF FUNDING FROM SCHOOLS THAT DO NOT REOPEN FOR IN-PERSON LEARNING AFTER TEACHERS ARE VACCINATED.**

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 schools or local educational agencies that do not reopen for in-person learning after teachers are vaccinated, which may include reallocation of funding for such schools or local educational agencies to support students at schools that are open for in-person learning, including public charter schools and non-public schools 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 798.** Mr. HAWLEY 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 THE TRANSFER OF ALL FEDERAL FUNDS FROM PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. TO FEDERAL ADOPTION AND MATERNAL HEALTH PROGRAMS.**

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 all Federal funding from being made available, whether indirectly or directly, through a State (including through managed care contracts with a State), or through any other means, to Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., including its affiliates, subsidiaries, successors, and clinics, and transferring such funds to Federal adoption and maternal health program, 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 799.** Mr. RISCH 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:

On page 46, line 7, strike “\$10,000,000,000” and insert “\$9,500,000,000”.

On page 49, line 21, strike “\$304, 956,000,000” and insert “\$305,456,000,000”.

**SA 800.** Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 THE PROVIDER RELIEF FUND.**

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 strengthening the Provider Relief Fund, which may include additional support for rural hospitals in order to preserve jobs and access to specialty services, 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 801.** Mr. ROMNEY 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 IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH IN INDIAN COUNTRY.**

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 improving public health in Indian country, which may include full funding of the Navajo Utah Settlement Trust Fund and related implementation costs, 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 802.** Mr. ROMNEY 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 CHANGES THAT CREATE A NEW OR LARGER MARRIAGE PENALTY.**

(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 increases the discrepancy in tax liability or benefits between married tax-filers and two single tax-filers.

(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 803.** Mr. ROMNEY (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. SULLIVAN) 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 IMPROVING THE SOLVENCY OF FEDERAL TRUST FUNDS.**

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 improving the solvency of major Federal trust funds, which may include developing recommendations and legislation to rescue programs that support surface transportation, health care services, and financial protection and security for individuals, 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 804.** Mr. SANDERS 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:

On page 27, line 23, strike “\$623,210,000,000” and insert “\$632,210,000,000”.

**SA 805.** Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. LANKFORD) 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 LEGISLATION PROHIBITING NEW FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING, OR RESULTING IN FEDERAL REGULATORY ACTION AT THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, THAT WOULD THREATEN THE RELIABILITY OF THE ELECTRICAL GRID IN THE UNITED STATES.**

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 legislation prohibiting new Federal environmental permitting, or resulting in Federal regulatory action at the Environmental Protection Agency, that would threaten the reliability of the electrical grid in the United States 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 806.** Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CASIDY, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 ACTIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH THAT WOULD MAKE THE UNITED STATES MORE RELIANT ON COUNTRIES WITH WEAKER ENVIRONMENTAL OR LABOR STANDARDS FOR OIL, GAS, OR HARDBLOCK MINERAL PRODUCTION.**

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 actions by the executive branch that would cause the United States to import larger quantities of oil, gas, or hardrock minerals from countries that have weaker environmental or labor standards 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 807.** Mr. COTTON 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 FEDERAL SPENDING FOR HEALTH CARE FOR ILLEGAL 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 health care, which may include prohibiting not previously authorized Federal spending on health programs for aliens that are not lawfully present in the United States, 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 808.** Mr. CRUZ 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:

On page 3, line 12, decrease the amount by \$4,200,000,000.

On page 3, line 13, decrease the amount by \$20,200,000,000.

On page 3, line 14, decrease the amount by \$5,600,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 14, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 15, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 27, line 7, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 27, line 8, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 27, line 11, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 27, line 12, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 27, line 15, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 27, line 16, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

**SA 809.** Mr. CRUZ 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 RESTRICTING THE SUPPLY OF, OR REDUCING THE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF, PETROLEUM AND RELATED PETROCHEMICALS DURING THE PENDENCY OF 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 would restrict the supply of, or reduce the domestic production of, petroleum and related petrochemicals during the pendency of the COVID-19 pandemic, as such legislation would necessarily decrease the supply of, and thereby increase the cost for, critical manufacturing related to the components and raw materials (such as polypropylene fibers, paraxylene, and isopropyl alcohol) necessary to domestically produce an adequate supply of personal protective equipment (PPE), which will have a direct budgetary impact on all Federal agencies, particularly the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Department of Health and Human Services, which are engaged in a whole-of-government approach to defeating 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).

**SA 810.** Mr. CRUZ 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 INCREASING OUTLAYS TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

(a) Point of Order.—



(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that increases outlays to modify, or would result in increased outlays by modifying, the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(2) POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) Conference Reports.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken.

Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(c) Supermajority Waiver and Appeal.—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of 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 this section.

**SA 811.** Mr. CRUZ 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, insert the following:

**SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT INCREASES THE NUMBER OF VISAS AVAILABLE FOR FOREIGN WORKERS WHILE AMERICAN UNEMPLOYMENT REMAINS HIGH.**

(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 increases, or has the effect of increasing, the number of foreign workers in the United States by raising the number of authorized employment-based immigrant or non-immigrant visas or by increasing the number of lawful permanent residents until the United States reaches a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 3.5 percent, which was the rate on February 1, 2020—shortly before the COVID-19 pandemic caused an economic crisis, resulting in significant American job losses.

(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 af-

firmative 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 812.** Mr. CRUZ 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:

On page 7, line 9, decrease the amount by \$1,460,000.

On page 7, line 10, decrease the amount by \$1,460,000.

On page 32, line 7, increase the amount by \$1,460,000.

On page 32, line 8, increase the amount by \$1,460,000.

**SA 813.** Mr. CASSIDY 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:

On page 49, line 10, strike “\$1,296,487,000,000” and insert “\$1,287,987,000,000”.

On page 49, line 21, strike “\$304,956,000,000” and insert “\$313,456,000,000”.

**SA 814.** Mr. CRUZ 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 TAX INCREASES ON LOWER INCOME TAXPAYERS.**

(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 increases any Federal taxes, including without limitation income taxes, capital gains taxes, payroll taxes, or excise taxes, on any individual whose adjusted gross income is \$400,000 per year or less.

(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 815.** Mr. BRAUN 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 MODERNIZING THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION'S INSPECTION PROCESS.**

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 modernizing the Food and Drug Administration's inspection process, which may include partnering with foreign regulators, supporting virtual inspections, and investing in digital technologies, 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 816.** Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MORAN, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. KING) 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 PROVIDING INFORMATION ONLINE REGARDING THE EXPENDITURE OF COVID-19 RELIEF FUNDS.**

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 increasing Government spending transparency, which may include requiring the President to make available online information regarding the amount of funds made available for relief from the COVID-19 pandemic that have been expended, 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 817.** Mr. PORTMAN 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 INCREASING COMPETITIVENESS OF AMERICAN CORPORATIONS.**

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 amending provisions in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives to increase the competitiveness of American corporations, which may include provisions to deter such corporations from closing factories in the United States or moving jobs overseas, 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 818.** Mr. RISCH 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 THE SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY FOR CLIMATE.**

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 office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, which may require that a nomination for the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent if the Special Presidential Envoy is going to exercise significant authority pursuant to the laws of the United States, 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 819.** Mr. CORNYN 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 FUNDING FOR DETENTION BEDS FOR 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 funding for detention beds for criminal aliens that are within the jurisdiction of any committee of the Senate instructed under section 2002, which may include funding for agencies established under the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) to maintain detention beds needed to detain persons with a criminal record who enter the United States at a place other than a designated port of entry, 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 820.** 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 PREVENTING THE PROVISION OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANCE TO ANY INDIVIDUAL CONVICTED OF A FEDERAL OR STATE CRIME RELATED TO A NON-CONSENSUAL SEXUAL ACT.**

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 preventing the provision of Small Business Administration assistance to any individual convicted of a Federal or State crime related to a non-consensual sexual act 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 821.** Mr. LEE 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 \_\_\_\_\_. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING INFINGEMENT ON THE FREE EXERCISE OF RELIGION.**

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 infringement on the free exercise of religion in employment, in commerce, in social services, in faith and community partnerships, or in access to housing, health care, or education, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the pe-

riod of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SA 822.** Mr. MORAN 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 PRESERVING OR INCREASING VETERAN ACCESS TO COMMUNITY 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 preserving or increasing access to health care furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs through the use of non-Federal Government providers 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 823.** Mr. PORTMAN 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 AMERICAN MANUFACTURING.**

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 strengthening the American manufacturing base and its workers, including diversifying supply chains and reshoring overseas manufacturing capacity to the United States, 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 824.** Mr. RISCH 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 FUNDING A NORTHERN TRIANGLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN.**

(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 provide funding to support a development plan with the governments of El Salvador, of Guatemala, and of Honduras unless the President submits a report to Congress certifying that such governments are taking meaningful and verifiable actions to reduce illegal migration and stem transnational criminal activity from Central America to the United States, including by—

(1) informing its citizens of the dangers of the journey to the southwest border of the United States;

(2) combating human smuggling and trafficking;

(3) countering the activities of criminal gangs and organized crime;

(4) improving border security; and

(5) cooperating with United States Government agencies to facilitate the return and repatriation of illegal migrants.

(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 825.** Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 MAINTAINING DELIVERIES OF FOOD TO RURAL AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES UNDER THE FARMERS TO FAMILIES FOOD BOX PROGRAM.**

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 maintaining deliveries of food to rural and remote communities under the Farmers to Families Food Box Program of the Department of Agriculture 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 826.** Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN TRIBES AND ALASKA NATIVES.**

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 providing assistance to Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives, which may include establishing an office in the Department of the Treasury to advise on policies affecting Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives, providing technical assistance on tax issues and Federal pandemic-related relief payments, serving as a point of contact for relevant entities, and carrying out other functions deemed appropriate, 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 827.** Mr. WYDEN 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 REDUCING CHILD POVERTY.**

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 child poverty, which may include increasing refundable tax credits such as the child tax credit and the earned income tax credit, increasing funding for the supplemental nutrition assistance program and the temporary assistance for needy families program, and creating new programs to increase existing support for children and families, 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 828.** Mr. LANKFORD 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 PROVISIONS IN RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION WITH CERTAIN REVENUE EFFECTS.**

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill

or joint resolution reported pursuant to section 2002, or in an amendment to, conference report on, or amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution that the Congressional Budget Office, in consultation with the Joint Committee on Taxation, determines would increase revenues by more than \$1,000,000,000 over the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(2) POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended 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 this section.

**SA 829.** Mr. WYDEN 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 BENEFIT TIMELINESS AND ACCURACY IN THE PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.**

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 benefit timeliness and accuracy in the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance program, which may include preventing organized fraud and identity theft in the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance program, prioritizing benefit timeliness for eligible Pandemic Unemployment Assistance

claimants, and ensuring that eligible claimants do not face unreasonable delays or improper denials of benefits due to any new measures to prevent organized fraud and identity theft 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 830.** Mr. WYDEN 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 EVALUATING THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FEDERAL PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.**

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 evaluating the economic impact of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation, which may include directing the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate the economic impact of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation on poverty and the wellbeing of unemployed workers and their families, 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 831.** Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. HASSAN) 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 OVERSIGHT OVER PANDEMIC RELIEF FUNDING.**

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 oversight over pandemic relief funding, which may include ensuring that the Government Accountability Office and agency inspectors general have necessary resources and support to conduct robust oversight of pandemic response funding 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 832.** Mr. MENENDEZ 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 INCREASING THE PROGRESSIVITY OF THE TAX CODE.**

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 changes in Federal tax law to increase the progressivity of the tax code, which may include raising taxes on the wealthiest 0.1 percent of taxpayers while reducing taxes on low- and middle-income taxpayers, 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 833.** Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment 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; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FROM PROMULGATING RULES OR GUIDANCE THAT BANS FRACKING IN THE UNITED STATES.**

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 National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and environmental laws and policies, which may include limiting or prohibiting the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or implementing a rule or guidance that bans fracking in the United States 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 834.** Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 IMPROVING SERVICES AND INTERVENTIONS RELATING TO SEXUAL ASSAULT, FAMILY VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND CHILD ABUSE.**

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 improving services and interventions relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse, which may include funding for programs and grants authorized by the Violence Against Women Act and the Victims of Child Abuse Act, 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 835.** Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 ESTABLISHING AN OFFICE TO ADVISE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON POLICIES RELATED TO INDIAN TRIBES.**

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 establishing in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury an Office of Tribal Affairs to advise the Secretary on policies related to Indian Tribes, provide technical assistance to the various offices within the Department of the Treasury, and carry out such other functions as the Secretary considers appropriate 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 836.** Mr. LEE 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. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STREAMLINING PROCESSES, ANALYSES, OR MEASURES UNDER THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.**

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 streamlining processes, analyses, or measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and 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 837.** Mr. LANKFORD 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 FEDERAL RELIEF FUNDS FOR STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**

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 adjustments to Federal relief funds for State or local governments within the jurisdiction of the instructed committees, which may include limitations on new or existing Federal COVID-19 relief payments to a State or locality that imposes greater limits on the content of speech, or restrictions on the religious exercise or belief, of houses of worship and faith-based organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code, than on secular organizations described in that section 501(c)(3) and exempt under that section 501(a), 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 838.** Mr. CRUZ 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:

On page 7, line 13, increase the amount by \$10,000,000.

On page 7, line 14, increase the amount by \$10,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000.

**SA 839.** Mr. SCOTT of Florida 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:

On page 47, line 23, strike “\$940,718,000,000” and insert “\$590,718,000,000”.

On page 49, line 10, strike “\$1,296,487,000,000” and insert “\$946,487,000,000”.

On page 50, line 2, strike “\$50,687,000,000” and insert “\$70,687,000,000”.

**SA 840.** Mr. SCOTT of Florida 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:

On page 47, line 23, strike “\$940,718,000,000” and insert “\$590,718,000,000”.

On page 49, line 10, strike “\$1,296,487,000,000” and insert “\$946,487,000,000”.

