Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, February 8, 2021, at 3 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 2021

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Cuellar).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 5, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable Henry Cuellar to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

Nancy Pelosi,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Sovereign God, intrude into our deliberations. Judge between the factions and be the arbiter of our disputes over budgets and partisan belligerence, deficits and debt, COVID and conflicting interests.

Beat our swords of rhetoric and ridicule into instruments of peaceful resolution. Take our spears that we use to assault the character and core values of our colleagues and force them into tools of cooperation and collaboration.

Open our eyes to the weapons of contempt and disrespect for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

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 Alabama (Mr. CARL) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CARL 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 five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life, legacy, and advocacy of Gabrielle Aldea.

Gabby was a tireless fighter for expanding access to healthcare for those with preexisting conditions. She was born with a bladder the size of a thimble. Gabby spent the first 7 years of her life in and out of the hospital.

A tenacious voice for reform and compassion, Gabby overcame this adversity and took to civic engagement. She became a voice for those who too often cannot speak for themselves and an inspiration for our community.

I rise today to call on my colleagues to join me in honoring Gabby’s legacy by recommitting to the value of expanding access to healthcare and fostering a more equitable community for this generation and for generations to come.

SOUTH DAKOTA STOCKGROWERS BAND TOGETHER

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, from supply chain issues to uncertain prices, it has been a tough time in cattle country.

To make things worse, there was a fire up near Lemmon, and it was a big one. It burned 16,000 acres of land used to feed South Dakota cattle.
The tough hand that so many have been dealt did not keep the South Dakota Stockgrowers from coming together and donating bale after bale of hay to those Lemmon ranchers.

When asked why they came to the rescue, Mr. Edoff of the South Dakota Stockgrowers said: Nobody asked. We just do it. That is part of our culture, part of our community.

Mr. Speaker, that sentiment did not surprise me in the least. That is South Dakota. And that is what I call unity.

HIGHLIGHTING ACTION BY CONGRESSIONAL STEEL CAUCUS

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

Mr. MRVAN, Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to highlight the action of the bipartisan Congressional Steel Caucus.

Earlier this week, the Steel Caucus leaders and 47 other members of the caucus sent a letter to the Biden-Harris administration that expressed our strong support for the continuation of section 232 steel tariffs and quotas.

The letter noted how we work hand-in-hand with industry and labor organizations and that we recognize the negative impact that unfair trade and global steel overcapacity have had on my district and the Nation over the years.

These steel tariffs and quotas, which were implemented to protect our national security, have resulted in significant reductions in imports. We must continue to do all we can to ensure that our Nation supports the domestic steel industry and our American steelworkers.

I look forward to continuing to engage with the Steel Caucus members, all of my colleagues, and the Biden-Harris administration to ensure that the American steel industry remains the foundation of our national economy and our national security.

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR AMERICANS

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

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. Speaker, my district is home to breathtaking mountains, incredible diversity, and rich history. To understand my district, you must know not only its beauty but also its poverty and promise.

We must create opportunities in places like my district with tremendous challenges but also endless potential: create opportunities for countless New Mexicans who lost their jobs, create opportunities for essential workers who risk their lives to keep our country running, and recognize that education is the key to realizing the promise of our communities.

That is why the first bill I co-led, the Learning Recovery Act, will create opportunities for the most educationally disadvantaged students, who are falling further behind because of the pandemic. This bill will address the disparities we know too well in New Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask us to always work to empower our communities; protect my State’s beauty, diversity, and people; and unleash the potential we know have.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF HENRY LOUIS “HANK” AARON

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

Mr. CARL, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and the legend of Henry Louis “Hank” Aaron, a native of Mobile, Alabama.

Hammering Hank is a baseball legend respected not only for his performance on the field but also for being a civil rights icon who helped pave the way for equality in professional sports.

Hank Aaron is one of the greatest baseball players of all time. He became the first player in major league history to record 500 home runs and over 3,000 hits, ultimately defeating Babe Ruth’s home run record.

Hank Aaron’s leadership and character reflect the best of American values, and his legacy will live on for generations. I am proud to call him a fellow Mobilian.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF CONGRESSMAN JIM RAMSTAD

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

Mr. EMMER, Mr. Speaker, as we begin this new session of Congress, I rise today to honor the memory and legacy of my friend, Minnesota Congressman Jim Ramstad.

For nearly two decades, Jim represented the people of Minnesota’s Third Congressional District. Sadly, after so many years of service to his country and community, Jim lost his fight with Parkinson’s just a few months ago.

Jim was a true public servant, a lawmaker whose passion for his work only made him more effective. He was a tireless champion for anyone who needed his help, even if they were a stranger. He was truly a leader guided by his compassion for others.

Although Jim and I never served together, he was a personal friend of my wife, Jacque, and me for 40 years. And today, his legacy shapes my work.

As a fellow Minnesotan, I am proud to continue his monumental work on addiction and mental healthcare by introducing legislation that will bring care to those who need it most.

I am also happy to support a bill to name the Wayzata Post Office after Jim, a way to honor his work and legacy in the State and the town that he loved so much. The monument is a fitting tribute, but his lasting legacy will always be the impact he made on millions of Americans.

Thank you, Jim. You will be missed, but you will never be forgotten.

CREATING PATHWAYS FOR HARDWORKING PEOPLE

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

Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

I started my career leading the Culinary Academy of Las Vegas, the largest job training program in the State. This experience instilled in me the importance of workforce programs that create pathways for hardworking people to get good-paying jobs.

Passing this legislation is a vital step to begin our economic recovery by training Nevadans for new careers in high-demand fields, including at the Westside Education and Training Center in historic west Las Vegas, which my office was just able to secure nearly $7 million to help build.

By providing nearly 1 million additional apprenticeships over 5 years, and adding $10.6 billion in net benefits to our economy, the National Apprenticeship Act will help working families and small businesses restore the financial security that was lost during the pandemic.

As a co-chair and founder of the Labor Caucus, I am proud to support this legislation, which is endorsed by some of our Nation’s largest labor unions, including the AFL-CIO, UNITE HERE, the Laborers, and the Teamsters.

I am glad that my amendment to support the recruitment and retention of nontraditional apprenticeship populations, including women and people of color, is included in this bill. My constituents and all of our constituents deserve the opportunities this bill affords.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF HINCKLEY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE RAY SCHULTE

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

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the life of Hinckley Township Trustee Ray Schulte.

Serving our community as a township trustee for 12 years, Ray defined what it means to be a public servant who always puts the community and the people he loves first.

In addition to his service on the board, Ray was involved in many different aspects of the township, in particular, the historical society, among many others, including local charities. Ray truly loved his community and
Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Purdue University professor Dr. Larry DeBoer. I had the opportunity to work with Dr. DeBoer as a member of Purdue Extension Service as an Indiana State representative and as a farmer.

Dr. DeBoer recently retired from Purdue after 36 years of teaching economics. His tenure at Purdue is distinguished, and worthy of recognition. Every semester, he taught 200 to 400 students macroeconomics. In addition to that, he has authored macroeconomics textbooks for universities.

Dr. DeBoer was recognized for his outstanding teaching with numerous awards, like the Charles B. Murphy Outstanding Undergraduate Teaching Award in 2015 and the Richard L. Kohls Outstanding Undergraduate Teacher Award in 2014.

In addition to being a professor, Dr. DeBoer has advised and worked with the Indiana Legislative Services Agency on tax and finance issues, and has worked on former Governor Mitch Daniels' Commission on Local Government Reform.

The State of Indiana has benefited greatly from his deep knowledge and expertise in the State’s economic affairs. I want to wish Dr. DeBoer the very best in his retirement.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Madam Speaker: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II, the Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following:

H.R. 447

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—PROMOTING PROGRAMS UNDER THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM

Subtitle A—The Office of Apprenticeship, State Registration Agency Approval Process, and Interagency Agreement

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

Sec. 3. Programs under the national apprenticeship system.

Sec. 4. Transition provisions.

Sec. 5. Disaggregation of data.

Sec. 6. Relation to other laws.

TITLE II—MODERNIZING THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM FOR THE 21ST CENTURY GRANTS

Subtitle A—Apprenticeship grants

Sec. 1. Apprenticeship grants.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

Sec. 3. Grant requirements.

Sec. 4. Grant applications.

Sec. 5. Grant disbursements.

Sec. 6. Grant reviews.

Sec. 7. Program evaluations.

Sec. 8. National apprenticeship system research.

Subtitle B—Process and Standards for the National Apprenticeship System

Sec. 1. Definitions.

Sec. 2. Requirements for the national apprenticeship system.

Sec. 3. National apprenticeship system standards.

Sec. 4. Program evaluations.

Sec. 5. National apprenticeship system research.

Subtitle C—Registration Agency Approval Process, and Interagency Agreement

Sec. 1. Registration Agency Approval Process.

Sec. 2. Interagency Agreement.

Sec. 3. Amendments to the act.

Sec. 4. Effective date.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 447

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa- ti ves of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECT ION I. SHORT TITLE. This Act may be cited as the "National Apprenticeship Act of 2021."

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect beginning on October 1, 2021.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENT.

The Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly referred to as the "National Apprenticeship Act"; 50 Stat. 684, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.), is amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

"(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the 'National Apprenticeship Act.'