**SA 841.** Mr. KENNEDY 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 MID-NIGHT GUN CONFISCATION ORDERS.**

(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 authorize middle-of-the-night raids on American homes for the purpose of confiscating guns, without due process, including the right to a hearing in which the gun owner shall be allowed to participate.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds 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 842.** Mr. KENNEDY 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 GUN BANS.**

(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 deny the right of Americans who have not committed any offense to keep a firearm in their home for protection of themselves and their families.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds 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 843.** Mr. KENNEDY 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 SEMI-AUTOMATIC WEAPON BANS.**

(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 ban the sale, purchase, or possession of semiautomatic firearms.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds 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 844.** Mr. KENNEDY 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 BARRING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR EIDL ADVANCES AND TARGETED EIDL GRANTS UNTIL THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION HAS SATISFIED THE RECOMMENDATIONS RAISED BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL IN REPORT NUMBER 21-02.**

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 barring additional appropriations for economic injury disaster loan advances and targeted economic injury disaster loan grants until the Small Business Administration has satisfied the recommendations raised by the Inspector General of the Administration in Report Number

21-02 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 845.** Mr. TOOMEY 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 PREVENTING FEDERAL FINANCIAL REGULATORS FROM RESTRICTING LENDING TO ENERGY COMPANIES.**

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 Federal financial regulators implementing policies that may have the effect of restricting or precluding financial institutions from providing credit or other financial services to energy companies, including coal companies, 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 846.** Mr. TOOMEY 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 PREVENTING NEW FINANCIAL REGULATIONS UNRELATED TO THE CORONAVIRUS PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY THAT MAY IMPEDE ECONOMIC GROWTH OR JOB CREATION.**

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 preventing Federal financial regulators from implementing policies, which may include climate change stress tests for financial institutions, corporate disclosure mandates relating to environmental, social, or corporate governance issues, or other policies that are unrelated to the coronavirus public health emergency and may impede economic growth or job creation, 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 847.** Mr. LEE 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:

On page 49, line 10, strike “\$1,296,487,000,000” and insert “\$946,487,000,000”.

**SA 848.** Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. TOOMEY) 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 PRIORITIZATION OF DOMESTIC NEED FOR COVID-19 VACCINES BEFORE SUCH VACCINES ARE MADE AVAILABLE TO DETAINEES AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.**

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 directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to prioritize allocation of COVID-19 vaccines to meet domestic need before making such vaccines available to detainees at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, 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 849.** Mr. WYDEN 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 INCREASING THE PROGRESSIVITY OF THE TAX CODE WHILE PROTECTING TAXPAYERS WITH INCOMES UNDER \$400,000.**

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 increasing the progressivity of the tax code through raising taxes on the wealthiest taxpayers while preventing tax increases on taxpayers with incomes of \$400,000 or less, 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 850.** Mr. KENNEDY 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 THE USE OF TAXPAYER FUNDING TO GRANT WIND ENERGY LEASES AND PERMITS TO OPERATE ON FEDERAL LAND AND WATER UNLESS THE LEASE AND PERMIT IS MATCHED BY GRANTING A LEASE SALE AND PERMIT TO DRILL FOR OIL AND GAS ON FEDERAL LAND AND WATER.**

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 the use of taxpayer funding to grant wind energy leases and permits to operate on Federal land and water unless the lease and permit is matched by granting a lease sale and permit to drill for oil and gas on Federal land and water 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 851.** Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. TOOMEY) 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 PRIORITIZATION OF DOMESTIC NEED FOR COVID-19 VACCINES BEFORE SUCH VACCINES ARE MADE AVAILABLE TO DETAINEES AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.**

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 directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to prioritize allocation of COVID-19 vaccines to meet domestic need, including for at-risk populations, individuals with pre-existing health conditions, veterans, and health care workers, before making such vaccines available to detainees at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, 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 852.** Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be



proposed by her 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:

On page 59, strike lines 11 through 15.

**SA 853.** Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. CRAMER) proposed an amendment 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; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3 \_\_\_\_\_. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING HOSPITALITY, CONVENTIONS, TRADE SHOWS, ENTERTAINMENT, TOURISM, AND TRAVEL AND THEIR 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 supporting struggling Americans in relation to their employment in hospitality, including those in the convention, trade show, entertainment, tourism, and travel industries, which may include legislation that provides relief and recovery incentives, 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 854.** Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT FOR RURAL AND UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES.**

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 entrepreneurship and business development for rural and underserved communities, including for racial and ethnic minorities, 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 855.** Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 ECONOMIC INJURY DISASTER LOANS.**

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 loans made under section 7(b)(2) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)(2)), including advances provided under section 1110(e) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9009(e)), 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 856.** Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 EQUITY IN ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE SERVICES, VACCINE DELIVERY, AND HEALTH CARE INFORMATION.**

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 equity in access to health care services, vaccine delivery, and health care information for underserved, minority, or otherwise disadvantaged communities in a culturally and linguistically competent manner, 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 857.** Mr. MERKLEY 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 MAINTAINING ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL WATER, ELECTRICITY, AND BROADBAND SERVICES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the alloca-

tions 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 maintaining access to essential water, electricity, and broadband services during 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 858.** Mr. YOUNG 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 FUNDS PROVIDED FOR COVID-19 RELATED EDUCATION RELIEF DO NOT INADVERTENTLY ASSIST COMMUNIST NATIONS.**

(1) 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 funds provided for COVID-19 related education relief do not inadvertently assist communist nations, 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 859.** Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) 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 PROMOTING EXPANDED AFFORDABLE BROADBAND ACCESS THROUGH STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT BROADBAND ADOPTION AND NEW DEPLOYMENTS.**

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 promoting expanded broadband access during the COVID-19 public health emergency through programs administered by State and local governments to support broadband adoption and new deployments that ensure that not less than 95 percent of individuals in the United States have access to affordable high-speed internet access with a download speed of not less than

25 megabits per second and an upload speed of not less than 10 megabits per second 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 860.** Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 INCREASING ACCESS TO TELEHEALTH SERVICES AND VIRTUAL VISITS AT NURSING FACILITIES.**

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 increasing the ability of nursing facilities to provide access to telehealth services and obtain technologies to allow virtual visits during the public health emergency relating to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) 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 861.** Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE SKILLS TRAINING CREDIT.**

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 assisting individuals who are unemployed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic with obtaining relevant skills training, which may include the establishment of a refundable tax credit for expenses incurred by such individuals for training services, 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 862.** Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 ESTABLISHING A GRANT PROGRAM FOR HELPING NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.**

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 establishing a grant program at the Department of the Treasury to help nonprofit organizations retain employees, scale up operations to meet increased demand, and employ newly unemployed 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.

**SA 863.** Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 HELPING RURAL BUSINESSES IN THE UNITED STATES.**

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 helping rural businesses in the United States, including by increasing funding to help such businesses access international markets or by increasing funding for the United States and Foreign Commercial Service to help such businesses export their products to new international markets, 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 864.** Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 RURAL BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY FOR STUDENTS AND FAMILIES DURING 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 helping small broadband providers ensure rural broadband connectivity for students and their families during 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 865.** Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE TRAVEL AND TOURISM INDUSTRY.**

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 increasing funding for the Department of Commerce, United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, to continue their study of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on different sectors of the travel and tourism industry and provide recommendations to assist hard-hit industries 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 866.** Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 PROVIDING AN INCOME TAX CREDIT FOR ELDERCARE EXPENSES.**

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 providing an income tax credit for eldercare expenses 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 867.** Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 PROVIDING AN INCOME TAX CREDIT FOR ELDERCARE EXPENSES.**

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 providing an income tax credit for eldercare expenses 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 868.** Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 ESTABLISHING THE CORONAVIRUS MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION ASSISTANCE NETWORK.**

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 establishment of the Coronavirus Mental Health and Addiction Assistance Network to award grants for the creation or expansion of programs that provide professional mental health and substance use disorder counseling 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 869.** Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 THE MENTAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF THE CORONAVIRUS 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 research conducted or supported by the National Institute of Mental Health on the mental health consequences of the coronavirus 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.

tions 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 research conducted or supported by the National Institute of Mental Health on the mental health consequences of the coronavirus 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 870.** Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 AN EQUITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.**

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 a program within the Department of the Treasury to allocate Federal funds to States to establish or expand equity investment programs 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 871.** Mr. CRUZ 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 CONVENTIONAL BIOFUEL CREDIT CAP DURING A 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 reducing compliance costs and supporting job creation, including the EPA Administrator making available for sale to obligated parties conventional biofuel credits at 10 cents per gallon, during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a 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.

2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SA 872.** Mr. SCOTT of Florida 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:

On page 47, line 23, strike “\$940,718,000,000” and insert “\$920,718,000,000”.

On page 49, line 10, strike “\$1,296,487,000,000” and insert “\$1,276,487,000,000”.

On page 50, line 2, strike “\$50,687,000,000” and insert “\$70,687,000,000”.

**SA 873.** Mr. SCOTT of Florida 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 A MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE THAT WOULD INCREASE THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED AMERICANS.**

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 a minimum wage increase that would increase the number of unemployed Americans 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 874.** 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 appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

**SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD VIOLATE THE CONSTITUTION 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 increase budget authority in a manner that facilitates a violation of the Constitution of the United States, which may include measures adding the District of Columbia, a Federal district established under the Constitution, as a State, measures relating to conducting an impeachment trial of a former President, or measures curtailing the free speech rights or

Second Amendment rights of the people 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).

(c) **SUNSET.**—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

**SA 875.** Mr. HOEVEN 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 STREAMLINING FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING OR REGULATORY ACTION AT THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FOR THE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF CRITICAL MINERALS AND RARE EARTH ELEMENTS FROM LIGNITE COAL.**

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 streamlining Federal environmental permitting or regulatory action at the Environmental Protection Agency for the domestic production of critical minerals and rare earth elements, including from lignite coal, 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 876.** Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. LANKFORD) 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 STREAMLINING FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING OR REGULATORY ACTION AT THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.**

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 streamlining Federal environmental permitting or regulatory action at the Environmental Protection Agency for the construction of new oil and gas pipelines by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legis-

lation 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 877.** 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 TARGETING SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANCE LOANS TO SMALL BUSINESSES SUFFERING ECONOMIC HARDSHIP AS A RESULT OF COVID-19.**

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 targeting Small Business Administration assistance loans to small businesses suffering economic hardship as a result of COVID-19, which may include new eligibility and loan requirements, including provisions to ensure that felons or individuals convicted of a nonconsensual sexual act at the State or Federal level are not eligible, 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 878.** Mr. LUJAN (for himself, Mr. KELLY, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. WARNOCK) 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 BROADBAND EXPANSION.**

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 high-speed broadband expansion in coordination with local, State, and Tribal governments to promote further innovation and investment in high-speed broadband service, distance learning content, infrastructure, and technologies for unserved and underserved communities 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 879.** Mr. BARRASSO 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 UNITED STATES TAXPAYER DOLLARS DO NOT BENEFIT TERRORISTS.**

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 United States taxpayer dollars do not benefit any country that the Secretary of State has designated as a state sponsor of terrorism, 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 880.** Mr. KENNEDY 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 REDUCING FRAUD IN FOOD AND NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.**

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 fraud in food and nutrition assistance programs, which may include placing limitations on individuals using government-issued forms of payment who do not present sufficient proof of identity, including multiple forms of payment, when using such payment 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 881.** Mr. KELLY (for himself and Mr. LUJAN) 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 PROVIDING COVID-19 ASSISTANCE TO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED INDIAN TRIBES FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.**

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 providing assistance to federally recognized Indian Tribes to respond to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, which may include assistance for critical infrastructure, such as drinking water systems, electrical distribution, housing, and broadband connectivity, 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 882.** Mr. LEE 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 FOR OPERATIONS OR ACTIVITIES DESIGNATED OR TREATED AS A CONTINGENCY OPERATION THAT DO NOT MEET THE STATUTORY DEFINITION OF A CONTINGENCY OPERATION.**

(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 for operations or activities designated or treated as a contingency operation that do not meet the statutory definition of a contingency operation in section 101(a)(13) of title 10, United States Code.

(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 883.** Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 AWARDED GRANTS FOR VACCINE ADMINISTRATION, TESTING, AND CONTACT TRACING.**

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 awarding grants for vaccine administration, testing, and contact tracing to States and providing small States that were shortchanged by the previous COVID-19 relief with equitable and needed funding 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 884.** Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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 PROVIDING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL WATER SYSTEMS.**

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 provision of emergency assistance for rural water and wastewater systems, which may include grants, zero percent or one percent interest loans, loan refinancing, loan forgiveness, or loan fee reduction or elimination 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 885.** Mr. BURR 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 has 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 ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES, VACCINE DELIVERY, AND HEALTH CARE INFORMATION.**

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 access to health care services, vaccine delivery, and health care information for underserved and minority populations, 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 886.** Mr. KENNEDY 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 THE CONFISCATION OF KNIVES WITH BLADES OVER 3 INCHES.**

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 prohibit the executive branch from issuing any regulations or taking any actions that would result in the confiscating knives with blades over 3 inches 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 887.** Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. LANKFORD) proposed an amendment 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; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL TAX ON CARBON EMISSIONS.**

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 changes in Federal tax laws, which may include limiting or prohibiting the establishment of a Federal tax on carbon emissions, 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 888.** Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. SANDERS) proposed an amendment 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; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021.**

(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.  
Sec. 3003. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a fund to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.  
Sec. 3004. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on small businesses during a pandemic.

Sec. 3005. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the authority of States and other taxing jurisdictions to tax certain income of employees working in other States or taxing jurisdictions.

Sec. 3006. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to targeting economic impact payments to Americans who are suffering from the effects of COVID-19.

Sec. 3007. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to COVID-19 vaccine administration and a public awareness campaign.

Sec. 3008. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal moratorium on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters.

Sec. 3009. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the Provider Relief Fund.

Sec. 3010. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving services and interventions relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse.

Sec. 3011. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting hospitality, conventions, trade shows, entertainment, tourism, and travel and their workers.

Sec. 3012. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel.

Sec. 3013. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Federal minimum wage during a global pandemic.

Sec. 3014. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding the police.

Sec. 3015. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing information online regarding the expenditure of COVID-19 relief funds.

Sec. 3016. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the solvency of Federal trust funds.

Sec. 3017. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal environmental and water policies.

Sec. 3018. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal relief funds for State or local governments.

Sec. 3019. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting actions by the executive branch that would make the United States more reliant on countries with weaker environmental or labor standards for oil, gas, or hardrock mineral production.

Sec. 3020. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding health savings accounts.

#### 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.

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:

Fiscal year 2021: \$2,303,274,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$2,768,717,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$2,971,083,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$3,092,643,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,236,199,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$3,514,253,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$3,762,577,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$3,883,209,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$4,007,991,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$4,121,665,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: –\$15,670,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: –\$17,390,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$102,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$226,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$216,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$181,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$98,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: –\$106,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: –\$121,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: –\$128,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$6,020,543,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$4,091,342,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$4,011,132,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$4,072,784,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$4,267,538,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$4,449,047,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$4,642,875,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$4,960,846,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$5,082,932,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$5,471,756,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appro-

priate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$6,140,857,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$4,298,244,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$4,070,343,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$4,070,242,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$4,250,436,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$4,425,376,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$4,606,887,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$4,950,170,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$5,019,083,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$5,419,949,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$3,837,583,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$1,529,527,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$1,099,260,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$977,599,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$1,014,237,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$911,123,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$844,310,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,066,961,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,011,092,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$1,298,284,000,000.