"(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

"Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

"Sec. 2. Definitions.

"Sec. 3. Programs under the national apprenticeship system.

"Sec. 4. Transition provisions.

"Sec. 5. Disaggregation of data.

"Sec. 6. Relation to other laws.

"TITLE I—PROMOTING PROGRAMS UNDER THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM

Subtitle A—The Office of Apprenticeship, State Registration Agency Approval Process, and Interagency Agreement

"Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

"Sec. 2. Definitions.

"Sec. 3. Programs under the national apprenticeship system.

"Sec. 4. Transition provisions.

"Sec. 5. Disaggregation of data.

"Sec. 6. Relation to other laws.

"TITLE II—MODERNIZING THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM FOR THE 21ST CENTURY GRANTS

Subtitle A—Apprenticeship grants

"Sec. 1. Apprenticeship grants.

"Sec. 2. Definitions.

"Sec. 3. Grant requirements.

"Sec. 4. Grant applications.

"Sec. 5. Grant disbursements.

"Sec. 6. Grant reviews.

"Sec. 7. Program evaluations.

"Subtitle B—Process and Standards for the National Apprenticeship System

"Sec. 1. Definitions.

"Sec. 2. Requirements for the national apprenticeship system.

"Sec. 3. National apprenticeship system standards.

"Sec. 4. Program evaluations.

"Subtitle C—Registration Agency Approval Process, and Interagency Agreement

"Sec. 1. Registration Agency Approval Process.

"Sec. 2. Interagency Agreement.

"Sec. 3. Amendments to the act.

"Sec. 4. Effective date.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 447

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa- ti ves of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
"(5) APPRENTICESHIP HUB.—The term 'apprenticeship hub' means a regional or sectoral qualified intermediary recognized by a State apprenticeship agency or a State Office of Apprenticeship within a State workforce development agency providing activities and services related to the development of programs under the national apprenticeship system.

(6) APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATION.—The term 'apprenticeable occupation' means an occupation that the Administrator has determined meets the requirements of section 121.

(7) APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The term 'apprenticeship program' means a program that meets the standards described in section 122(b) and is registered under this Act.

(8) COMPETENCY.—The term 'competency' means the attainment of knowledge, skills, and abilities in a subject area, as specified by an occupational skill standard and demonstrated by an appropriate written or hands-on proficiency measure.

(9) DEPARTMENT.—The term 'Department' means the Department of Labor.

(10) EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDER.—The term 'education and training provider' means—

(A) an area career and technical education school;

(B) an early college high school;

(C) an educational service agency;

(D) a high school;

(E) a pre-apprenticeship agency or State educational agency;

(F) a Tribal educational agency, Tribally controlled college or university, or Tribally controlled postsecondary career and technical institution;

(G) a postsecondary educational institution;

(H) a minority-serving institution;

(I) a provider of adult education and literacy activities under the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (29 U.S.C. 3271 et seq.);

(J) an eligible acting administering plan under title II of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 720 et seq.), other than section 112 or part C of that title (29 U.S.C. 732, 741);

(K) a related instruction provider, including a qualified intermediary acting as a related instruction provider as approved by a registration agency, or

(L) a consortium of entities described in any of subparagraphs (A) through (K).

(11) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'eligible entity' means—

(i) a program sponsor;

(ii) a State workforce development board or State workforce agency, or a local workforce development board or local workforce development agency;

(iii) an education and training provider, or a consortium thereof;

(iv) if the applicant is in a State with a State apprenticeship agency, such State apprenticeship agency;

(v) an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization;

(vi) State or sector partnership, a group of employers, a trade association, or a professional association that sponsors or participates in a program under the national apprenticeship system;

(vii) a Governor of a State;

(viii) a labor organization or joint labor-management organization;

(ix) a qualified intermediary.

(B) SPONSOR REQUIREMENT.—Not fewer than one entity under subparagraph (A) shall be the sponsor of a program under the national apprenticeship system.

(12) INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The terms 'Indian Tribe' and 'Tribal organization' mean any Indian tribe, tribal organization, Native Hawaiian organization, or Alaska Native entity (without regard to capitalization) in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 3504).

(13) INTERIM CREDENTIAL.—The term 'interim credential' means a credential issued by a registration agency, upon request of the appropriate sponsor, as certification of competency attainment by a program participant during participation in a program under the national apprenticeship system.

(14) JOURNEYWORKER.—The term 'journeyworker' means a worker who has attained a level of skill, abilities, and competencies recognized within an industry as having mastered the skills and competencies required for the occupation.

(15) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term 'minority-serving institution' means an institution described in sections 303(7) and 303(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067(a)).

(16) NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.—The term 'national apprenticeship system' means the apprenticeship programs, youth apprenticeship programs, and pre-apprenticeship programs that meet the requirements of this Act.

(17) NONTRADITIONAL APPRENTICESHIP POPULATION.—The term 'nontraditional apprenticeship population' means a group of individuals (such as a group of individuals from the same gender or race), the members of which comprise fewer than 25 percent of the program participants in an apprenticeable occupation under the national apprenticeship system.

(18) NONTRADITIONAL APPRENTICESHIP INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION.—The term 'nontraditional apprenticeship industry or occupation' refers to an industry or occupation that represents fewer than 10 percent of apprenticeable occupations under the national apprenticeship system.

(19) OUTLYING AREA.—The term 'outlying area' means American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands.

(20) PROGRAM.—The term 'pre-apprentice' means a program participant in a pre-apprenticeship program.

(21) PRE-APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The term 'pre-apprenticeship program' means a training model or program that—

(A) prepares individuals for acceptance into an apprenticeship program;

(B) meets the standards described in section 122(c); and

(C) is registered under this Act.

(22) PROGRAM PARTICIPANT.—The term 'program participant' means an apprentice, a pre-apprentice, or a youth apprentice.

(23) QUALIFIED INTERMEDIARY.—The term 'qualified intermediary' means an entity that demonstrates expertise in building, connecting, sustaining, and measuring the performance of partnerships described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of this section, and provides access or referrals for supportive services and financial advising.

(24) QUALIFIED POSTSECONDARY CREDENTIAL.—The term 'recognized postsecondary credential' means a credential issued by a related instruction provider, including a qualified intermediary acting as a related instruction provider as approved by a registration agency.

(25) REGISTRATION AGENCY.—The term 'registration agency' means the State Office of Apprenticeship or State apprenticeship agency in a State that is responsible for—

(A) approving or denying applications for registration of intermediaries recognized by a State apprenticeship system under the national apprenticeship system in the State or area covered by the registration agency; and

(B) carrying out the responsibilities of support for the youth apprenticeship programs, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship programs registered by the registration agency.

(26) RELATED INSTRUCTION.—The term 'related instruction' means systematic form of instruction that meets the requirements of section 122(b)(1)(C).

(27) RELATED FEDERAL PROGRAMS.—The term 'related Federal programs' means programs or activities under the following:

(A) The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.), including adult education and literacy activities under such Act.

(B) The Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.).

(C) The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.).


(E) The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.).

(F) Title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 772 et seq.).

(G) Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.).


(J) Chapter 41 of title 28, United States Code.

(K) Employment and training activities carried out under the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et seq.).

(L) State unemployment compensation laws (in accordance with applicable Federal law).


(N) Part C of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

(O) Employment and training activities carried out by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Energy, the Department of Transportation, and the Small Business Administration.

(P) Section 6(d)(4) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(d)(4)).

(Q) Educational assistance programs under chapters 30 through 36 of title 38, United States Code.

(R) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Labor.
organization, education and training provider, or qualified intermediary that is applying to administer and operate a program under the national apprenticeship system.

**SEC. 3. PROGRAMS UNDER THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.**

Any funds appropriated under this Act shall only be used for, or provided to, programs under the national apprenticeship system, including any funds awarded for the purposes of grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, or the development, implementation, or administration of programs under the national apprenticeship system.

**SEC. 4. TRANSITION PROVISIONS.**

The Secretary shall take such steps as are necessary to provide for the orderly transition to the authority of this Act (as amended by the Wrightslaw: Definitive Guide to Special Education Law) from any authority under this Act as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

**SEC. 5. DISCLOSURE OF DATA.**

The disaggregation of data under this Act shall not be required when the number of program participants in a category is insufficient to yield statistically reliable information or when the results would reveal personally identifiable information about a program participant or would reveal such information when combined with other data.

**SEC. 6. RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.**

Nothing in this Act shall invalidate or limit the remedies, rights, and procedures under any Federal law or the law of any State or jurisdiction that provides greater or equal protection for individuals based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, age, genetic information, or disability than are afforded by this Act.

**TITLE I—PROMOTING PROGRAMS UNDER THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM**

**Subtitle A—The Office of Apprenticeship, State Registration Approval Process, and Interagency Agreement**

**SEC. 111. THE OFFICE OF APPRENTICESHIP.**

(a) Establishment of the Office of Apprenticeship.—There is established, in the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor, an Office of Apprenticeship (referred to in this section as the ‘Office’), which shall be directed by an Administrator who has demonstrated knowledge of the national apprenticeship system necessary to head the Office.