(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: \$29,943,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$31,647,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$32,911,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$34,102,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$35,262,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$36,311,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$37,261,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$38,443,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$39,652,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$41,068,000,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$24,081,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$25,818,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$27,153,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$28,380,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$29,610,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$30,730,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$31,882,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$33,333,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$34,768,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$36,518,000,000,000.

##### 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 (050):

Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$762,552,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$748,719,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$776,986,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$766,960,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$792,882,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$773,777,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$810,362,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$782,210,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$828,950,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$804,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$847,993,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$821,641,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$868,011,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$840,472,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$888,637,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$865,412,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$909,676,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$874,729,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$931,654,000,000.



(B) Outlays, \$901,459,000,000.  
 (2) International Affairs (150):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$85,042,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$47,310,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,249,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$58,941,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$60,410,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$60,004,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,722,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$59,578,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$63,114,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$60,371,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,518,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$61,851,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,053,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$63,271,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,608,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$64,814,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$69,140,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$66,100,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$70,703,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$67,498,000,000.  
 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,543,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$35,563,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,029,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,267,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,791,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$38,167,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,609,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$38,841,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,471,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$39,604,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$41,342,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$40,432,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,249,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$41,291,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,169,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,181,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,096,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$43,095,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,065,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$44,035,000,000.  
 (4) Energy (270):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,057,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$5,280,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,050,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$5,076,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,730,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$4,542,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,834,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$4,760,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,948,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$4,857,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,819,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$4,810,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,928,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$4,886,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,846,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,806,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,318,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,337,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,502,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,601,000,000.  
 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,042,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$47,053,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$51,243,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$49,042,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,061,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$50,890,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$54,116,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$52,475,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,219,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$54,269,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$54,734,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$55,807,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,899,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$57,090,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,141,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$58,098,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$58,378,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$59,056,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$59,616,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$59,946,000,000.  
 (6) Agriculture (350):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,067,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$50,970,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,047,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$28,576,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,130,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,794,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,909,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,424,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,496,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$26,898,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (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, \$26,873,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,715,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,072,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,752,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,083,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,058,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,392,000,000.  
 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$242,699,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$327,529,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,497,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$36,392,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,198,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$18,376,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,159,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$18,015,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,943,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,507,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,827,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$15,783,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,117,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$15,520,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,953,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,174,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,222,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$15,056,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,683,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$13,389,000,000.  
 (8) Transportation (400):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$206,391,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$185,619,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$104,160,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$119,664,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$104,738,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$112,309,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$105,569,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$105,989,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,120,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$108,527,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$107,067,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$111,187,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$108,278,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$113,982,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$109,339,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$116,164,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$110,222,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$118,680,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$111,372,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$121,056,000,000.  
 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$127,525,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$98,043,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$51,963,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (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 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,031,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$43,758,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,763,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,053,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,520,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,217,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,283,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,162,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,048,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,100,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,843,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,189,000,000.  
 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$372,350,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$160,006,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$115,812,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$178,392,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$116,259,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$154,773,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$118,661,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$150,171,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$121,803,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$144,105,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$125,194,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$134,645,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$128,638,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$130,729,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$132,003,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$131,492,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$134,674,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$132,652,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$137,812,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$135,558,000,000.

## (11) Health (550):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$943,093,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$882,818,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$748,503,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$797,760,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$713,126,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$722,016,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$720,847,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$730,335,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$754,383,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$753,709,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$790,057,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$785,131,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$825,982,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$820,641,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$858,454,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$858,986,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$900,409,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$901,525,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$955,814,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$946,672,000,000.

## (12) Medicare (570):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$766,853,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$766,005,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$745,579,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$745,556,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$838,359,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$838,200,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$851,671,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$851,452,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$958,756,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$958,451,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,026,856,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,026,484,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,098,460,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,098,027,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,244,688,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,244,201,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,184,583,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,184,048,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,331,736,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,331,161,000,000.

## (13) Income Security (600):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,845,601,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,779,410,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$770,908,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$805,014,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$619,246,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$628,956,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$620,759,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$612,726,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$632,210,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$624,207,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$640,597,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$638,103,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$633,758,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$627,362,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$645,839,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$643,707,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$641,962,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$627,556,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$657,398,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$648,615,000,000.

## (14) Social Security (650):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,594,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$40,598,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,633,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$42,633,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,486,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$45,486,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$48,621,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$48,621,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$52,151,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$52,151,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$62,223,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$62,223,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$68,685,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$68,685,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$73,712,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$73,712,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,912,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$78,912,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$83,948,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$83,948,000,000.

## (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$258,560,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$250,738,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$243,210,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$267,893,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$249,723,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$251,696,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$256,945,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$244,770,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$264,708,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$263,284,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$272,216,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$270,636,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$280,109,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$278,409,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$288,040,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$299,629,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$296,740,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$281,467,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$305,496,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$303,520,000,000.

## (16) Administration of Justice (750):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$72,961,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$74,900,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$76,879,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$73,320,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$74,336,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$73,557,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$75,600,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$75,011,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$76,413,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$76,155,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,161,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$77,827,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$80,010,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$79,533,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$81,961,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$80,963,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$83,994,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$82,930,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$92,786,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$91,769,000,000.

## (17) General Government (800):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$375,971,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$376,468,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$24,837,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$24,899,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$24,888,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$24,787,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,205,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$24,961,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,885,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$25,481,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$26,483,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$26,036,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,170,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$26,711,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,869,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$27,402,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,621,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$28,137,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$29,416,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$28,918,000,000.

## (18) Net Interest (900):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$365,131,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$365,131,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$345,959,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$345,959,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$336,379,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$336,379,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$332,881,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$332,881,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$341,018,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$341,018,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$367,269,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$367,269,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$418,442,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$418,442,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$502,412,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$502,412,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$605,086,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$605,086,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$727,019,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$727,019,000,000.  
(19) Allowances (920):  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$25,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$0.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$33,933,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$27,630,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$34,686,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$31,376,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$35,495,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$33,380,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$36,367,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$34,806,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$37,240,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$35,938,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$38,152,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$36,942,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$38,991,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$37,890,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$39,927,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$38,847,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$40,906,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$39,817,000,000.  
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$101,066,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$101,303,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$109,306,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$109,433,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$108,548,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$108,423,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$102,509,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$102,374,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$105,714,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$112,421,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$108,507,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$107,659,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$111,817,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$110,312,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$114,832,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$113,327,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$118,974,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$117,619,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$123,259,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$121,979,000,000.

#### 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:

Fiscal year 2021: \$898,089,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$930,023,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$996,745,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$1,040,533,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$1,085,441,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$1,133,139,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,182,469,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,231,717,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,279,075,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$1,326,172,000,000.  
(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:  
Fiscal year 2021: \$1,101,575,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$1,158,817,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$1,222,448,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$1,292,270,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$1,365,124,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$1,434,051,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,506,794,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,586,096,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,666,850,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$1,750,666,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$5,650,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$5,665,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$6,345,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,318,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$6,502,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,462,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$6,672,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,629,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$6,856,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,808,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,048,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,998,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,247,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,195,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,458,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,403,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,678,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,621,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,908,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,847,000,000.

#### SEC. 1202. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$267,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$268,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$282,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$282,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$289,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$289,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$298,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$298,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$308,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$308,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$317,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$317,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$328,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$328,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$338,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$338,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$350,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$349,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$362,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$361,000,000.

#### TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

#### 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 \$16,112,000,000 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 \$357,926,000,000 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 \$188,498,000,000 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 \$75,000,000,000 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 \$10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(f) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$1,005,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(g) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$350,690,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(h) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY.—The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$750,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(i) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—The Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(j) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$95,620,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(k) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than

\$17,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(l) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$940,718,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(m) SUBMISSIONS.—In the House of Representatives, not later than February 16, 2021, the committees named in the subsections of this section shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to carry out this section.

#### SEC. 2002. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$22,717,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(b) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$89,250,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(c) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$35,903,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(d) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$3,206,500,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(e) 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 \$1,296,487,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(f) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$10,000,000,000 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 \$304,956,000,000 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 \$50,687,000,000 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 ENTREPRENEURSHIP.—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 \$50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(k) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by

not more than \$17,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(l) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than February 16, 2021, the Committees named in the subsections of this section shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving all such recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

#### TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

##### SEC. 3001. RESERVE FUND FOR RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.

(a) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of the Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise 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 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) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—For purposes of this section, compliance with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution shall be determined by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR LEGISLATION.—The point of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the House of Representatives shall not apply to reconciliation legislation reported by the Committee on the Budget pursuant to submissions under section 2001.

(b) SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, 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 any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2002 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, 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) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—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. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, as amended by section 3201(b)(2) of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, shall not apply to legislation for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has exercised the authority under paragraph (1).

(B) LONG-TERM.—Section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, shall not apply to legislation for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has exercised the authority under paragraph (1).

##### SEC. 3002. RESERVE FUND FOR DEFICIT-NEUTRAL LEGISLATION.

The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, or conference reports by the amounts provided in such legislation, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2025 or fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2030.

##### SEC. 3003. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING A FUND TO PROVIDE GRANTS TO FOOD SERVICE AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED BY 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 establishing a fund to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by 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.

##### SEC. 3004. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING TAX INCREASES ON SMALL BUSINESSES DURING A 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 changes in Federal tax laws, which may include preventing tax increases on small businesses during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a 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.

##### SEC. 3005. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE AUTHORITY OF STATES AND OTHER TAXING JURISDICTIONS TO TAX CERTAIN INCOME OF EMPLOYEES WORKING IN OTHER STATES OR TAXING JURISDICTIONS.

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 authority of States or other taxing jurisdictions to tax certain income of employees for employment duties performed in other States or taxing jurisdictions 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. 3006. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TARGETING ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS TO AMERICANS WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19.**

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 targeting economic impact payments to Americans who are suffering from the effects of COVID-19, including provisions to ensure upper-income taxpayers are not eligible, 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. 3007. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COVID-19 VACCINE ADMINISTRATION AND A PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.**

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 strengthening and improving the process of distributing COVID-19 vaccines to States, which may include supporting States in implementing a transparent and consistent vaccine administration program and bolstering States' public awareness campaigns to increase awareness and knowledge of the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines (particularly among vulnerable communities, including ethnic minority populations), 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. 3008. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN STATES WITH LOST REVENUE DUE TO THE FEDERAL MORATORIUM ON OIL AND NATURAL GAS LEASING ON PUBLIC LANDS AND OFFSHORE WATERS.**

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 elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal moratorium on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters 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. 3009. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING THE PROVIDER RELIEF FUND.**

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 strengthening the Provider Relief Fund, which may include additional support for rural hospitals in order to preserve jobs and access to specialty services, 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. 3010. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING SERVICES AND INTERVENTIONS RELATING TO SEXUAL ASSAULT, FAMILY VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND CHILD ABUSE.**

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 improving services and interventions for victims relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse, which may include funding for programs and grants authorized by the Violence Against Women Act and the Victims of Child Abuse Act, 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. 3011. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING HOSPITALITY, CONVENTIONS, TRADE SHOWS, ENTERTAINMENT, TOURISM, AND TRAVEL AND THEIR 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 supporting struggling Americans in relation to their employment in hospitality, including those in the convention, trade show, entertainment, tourism, and travel industries, which may include legislation that provides relief and recovery incentives, 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. 3012. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAINTAINING THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.**

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 United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel, maintaining its current location in Jerusalem and level of operations, which may include current funding levels and security, 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. 3013. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING THE FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE DURING A GLOBAL 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 increasing the Federal minimum wage during a global pandemic, which may include prohibiting the rate from more than doubling to \$15 per hour, 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. 3014. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FUNDING THE POLICE.**

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 funding the Nation's police through programs that are in within the jurisdiction of any committee of the Senate instructed under section 2002, which may include funding for law enforcement officer safety programs and fusion centers to protect the United States from domestic and international terrorists administered by the Department of Homeland Security, mental and behavioral health intervention programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs to increase the hiring of military veterans as law enforcement officers, gang and youth violence education programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Education, 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. 3015. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING INFORMATION ONLINE REGARDING THE EXPENDITURE OF COVID-19 RELIEF FUNDS.**

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 increasing Government spending transparency, which may include requiring the President to make available online information regarding the amount of funds made available for relief from the COVID-19 pandemic that have been expended, 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. 3016. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE SOLVENCY OF FEDERAL TRUST FUNDS.**

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 improving the solvency of major Federal trust funds, which may include developing recommendations and legislation to rescue programs that support surface transportation, health care services, and financial protection and security for individuals, 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. 3017. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER POLICIES.**

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 Federal environmental and water policies, which may include ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), preserving consistency and certainty in defining water features within, and exclusions from, Federal jurisdiction under that Act, or limiting or prohibiting efforts to withdraw, revoke, or amend the final rule of the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “The Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of ‘Waters of the United States’” (85 Fed. Reg. 22250 (April 21, 2020)), 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. 3018. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL RELIEF FUNDS FOR STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**

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 adjustments to Federal relief funds for State or local governments within the jurisdiction of the instructed committees, which may include limitations on new or existing Federal COVID-19 relief payments to a State or locality that imposes greater limits on the content of speech, or restrictions on the religious exercise or belief, of houses of worship and faith-based organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code, than on secular organizations described in that section 501(c)(3) and exempt under that section 501(a), 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. 3019. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ACTIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH THAT WOULD MAKE THE UNITED STATES MORE RELIANT ON COUNTRIES WITH WEAKER ENVIRONMENTAL OR LABOR STANDARDS FOR OIL, GAS, OR HARDBLOCK MINERAL PRODUCTION.**

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 actions by the executive branch that would cause the United States to import larger quantities of oil, gas, or hardrock minerals from countries that have weaker environmental or labor standards 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. 3020. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.**

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 expanding health savings accounts 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.

**TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS**

**SEC. 4001. ENFORCEMENT FILING.**

(a) IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021 is adopted without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses with respect to this concurrent resolution on the budget, for the purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) and applicable rules and requirements set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget, the allocations provided for in this subsection shall apply in the House of Representatives in the same manner as if such allocations were in a joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on the budget for fiscal year 2021. The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2021 consistent with title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations consistent with title I for fiscal year 2021 and for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030 for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

(b) IN THE SENATE.—If this concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to by the Senate and House of Representatives without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may submit a

statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2021 consistent with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal years 2021, 2021 through 2025, and 2021 through 2030 consistent with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

**SEC. 4002. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committee on Appropriations of the applicable House of Congress amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House of Representatives and the Senate, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)), estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in subsection (a).

**SEC. 4003. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.**

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.—Revised allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) as the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this concurrent resolution, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

**SEC. 4004. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

(a) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary concepts and definitions consistent with section 251(b)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(1)).

(b) SENATE.—Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chairman of the



Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)).

**SEC. 4005. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.**

The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's updates to its baseline for fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SEC. 4006. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

Notwithstanding subsection (d) of section 203 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-37; 133 Stat. 1052), such section 203 shall continue to have force and effect in the House of Representatives during fiscal year 2021.

**SEC. 4007. REPEAL OF SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT REQUIREMENT.**

Section 3203 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, is repealed.

**SEC. 4008. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either the Senate or the House of Representatives to change those rules (insofar as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate or House of Representatives.

**SA 889.** Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment 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; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3 \_\_\_\_\_. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING A FUND TO PROVIDE GRANTS TO FOOD SERVICE AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED BY 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 establishing a fund to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by 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.

**SEC. 3 \_\_\_\_\_. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING TAX INCREASES ON SMALL BUSINESSES DURING A PANDEMIC.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the alloca-

tions 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 changes in Federal tax laws, which may include preventing tax increases on small businesses during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a 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.

**SEC. 3 \_\_\_\_\_. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE AUTHORITY OF STATES AND OTHER TAXING JURISDICTIONS TO TAX CERTAIN INCOME OF EMPLOYEES WORKING IN OTHER STATES OR TAXING JURISDICTIONS.**

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 authority of States or other taxing jurisdictions to tax certain income of employees for employment duties performed in other States or taxing jurisdictions 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 PREVENTING LEGISLATION THAT WOULD ALLOW ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS TO RECEIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS OR ANY OTHER SIMILAR DIRECT, TAX-BASED, TEMPORARY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**

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 changes in Federal tax laws, which may include provisions limiting or preventing illegal immigrants from receiving Economic Impact Payments or other similar direct, tax-based temporary financial assistance, 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 TARGETING ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS TO AMERICANS WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19.**

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 targeting economic impact payments to Americans who are suffering from the effects of COVID-19, including provisions to ensure upper-income taxpayers are not eligible, 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 COVID-19 VACCINE ADMINISTRATION AND A PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.**

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 strengthening and improving the process of distributing COVID-19 vaccines to States, which may include supporting States in implementing a transparent and consistent vaccine administration program and bolstering States' public awareness campaigns to increase awareness and knowledge of the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines (particularly among vulnerable communities, including ethnic minority populations), 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 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN STATES WITH LOST REVENUE DUE TO THE FEDERAL MORATORIUM ON OIL AND NATURAL GAS LEASING ON PUBLIC LANDS AND OFFSHORE WATERS.**

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 elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal moratorium on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters 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 STRENGTHENING THE PROVIDER RELIEF FUND.**

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 strengthening the Provider Relief Fund, which may include additional support for rural hospitals in order to preserve jobs and access to specialty services, 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 IMPROVING SERVICES AND INTERVENTIONS RELATING TO SEXUAL ASSAULT, FAMILY VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND CHILD ABUSE.**

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 improving services and interventions for victims relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse, which may include funding for programs and grants authorized by the Violence Against Women Act and the Victims of Child Abuse Act, 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 PROHIBITING THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FROM PROMULGATING RULES OR GUIDANCE THAT BANS FRACKING IN THE UNITED STATES.**

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 National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and environmental laws and policies, which may include limiting or prohibiting the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or implementing a rule or guidance that bans fracking in the United States 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 HOSPITALITY, CONVENTIONS, TRADE SHOWS, ENTERTAINMENT, TOURISM, AND TRAVEL AND THEIR 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 supporting struggling Americans in relation to their employment in hospitality, including those in the convention, trade show, entertainment, tourism, and travel industries, which may include legislation that provides relief and recovery incentives, 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 MAINTAINING THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.**

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 United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel, maintaining its current location in Jerusalem and level of operations, which may include current fund-

ing levels and security, 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 INCREASING THE FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE DURING A GLOBAL 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 increasing the Federal minimum wage during a global pandemic, which may include prohibiting the rate from more than doubling to \$15 per hour, 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 THE IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**

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 improving relations between the United States and Canada, increasing energy trade between the two nations, and reducing transportation emissions through the approval of the importation of oil from Canada to the United States through the Keystone XL Pipeline 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 FUNDING THE POLICE.**

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 funding the Nation's police through programs that are in within the jurisdiction of any committee of the Senate instructed under section 2002, which may include funding for law enforcement officer safety programs and fusion centers to protect the United States from domestic and international terrorists administered by the Department of Homeland Security, mental and behavioral health intervention programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs to increase the hiring of military veterans as law enforcement officers, gang and youth violence education programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Education, 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 FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER POLICIES.**

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 Federal environmental and water policies, which may include ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), preserving consistency and certainty in defining water features within, and exclusions from, Federal jurisdiction under that Act, or limiting or prohibiting efforts to withdraw, revoke, or amend the final rule of the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency entitled "The Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" (85 Fed. Reg. 22250 (April 21, 2020)), 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 FEDERAL RELIEF FUNDS FOR STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**

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 adjustments to Federal relief funds for State or local governments within the jurisdiction of the instructed committees, which may include limitations on new or existing Federal COVID-19 relief payments to a State or locality that imposes greater limits on the content of speech, or restrictions on the religious exercise or belief, of houses of worship and faith-based organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code, than on secular organizations described in that section 501(c)(3) and exempt under that section 501(a), 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. TESTER. Mr. President, I have 4 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 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

**COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES**

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 4, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

**COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS**

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to

meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 4, 2021, at p.m., to conduct a hearing nominations.

#### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 4, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

#### COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 4, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that upon the conclusion of morning business on Monday, February 8, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 6, Denis Richard McDonough, to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs; further, that at 5:30 p.m., the Senate vote without intervening action or debate on the nomination; that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

### ORDERS FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m., Monday, February 8; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; further, that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the McDonough nomination, as provided for under the previous order.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, the next rollcall vote will be Monday at 5:30 on the confirmation of the McDonough nomination to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs. The impeachment trial will begin on Tuesday.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY,  
FEBRUARY 8, 2021, AT 3 P.M.

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 5:39 a.m., adjourned until Monday, February 8, 2021, at 3 p.m.

### NOMINATIONS

Executive nomination received by the Senate:

#### UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SAMANTHA POWER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, VICE MARK ANDREW GREEN, RESIGNED.

### WITHDRAWALS

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on February 4, 2021 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nominations:

ROBERT BENEDICT BOWES, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 2025, VICE BRIAN D. QUINTENZ, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

BRIAN P. BROOKS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE JOSEPH OTTING, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

JUDY SHELTON, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FOR THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF FOURTEEN YEARS FROM FEBRUARY 1, 2010, VICE JANET L. YELLEN, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

JOHN CHASE JOHNSON, OF OKLAHOMA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, (NEW POSITION), WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

CHARLES W. COOK, JR., OF MISSISSIPPI, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 18, 2025, VICE RICHARD CAPEL HOWORTH, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

RICKY RODEN, OF ALABAMA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING MAY 18, 2021, VICE JAMES R. THOMPSON III, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

MARK VAN DYKE HOLMES, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES TAX COURT FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, (REAPPOINTMENT), WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

JOHN M. BARGER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 11, 2022, VICE DAVID AVREN JONES, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

CHRISTOPHER BANCROFT BURNHAM, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 25, 2024, VICE RONALD DAVID MCCRAY, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

FRANK DUNLEVY, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 25, 2022, VICE MICHAEL D. KENNEDY, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

RAHKEL BOUCHET, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN

YEARS, VICE JOHN RAMSEY JOHNSON, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

SHARON E. GOODIE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE ROBERT E. MORIN, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

JOHN P. HOWARD III, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE KATHRYN A. OBERLY, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

DENNIS DEAN KIRK, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD FOR THE TERM OF SEVEN YEARS EXPIRING MARCH 1, 2023, VICE SUSAN TSUI GRUNDMANN, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

DANNY LAM NGUYEN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE CAROL A. DALTON, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

MARK A. ROBBINS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE MICHAEL L. RANKIN, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

CARL EZEKIEL ROSS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE JUDITH BARTNOFF, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

VIJAY SHANKER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE JOHN R. FISHER, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

ELIZABETH J. SHAPIRO, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE LEE F. SATTERFIELD, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

JOHN C. TRUONG, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE WENDELL P. GARDNER, JR., RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

TERRENCE M. ANDREWS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE EDWARD J. DAMICH, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

RAUL M. ARIAS-MARXUACH, OF PUERTO RICO, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT, VICE JUAN R. DEL VALLE TORRUELLA, DECEASED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

JOSEPH L. BARLOON, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE, VICE LEO MAURY GORDON, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

MELANIE J. BEVAN, OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE WILLIAM BENEDICT BERGER, SR., TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

MARIA TERESA BONIFACIO CENZON, OF GUAM, TO BE JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM FOR THE TERM OF TEN YEARS, VICE FRANCES MARIE TYDINGCO-GATEWOOD, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

STEPHEN ANDREW KUBIATOWSKI, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE MARGARET MARY SWEENEY, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

EDMUND G. LACOUR, JR., OF ALABAMA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, VICE ANDREW LYNN BRASHER, ELEVATED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

GRACE KARAFFA OBERMANN, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE SUSAN G. BRADEN, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

JASON ABEND, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, VICE JON T. RYMER, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 6, 2021.

WILLIAM PATRICK JOSEPH KIMMITT, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 16, 2029, VICE F. SCOTT KIEFF, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 6, 2021.

BARBERA HALE THORNHILL, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 6, 2021.

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE LIVES OF FBI SPECIAL AGENTS DANIEL ALFIN AND LAURA SCHWARTZENBERGER

**HON. DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 4, 2021*

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to honor the lives of two fallen FBI agents, Daniel Alfin and Laura Schwarzenberger.

While executing a federal warrant in a child exploitation investigation, Special Agent Daniel Alfin and Special Agent Laura Schwarzenberger were shot and killed in the line of duty in Sunrise, Florida.

They died protecting our most vulnerable citizens and the community they loved.

This was sadly the FBI's deadliest day since the tragic events on 9/11. It has also been more than 30 years since two agents were gunned down together in the line of duty.

A 16-year veteran of the FBI, Special Agent Laura Schwarzenberger's specialty was pursuing crimes against children.

Her work with the FBI's Miami Field Office's Innocent Images National Initiative led to the arrests of those involved in the exploitation of children and "sextortion." She leaves behind a husband and two children.

Special Agent Daniel Alfin was a 12-year veteran of the FBI. He was a veteran agent who led the investigation into a dark web site called Playpen, one of the country's largest child pornography operations. He also leaves behind a wife and one child.

While I did not have the good fortune of knowing these two Special Agents, I know this—these were two brave individuals taken from us and we lost them way too soon.

These were incredible parents, ripped from their families before their time. They were extraordinary public servants trying to make our community a safer place to raise our families.

To their families and loved ones, I struggle to find words that can offer solace and comfort in their time of distress.

The great poet William Wordsworth once said, "Not without hope we suffer and we mourn."

Perhaps he meant that we find hope in the belief that our thoughts and prayers will in time heal their families, and in the hope and belief that the children of these fallen heroes will grow up knowing that their parents made this sacrifice to make their world and our world a better place.

Agents Alfin and Schwarzenberger put their lives on the line every day to make us safer.

We lost them to a senseless act of violence by someone with a total disregard for the lives of others.

We grieve their loss not only to the community they served, but to the families and loved ones they leave behind.

They made the ultimate sacrifice, and we will be forever grateful.

ROE V. WADE

SPEECH OF

**HON. DOUG LAMBORN**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 3, 2021*

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, today I rise to commemorate the 48th anniversary of the tragic Roe versus Wade Supreme Court Decision. That fateful decision has ended the loss of over 62 million unborn babies' lives.

Consider that while America is the land of opportunity, more than 62 million unborn Americans were given no opportunity to pursue the incredible opportunities our great nation affords.

At home and abroad, the unborn are under attack. Our colleagues on the other side of the aisle disastrously intend to burden the consciences of millions of Americans by forcing them to use their hard-earned tax dollars to subsidize abortion.

I'm also deeply concerned by the current administration's decision to rescind the Mexico City Policy and instead force taxpayers to fund abortions overseas.

In fact, recent polling shows that three-quarters of Americans want significant restrictions on abortion.

If we are truly representing the American people, we will work as a Congress to pass abortion restrictions here in these halls.

Until that happens, I will continue fighting tirelessly to defend the sanctity of unborn lives.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND JOBS PARITY ACT

**HON. GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO**

SABLAN

OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 4, 2021*

Mr. SABLAN Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the Employment Services and Jobs Parity Act. This legislation would make long overdue amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act to include the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa.

The Wagner-Peyser Act established the Employment Service which brings together employers looking for workers and individuals looking for work. Despite participating in Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act programs and operating an American Job Center, the Marianas and American Samoa are not eligible for the employment services formula grant that is currently awarded to all other states and insular areas.

In January 2017, the 902 report was submitted to Congress. Both the Special Representatives of the Marianas and the President recommended that the Department of Interior work cooperatively with DOL to extend the Wagner-Peyser Act to the Marianas. But, it will

be up to Congress to act so that all Americans can get the help they need to develop the skills necessary to enter in-demand jobs and career paths.

With widespread unemployment due to the coronavirus, the annual Wagner-Peyser grant would provide timely support to the Marianas and American Samoan workforce through skills assessment, career guidance, and referrals to training for job seekers.

Now is the time to make things right and ensure parity for all Americans. This bipartisan bill is important to the workers in the Marianas and American Samoa. The Representative from American Samoa, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, is an original co-sponsor. I urge all my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

IN RECOGNITION OF LLOYD ELLEFSON'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. MIKE GALLAGHER**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 4, 2021*

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor World War II veteran Lloyd Ellefson as he celebrates his 100th birthday.

Mr. Ellefson grew up in Appleton, Wisconsin on his family's farm. In 1942, his 21st birthday, Lloyd registered for the draft and joined the U.S. Army. Lloyd was stationed at Fort Sill in Oklahoma, where he trained as an auto mechanic with the 93rd Armored Field Artillery.

Lloyd served under General George Patton in both France and Italy during WWII. He was first stationed in Naples, Italy where he remembers being "boomed" by the German Air Force. Lloyd's service then brought him to the shores of Southern France where he recalls seeing all the ships waiting in the calm waters of the Bay before the fighting began. Lloyd was the only mechanic sent to the D-Day invasion, and he and his battalion received a Bronze Arrowhead for their service and bravery in the invasion.

Beloved husband, father, grandfather and soldier, Lloyd is a tribute to the "Greatest Generation" and a grateful nation and state thank him for his service.

Madam Speaker, I urge all members of this body to join me in applauding Lloyd Ellefson for his service in WWII and wishing him a happy and healthy 100th birthday.