(b) Responsibilities.—The Administrator shall be responsible for the administration of this Act, including:

(1) Promotion and Awareness Activities.—The Administrator shall carry out promotion and awareness activities, including the following:

(A) Supporting the development or scaling of apprenticeship models nationally, promoting the effectiveness of youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and apprenticeship programs, and providing promotional materials to State apprenticeship agencies, workforce development systems or local workforce development systems, State educational agencies or local educational agencies, employers, trade associations, professional associations, industry groups, labor organizations, joint labor-management organizations, education and training providers, Federal and State correctional facilities, and prospective apprentices in such programs.

(B) Promoting greater diversity in the national apprenticeship system including—

(i) promoting outreach to nontraditional apprenticeship employers;

(ii) engaging minority-serving institutions and employers from nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; and

(iii) engaging in- and out-of-school students, women-owned, and minority-owned businesses, and employers in high-school, high-scope, and in-demand industry sectors and occupations that are non-traditional apprenticeship industries or occupations.

(ii) Receiving and resolving comments or complaints from youth apprentices, pre-apprentices, or apprentices, sponsors, employers, State apprenticeship agencies, State local workforce investment boards, or local educational agencies, qualified intermediaries, labor organizations, joint labor-management organizations, or other stakeholders;

(iii) assist sponsors, employers, qualified intermediaries, and education and training or related instruction providers, or other entities interested in becoming sponsors, or seeking support for developing programs under the national apprenticeship system or effectively carrying out such programs, including providing assistance for remote or virtual learning, or training, as necessary;

(iv) assist those applying for or carrying out grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under title II; and

(v) share, through a national apprenticeship system clearinghouse, high-quality materials for programs under the national apprenticeship system, such as related instruction or training materials.

(B) Cooperating with the—

(i) Secretary of Education in—

(A) providing technical assistance for the development and implementation of related instruction under the national apprenticeship system that is aligned with State education systems and career and technical education; and

(ii) supporting the stackability and portability of academic credit and credentials earned as part of such programs, including through articulation agreements and career pathways; and

(ii) ii) establishing an entity to promote awareness of opportunities under the national apprenticeship system.

(C) State Offices of Apprenticeship.—

(A) Establishment of offices.—

(B) In general.—The Administrator shall establish and operate a State Office of Apprenticeship in a State described in clause (ii) to serve as the registration agency for such State.

(ii) Applicable States.—A State described in this clause is a State—

(1) in which, as of the date before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, there is no State Office of Apprenticeship; and

(2) that has not applied for recognition as a State apprenticeship agency under section 113, or for which such recognition has not provided for withdrawal by the Administrator under such section.

(B) State Plan Requirement.—Each State Office of Apprenticeship shall be administered by a Director who shall prepare and submit a State plan that meets the requirements of section 113(c).

(C) Vacancies.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, in the case of a State Office of Apprenticeship with a vacant position, the Administrator shall—

(i) make information on such vacancy available on a publicly accessible website; and

(ii) report to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, on the status and length of such vacancy if such vacancy is not filled not later than 90 days after such position has become vacant.

(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prohibit any State described in subparagraph (A)(ii) from establishing an agency or entity to promote programs under the national apprenticeship system in such State, in coordination with the State Office of Apprenticeship operating in the State, so long as such agency or entity does not act as the registration agency for such State.

(4) QUALITY STANDARDS, APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENT, AND REGISTRATION REVIEW.—In

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February 5, 2021

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H395
order for the Secretary, acting through the Administrator, to support the formulation and furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of program participants, and to establish such standards in consultation with the industry sector leaders and experts described in subparagraph (C)(ii).

(6) PROGRAM OVERSIGHT AND EVALUATION.—The Administrator shall—

(a) monitor State apprenticeship agencies, State Offices of Apprenticeship, grantees, and sponsors under such system to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Act;

(b) provide technical assistance to assist such entities in such compliance or program performance; and

(c) conduct research and evaluation in accordance with such Act.

(7) PROMOTING DIVERSITY IN THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.—The Administrator shall promote diversity and ensure equal opportunity to serve in apprenticeship populations, including women, people of color, individuals with disabilities, individuals impacted by the criminal and juvenile justice system, and individuals with barriers to employment, as applicable.

(8) GRANT AWARDS.—The Administrator shall award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under title II.

(9) NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Administrator shall—

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established, in the Department of Labor, a National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeships.

(b) COMPOSITION.—The Advisory Committee shall consist of 27 voting members described in subparagraph (B) appointed by the Secretary.

(c) LIST OF INDIVIDUALS.—The individuals described in this subparagraph are—

(i) 9 representatives of employers or industry associations who participate in an apprenticeship system

(ii) 9 representatives of State Office of Apprenticeship, State Apprenticeship agencies, or in-demand industry sectors

(iii) 9 representatives of OSHA, the National Occupational Research Agenda, or other nontraditional apprenticeship organizations.

(10) NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE.—The Administrator shall—

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established, in the Department of Labor, a National Technology Institute.

(b) COMMISSION.—The Administrator shall appoint to the National Technology Institute, not more than 5 years after the date of the enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, a commission that shall consist of 9 voting members appointed by the Administrator.

(c) LIST OF INDIVIDUALS.—The individuals described in this subparagraph are—

(i) 3 representatives of employers or industry associations who participate in an apprenticeship system

(ii) 3 representatives of OSHA, the National Occupational Research Agenda, or other nontraditional apprenticeship organizations

(iii) 3 representatives of nontraditional apprenticeship organizations.

(11) NATIONAL PERFORMANCE REPORT.—The Administrator shall—

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established, in the Department of Labor, a National Performance Report.

(b) COMMISSION.—The Administrator shall appoint to the National Performance Report, not more than 5 years after the date of the enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, a commission that shall consist of 9 voting members appointed by the Administrator.

(c) LIST OF INDIVIDUALS.—The individuals described in this subparagraph are—

(i) 3 representatives of employers or industry associations who participate in an apprenticeship system

(ii) 3 representatives of OSHA, the National Occupational Research Agenda, or other nontraditional apprenticeship organizations

(iii) 3 representatives of nontraditional apprenticeship organizations.

(12) NATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTER.—The Administrator shall—

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established, in the Department of Labor, a National Technical Assistance Center.

(b) COMMISSION.—The Administrator shall appoint to the National Technical Assistance Center, not more than 5 years after the date of the enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, a commission that shall consist of 9 voting members appointed by the Administrator.

(c) LIST OF INDIVIDUALS.—The individuals described in this subparagraph are—

(i) 3 representatives of employers or industry associations who participate in an apprenticeship system

(ii) 3 representatives of OSHA, the National Occupational Research Agenda, or other nontraditional apprenticeship organizations

(iii) 3 representatives of nontraditional apprenticeship organizations.

(13) NATIONAL PERFORMANCE REPORT.—The Administrator shall—

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established, in the Department of Labor, a National Performance Report.

(b) COMMISSION.—The Administrator shall appoint to the National Performance Report, not more than 5 years after the date of the enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, a commission that shall consist of 9 voting members appointed by the Administrator.

(c) LIST OF INDIVIDUALS.—The individuals described in this subparagraph are—

(i) 3 representatives of employers or industry associations who participate in an apprenticeship system

(ii) 3 representatives of OSHA, the National Occupational Research Agenda, or other nontraditional apprenticeship organizations