HONORING PAM RUDD

**HON. JAMES COMER**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 4, 2021*

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Pam Rudd of Hopkinsville, Kentucky for her six decades of public service and enormous contributions to the betterment of her community. In 1971, Ms. Rudd started working

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

for Hopkinsville Parks and Recreation part-time while serving as a physical education teacher. Upon her retirement from the school system in 1977, Ms. Rudd worked full-time as program coordinator for Hopkinsville Parks and Recreation. While at the department, she had served under nine directors, including a stint of her own as interim director from 2005 to 2007. As program coordinator, Ms. Rudd has played an integral role in the department's transition from a city-county entity to the city-managed Hopkinsville Parks and Recreation Department. She also played a lead role in the design and planning of Hopkinsville's award-winning Tie-Breaker Baseball Softball complex in 2001, which would go on to serve many children in the region. Pam's years of service came to a summit when Ms. Rudd was recognized as a Kentucky Recreation and Parks Society Fellow in 2015. She was also fittingly selected for the Kentucky Recreation and Parks Society Hall of Fame in 2019. I am honored to share the exceptional history of Ms. Rudd's six-decade career. I want to thank Ms. Rudd for being an extraordinary leader to her community and the 1st Congressional District of Kentucky.

IN HONOR OF MARINETTE F.  
"MARI" BARB

**HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN**  
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Thursday, February 4, 2021*

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, it is with deep sadness but great respect that I take this time to remember Marinette F. "Mari" Barb of Williamsburg, VA. Mari passed away on January 20, 2021 after more than a century of life. Mari bravely served the United States for many years, and her life after service was equally memorable and noteworthy.

Mari was born on September 16, 1919 in a small town in the south of France. Two decades later, she joined the French Underground when her home country was occupied by Nazi Germany. During this time, Mari worked with the O.S.S., the predecessor of the CIA. Mari constantly risked her life, helping Allied soldiers and airmen who found themselves behind enemy lines. Using forged Algerian identification papers, Mari saved the lives of countless soldiers by smuggling them back to Allied territory.

Immediately after the war, Mari met her husband, James, while he was in France with the U.S. Army. She moved to the United States with Jim and was made an American citizen by an Act of Congress. A career in intelligence took Mari and Jim to the Pacific Island of Saipan, on two tours in Vietnam, and took Mari to Hong Kong for an extended stay. Mari and Jim made frequent returns to Camp Peary in Williamsburg between overseas assignments.

Once they retired, Mari and Jim moved to Williamsburg, VA permanently. There they became staples of the community, frequenting trivia nights and live music venues. In addition to retiring from work, Mari retired from cooking, so Mari and Jim could always be found at one of their favorite restaurants. Mari is survived by three sisters and many family members spread across both France and the United States. Madam Speaker, I ask you rise

with me in memory of Marinette F. Barb. She will be profoundly missed, but her memory lives on in her friends and family.

CELEBRATING THE CAREER AND  
LEGACY OF HAMILTON COUNTY  
JUDGE ETHNA COOPER

**HON. BRAD R. WENSTRUP**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 4, 2021*

Mr. WENSTRUP. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank Judge Ethna Cooper for her many years of service to Hamilton County and its residents.

Judge Cooper was appointed to the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas by Governor Taft in 2003.

In addition to her service on the Court, Judge Cooper founded and has served as the Presiding Judge of the Hamilton County Felony Veterans' Treatment Court since 2011.

This court was the first Felony Veterans' Treatment Court in the United States, addressing the issues that led to a veteran's contact with the criminal justice system.

Judge Cooper has served Hamilton County with diligence and honor.

I want to thank Judge Cooper again and wish her the best in the future.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF  
DEBORAH MOSELEY

**HON. BRIAN BABIN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 4, 2021*

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of Deborah "Debbie" Moseley, the Executive Director of The Bridge Over Troubled Waters in Pasadena, Texas. Commonly referred to as "The Bridge," this organization has assisted men, women, and children affected by domestic and sexual violence or homelessness in southeastern Harris County, Texas. For thirty-four years, Debbie has served the organization as an advocate in the field of domestic and sexual violence.

Debbie began working as a volunteer at The Bridge in 1986 alongside her mother and grandmother. A year later, she started working with The Bridge's children's programs on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. In 1988, Debbie began to work full-time at The Bridge as a Resident Advocate. Over the years, she has held many leadership positions in each of the different programs that The Bridge offers, including Shelter Coordinator, Resale Shop Coordinator, Non-Resident Director, and Advocacy Director. In 2003, Debbie was named the Executive Director and has served in that role ever since.

Under Debbie's leadership, The Bridge connected with community leaders and the community at-large, built a new location, and started Destiny Village—a long-term housing program for survivors of violence with disabilities and children. In addition, she has significantly increased the Bridge's share of funding granted by the Victims of Crime Act to provide critical support services to victims of domestic violence.

Debbie is a Licensed Social Worker and has dedicated her life to community and volunteer service. She serves on the boards of numerous community organizations such as: the Harris County Coordinating Council, the Texas Council on Family Violence, the Harris County Adult Fatality Review Team, the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, the Pasadena Police Academy, and the Bridges to Life prison ministry. She is also active in the New Hope Church of Pearland, the Pasadena Kiwanis, the Bay Area Kiwanis, the Pasadena Rotary, the Salvation Army, and the Texas Invitational.

For her community and civic involvement, Debbie has received numerous recognitions including: the Governor's Victim Services Division "Pathfinder" Award in 2007, Debbie Moseley Day in Pasadena Texas, the Rotary Club's Paul Harris Fellow Award in 2010, Rotary Director of the Year in 2016, and the Stella Trimble Community Service Award in 2017.

In 1985, Debbie married the love of her life, Tom Moseley. Debbie is the mother to four children: John Miles of Burleson, Texas; Aaron Miles, also of Burleson; Derek Miles of League City; and Staff Sergeant Josh Moseley, who is stationed as a United States Marine Corps recruiter in Arlington, Texas. Debbie and Tom are the proud grandparents of eight grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Debbie Moseley for her lifetime of dedicated service to the survivors of domestic and sexual violence and wish her the very best during her well-deserved retirement.

CAPTAIN DAVID SAGEL

**HON. ED PERLMUTTER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 4, 2021*

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Captain David Sagel of the Westminster Fire Department who passed away on January 24, 2021 after courageously battling work-related cancer for more than a year and a half.

Captain Sagel served in the Westminster Fire Department for 34 years, in roles as a firefighter and engineer to lieutenant and captain. Throughout his career, Captain Sagel was best known for his passion for community service. In his off-duty time, he instituted and led a foster home renovation program where he worked with Adams and Jefferson Counties to identify foster homes in need of repairs and recruited the help of other fire department members and local businesses to assist in renovating them at no cost to the families. For many years, he served as the organizer for the "Hot Times KOOL Cars" event in conjunction with KOOL 105.1 FM, which was an annual car show that raised money for Children's Hospital of Colorado.

Captain Sagel's passing during Fire Fighter Cancer Awareness Month is an important reminder to redouble Congress' efforts to prevent occupational cancers of firefighters and invest in additional healthcare research and development of new safety equipment to protect firefighters as they work to protect our communities.

Captain Sagel was a beloved and devoted husband and a loving father. He was a master craftsman who loved woodworking and restoring cars and tractors. He spent his free time

fishing with his boys and father, traveling the world with his wife and close friends, and making a mess in his barn.

Captain Sagel is survived by his wife, Pam, and his two sons Spenser and Austin. I appreciate his lifetime of service to our community.

## 2021 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

### HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 2021

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, on Monday I had the opportunity to announce my 2021 Legislative Agenda by hosting with my wife Roxane, press conferences across the Second District of South Carolina in West Columbia, Aiken, North Augusta, Barnwell, with presentations in Orangeburg and Lexington. My legislative priorities for this year begin with defeating the pandemic by working with the Governor Henry McMaster to improve testing and ensure fast access to a safe vaccine. This year's agenda also focuses on creating jobs and economic growth by protecting 'Right to Work' laws in South Carolina and advocating for current and future missions at the Savannah River Site.

This year more than ever before it is important to promote conservative, limited government solutions. The 2021 agenda includes supporting a Balanced Budget Amendment to the Constitution and supporting our police. I will also continue to promote peace through strength and ensure the security of our country, strengthen alliances for information and medical resource sharing, and support military families.

In conclusion, God Bless Our Troops and we will never forget September 11th in the Global War on Terrorism.

## ROE V. WADE

SPEECH OF

### HON. JAKE LATURNER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Mr. LATURNER. Madam Speaker, this past January 22 marked the 48th anniversary of the Supreme Court's Roe v. Wade decision. Now more than ever, America must continue to unapologetically stand for the sanctity of all human life. As the representative of Kansas' Second Congressional District, my constituents can be assured that I will always protect pro-life values at home and in Washington. I promised that I would be a fearless pro-life advocate throughout my public service, and I will keep my word to those who elected me.

In Kansas, I am proud to put my full support behind the "Value Them Both Amendment" that recently passed the Kansas Legislature. Currently, there is a legal basis for an unrestricted, unlimited abortion access in Kansas due to the Hodes & Nauser v. Schmidt decision handed down by our liberal Kansas Supreme Court. The Value Them Both Amendment will allow for commonsense regulation on the abortion industry that protects babies and mothers. Thankfully, both the Kansas House and Senate passed the constitutional

amendment by a two-thirds vote. Now the voters of Kansas will have the final say during a statewide election in 2022, where I am confident Kansans will choose life.

I will always unapologetically defend the sanctity of all human life, especially the most vulnerable among us—the unborn. I promised that I would be a fearless pro-life advocate throughout my public service, and I will keep my word to those who elected me to serve in Congress. After being sworn into office on January 3rd, I immediately joined the Congressional Pro-Life Caucus as my first congressional caucus and cosponsored several key pieces legislation which would defund Planned Parenthood, prohibit any abortion after 20 weeks, and prohibit the use of federal tax dollars for abortion.

Despite all of this, we are already beginning to see the drastic consequences of the 2020 presidential election for the pro-life community. President Joe Biden is wasting no time to advance his radical pro-abortion agenda. The Biden administration announced that they intend to revoke the Mexico City Policy, which bans United States taxpayer funding to foreign organizations that provide abortions. President Biden and his Democrat counterparts will shamefully send Americans' hard-earned money to other countries with the intention of funding abortions—this is deeply wrong and sends a horrible message about our values to the rest of the world.

Unfortunately, it does not end there. President Biden also proudly campaigned on ending the Hyde Amendment, a bipartisan, pro-life public policy that has been in place for more than four decades that restricts federal funding for abortions. If you didn't know, President Biden had previously opposed taxpayer-funded abortion for nearly 50 years, until he decided to run for president and abandon his conviction on the issue. I pray that President Biden will appeal to his better angels and return to a commonsense support of the Hyde Amendment, especially if he truly wants to unite our country. Forcing American taxpayers to subsidize unrestricted, unlimited abortions will only further our divisions and isolate our fellow Americans.

We must reaffirm our commitment to defending the most vulnerable lives among us—the unborn. Pro-life Americans, especially pro-life Kansans, will not rest until innocent human life is protected from the abortion industry. Life will win.

## DIVIDED FAMILIES REUNIFICATION ACT

### HON. GRACE MENG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 2021

Ms. MENG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to announce the reintroduction of my Divided Families Reunification Act, and to raise the voices of families who have been separated for decades both across the DMZ and across the Pacific Ocean.

Over seventy years ago, millions of Koreans were plunged into a harrowing war that brought misery, death, and destruction to their lives. Since then, the war has been frozen by an armistice agreement—signed on July 27, 1953—that persists to today. The division of

the Korean Peninsula into South and North Korea separated millions of Koreans from their family members. Through the years, there have been some agreed upon reunions between South and North Koreans. For Korean Americans, however, there is no pathway for such reunions, as they have not been permitted to participate in these inter-Korean family reunions. Many of these Americans are in their 70s through 90s, and time is of the essence to be reunited with their families. I have had the honor to meet some of these divided Korean American family members, and it breaks my heart that their chance of a reunion with their loved ones grows less likely each day.

As a member of the State and Foreign Operations Subcommittee on the House Appropriations Committee, I am proud to have secured provisions in the Fiscal Year 2020 and 2021 accompanying reports that support the reunification of Korean Americans and their families in North Korea.

The unresolved status of the war continues to impact multiple generations of Korean Americans, particularly women, in myriad ways. All these years later, many survivors of the war are still haunted by their trauma. And younger generations who are responsible for their caregiving often internalize this unresolved grief.

This is why I am proud to reintroduce the Divided Families Reunification Act with Congressman VAN TAYLOR, which requires the Secretary of State or a designee to consult with officials in South Korea on potential opportunities to reunite Korean American families with family members in North Korea. This bill will also require the Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights to submit a report on the opportunities for video reunions between Korean Americans and family members in North Korea.

I encourage all my colleagues to cosponsor this bipartisan bill, which unanimously passed the House of Representatives during the 116th Congress.

## HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF SHELDON ADELSON

### HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 2021

Mr. LONG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to include in the RECORD an article honoring Sheldon Adelson, who was a truly great American. The following article, by Matt Brooks the Executive Director of the Republican Jewish Coalition, published in Newsweek on January 15, 2021, honors his incredible life and legacy.

Horatio Alger wrote rags-to-riches stories in the 1800s about poor boys who became wealthy through pluck, luck and good deeds. Sheldon Adelson did him one better, actually living a rags-to-riches story rooted in hard work, vision, courage—and good deeds. With Sheldon's passing, we have lost not only a remarkably successful business leader and an extraordinary philanthropist, but someone I was privileged to call a dear mentor and friend.

It is well known that Sheldon came from humble beginnings, as the child of immigrants living in Boston's Dorchester neighborhood. More than 80 years later, he still



viewed the world through the eyes of a poor kid from Dorchester. As one of the richest men in America, he could afford the finest wines and any luxury foods he desired. But those who knew him knew that the best time to meet with Sheldon was on Friday over lunch in his office, because that was his favorite day, when his staff would bring him hot dogs and sliders for lunch and he was sure to be in a good mood. He never lost his enjoyment for those kinds of simple things.

More than that, Sheldon never lost touch with people. Most of those who achieve his level of success spend a lot of money on staff to serve as buffers between them and other people. Sheldon didn't do that. At Republican Jewish Coalition events, people would be lined up 20- or 30-deep to say hello and take pictures with him. He obliged them, even in the middle of eating his dinner. He gave out his cell phone number freely and enjoyed being with people, talking to them and listening to them.

Sheldon was a serial entrepreneur who created dozens of companies over the years. He was often called a visionary leader, which is true, but he had more than just vision. Hard work and courageous confidence (or outrageous confidence, to your detractors) are required to achieve great things. Sheldon had a vision of Las Vegas as more than just a gambling town. He knew that bringing in trade shows and business conventions and offering grand resorts with the finest amenities and big, beautiful rooms would make Las Vegas a top destination for millions of people. When he began building The Venetian, he was mocked and called a fool. But he never lost confidence in his vision of what Las Vegas could be, and today everyone is copying his integrated resort model.

The same was true in Asia, where Sheldon saw glittering potential in Macau, then a seedy, prostitution-ridden city. He turned it into Asia's own Las Vegas, on land reclaimed from the sea. People called him crazy, but once again he had the courage of his convictions and he was proven right. His confidence in his own vision and his willingness to take risks to bring that vision to fruition were the keys to his success.

That success made it possible for him and his beloved wife, Dr. Miriam Adelson, to engage in substantial and meaningful philanthropy—in the Jewish community and beyond. The Adelsons have been the largest funders of Taglit-Birthright Israel and supported Yad Vashem, United Hatzalah and Friends of the Israel Defense Forces, among other organizations in Israel. They built a \$65 million campus in Las Vegas for the Milton I. Schwartz Hebrew Academy and Adelson School, which serves students from preschool through high school. In addition, their Dr. Miriam and Sheldon G. Adelson Medical Research Foundation funds collaborative, cutting-edge medical research. Dr. Miriam Adelson has contributed enormously to drug addiction research and therapy, and the Adelsons built two major drug abuse treatment and research centers, in Las Vegas and in Israel.

The Adelsons have also extended tremendous kindness to friends and others in need. Sheldon showed the same compassion to his employees that he showed to everyone else. When COVID-19 hit, he refused to lay off his employees, and he continued to provide them with full pay and benefits throughout the pandemic.

Sheldon did what he thought was right, in business and in every other part of his life. If you wanted to argue with him, you had better know your stuff. Sheldon never got a college degree, but he was one of the smartest people I've ever known. He hated yes-men and respected people who were not intimidated by him or his wealth—people who would give him honest and sound counsel.

I have a very vivid memory of the first time I met Sheldon. I traveled to Las Vegas to tell him about the Republican Jewish Coalition (RJC) and try to get him involved in the organization. We had a wide-ranging conversation and, at one point, he asked me what I thought about something he'd said. I said I disagreed with him. You could have heard a pin drop in that room. Sheldon cocked his head and asked, "Why?" I answered him honestly, sure that I had lost all chance of getting him interested in the RJC, but he replied, "Yeah, I think you might be right." After that, Sheldon was very involved in the RJC and gave generously not only his money, but more importantly, his time and good counsel. Much of the RJC's innovation and impact over the last few years were made possible by his vision and leadership.

Sheldon was an American patriot, a dedicated defender of Israel and a living example of the American dream. His passing truly leaves an empty place where a vibrant, courageous and caring man once stood. He will be sorely missed.

# CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 3, 2021*

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 H. Con. Res. 11, 447, which reorders budgetary priorities to provide \$1.9 trillion to allow Congress to take immediate and decisive action to crush the virus and vaccinate our people, build the economy back better, reopen schools, and provide needed support and assistance to state and local governments that have been asked to do too much with too little for far too long.

Mr. Speaker, by an overwhelming margin (79 percent), the public wants and is demanding that we act to provide more economic relief to address the damage caused by the coronavirus pandemic.

Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents believe an additional relief package is necessary, while more than nine in ten (92 percent) Democrats and Democratic leaners say more coronavirus aid will be needed.

Even the most conservative Republicans favor more relief by a 56 percent–44 percent margin.

Nearly nine in ten of all adults (88 percent) in lower-income households say an additional package is necessary, while 81 percent of Republicans in lower-income households (81 percent) say additional aid is needed now.

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 and fund the 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 Americans succumbed to the virus and millions of others lost their livelihoods and businesses, and everyone faced an uncertain future.

It would send a powerful signal to the American people if our colleagues across the aisle would join us in this effort because nothing would better show them that their elected representatives can set partisanship aside and put America first.

And that bipartisan achievement would portend success for similar initiatives in the area of infrastructure, energy, national and homeland security, and criminal justice and immigration reform, all of which I am ready and willing to reach across the aisle to find common ground.

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 us 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 Jim Justice of West Virginia who said colorfully 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 dogmas 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. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

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 Republican stalling already caused a painful lapse in critical unemployment assistance last year, and additional unemployment assistance is set to expire on March 14, 2021.

That is why this resolution, which creates a failsafe alternative so that the American Rescue Plan can be debated, voted on, and passed, is absolutely crucial and the right thing to do and 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.

No one is better prepared or more experienced to lead the American rescue than President Biden, who as Vice-President oversaw the implementation of the Recovery Act, which saved millions of jobs and rescued our economy from the Great Recession the Obama Administration and the nation inherited from a previous Republican administration.

And let us not forget that President Obama also placed his confidence in his vice-president to oversee the rescue of the automotive industry, which he did so well that the American car industry fully recovered its status as the world leader.

Mr. Speaker, to crush the virus and safely reopen schools, the American Rescue 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 so American workers 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 the economic fallout, 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.

Mr. Speaker, the COVID-19 pandemic, as did the videos of the unjustified killings of George Floyd, Breanna Taylor, Ahmed Arbre, and so many others, laid bare for the nation to see the stark racial and ethnic inequalities exacerbated by the virus.

In my home state of Texas, as of the end of September 2020, there have been more than 760,000 cases of COVID-19 and 16,000 deaths.

According to the Texas Department of State Health Care Services, 70 percent of the confirmed fatalities were people of color.

In Texas, COVID-19 mortality rates are 30 percent higher for African Americans and 80 percent higher for Hispanics overall.

The differences become much larger when accounting for age; for example, in the 25 to 44-year-old age group, African American mortality rates are more than four times higher than White rates, and the Hispanic rates are more than seven times higher.

One factor in Hispanic and African American populations being more likely to contract COVID-19 is employment in occupations associated with public contact and that cannot be done remotely.

The sad fact is that most workers in these occupations are less able to be absent from their job or to have paid time off.

In Texas, people of color are more than 40 percent of cashiers, retail salespersons, child care workers, licensed practical nurses, more than 50 percent of bus drivers and transit workers, medical and nursing assistants, personal care aides, and home health aides, and more than 60 percent of building cleaners and housekeepers.

In addition, Hispanic and African American populations in Texas are less likely to have health insurance and to have a regular health care provider, so less likely to seek or receive early care for symptoms, especially in the first months of the epidemic.

And African American and Hispanic populations are also more likely to have an underlying health condition that makes them more vulnerable to the effects of COVID-19.

To respond and mitigate the devastation wrought by COVID-19 on Americans, and especially marginal and vulnerable communities of color, I have introduced H.R. 330, the "Delivering COVID-19 Vaccinations to All Regions and Vulnerable Communities Act" or "COVID-19 Delivery Act," which I invite all Members to join as sponsors.

Under the COVID-19 Delivery Act, FEMA will be authorized and directed to lead the effort for vaccine delivery from the receipt from manufacturing facilities to delivery to designated inoculation sites (hospital, clinic, doctors' offices, school, places of worship, community centers, parks, or neighborhood gathering locations).

The legislation directs FEMA to develop and deploy a fully staffed and resourced 24-7 advanced real-time tracking system that allows FEMA to monitor shipments of vaccine units that can provide end-to-end transparency on the temperature, real-time location, origin, and destination data, anticipated time of arrival, and report on changes and update recipients on the progress of their delivery and report on changes that may impact expected delivery or the viability of the vaccine while in transit.

FEMA will provide an advanced communication system that allows public health departments to communicate their vaccine readiness, capability of receiving vaccines, delivery locations, details of facility capability of storing, securing, personnel authorized to receive deliveries, logistics for delivering vaccines to patients, report on vaccine receipts, condition of vaccines, patient reactions, feedback on how to improve the process.

H.R. 330 authorizes FEMA to secure transportation for delivery or use of vaccines, and, when requested, security for the vaccine delivery sites or inoculation locations to ensure the life and safety of personnel and patients who seek to provide or receive vaccinations are free of interference or threat.

Finally, the COVID-19 Delivery Act directs FEMA to conduct public education and patient engagement through the provision of inoculations of persons in areas and locations where vulnerable populations are under performing in getting vaccinations.

Mr. Speaker, the 2021 budget resolution before us now is not a comprehensive fiscal blueprint for the next 10 years; it is designed solely to provide the option of using reconciliation to deliver critical relief and achieve the goals of the American Rescue Plan.

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.

[Oct. 14, 2020]

HALF OF TEXAS FACE FINANCIAL HARDSHIP BECAUSE OF CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC, SURVEY FINDS

(By Nataly Keomoungkhoun)

According to the Episcopal Health Foundation survey, Black and Hispanic people are much more likely to be concerned about another wave of COVID-19.

Half of Texans are experiencing some kind of financial hardship because of the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, a new survey finds.

The survey, conducted by the Episcopal Health Foundation, highlights how the pandemic affects people across the state with different household incomes and races, with and without health insurance, and other factors. Nearly 1,900 Texans were surveyed.

"From being uninsured to not having internet access for online school, Texans say these nonmedical factors are not only shaping how they're dealing with the pandemic; they also could be seriously affecting their future health in many different ways," said Elena Marks, CEO of the foundation.

Roughly 22% of Texas residents are facing "severe hardship," the survey found, and an additional 28% are facing "moderate hardship."

Those with less than \$50,000 in household income were more likely to experience financial distress than those making more than \$50,000, according to the survey. A third of the people surveyed said someone in their home had lost a job or business or had work hours reduced.

Those deemed essential workers make up about 34% of Texans, the survey found. About 43% of essential workers are Hispanic, 38% are white and 10% are Black. According to the survey, those who hold essential jobs are more likely to receive government assistance such as food aid and Medicaid, and they are less likely to have health insurance.

Medical care has been postponed or skipped altogether by 36% of people since the start of the pandemic, the survey found. Most said their mental health was good, but 46% were worried about the effects of pandemic-related stress on their health.

Texas continues to have the highest rate of people in the nation without health insurance, with 29% saying they lack coverage.

The survey asked whether Texans were bracing for a worsening of the COVID-19 outbreak. Overall, less than half said they were very concerned about another wave. But roughly 73% of Black Texans and 55% of Hispanic Texans said they were very concerned about another wave, compared with about 33% of white Texans.

A majority did not think the federal government was very prepared for another wave of COVID-19.

"These stark differences in concerns about the future show that COVID-19 is hitting Black and Hispanic Texans harder than anyone else," Marks said. "These groups are seeing more deaths and serious complications from the virus because they're more likely to already suffer chronic conditions related to where they live that make them more susceptible."

Nearly 75% of surveyed Texans said they received financial assistance from the federal government in the form of unemployment benefits, small-business loans and direct stimulus payments. One-fourth said they also received assistance from programs such as STAR Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP. Most Texans who receive these benefits are Black or Hispanic, the survey found.

About 18% of people said they had received help from a nonprofit organization, and 13% said they had received food from a local food bank during the pandemic.

"This kind of information is crucial to letting government and other recovery efforts know what Texans need to recover from the pandemic," Marks said. "We hope it helps make good decisions about how to reach those most in need with the help they need the most."

[From the Texas Tribune, Oct. 8, 2020]

"WE CAN'T DO IT ALONE": TEXANS SAY FEDERAL LEADERS' INACTION ON A NEW CORONA VIRUS AID PACKAGE IS ENDANGERING THEIR LIVELIHOODS

(By Dan Rosenzweig-Ziff and Trinady Joslin)

Texas business owners and unemployed residents feel like federal leaders of both parties are playing political games with their financial lives in the middle of a damaging recession.

Jacque Miles is three weeks away from losing everything—her home, her utilities and even the cellphone service she relies on to apply for five to six jobs a day.

The 54-year-old Myra resident was let go from her job at a merchandising agency in April and, like millions of Texans, has been watching Congress to see if it'll pass another federal relief package to help her make ends meet during the pandemic and its parallel economic recession.

But federal lawmakers and President Donald Trump have failed for months during a heated election year to reach a deal on a bill that could provide millions of Texans with a second \$1,200 stimulus check, additional unemployment benefits and more loans for small business owners hanging on by a thread.

"They all get to go home to their nice big house and eat their nice big meal," Miles said of the federal officials and lawmakers who have been working on a deal. "And I'm eating macaroni and cheese for the 10th time this week. How can that be happening?"

It's been a dizzying few days for Texans waiting to see if more assistance will come. Trump deflated hopes that an agreement would be reached soon when he tweeted Tuesday that he'd told his negotiators to halt discussions until after the Nov. 3 election. Later that evening, he seemingly walked back that request, calling for stand-alone bills funding specific programs, which U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi signaled she would not support.

Then on Thursday, according to media reports, Trump said talks had resumed. Pelosi's deputy chief of staff said she and Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin discussed the prospects of reaching an agreement on a comprehensive bill. And on Friday, it appeared that the talks for a large relief package were back on.

But it is still not known if or when anything will pass, leaving struggling Texans to continue scraping by with no clear end in sight.

Miles likened the ever-changing developments to an "exhausting" tennis match.

"I'm just so disappointed with the government in general," she said. "Not any particular party, just the government in general. It's just so sad."

As families struggle to keep their water running and business owners pull in heavy losses, Texans are "heartbroken" and angry with the federal government's lack of support.

Workers and business owners said they feel like those in charge are playing games with their livelihoods and are out of touch with the people they represent at the same time that many of them are seeking their votes.

The prospects of a deal after the expiration of the CARES Act at the end of July has

been a political football for months. Democrats have proposed a \$2.2 trillion dollar package, which would bring back an additional \$600 in weekly unemployment payments, according to media reports. The White House has countered with a \$1.6 trillion dollar plan with \$400 in extra weekly unemployment, though it's unclear congressional Republicans would pass such a bill.

Both sides appear to agree on sending out another round of \$1,200 stimulus checks, which were first sent to people making \$75,000 or less this spring.

Further delay of any federal deal could also shutter more businesses, lead to evictions and cause permanent job losses for millions, according to various industry leaders. With reduced indoor capacity, economic hardships hitting their customers and colder weather soon threatening outdoor dining, no additional stimulus deal could be catastrophic for restaurants.

According to Texas Restaurant Association President and CEO Emily Williams Knight, 15% of Texas' 50,000 restaurants have already closed their doors permanently. With no stimulus plan, another 10% could close before the year ends, she said.

She's received countless calls from restaurant owners in tears because, after pouring years into their dream business, they had to shut down everything.

"It felt like a gut punch that the potential relief is officially done," said Knight. "Eight weeks of help for a seven month problem seems incredibly unreasonable."

"NO TIME TO BE PLAYING POLITICAL GAMES"

J.R. Gonzales, a top executive at the Texas Association of Mexican American Chambers of Commerce, said the lack of federal support has hit Hispanic Texans—who have disproportionately contracted and died from the virus—particularly hard.

"The back and forth to me is just political jockeying and a waste of time," he said, adding that he holds elected officials of both parties responsible for this failure, a sentiment held by most Texans who spoke to The Texas Tribune about a potential new relief package.