(iii) 3 representatives of nontraditional apprenticeship organizations.
entity administering, a program under the national apprenticeship system; “(VII) a provider of an industry-recognized credential; “(VIII) a national qualified intermediary, including a national qualified intermediary that supports increased participation of nontraditional apprenticeship populations and nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; and “(IX) a program participant. “(C) NONVOTING MEMBERS.—The Advisory Committee shall consist of ex officio nonvoting members from each of the following departments, selected by the applicable Secretary: “(i) the Department of Labor; “(ii) the Department of Commerce; “(iii) the Department of Education; “(iv) the Department of Energy; “(v) the Department of Housing and Urban Development; “(vi) the Department of Transportation; “(vii) the Department of Veterans Affairs; “(viii) the Department of Health and Human Services; “(ix) the Department of Justice; and “(x) the Department of Defense. “(D) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, and the Minority Leader of the Senate may each recommend to the Secretary, as described in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (B) for appointment under subparagraph (A) who shall be subject to the requirements of paragraph (3). “(i) SELECTION.—An individual shall be selected under paragraph (1) on the basis of the experience and competence of such individual with respect to programs under the national apprenticeship system. “(4) TERMS.— “(A) IN GENERAL.—Each voting member of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed for a term of 4 years, except as provided in subparagraphs (B) through (D). “(B) TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTEES.— “(i) IN GENERAL.—The initial members of the Advisory Committee shall be made not later than 90 days after the effective date of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021. “(ii) STAGGERING OF TERMS.—As designated by the Secretary at the time of the appointment, of the members first appointed, “(I) half of such members shall serve a 2-year term; and “(II) half of such members shall serve a 4-year term. “(C) VACANCIES.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member’s predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that member’s term until a successor has taken office. A vacancy in the Advisory Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made, except that such appointment shall be made not later than 90 days after the date of the vacancy. A member may be appointed to fill a partial term as the result of a vacancy may, at the end of that term, be appointed to a full term. “(D) MULTIPLE TERMS.—A voting member of the Advisory Committee may serve not more than 2 full terms on the Advisory Committee. “(E) CHAIRPERSON.—The Advisory Committee shall designate one of the voting members described in subsection (a)(2)(A) of the Advisory Committee to serve as Chairperson of the Advisory Committee. “(F) OPEN ACCESS.—All meetings of the Advisory Committee shall be open to the public. A transcript shall be kept of each meeting and made available for public inspection within 30 days of the meeting. “(G) DUTIES.—The Advisory Committee shall, at a minimum, “(i) advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Administrator on matters relating to the administration of this Act, including the adoption of regulations and policies related to the administration of this Act; “(ii) annually prepare a set of recommenda- tions to the Administrator, to be shared with the Chairman, the Senate, and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate, regarding the registration process under subtitle B to make the process easily accessible and efficient for use by providers while maintaining the requirements under subtitle B; “(iii) make recommendations on expanding participation of nontraditional apprenticeship programs in programs under the national apprenticeship system; and “(iv) review apprenticeship occupations and, based on reviews of labor market trends and changes, make recommendations to the Administrator on whether— “(A) make vocational-technical apprenticeship occupations under section 111(b)(5)(A); or “(B) convene sector leaders and experts under section 111(b)(5)(C) for the establishing specific frameworks of industry recognized occupational standards. “(G) PERSONNEL.— “(1) COMPENSATION.— “(A) IN GENERAL.—A member of the Advisory Committee who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level I of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Advisory Committee. “(B) OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES.—Members of the Advisory Committee who are officers or employees of the United States may not receive additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Advisory Committee. “(2) STAFF.—The Secretary shall supply the Advisory Committee with an executive secretary and provide such secretarial, clerical, and other services as the Advisory Committee may need to enable the Advisory Committee to carry out the duties described in subsection (d). “(3) DATA REQUESTS.—The Advisory Com- mittee may request that data be provided from the Secretary as determined necessary by the Advisory Committee to carry out its functions as described in this section. “(4) PERMANENT COMMITTEE.—The Federal Apprenticeship Committee (5 U.S.C. App.) (other than section 14 of such Act) shall apply to the Advisory Committee. “SEC. 112. AUTHORITY OF A STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY AND STATE OFFICES OF APPRENTICESHIP. “(a) RECOGNITION OF STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCIES.— “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall recognize a State agency as a State apprenticeship agency in accordance with this section and cooperate with such State apprenticeship agency regarding the formulation and promotion of standards of apprenticeship under subtitle B. “(2) APPLICATION.—A State desiring to have a State agency recognized as a State apprenticeship agency under this section shall submit an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Adminis- trator may require, including— “(A) the initial State plan described in section (c)(2)(A)(i); “(B) a description of how the State apprentice- ship agency will meet the State plan require- ments of subsection (c); and “(C) a description of the linkages and coordi- nation of the State’s proposed standards, cri- teria, and requirements with the State’s eco- nomic development strategies and workforce development system, including secondary, postsecondary, and adult education systems. “(1) REVIEW AND RECOGNITION.— “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which an application under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall notify the State regarding whether the agency of the State is recognized as a State apprenticeship program. “(B) DURATION OF RECOGNITION.— “(i) DURATION.—The recognition of a State apprenticeship agency shall be for a 4-year pe- riod beginning on the date the State appren- ticeship agency is notified under subparagraph (A). “(ii) NOTIFICATION.— “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall notify a State apprenticeship agency not later than 180 days before the last day of the 4-year period re- garding whether the State apprenticeship agen- cy is in compliance with this section. “(II) COMPLIANCE.—In the case of a State apprenticeship agency that is in compliance with this section, the agency’s recognition under this section shall be renewed for an additional 4- year period and the notification under sub- clause (I) shall include notification of such re- newal. “(B) NONCOMPLIANCE.—In the case of a State apprenticeship agency that is not in com- pliance with this section, the notification shall— “(i) specify the areas of noncompliance; “(ii) require corrective action; and “(iii) offer technical assistance. “(III) RECOGNITION AFTER CORRECTION.—If the Administrator determines that a State apprenticeship agency has corrected the identified areas of noncompliance under this subpara- graph, the Administrator, at least 90 days after the notification of noncompliance, the State apprenticeship agency’s recognition under this section shall be re- renewed for an additional 4-year period. “(C) TRANSITION PERIOD FOR STATE AGENCIES.— “(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the effective date of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, a State agency that, as of the day before the date of enactment of such Act, was recognized by the Secretary for purposes of reg- istering apprenticeship programs in accordance with this Act, shall submit an application under paragraph (2). “(ii) TRANSITION PERIOD.—A State agency de- scribed in clause (i) shall be recognized as a State apprenticeship agency under this section for a 4-year period beginning on the date on which the Secretary approves the application submitted by the State agency under paragraph (2). “(D) AUTHORITY OF A STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY.— “(i) IN GENERAL.—For the period during which a State apprenticeship agency is recog- nized under subsection (a) and to maintain such recognition, the State apprenticeship agency shall carry out the requirements of this Act. “(ii) PROGRAM RECOGNITION.—With respect to a State with a State apprenticeship agency, the State apprenticeship agency shall have sole au- thority to recognize and register a pre-apprenticeship, youth apprenticeship, or apprentice- ship program in such State, which shall in- clude— “(A) determining whether such program is in compliance with the standards for such program under section 122; “(B) in the case of such a program that is in compliance with such standards, certifying the program and providing a certificate of rec- ognition for such program; “(C) providing technical assistance to current and potential sponsors; “(D) in the case of such a program that fails to meet the requirements of this Act, providing...
(3) STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A State apprenticeship agency shall—

(i) be composed of persons familiar with apprenticeable occupations; and

(ii) be fairly balanced, with an equal number of

(1) representatives of employer organizations, including from nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; and

(2) representatives of labor organizations or joint labor-management organizations, including from nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; and

(3) public members; and

(iii) to the extent practicable, have not less than 1 member who is a member of the State workforce board.

(B) SPECIAL RULE.—A State apprenticeship council shall not be eligible for recognition as a State apprenticeship agency.

(C) STATE PLAN.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—For a State apprenticeship agency to be eligible to receive allotments under this Act, the State apprenticeship agency shall submit to the Secretary a State plan that meets the requirements of this subsection.

(ii) APPROVAL OF STATE PLAN.—

(III) each State plan shall include—

(B) an assurance that the State will notify the Secretary of major changes in the State apprenticeship agency program; and

(C) an assurance that the State will notify the Secretary of changes to the program that require modifications to the State plan to reflect changes in labor market and economic conditions or other factors affecting the implementation of the State plan.

(ii) MODIFICATIONS.—A modified State plan submitted for review under clause (i) shall be subject to the approval requirements described in subparagraph (B).

(b) Technical Assistance.—Each State plan shall describe how the State apprenticeship agency will provide technical assistance for—

(A) potential employers, labor organizations, joint labor-management organizations, qualified intermediaries, apprentices, education and training providers, credentialing organizations, eligible entities, labor or employer organizations, or any potential program participant in the national apprenticeship system in the State for the purposes of recruiting, retaining, program development, expansion, or implementation, including supporting remote or virtual learning or training, as necessary;

(B) sponsors of programs registered in the State, including sponsors that are not meeting performance goals under subtitle C, for purposes of assisting sponsors in meeting or exceeding such goals;

(C) sponsors of programs registered in the State for purposes of assisting such sponsors in achieving diversity and equal opportunity in apprenticeships in accordance with paragraph (5);

(D) State strategic vision and goals under subparagraph (A).

(III) OUTCOMES.—Each State plan shall—

(A) in coordination with the Administrator, establish annual State performance goals for the programs registered by the State apprenticeship agency for the indicators described—

(i) in subparagraph (A) of section 131(b)(1); and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(ii) of section 131(b)(1); and

(B) describe how the State apprenticeship agency will collect performance data from programs registered by the agency; and

(C) annually report on the outcomes of each such program in relation to the State established goals under subparagraph (A).

(9) USES OF FUNDS.—Each State plan shall include a description of how the funds described in subsection (d) of the allotment received by the State apprenticeship agency under subsection (f).

(10) ALIGNMENT OF WORKFORCE ACTIVITIES.—Each State plan shall include a summary of State-supported workforce development activities (including education and training) in the State, including—

(A) a summary of the apprenticeship programs on the list of eligible providers of training services under section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3152(d));

(B) the degree to which the programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State are aligned with and address the skill needs of the employers in the State identified by the State workforce development board; and

(C) a description of how apprenticeship programs under this Act receive federal consideration to be included on the list of eligible providers of training services under section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3152(d)).

(II) STATE STRATEGIC VISION.—Each State plan shall include a summary of the State’s strategic vision and set of goals for preparing an educated and skilled workforce and for meeting the skilled workforce needs of employers, including in existing and emerging in-demand industries, occupations, and how the programs registered by the State apprenticeship agency in the State will help to meet such goals.