Gonzales said the Hispanic community he represents has a large number of small business owners, some of whom are struggling to stay open. Many of their customers are out of work or risk their lives to fill essential jobs.

"This is no time to be playing political games," Gonzales said. "Hispanic business owners and workers need these grants to put food on the table."

One such business is Beijing Bistro, which Janette Martinez, 25, took over from her father, Eddie, when he had a stroke in April. With \$250,000 in medical bills—Eddie does not have insurance—on top of the challenges of running the restaurant in Buda, Martinez feels like she's drinking water from a fire hose.

She's never run a business before and paused her plans to return to college and study business management to schedule shifts for cooks, manage the books and keep the family business afloat. The \$80,000 she received from the Paycheck Protection Program loans, which are now dwindling, allowed her to pay all her staff.

Still, Martinez has no idea if she's breaking even or losing money and works every hour the restaurant is open six days a week. On her birthday next week, her biggest wish for a celebration is just to get a day off. And see her dad.

"We're all just trying to survive as best we can out here," she said. "The longer they take choosing whether or not to pass the stimulus, the more dire the situation will become."

She, too, holds both parties responsible for failing to pass a plan.

Washington's inaction has made restaurant owners feel like they don't matter, Knight said.

"It was a lot of theatrics so they could go back to their constituents and demonstrate that they acted and it was someone else's fault," she said.

#### ECONOMIC ISSUES SPAN INDUSTRIES

Many of the issues restaurants face extend to industries across the state.

Ebele Iloanye, the owner of the retail store MODChic Couture in Sugar Land, has lost 70% in revenue over the last few months of the pandemic. Though she's kept up with her rent for now, largely with the help of her \$11,000 PPP loan, she's cut many of her employees.

A second stimulus package would ensure she could continue to pay her rent—and bring back the workers she's been unable to pay for months. That would mean they could then pay their bills as well.

"Things are bad all around, everybody can see it and we're just trying to survive," Iloanye said. "We're doing our part, and I really hope that they would now do theirs."

Iloanye did not cast blame on Trump specifically—though his tweets were the most recent example of what many consider political posturing—but said that all Washington politicians are to blame for this failure to do the job they were elected to do. Eddie Aldrete, the national affairs committee chair of the Texas Association of Business, agreed.

"Texas businesses are doing their best to weather this pandemic and help our state and nation recover," he said. "We can't do it alone, and we are hopeful that leaders in Washington can finally, for once, find common ground to provide a stimulus and relief package."

Miles said she just wants a reprieve. While she voted for Trump in 2016, she feels like neither party is willing to bend and offer people help. After more than seven months of seeing disaster everywhere she looks, she's struggling to stay optimistic.

Earlier this week, she said if the presidential vote was tomorrow, she would choose Biden. But on Thursday, after even more dizzying developments, she said if the election was tomorrow, she'd just stay home.

"It's hard to find a happy spot," she said. "It gets harder every day."

[From the Texas Tribune, Feb. 1, 2021]

10 MONTHS INTO PANDEMIC, TEXAS' UNEMPLOYMENT RATE STAYS NEAR GREAT RECESSION-LEVEL HIGHS

(By Anna Novak and Mitchell Ferman)

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Texas' unemployment rate was 7.2% in December, up from 3.5% in December 2019.

#### SALES TAX REVENUES

In January, Texas collected \$3.1 billion in sales tax revenues, down 0.3% from January 2020.

Business shutdowns and limits on their operations through the coronavirus pandemic have battered Texas companies, which are now grappling with another devastating surge in infections as intensive care units at dozens of hospitals across the state are full.

Entire industries—bars and restaurants, tourism and travel, oil and gas—continue to struggle.

The unemployment rate in Texas decreased to 7.2% in December, more than double the rate of 3.5% a year earlier. Hungry and homeless Texans have been confused about the prospect of more federal coronavirus relief while the state's outdated and understaffed unemployment insurance office has

left countless Texans struggling to receive unemployment benefits as they navigate the Texas Workforce Commission's confusing processes.

A decline in Texas' sales tax revenues—the largest source of funding for the state budget—has created a shortfall that lawmakers will have to fill in the 2021 legislative session. Economists say weakened global demand for oil, high unemployment and the ongoing public health crisis will continue to weigh down Texas' economic recovery.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECREASED IN  
DECEMBER

Texas' unemployment rate in December was 7.2%—a decrease from the 8.1% November jobless rate, according to a Texas Workforce Commission report released Jan. 22. The state's unemployment rate for December is the latest indicator that the economic recovery in Texas will be slow and staggered.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE  
AND LEGACY OF WILLIAM "RED"  
LEWIS

**HON. MIKE GALLAGHER**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 2021

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a remarkable man: William "Red" Lewis. A Green Bay native and successful businessman, Red Lewis personified the entrepreneurial spirit generosity Northeast Wisconsin is known for.

Born in 1942, Red was the youngest of four children. He attended Premontre High School (later to become Notre Dame de la Baie Academy) and graduated in 1960. After multiple jobs in the Green Bay area, Red began his career at the local PDQ car wash, working his way up to manager in 1967. Seeing an avenue to improve PDQ's cleanliness and efficiency, Red bought the business in 1974.

To enhance PDQ's customer experience, Red founded PDQ Manufacturing. His leadership drove PDQ into becoming the world's largest touchless car wash manufacturer with clients in over 30 countries. In recognition of his innovation and contribution to the industry, Red was inducted into the Car Wash Hall of Fame in 2000 by the International Carwash Association.

Beyond his business success, Red was well-known in the community for his kind heart and extensive philanthropy. He was deeply dedicated to giving back to a community that has supported him. He was particularly fond of supporting the Green Bay Boys & Girls Club, the Lac Baie Girl Scout Council, Catholic Charities, Manna for Life Ministries, NEW Zoo and St. Willebroed Parish. He was also generous to his alma mater, Notre Dame de la Baie Academy, and local veterans organizations.

Red also had a passion for collecting cars, and in 2016 gifted the Green Bay community with The Automobile Gallery. This nonprofit is a beautiful addition to Green Bay's downtown whose collection of more than 120 automobiles spans 113 years. It boasts a 1912 Maxwell, 1963 Corvette, and 1982 DeLorean DMC-12, among many other restored models. Visitors from across the state come to Green Bay to enjoy the gallery which has quickly become a cherished community treasure.

Madam Speaker, words cannot adequately thank Red for his extraordinary commitment to

the Green Bay community. His passing will be mourned by many across Northeast Wisconsin. My prayers and condolences go out to his family and to all the lives he touched.

RECOGNIZING CAREN COWAN

**HON. YVETTE HERRELL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 2021

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize a New Mexican who has been a tireless advocate for our farmers, ranchers, and the families who work every day to provide for America. Caren Cowan is not only a friend of mine, but of the hardworking New Mexicans who she stands up for every day. As the 2020 Cattleman of the Year and for a lifetime of service, Ms. Cowan deserves our appreciation.

After graduating from Arizona University in 1975 with a degree in Agriculture Communications, Caren worked for the Arizona National Livestock Show, the American Red Brangus Association in Texas, and the New Mexico Wool Growers. She has served as the Executive Director for the New Mexico Cattle Growers since 1997 where she fights to protect the rights of livestock producers and ensure their voices are always heard on every issue. She has taken on battles in the courtroom, tackled the often burdensome statutory and regulatory requirements head on, and successfully navigated the bureaucracies' often confusing rules and regulations, something not easily done. For 23 years Caren has been at the forefront of these issues and has worked tirelessly on behalf of the organization's members.

As a leader on the issues facing the farmers and ranchers of New Mexico, Ms. Cowan is training the next generation of advocates to ensure the New Mexico's agricultural families always have a voice. We are forever grateful for her work and dedication to the state we love.

MR. AND MRS. ORESTUS AND  
GERALDINE FLOWERS

**HON. JAMES COMER**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 2021

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. and Mrs. Orestus and Geraldine Flowers of Burkesville for recently celebrating their 75th anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Flowers have displayed commitment in all facets of their life. At twenty-two years of age, Mr. Flowers left his then-girlfriend, Geraldine, to serve in the Army for three-and-a-half-years during World War II. Mr. Flowers kept a picture of Geraldine in his wallet during the war, and upon returning, married Geraldine on February 1, 1946. Mr. and Mrs. Flowers displayed an exemplary level of commitment to both each other and our nation through his military service.

Mr. and Mrs. Flowers raised their family in Cumberland County, Kentucky. They and their three daughters, four grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren have been a staple in the community of Burkesville. Mr. Flowers

has served in numerous capacities in the local community. In 1952, he brought Houchens Market to Burkesville, where he served as manager for 32 years. After retiring from Houchens, he has continued work at Norris and New Funeral Home, where he is still showing off the picture of his wife that he took to war with him seventy-eight years ago.

Once again, I would like to join everyone in Burkesville and throughout the 1st District of Kentucky in congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Flowers on this extraordinary milestone.

HONORING VETERANS DURING  
NATIONAL SALUTE WEEK

**HON. JIM BANKS**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 2021

Mr. BANKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to veterans cared for by the Department of Veterans Affairs in northeast Indiana and across the United States.

Each year, the week of February 14 is an opportunity for Americans to express their collective gratitude for the more than 9 million veterans of the United States Armed Services who are cared for in the VA system. This year's National Salute Week is the most important one to date, given the difficult times our nation has faced over the last 12 months with many of America's veterans hardest hit.

This week also serves as an opportunity for Hoosiers and Americans everywhere to learn about the role of the VA medical system, to encourage citizens to visit hospitalized Veterans and to become involved as volunteers Nationwide, over 61,000 volunteers provide more than 9.2 million volunteer hours serving America's veterans. Volunteers are a priceless asset to our veterans, to the VA and to the country.

As a veteran myself and member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee in Congress, I am honored to have served in uniform and to serve the people of northeast Indiana in Congress. One of my top priorities has been, and always will be, ensuring those who served the United States receive the honor, care, and opportunity they deserve.

This is a testament to the honor and sacrifice of those heroes who have served our country, and to those who serve them.

HONORING JOE LAROCO

**HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 2021

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Joseph Charles LaRocco of Salem, Virginia, who passed away on January 17, 2021 at the age of 67. Joe was a longtime coach and educator in Roanoke County who encouraged students and athletes toward excellence.

Joe was born in Schenectady, New York on October 28, 1953. He grew up in Roanoke, graduated from Andrew Lewis High School in 1972, and graduated from Roanoke College in 1976. As a young man, he attained the rank of Eagle Scout and was a standout track and field and cross country athlete, eventually

earning induction into the Roanoke College Athletic Hall of Fame in 1998. To the benefit of many young people in the Roanoke Valley, these activities would remain important to him for the rest of his life.

After coaching at Bassett High School from 1978 to 1980, he arrived at Cave Spring High School to teach American history and government and coach boys and girls outdoor track and field, indoor track, and cross country. He loved the topic of American history as well as local stories of the past, portraying western Virginia founding father Andrew Lewis on a number of occasions.

As a student, Joe set several school cross country or track and field records, and as a coach for a combined 31 seasons, he stood out as well. In 1980, he helped David Garlow win the Virginia High School League (VHSL) Group AAA boys cross country individual championship. He also coached future National Football League players Ronde and Tiki Barber. His record at Cave Spring earned him six coach of the year honors.

Joe retired from teaching in 2013, but he continued as a USA Track & Field and VHSL official and participated in the Star City Striders, a local running group. He was also on the Eagle Scout Board of Review. I shared several interests with Joe and join with many in the Roanoke Valley who will miss this outstanding educator and coach and good man. He is survived by his wife Terry; daughters and sons-in-law Jackie and John Downs and Cathy LaRocco and Jeff Black; granddaughter Brigid Downs; and brothers Jim LaRocco and wife Sharon and John LaRocco. I offer them my condolences on their loss.

#### TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF BILL MARDIS

#### HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 4, 2021*

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of my beloved friend, Bill Mardis, who was the longtime editor of the Commonwealth Journal in Somerset, Kentucky.

Though small in stature, Bill Mardis was a journalism giant in Somerset, wielding a mighty pen, a humble approach and a steel-trap mind. We first became friends in the 1970s, with shared roots in radio broadcasting and a zeal for history and politics. Our friendship never swayed Bill from asking tough questions and writing an occasional hard-hitting piece; still yet we maintained a mutual respect for one another at all times. He was a dearly loved, iconic member of the Lake Cumberland region and his life's work kept all of us more informed. If a story had heart and soul, it was undoubtedly penned by Mardis. His signature "Humble Reporter" satire series also provided much-needed comic relief to the seri-

ous nature of the daily news covering the rest of the pages. In person, Bill also brought a unique and jovial interview style to every situation, while remaining fair, straight-forward and balanced through-out his career spanning nearly six decades.

Bill was known for his stellar work ethic, often putting in 12-hour work days to publish an accurate, reputable newspaper. In recent years, our interviews would occasionally linger an hour or more as we drifted off topic and reminisced about our mutual friends and mentors who were instrumental to the growth and progress in southern Kentucky, from the late U.S. Sen. John Sherman Cooper to the late Pulaski Circuit Judge Roscoe Tartar, and others. He kept a tight grip on the political pulse of the Lake Cumberland region, cultivating a trusted network of friends across party lines, lending to his rich, in-depth reporting.

May his legacy of balanced and fair journalism live on at the Commonwealth Journal where he dedicated nearly 60 years with the utmost integrity. My wife Cynthia and I send our heartfelt condolences to Bill's family, his coworkers at the newspaper, and his expansive community of friends. In the words of our satirical Humble Reporter, "I ain't never seed nothin' lak hit" and I don't suspect we ever will again.

#### HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF PEORIA POLICE CHIEF LOREN MARION III

#### HON. DARIN LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 4, 2021*

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I would like to honor and congratulate Police Chief Loren Marion III on his retirement from the Peoria Police Department after 26 years.

Loren Marion was hired as a Police Officer by the City of Peoria on October 3, 1994. During his career, he worked in Patrol, on the Community Area Target Team, the Street Crimes Unit, the Vice and Narcotics Unit, and the Target Offender Unit. Chief Marion also held the collateral duty of Task Force Officer with the Drug Enforcement Administration. On November 14, 2018, he was selected as Police Chief of the Peoria Police Department. Before working for the City, Chief Marion also served on active duty with the Army Military Police.

During his time with the Peoria Police Department, Chief Marion has been recognized with numerous awards and accolades for his service and exemplary professional performance. In 2008, Loren was named "Officer of the Year" and awarded the American Legion Meritorious Service Award. Chief Marion was known for his dedication to his fellow officers and he established an Officer Wellness program that provides peer to peer support as well as a Police Chaplain that assists officers who have been exposed to trauma.

In May of 2019, under Chief Marion's leadership, the Peoria Police Department became fully accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies due to the improvement of community and police relations, policies and procedures, management, operations, and support services.