(II) STRATEGY FOR ANY JOINT PLANNING, ALIGNMENT, COORDINATION, AND LEVERAGING OF FUNDS.—Each State plan shall provide a description of the State apprenticeship agency’s strategy for joint planning, coordination, and leveraging of funds—

(A) a summary of the State’s strategic vision and goals under paragraph (10) for purposes of planning, coordination, and leveraging of the funds described in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102) and the elements related to system alignment under section 120(b)(2)(B) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 3121(b)(2)(B));

(B) for programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State with other Federal programs, including programs under—

(i) the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965,

(ii) the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act;

(iii) the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2000; and

(iv) the Higher Education Act of 1965; and

(C) provide information about access to available State assistance or assistance under related Federal programs, including such assistance under—

(i) subsection (d) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008;

(ii) the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2018 (34 U.S.C. 3672); and

(iii) section 231 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 60541); and
“(1) STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.—Each State plan shall provide for a description of the composition, roles, and responsibility of the State apprenticeship council, and how the Council will comply with the requirements of subsection (b)(3).

“(d) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY FUNDING.—A State apprenticeship agency shall use funds received under paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (j)(1) of title I of such Act and YouthBuild under section 171 of such Act; (C) providing a list of programs under the national apprenticeship system that are offered in the State, including in the State’s high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations; (D) alignment of funding received and reporting required under this Act, including relevant placement, retention, and earnings information, with the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.), and technical assistance in how individual training accounts under section 134(c)(3) of such Act could be used to pay for the costs of enrolling in participating in programs under the national apprenticeship system; (E) partnerships with State or local workforce development boards, State workforce agencies, and one-stop centers and one-stop operators that assist program participants in accessing supportive services to support employer participation; (F) the recruitment, retention, and completion of programs under the national apprenticeship system; (G) transitions from youth apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships to apprenticeship programs; and (H) the placement into employment or further education or program completion; and (J) LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.—(A) A State apprenticeship agency may reserve not more than 15 percent of the funds received under subsection (f) in support of State apprenticeship initiatives described in this paragraph; (B) DIVERSITY.—Not less than 5 percent of the amount reserved under subparagraph (A) shall be used by the State apprenticeship agency for supporting and expanding diversity in apprentice occupations under the national apprenticeship system in the State and program participant populations in the State; (C) INCENTIVES FOR EMPLOYERS.—A State apprenticeship agency may use funds reserved under subparagraph (A) to incentivize employers to participate under the national apprenticeship system, such as costs related to program development, staffing for mentors and supervisors, related instruction, or the creation of industry or sector partnerships to support employer participation; (D) STATE-SPECIFIC INITIATIVES.—A State apprenticeship agency may use funds reserved under subparagraph (A) for State-specific initiatives, such as the development or expansion of youth apprenticeship programs or apprentice occupational programs in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors; (E) STATE MATCH FOR FEDERAL INVESTMENT.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Except in the case of exceptional circumstances, as determined by the Administrator, in order to receive a full allotment under subsection (j), a State apprenticeship agency shall use Federal resources to carry out the activities of the agency under this Act in an amount not less than 25 percent of such allotment.

“(2) DERECOGNITION CRITERIA.—The recognition of a State apprenticeship agency under this section may be withdrawn under paragraph (1) in any case in which the State apprenticeship agency fails to— (A) adopt or properly enforce a State plan; (B) properly carry out its role as the sole registrar in the State; (C) submit a report under section 131(h)(1)(B) for any program year; (D) meet the State levels of performance as described in subsection (c)(5)(A) or demonstrate improvements in performance for 3 consecutive program years; or (E) otherwise fulfill or operate in compliance with the requirements of this Act.

“(3) DERECOGNITION PROCESS.—(A) IN GENERAL.—If a State apprenticeship agency fails for any of the reasons described in paragraph (2), the State apprenticeship agency may request technical assistance to such agency for corrective action to remedy such failure, including assistance in the development of a performance improvement plan.

“(B) REDUCTION OF FUNDS.—Except in the case of exceptional circumstances as determined by the Administrator, in a case in which such a State apprenticeship agency continues such failure after the provision of the technical assistance under subparagraph (A)— (i) the percentage of the funds to be allotted to the State under section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to include programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State (29 U.S.C. 3122(d)); (ii) the percentage of the funds to be allotted to the State under section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to include programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State (29 U.S.C. 3122(d));

“(4) REDUCTION OF FUNDS.—Except in the case of exceptional circumstances as determined by the Administrator, in a case in which such failure has been identified in a case in which such a State apprenticeship agency continues such failure after the provision of the technical assistance under subparagraph (A)— (i) the percentage of the funds to be allotted to the State under section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to include programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State (29 U.S.C. 3122(d)); (ii) the percentage of the funds to be allotted to the State under section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to include programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State (29 U.S.C. 3122(d));

“(5) REDUCTION OF FUNDS.—Except in the case of exceptional circumstances as determined by the Administrator, in a case in which such a State apprenticeship agency continues such failure after the provision of the technical assistance under subparagraph (A)— (i) the percentage of the funds to be allotted to the State under section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to include programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State (29 U.S.C. 3122(d)); (ii) the percentage of the funds to be allotted to the State under section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to include programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State (29 U.S.C. 3122(d));
“(i) PRIOR TO ORDER.—Prior to the withdrawal of the recognition of a State apprenticeship agency under this section, the Administrator shall—

(1) provide to the State apprenticeship agency an order withdrawing recognition of such agency under this section; and

(2) establish a State Office of Apprenticeship under this section; and

(b) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY REQUIREMENTS.—A State apprenticeship agency under this section has been withdrawn under paragraph (3) shall—

(1) provide to the Administrator program standards, apprenticeship agreements, completion records, cancellation and suspension records, performance metrics, and any other documents relating to the State’s programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State;

(ii) cooperate fully during the transition period between the date on which the Administrator establishes a State Office of Apprenticeship in the State; and

(3) withdraw any unused funds received under this Act.

(5) REINSTATEMENT OF RECOGNITION.—A State apprenticeship agency that has had its recognition withdrawn under this section may have such recognition reinstated upon presentation of adequate evidence that the State apprenticeship agency has—

(1) provide an application under subsection (a)(2); and

(B) demonstrated the ability to operate in compliance with the requirements of this Act.

(1) RESERVATION AND STATE ALLOTMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount appropriated under subsection (g) for a fiscal year—

(1) 33 1⁄3 percent shall be equally distributed among each State Office of Apprenticeship, outlying area, and eligible State; and

(2) 33 1⁄3 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative share of individuals living below the poverty line in each eligible State, compared to the total number of individuals living below the poverty line in all eligible States.

(3) 33 1⁄3 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative number of unemployed individuals in each eligible State, compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in all eligible States.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

(A) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term ‘eligible State’ means a State (as defined in section 2) that has a State apprenticeship agency.

(B) POVERTY LINE.—The term ‘poverty line’ has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

(C) UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘unemployed individual’ has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

(9) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

(1) $75,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(2) $85,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

(3) $95,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

(4) $105,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

(5) $115,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

VII. TRANSLATION OF MAJOR ACTS

Section 114. INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT WITH DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the effective date of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, in order to cooperate with the Secretary of Education to promote and support integrated education, the Secretary (acting through the Administrator) shall—

(1) enter into an interagency agreement with the Secretary of Education to promote and support integrated education, through the activities described in this section; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of Senate, such agreement and any modifications to such agreement.

(b) ALIGNMENT FOR YOUTH APPRENTICESHIPS.—In order to promote alignment between youth apprenticeship programs and high school programs under the elementary and secondary education programs for the purposes of promoting stronger connections between programs under the national apprenticeship system and 2- and 4-year postsecondary educational institutions, the interagency agreement under subsection (a) shall include a description of how the Secretary will—

(1) support data sharing systems that align education records and records of programs under the national apprenticeship system regarding whether program participants who receive financial aid under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 enroll in, or complete, postsecondary coursework while participating in a program under such system;

(2) provide guidance on how to align eligible funding from, planning processes for, and the activities of the Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.), the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) with this Act; and

(3) require all participants of the apprenticeship college consortium to enter into agreements that—

(A) have an articulation agreement with a participating sponsor of an apprenticeship program, which may include a 2- or 4-year postsecondary educational institution; and

(B) create opportunities and articulation of academic credit for related instruction completed and credentials awarded to program participants as part of a program under the national apprenticeship system; and

(C) support the creation or expansion of electronic transcripts for apprenticeship programs and all academic content, including related instruction and on-the-job training.


(5) provide to consortium participants or potential participants information regarding—

(A) a list of apprenticeship programs in related occupations offered in the State or available under the Office of Apprenticeship that may become part of the consortium;

(B) information on how to develop an apprenticeship program or training program;

(C) information on Federal, State, and local financial resources available to assist with the establishment and implementation of apprenticeship programs; and

(D) information on related qualified intermediaries or sector partnerships supporting apprenticeship programs, as applicable; and

(6) support information regarding the apprenticeship consortium being made available on a publicly accessible website including—

(A) a list of participating members of the consortium, apprenticeship programs provided, credentials awarded with each program, and apprenticeship programs available under the Office of Apprenticeship;

(B) models of articulation agreements, prior learning assessments, and competency-based curriculum for related instruction for illustrative apprenticeship programs; and

(D) BEST PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT AND SHARING—
“(1) DISSEMINATION.—Such interagency agreement shall require that the Secretaries disseminate information on the value of programs under the national apprenticeship system, including relevant placement, retention, and earnings information, labor market data from the local area, and sector forecasts to determine high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors as well as for such programs, to local education and training providers, labor organizations, or joint labor-management organizations (including those representing teachers).

“(2) Clearinghouse.—Such agreement shall require the Secretaries to create a clearinghouse of best practices—

“(A) for improving performance and increasing alignment of education and programs under the national apprenticeship system, including career pathways; and

“(B) publicly disseminate information and resources on—

“(i) replicable related instruction and on-the-job learning; and

“(ii) how to build an understanding of apprenticeship opportunities available to students.

“(e) DATA SHARING AGREEMENT.—The Secretaries shall disseminate best practices for the alignment of education records and records of programs under the national apprenticeship system, including information on program participants who enroll in, complete, and receive academic credit for postsecondary coursework while participating in such a program.

“(f) SECRETARIES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘Secretaries’ means the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education.

“Subtitle B—Process and Standards for the National Apprenticeship System

“SECTION 121. APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATIONS

“For an occupation to be an apprenticeable occupation under this Act, a person seeking approval for such occupation to be an apprenticeship occupation shall submit an application to the Administrator that demonstrates that such apprenticeable occupation is in-demand and will prepare individuals for the full range of skills and competencies needed for such occupation by describing how such apprenticeable occupation shall—

“(1) meet the industry-recognized occupational standards under section 111(b)(3)(C); or

“(2) involve the progressive attainment of skills, competencies, and knowledge that are—

“(A) clearly identified and commonly recognized throughout the relevant industry or occupation;

“(B) customarily learned or enhanced in a practice or apprenticeship structured, systematic program of on-the-job supervised learning and related instruction to supplement such learning; and

“(C) offered through a time-based, competency-based, or hybrid model as described in section 122(b)(1)(E).

“SECTION 122. QUALITY STANDARDS OF PROGRAMS UNDER THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall formulate and promulgate, in consultation with the States, national, regional, industry, or sector organizations, and other stakeholders, standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, pre-apprentices, and youth apprentices.

“(b) FEDERAL-STANDARD REQUIREMENTS.—In addition to the standards described in subsection (e), an apprenticeship program shall meet the following standards:

“(1) The program is organized and clearly written, planned, developed by the sponsor, that includes, at a minimum, the following information:

“(A) The employment and training to be received by each apprentice participating in the program, including—

“(i) an outline of the work processes or the plan in a job where the apprentice will receive supervised work experience, on-the-job training, and on-the-job learning;

“(ii) the allocation of the approximate amount of time that will be spent in each major work process by the apprentice;

“(iii) a description of the mentoring that will be provided for the apprentice; and

“(iv) a description or timeline explaining the periodic reviews and evaluations of the apprentice’s performance on the job and in related instruction.

“(B) A process for maintaining appropriate progress records, including the reviews and evaluations described in subparagraph (A)(iv).

“(C) A description of the organized related instruction the apprentice will receive in technical subjects related to the occupation, which—

“(i) for time-based apprenticeship programs as described in paragraph (E), shall include not less than 144 hours for each year of apprenticeship, unless an alternative requirement is put forth by the employer and sponsor that reflects industry standards and is accepted by the registration agency;

“(ii) may be accomplished through classroom instruction, occupational or industry courses, instruction provided through electronic media, or other instruction approved by the registration agency;

“(iii) shall be provided by one or more qualified instructors that—

“(aa) meet technical instructor requirements of the apprenticeship education agency in the State of registration; or

“(bb) are subject matter experts, defined for purposes of this subparagraph as individuals recognized within the industry having expertise in a specific occupation; and

“(iv) have training in teaching techniques and learning styles, or will obtain such training before providing the related technical instruction;

“(v) where appropriate and to the extent practicable, shall be aligned to a career pathway; and


“(D) A progressively increasing, clearly defined schedule of wages to be paid to the apprentice that—

“(1) is consistent with measurable skill gains; and

“(2) ensures the entry wage is not less than the greater of—

“(aa) the minimum wage required under section 6(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)); or

“(bb) the applicable wage required by other applicable Federal or State laws (including regulations or collective agreements).

“(E) The term of the apprenticeship program, which may be measured using—

“(i) a time-based model, which requires the completion of the industry standard for on-the-job learning hours, which in no case shall be less than a cumulative 2,000 hours, unless an alternative requirement is put forth by the employer and sponsor from a nontraditional apprenticeship industry or occupation as of the date of the enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 that reflects industry standards and the relative hazards of the occupation, and is accepted by the Secretary and registration agency;

“(ii) a competency-based model, which requires the attainment of competency in the occupation;

“(iii) a hybrid model, which blends the time-based and competency-based approaches.

“(F) The methods used to measure an apprentice’s skills and competencies, which may include any systematic assessment or credentialing system that verifies an individual’s foundational knowledge and skills that would be needed to succeed in an apprenticeship program, and which shall include—

“(1) in the case of a time-based apprenticeship described in subparagraph (E)(i), the individual apprentice’s completion of the required hours of on-the-job learning as described in a work process schedule; or

“(2) in the case of a competency-based model described in subparagraph (E)(ii), the individual apprentice’s successful demonstration of acquired skills and knowledge through appropriate means of testing and evaluation for such apprentices, and by any progression in standing or credit so granted, including for veterans’ service-acquired skills and experiences.

“(G)(1) DISSEMINATION.—Such interagency agreement shall require the Secretaries to disseminate information on the value of programs under the national apprenticeship system, including career pathways; and

“(2) The program equally grants advanced standing or credit to all individuals applying for the apprenticeship program, without regard to competency or acquired experience, training, or skills, and provides commensurate wages for any progression in standing or credit so granted, including for veterans’ service-acquired skills and experiences.

“(3) The program has minimum qualifications for individuals desiring to enter the apprenticeship program, with an eligible starting age for an apprentice of not less than 16 years.

“(4) In the case of a program that chooses to issue an interim credential, the program—

“(A) clearly identifies each such credential as interim; and

“(B) issues an interim credential for recognized components of an apprenticeable occupation and demonstrates how each interim credential is nationally recognized, including evidence of knowledge, skills, and abilities associated with such components; and

“(C) establishes the process for assessing an individual apprentice’s demonstration of competency and measurable skill gains associated with the particular interim credential.

“(g) PRE-APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM STANDARDS.—In addition to the standards described in subsection (e), a pre-apprenticeship program shall meet the following standards:

“(1) The program is designed to assist individuals who do not meet minimum qualifications for an apprenticeship program as described in subsection (b) and prepare them to enter and succeed in such an apprenticeship program, including by providing the skills and competency attainment needed to enter the apprenticeship program.

“(2) The program—

“(A) is carried out by a sponsor that has a written agreement with at least one sponsor of an apprenticeship program;

“(B) demonstrates the existence of an active, advisory partnership with an industry or sector partnership to inform the training and education services necessary for a pre-apprenticeship program; and

“(C) demonstrates evidence of sufficient demand in an apprenticeship program at the completion of a pre-apprenticeship program to support transition from a pre-apprenticeship to an apprenticeship; and

“(D) demonstrates partnerships with qualified intermediaries, community-based organizations, labor organizations, or joint labor-management organizations.

“(3) The program includes a written plan developed by the sponsor of the pre-apprenticeship program that is developed in consultation with the sponsor of the apprenticeship program described in paragraph (2)(A), that—

“(A) provides for work-based learning, and paid work-based learning to the extent practicable, in which an industry or sector partnership and a related instruction provider collaborate in a program that will introduce participants to the skills, competencies, and materials used in one or more apprenticeable occupations;

“(B) is based on and aligned with national, State, regional, or local industry standards for high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry

February 5, 2021
sectors and occupations, and the requirements of the related apprenticeship program;

"(C) to the extent appropriate and practic-
table, meets the related instruction require-
ments described in clauses (ii) through (iv) of
subsection (b)(1)(C) that includes enabling an
individual to attain a secondary school diploma
under the national apprenticeship system shall
meet the following standards:

"(1) The program is designed for youth
apprentices who at the start of the program are
enrolled in high school.

"(2) The program includes each of the fol-
lowing core elements:

"(A) The employment and training to be re-
ceived by each youth apprentice participating in
the program, including—

"(i) an outline of the work processes or the
plan in which the youth apprentice will receive
supervised work experience and on-the-job training
or in an instructional setting;

"(ii) the allocation of the approximate amount
of time that will be spent in each major work
process by the youth apprentice;

"(iii) the monitoring that will be
provided to the youth apprentice; and

"(iv) a description or timeline explaining
the periodic reviews and evaluations of the youth
apprentices and in related instruction, and a descrip-
tion of the mentoring that will be provided to
the youth apprentice;

"(B) A process for maintaining appropriate
progress records, including the reviews and evalua-
tions described in subparagraph (A)(i); and

"(C) Related classroom-based instruction,
which may be fulfilled through dual or concur-
rent enrollment, and—

"(i) is, to the extent practicable, aligned with
high school diploma requirements and career
clusters; and

"(ii) meets the additional requirements as de-
scribed in subsection (b)(1)(C).

"(D) A progressively increasing, clearly de-
defined schedule of wages to be paid to the youth
apprentice.