Chief Marion has always been committed to his work and his community. It is my privilege to congratulate Chief Marion on his service to the Peoria Police Department. We have all been blessed to have Chief Marion serving and protecting us. The City of Peoria is a better place because of his service.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF RICHARD S. PEPPER

#### HON. DARIN LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 4, 2021*

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I would like to honor and remember the life of Richard Pepper, who passed away peacefully on January 28, 2021, at the age of 90.

Born in Barrington, Illinois in 1930, Richard, at an early age, displayed natural gravitation towards construction and philanthropy. Richard began his career working as an estimator for Pepper Construction in 1957. Soon after marrying his beloved wife, Roxy, Richard assumed leadership of the company after the sudden passing of his father, Stanley Pepper. Despite his young age, Richard showed the maturity and inclination to grow and foster the company and the ideals that his father had implemented. Under Richard's leadership, Pepper Construction strived to ensure their building decisions impacted the future to create a better quality of life for all.

Richard grew Pepper Construction into the nationally recognized construction firm known by so many across the Midwest. Richard held several leadership positions in the construction industry, including serving as president of the Associated General Contractors of America in 1983. He received the Jack Kinnaman Leadership Award from the American Institute of Constructors in 2015, which honors corporation leaders who have taken a visible leadership role in the American Institute of Constructors.

Richard's leadership at Pepper Construction has fostered a corporate culture that promotes community and industry involvement. During his time, Richard was well-known for his outspoken support of community improvement, advocating for bold initiatives, and striving to transform tomorrow.

We mourn the passing of Richard, a friend, and mentor to many. He left a lasting impact on those who had the pleasure of knowing him. May his memory be eternal.

# Daily Digest

## HIGHLIGHTS

Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 5, Concurrent Budget Resolution, as amended.

## Senate

### Chamber Action

*Routine Proceedings, pages S413–S559*

**Measures Introduced:** Fifty-one bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 218–268, S. Res. 33–35.

**Measures Passed:**

**Concurrent Budget Resolution:** By 51 yeas to 50 nays, Vice President voting yea (Vote No. 54), Senate agreed to 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, after taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S413–60**

**Adopted:**

By 90 yeas to 10 nays (Vote No. 14), Sinema (for Wicker) Amendment No. 261, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a fund to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by the COVID–19 pandemic. **Page S432**

By a unanimous vote of 100 yeas (Vote No. 16), Rubio Amendment No. 69, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting legislation that would increase taxes on small businesses during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a pandemic. **Pages S433–34**

Thune/Portman Modified Amendment No. 52, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the authority of States or other taxing jurisdictions to tax certain income of employees for employment duties performed in other States or taxing jurisdictions. **Page S435**

By 58 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. 18), Young/Cotton Amendment No. 54, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing legislation that would allow illegal immigrants to receive Economic Impact Payments or any other similar direct, tax-based temporary financial assistance. **Pages S435–36**

By 99 yeas to 1 nay (Vote No. 19), Manchin Amendment No. 775, to establish a deficit-neutral

reserve fund relating to targeting economic impact payments to Americans who are suffering from the effects of COVID–19, including provisions to ensure upper-income taxpayers are not eligible. **Page S436**

By a unanimous vote of 100 yeas (Vote No. 21), Cardin Amendment No. 716, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to COVID–19 vaccine administration and a public awareness campaign. **Pages S437–38**

By 98 yeas to 2 nays (Vote No. 22), Barrasso Amendment No. 653, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal moratorium on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters. **Page S438**

By 99 yeas to 1 nay (Vote No. 26), Collins Amendment No. 546, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the Provider Relief Fund, including a 20 percent set aside for rural hospitals. **Page S441**

By a unanimous vote of 100 yeas (Vote No. 27), Shaheen Modified Amendment No. 834, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving services and interventions relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse. **Page S442**

By 57 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. 28), Braun Amendment No. 833, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Council on Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency from promulgating rules or guidance that bans hydraulic fracturing in the United States. **Pages S442–43**

Cortez Masto/Cramer Amendment No. 853, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanded support to struggling Americans in relation to their employment in hospitality, including those in conventions, trade shows, entertainment, tourism, and travel. **Pages S443–44**

By 97 yeas to 3 nays (Vote No. 30), Inhofe Amendment No. 786, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel. **Page S444**



Ernst Amendment No. 767, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting an increase in the Federal minimum wage during a global pandemic to \$15 per hour. **Page S445**

By 52 yeas to 48 nays (Vote No. 32), Daines Amendment No. 678, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of relations between the United States and Canada with regard to the Keystone XL Pipeline entering the United States in Phillips County, Montana. **Pages S445–46**

Rejected:

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 15), Scott (SC) Amendment No. 53, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the accurate reporting of COVID–19 related deaths of residents or staff at nursing homes. **Page S433**

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 17), Blunt Amendment No. 48, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the provision of COVID–19 related kindergarten through grade 12 emergency relief to schools that do not reopen for in-person learning after the teachers of such schools are vaccinated against COVID–19. **Pages S434–35**

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 20), Toomey Amendment No. 553, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that State and local law enforcement are permitted to cooperate with Federal officials to enforce Federal law. **Pages S436–37**

By 29 yeas to 71 nays (Vote No. 31), Paul Amendment No. 1, in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S444–45**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 52 yeas to 48 nays (Vote No. 23), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected a motion to waive all applicable sections of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and all applicable budget resolutions for purposes of Sasse Amendment No. 192, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving health care to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion. Subsequently, a point of order that the amendment was not germane to the underlying resolution was sustained, and the amendment thus fell. **Pages S438–39**

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 24), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected a motion to waive all applicable sections of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and all applicable budget resolutions for purposes of Graham Amendment No. 687, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening and protecting international agreements, joint declarations, or proclamations entered into by the United States and Mexico. Subsequently, a point of order that the amendment was not germane to the underlying resolution was sustained, and the amendment thus fell. **Pages S439–40**

By 52 yeas to 48 nays (Vote No. 25), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected a motion to waive all applicable sections of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and all applicable budget resolutions for purposes of Ernst Amendment No. 132, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prioritizing taking into custody aliens charged with a crime resulting in death or serious bodily injury. Subsequently, a point of order that the amendment was not germane to the underlying resolution was sustained, and the amendment thus fell. **Page S440**

By 49 yeas to 51 nays (Vote No. 29), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected a motion to waive all applicable sections of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and all applicable budget resolutions for purposes of Grassley Amendment No. 91, to create a point of order against legislation that would allow for six-figure tax cuts for the top 1/10th of 1 percent of taxpayers. Subsequently, a point of order that the amendment was not germane to the underlying resolution was sustained, and the amendment thus fell. **Page S443**

**Printing of Impeachment Documents—Agreement:** A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized, in relation to the pending impeachment trial of former President Trump, to print as Senate documents those documents filed by the parties, to be immediately made available to all parties, and that at the conclusion of the trial those documents be printed together as a Senate document. **Page S420**

**McDonough Nomination—Agreement:** A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, February 8, 2021, Senate begin consideration of the nomination of Denis Richard McDonough, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs; and that at 5:30 p.m., Senate vote, without intervening action or debate, on confirmation of the nomination. **Page S559**

**Nomination Received:** Senate received the following nomination:

Samantha Power, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development. **Page S559**

**Nominations Withdrawn:** Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nominations:

Robert Benedict Bowes, of Virginia, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for a term expiring April 13, 2025, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Brian P. Brooks, of California, to be Comptroller of the Currency for a term of five years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Judy Shelton, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2010, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

John Chase Johnson, of Oklahoma, to be Inspector General, Federal Communications Commission, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Charles W. Cook, Jr., of Mississippi, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a term expiring May 18, 2025, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Ricky Roden, of Alabama, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the remainder of the term expiring May 18, 2021, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Mark Van Dyke Holmes, of New York, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term of fifteen years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

William A. Douglass, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

John M. Barger, of California, to be a Member of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board for a term expiring October 11, 2022, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Christopher Bancroft Burnham, of Connecticut, to be a Member of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board for a term expiring September 25, 2024, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Frank Dunlevy, of California, to be a Member of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board for a term expiring September 25, 2022, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Rahkel Bouchet, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Sharon E. Goodie, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

John P. Howard III, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for the term of fifteen years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Dennis Dean Kirk, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board for the term of seven years expiring March 1, 2023, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Danny Lam Nguyen, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Mark A. Robbins, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the

District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Carl Ezekiel Ross, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Vijay Shanker, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for the term of fifteen years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Elizabeth J. Shapiro, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

John C. Truong, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Terrence M. Andrews, of California, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Raul M. Arias-Marxuach, of Puerto Rico, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Joseph L. Barloon, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of International Trade, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Melanie J. Bevan, of Florida, to be United States Marshal for the Middle District of Florida for the term of four years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Maria Teresa Bonifacio Cenzon, of Guam, to be Judge for the District Court of Guam for the term of ten years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Stephen Andrew Kubiowski, of Kentucky, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Edmund G. LaCour, Jr., of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Grace Karaffa Obermann, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2021.

Jason Abend, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Defense, which was sent to the Senate on January 6, 2021.

William Patrick Joseph Kimmitt, of Virginia, to be a Member of the United States International

Trade Commission for a term expiring June 16, 2029, which was sent to the Senate on January 6, 2021.

Barbera Hale Thornhill, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Singapore, which was sent to the Senate on January 6, 2021. **Page S559**

**Executive Communications:** **Pages S468–70**

**Executive Reports of Committees:** **Page S470**

**Additional Cosponsors:** **Pages S472–76**

**Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:** **Page S476**

**Additional Statements:** **Pages S468–88**

**Amendments Submitted:** **Pages S488–S558**

**Authorities for Committees to Meet:** **Pages S558–59**

**Record Votes:** Forty-one record votes were taken today. (Total—54) **Pages S432–60**

**Adjournment:** Senate convened at 10 a.m., on Thursday, February 4, 2021, and adjourned at 5:39 a.m., on Friday, February 5, 2021, until 3 p.m. on Monday, February 8, 2021. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S559.)

## Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

### FORT HOOD

*Committee on Armed Services:* Committee received a closed briefing on the Army response to the findings and recommendations of the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee's assessment of the Fort Hood

command climate and culture from Lieutenant General Gary M. Brito, USA, Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1, and Diane Randon Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, G–2, both of the United States Army, both a People First Task Force Co-Chair.

### BUSINESS MEETING

*Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:* Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Marcia Louise Fudge, of Ohio, to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and Cecilia Elena Rouse, of New Jersey, to be Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

### BUSINESS MEETING

*Committee on Foreign Relations:* Committee ordered favorably reported 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.

### NOMINATION

*Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Martin Joseph Walsh, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Labor, after the nominee, who was introduced by Senator Warren, testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

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# House of Representatives

## Chamber Action

**Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced:** 69 public bills, H.R. 786–854; and 7 resolutions, H.J. Res. 24; and H. Res. 95–100, were introduced.

**Pages H382–86**

**Additional Cosponsors:** **Pages H388–89**

**Reports Filed:** There were no reports filed today.

**Recess:** The House recessed at 11:12 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. **Page H335**

**Motion to Adjourn:** Rejected the Roy motion to adjourn by a yea-and-nay vote of 205 yeas to 218 nays, Roll No. 24. **Pages H346–47**

**Removing a certain Member from certain standing committees of the House of Representatives:** The House agreed to H. Res. 72, removing a certain Member from certain standing committees of the House of Representatives, by a yea-and-nay vote of 230 yeas to 199 nays, Roll No. 25. **Pages H347–58**

H. Res. 91, providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 72) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 218 yeas to 210 nays, Roll No. 23, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 218 yeas to 209 nays, Roll No. 22. **Pages H338–46**

**Committee Elections:** The House agreed to H. Res. 95, electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives. **Page H358**

**Quorum Calls—Votes:** Four yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H345, H346, H346–47, and H357–58.

**Adjournment:** The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 9:47 p.m.

## Committee Meetings

### ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

*Committee on Appropriations:* Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its rules for the 117th Congress, and confirmed its subcommittee jurisdictions.

### SAFEGUARDING AMERICAN CONSUMERS: FIGHTING FRAUD AND SCAMS DURING THE PANDEMIC

*Committee on Energy and Commerce:* Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce held a hearing entitled “Safeguarding American Consumers: Fighting Fraud and Scams During the Pandemic”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

### MORE THAN A SHOT IN THE ARM: THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL COVID-19 STIMULUS

*Committee on Financial Services:* Full Committee held a hearing entitled “More than a Shot in the Arm: The Need for Additional COVID-19 Stimulus”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

### SUPPORTING SMALL AND MINORITY-OWNED BUSINESSES THROUGH THE PANDEMIC

*Committee on Financial Services:* Subcommittee on National Security, International Development, and Monetary Policy held a hearing entitled “Supporting Small and Minority-Owned Businesses Through the Pandemic”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

### EXAMINING THE DOMESTIC TERRORISM THREAT IN THE WAKE OF THE ATTACK ON THE U.S. CAPITOL

*Committee on Homeland Security:* Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Examining the Domestic Terrorism Threat in the Wake of the Attack on the U.S. Capitol”. Testimony was heard from Christopher Rodriguez, Director, Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency, Washington D.C.; and public witnesses.

### ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its rules for the 117th Congress, without amendment, and passed its full committee and subcommittee rosters.

### ACCOUNTABILITY AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION’S CHILD SEPARATION POLICY

*Committee on Oversight and Reform:* Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Accountability and Lessons Learned from the Trump Administration’s Child Separation Policy”. Testimony was heard from Michael E. Horowitz, Inspector General, Department of Justice.

### ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

*Committee on Small Business:* Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its rules for the 117th Congress, and approved its subcommittee chairs and ranking members.

### STATE OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMY IN THE ERA OF COVID-19

*Committee on Small Business:* Full Committee held a hearing entitled “State of the Small Business Economy in the Era of COVID-19”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

### ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING; PROTECTING TRANSPORTATION WORKERS AND PASSENGERS FROM COVID: GAPS IN SAFETY, LESSONS LEARNED, AND NEXT STEPS

*Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure:* Full Committee held an organizational meeting and hearing entitled “Protecting Transportation Workers and Passengers from COVID: Gaps in Safety, Lessons Learned, and Next Steps”. The Committee adopted its rules for the 117th Congress. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

### ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

*Committee on Ways and Means:* Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its rules for the 117th Congress.

## Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

### COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

#### Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

#### House

No hearings are scheduled.

*Next Meeting of the SENATE*

3 p.m., Monday, February 8

## Senate Chamber

**Program for Monday:** Senate will begin consideration of the nomination of Denis Richard McDonough, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and vote on confirmation thereon at 5:30 p.m.

*Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

9 a.m., Friday, February 5

## House Chamber

**Program for Friday:** Consideration of H.R. 447—National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

## Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

## HOUSE

Babin, Brian, Tex., E104  
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