"(E) The term of the youth apprenticeship
program, as described in subsection (b)(1)(E).

"(F) For a competency-based or hybrid youth
apprenticeship program, one of the following:

"(i) evidence of measure skill acquisition for
a youth apprentice, including ongoing assessment against established
skill and competency standards as described
in subsection (b)(1)(F); or

"(G) Prepares the youth apprentice for place-
m ent in further education, employment, or an
apprenticeship program.

"(3) The program equally grants advanced
standing or credit to all individuals applying for
the youth apprenticeship with demonstrated
competency or acquired experience, training, or
skills.

"(4) In the case of a youth apprenticeship
program that chooses to issue an interim creden-
tial, the program meets the requirements of sub-
section (b)(1)(A).

"(e) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.—Each program
under the national apprenticeship system shall meet the following standards:

"(1) The program—

"(A) has adequate and safe equipment, envi-
ronments, and facilities for training and supervi-
sion;

"(B) provides safety training on-the-job and
in related instruction as applicable by the
apprenticeship occupatio n;

"(C) provides adequate training for mentors
and qualified instructors on providing a safe
work and training environment.

"(2) The program records and maintains all
records of the program as may be re-
quired by the Secretary, the registration agency
of the program, or any other applicable law, in-
cluding records required under title 38, United
States Code, in order for veterans and other in-
dividuals eligible for educational assistance
under such title to use such assistance for
enrollment in such program;

"(3) The program provides—

"(A) all individuals with an equal oppor-
tunity to participate in the program as described
in subparagraph (B) and (C) of section 111(b)(7); and

"(B) materials that conform with accessibility
standards under section 508 of the Rehabilitation
Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), such as mate-
rials that conform with the most recent Web
Content Accessibility Guidelines.

"(4) The program awards a certificate of com-
pletion in recognition of successful completion
of the program, evidenced by an appropriate
certificate issued by the registration agency,
and in the case of apprenticeships and youth
apprenticeships, prepares a program participant
to obtain a recognized postsecondary credential.

"(5) The program provides that an individual
who is to become a program participant under
the program enters into a written apprenticeship
agreement described in section 123 with the
sponsor of the program.

"(6) The numeric ratio of program partici-
pants to classroom-based mentors, on-the-job
mentors, or on-the-job learning instructors, as
applicable) for the apprenticeable occupation,
that are based on evidence-based and evidence-
inform ed best practices, training, safety, and
continuity of employment, throughout
the work processes of the program, job site,
department, or plant, appropriate for the degree
of hazard in different occupations, and con-
sistent with provisions in collective bargaining
agreements, as applicable, except if such ratios
are expressly prohibited by the collective bar-
gaining agreement.

"SEC. 123. APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENTS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—To ensure the standards
described in section 122 are applied to programs
under the national apprenticeship system, the
Administrator shall require that the program
enter into a written apprenticeship agreement
regulated by the Secretary, the registration
agency, or any other applicable law, in-
and corrective action for the program, or
deregistration, in accordance with procedures
established under subsections (b) and (c) of sec-
tion 131.

(3) CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency that
registers a program under paragraph (1) shall—
(i) provide a certificate of registration with a
website that provides contact information for
the agency, and if warranted, a description of
the program; and
(ii) provide the certificate of registration to
the Secretary of Veterans Affairs or the
applicable State veterans agency for the
purpose of aligning the registration process
with the process for approving such program for eligi-
ble veterans’ use of supplemental educational
benefits.

(B) REGISTRATION NAME.—A program shall
be registered in the name of the sponsor, or if a
sponsor enters into a partnership with an em-
ployer who registers the program, in the name of
the employer.

(3) PROGRAM PARTICIPANT REGISTRATION.—A
sponsor providing a program that is registered
in accordance with paragraph (2) shall provide
to an individual seeking to be a program partici-
"(A) enter into a written individual appren-
ticeship agreement described in section 123 with
such individual before the commencement of
such program; and
"(B) individually register each program par-
ticipant with the registration agency by filing
a copy of the individual apprenticeship agreement
with the registration agency as otherwise re-
quired by the registration agency, and sharing a
copy with the Administrator as appropriate, as
described under section 123(q)(4).

(A) TRANSITION PROCESS FOR PREVIOUSLY
APPROVED PROGRAMS.—With respect to a program
that was registered under this Act as of the day
before the date of enactment of the National
Apprenticeship Act of 2021, the registration
agency shall take such steps as necessary to—
"(A) in the case of a program that meets all
the requirements of this Act, ensure
that the sponsor has in compliance with
this Act at least 3 years after
the date of enactment of the National

(c) MODIFICATIONS OR CHANGES TO YOUTH
APPRENTICESHIP, PRE-APPRENTICESHIP, OR APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.—

(1) SPONSOR PROPOSAL.—Any sponsor
that wishes to modify a program, including the
program’s method of meeting the standards re-
quired under this Act, shall submit the proposal
for such change or modification to the registra-
tion agency for the program.

(2) PUBLIC HEARINGS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The registration agency
shall determine whether to approve the proposal
and notify the sponsor of the determination by
not later than 60 days after receipt of the prop-
al.

(B) APPROVAL OF PROPOSAL.—If the proposal
is approved, the registration agency shall amend
the record of the program to reflect the modi-
fication or change, and provide the sponsor or
program administrator with an acknowledgment
of the amendment, by not later than 30 days
after the date of approval.

(C) DISAPPROVAL OF PROPOSAL.—If the pro-
posal is not approved, the registration agency
shall—
"(i) notify the sponsor of the reasons for the
disapproval and provide the sponsor with tech-
nical assistance to maintain the program as
originally approved
"(ii) provide the sponsor with the opportunity
to submit a revised modification proposal, in-
cluding providing appropriate technical assist-
ance to modify the proposal in order to meet the
requirements of this Act; and
"(iii) in a case in which the sponsor submits a
revised proposal not later than 60 days after receipt of such proposal—
"(i) approve the proposal; or
"(ii) disapprove the proposal and provide the
sponsor with technical assistance to maintain
the program as originally registered.

Subtitle C—Evaluations and Research

SEC. 131. PROGRAM EVALUATIONS.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is
to provide for transparent, comparable evalu-
ations across the programs under the national appren-
ticeship system, assess the effectiveness of States
in achieving positive outcomes for program par-
ticipants served by those programs, and estab-
lish performance accountability measures related
to program completion and key indicators of
performance under the Workforce Innovation
and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 329 et seq.).

(b) REVIEWS BY REGISTRATION AGENCIES.—
(1) PERFORMANCE REVIEWS.—
"(A) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency
shall—
"(i) annually collect performance data for
each program registered under subsection (b)
by such agency to determine—
"(I) the performance of the program with
respect to the indicators of performance under
section 116(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Workforce Innovation
or in the case of a youth apprenticeship
program, section 116(b)(2)(A)(ii) of such Act
(29 U.S.C. 3141(b)(2)(A)(ii)), as applied to programs
under the national apprenticeship system; and
"(II) the completion rate of the program; and
"(ii) provide technical assistance for the col-
lection of the information under clause (i) of
this subparagraph and subparagraph (B), as
necessary.

(B) REPORTS.—The registration agency for a
State shall annually prepare and submit to the
Administrator a State performance report that
includes the following information with respect
to each program registered under subsection (b)
by such agency, including—
"(I) information specifying the levels of per-
formance described in subparagraph (A), as
compared to goals set in section 113(c)(8)(A)(i);
"(ii) the percentage of program participants
by race, sex, ethnicity and, to the extent prac-
ticable, by individuals with disabilities, as com-
pared to goals set in section 113(c)(8)(A)(ii);
"(iii) in a case in which the sponsor submits
a performance improvement plan under paragraph (1); or
"(iv) the percentage of program participants
in achieving positive outcomes for program par-
ticipants served by those programs, and estab-
lish performance accountability measures related
to program completion and key indicators of
performance under the Workforce Innovation
and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

(2) SUBSEQUENT ACTION.—
"(i) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The registration
agency shall provide technical assistance to the
sponsor and identify areas that require tech-
nical assistance, including—
"(I) information describing the levels of per-
formance described in section 113(c)(8)(A)(i);
"(II) the percentage of program participants
who meet the minimum eligibility requirements
for entry into the program; and
"(iii) the percentage of program participants
registered as new youth apprentices, pre-appren-
tices, or apprentices under the program,
who successfully complete the program, as required
under this Act.

"(ii) determining whether the sponsor of the
program is complying with the requirements of
this Act.

"(iii) evaluating the performance of the
sponsor with respect to, at a minimum, the indicators
described in paragraph (1)(A)(i), with the
performance data disaggregated as described
in paragraph (1)(B)(ii); and
"(iv) the percentage of program participants
who received supportive services;
"(v) the percentage of program participants
in achieving positive outcomes for program par-
ticipants served by those programs, and estab-
lish performance accountability measures related
to program completion and key indicators of
performance under the Workforce Innovation
as applied to programs under the national appren-
ticeship system, assess the effectiveness of States
in achieving positive outcomes for program par-
ticipants served by those programs, and estab-
lish performance accountability measures related
to program completion and key indicators of
performance under the Workforce Innovation
and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

"(vi) the percentage of program participants
who meet the minimum eligibility requirements
for entry into the program; and
"(vii) the percentage of program participants
who successfully complete the program, as required
under this Act.

"(C) the program shows no indication of im-
provement in the areas identified by the reg-
istration agency and in the performance im-
provement plan under paragraph (1); or
"(D) the program shows no indication of im-
provement in any indicators described in subsec-
tion (b)(1)(A)(i), that are lower than the State
goals for any program year.

(2) CORRECTIONAL ACTION AND DEREGISTRATION
OF AN APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The registra-
tion agency may take corrective action, and if
warranted, deregister a youth apprenticeship,
pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program,
after making a determination that the pro-
gram demonstrates persistent significant failure to
perform successfully, which occurs when—
"(A) the sponsor of the program consistently
fails to meet at least 75 percent of the program
participants, the youth apprentices, or pre-apprentices,
"(ii) by race, ethnicity, sex, age, and mem-
bership in a population specified in section 3(24) of
the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act
(29 U.S.C. 329 et seq.).

(3) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than
60 days after receiving a report under subpara-
graph (B), the Secretary shall transmit to the Com-
mittee on Education and Labor of the
House of Representatives and the Committee on
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the
Senate a report containing the results of the review.

"(D) PUBLICATION.—The Administrator shall
annually make available on a publicly acces-
sible website each report received under sub-
paragraph (B) not later than 30 days after re-
ceipt of such report.

(2) COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM REVIEWS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency shall
periodically review each program registered
under section 124 by such agency for quality as-
surance and compliance with the requirements of
this Act.

(B) TIMING OF REVIEWS.—A review described
in subparagraph (A) shall occur—
"(i) at the end of the third year after the date
of enactment of the Workforce Innovation and
Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 329 et seq.);

"(ii) before the date of enactment of the National Ap-
prenticeship Act of 2021; and

"(iii) at least once every 5 years.

(C) REVIEW.—The review shall be a com-
prehensive review regarding all aspects of the
program performance, including—
"(i) whether the registration agency is receiv-
ing notification from the sponsor of a program regarding individuals who are reg-
istered as new youth apprentices, pre-appren-
tices, or apprentices under the program who
successfully complete the program, as required
under this Act.

"(ii) determining whether the sponsor of the
program is complying with the requirements of
this Act.

"(iii) evaluating the performance of the
sponsor with respect to, at a minimum, the indicators
described in paragraph (1)(A)(i), with the
performance data disaggregated as described
in paragraph (1)(B)(ii); and

"(iv) the percentage of program participants
who successfully complete the program, as required
under this Act.

"(C) the program shows no indication of im-
provement in the areas identified by the reg-
istration agency and in the performance im-
provement plan under paragraph (1); or
"(D) the program shows no indication of im-
provement in any indicators described in subsec-
tion (b)(1)(A)(i), that are lower than the State
goals for any program year.
“(D) the sponsor has not administered the program in accordance with the program’s registration, as applicable, or with the requirements of this Act.

“(3) TECHNIQUES.—The research conducted under this section shall utilize appropriate methodology and methods.

“(c) CONTENTS.—Such research shall address—

“(1) the general effectiveness of such programs and activities in relation to their cost, including the extent to which the programs and activities—

“(A) improve the skill and employment competitiveness of participants in comparison to comparably-situated individuals who did not participate in such programs and activities;

“(B) to the extent feasible, increase the levels of total employment, attainment of recognized postsecondary credentials, and of measurable skills, above the levels that would have existed in the absence of such programs and activities;

“(C) respond to the needs reflected in labor market data in the local area and align with high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industries or occupations;

“(D) demonstrate a return on investment of Federal, State, local, sponsor, employer, and other funding for programs under the national apprenticeship system that exceeds the full loss of investment in, and impact of, such programs under the national apprenticeship system;

“(2) the impact of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 on the general effectiveness of programs under the national apprenticeship system, including the implementation of policies such as dual or concurrent enrollment programs, advanced standing, or industry recognized apprenticeable occupations;

“(3) best practices in increasing participation of nontraditional apprenticeship populations and individuals with barriers to employment, including individuals with disabilities, in programs under the national apprenticeship system;

“(4) opportunities to scale up effective models under the national apprenticeship system.

“(d) REPORTS.—

“(1) INDEPENDENT ENTITY.—The independent entity carrying out the research shall prepare and submit to the Secretary—

“(A) an interim report containing findings from the research described in paragraph (a) and (B) of paragraph (1), respectively, the Secretary shall submit each report to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

“(e) PUBLIC ACCESS.—The Secretary shall make the final report containing the results of the research, including policy recommendations, available on a publicly accessible website not later than 60 days after the receipt of the interim and final report.

“Subtitle D—General Provisions

“SEC. 141. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) OFFICE OF APPRENTICESHIP.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out sections 111, 112, 131, and 132—

“(1) $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(2) $60,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(3) $70,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(4) $80,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(5) $90,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(b) INTER-Agency AGREEMENT.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 114—

“(1) $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(2) $12,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(3) $14,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(4) $16,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(5) $18,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“TITLE II—MODERNIZING THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM FOR THE 21ST CENTURY GRANTS

“SEC. 201. GRANT REQUIREMENTS.

“(a) AUTHORITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to entities eligible on a competitive basis for the following purposes:

“(A) CREATION AND EXPANSION ACTIVITIES. To expand the offerings of programs under the national apprenticeship system—

“(i) to create new apprenticeship programs in a nontraditional apprenticeship industry or occupation, such as programs demonstrating demand in information technology, energy, green jobs, advanced manufacturing, health care, or cybersecurity; or

“(ii) to expand existing apprenticeship programs demonstrating labor market demand;

“(iii) to create or expand existing pre-apprenticeship programs; or

“(iv) to create new or expand existing youth apprenticeship programs.

“(B) ENCOURAGING EMPLOYER PARTICIPATION. To encourage employer participation in programs under the national apprenticeship system—

“(i) that target individuals with barriers to employment in such apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship programs, prioritizing nontraditional apprenticeship populations such as women, minorities, long-term unemployed individuals, individuals with substance abuse issues, veterans, military spouses, individuals experiencing homelessness, individuals impacted by the criminal or juvenile justice system, and foster and former foster youth;

“(ii) that are in high-need service-related industries, sectors, or occupations, such as direct care workers and early childhood educators;

“(iii) that target individuals currently or recently incarcerated; or

“(iv) among small- and medium-sized employers.

“(C) INTERMEDIATE GRANTS.—If the eligible entity is a qualified intermediary—

“(i) to support national industry and equity intermediaries in establishing and expanding sector-based partnerships to support the delivery or expansion of programs under the national apprenticeship system to significant scale in the United States;

“(ii) in key sectors, including manufacturing, information technology, cyber security, health care, insurance and finance, energy, hospitality, retail, construction, and other sectors identified by the Administrator and the Advisory Committee as targeted for expansion under the national apprenticeship system; or

“(ii) for nontraditional apprenticeship populations, women, minorities, individuals with disabilities, and individuals impacted by the criminal or juvenile justice system; or

“(ii) to serve programs under the national apprenticeship system in a local or regional setting.

“(D) EDUCATIONAL ALIGNMENT.—To strengthen alignment between programs under the national apprenticeship system and secondary, postsecondary, and adult education systems, including degree and credential requirements.

“(2) DURATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under this subsection for a period no more than 3 years.

“(B) EXTENSION.—The eligible entity may apply for, and the Administrator may grant, an extension of the grant period for not more than 1 additional calendar year, if the grant recipient demonstrates to the Administrator that the recipient—

“(i) has effectively implemented a project to achieve its stated purpose as described in subsection (e) and (f); and

“(ii) has complied with the assurances as described in subsection (e)(9) and

“(iii) has improved applicable outcomes, as demonstrated through indicators referred to in section 203(a)(2).

“(3) FUNDING REQUIREMENTS.—

“(I) MATCHING FUNDS REQUIRED.—The Administrator shall require, as a condition of receipt of funds under this section, that an eligible entity to match funds awarded under this section in an amount not less than 25 percent of the funds awarded to such recipient under this section. Such eligible entity may make the matching funds available directly or through donations from non-Federal, public, or private organizations, in cash or in kind.

“(II) WAIVER.—The Administrator may waive the requirement under paragraph (I) if the entity demonstrates that exceptional circumstances prevent the entity from meeting the requirement, such as demonstrating that the entity serves a high proportion of individuals with barriers to employment, or due to exceptional or uncontrollable circumstances, such as a natural disaster or a precipitous and unforeseen decline in the financial resources of the eligible entity.

“(c) PRIORITY AND DISTRIBUTION.—

“(1) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under this section, the Administrator shall give priority to an eligible entity—

“(A) proposing to serve a high number or high percentage of participants who are from nontraditional apprenticeship populations and those who are from high-skill, high-growth, in-demand sectors and occupations,
“(2) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—In awarding grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under this subsection, the Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, ensure a geographically diverse distribution among regions of the country and among urban, suburban, and rural areas.

“(a) State and Tribal Entities.—To be eligible to apply for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under this title, an eligible entity shall—

“(1) demonstrate a partnership with two or more of the following:

“(A) a State or local workforce development board or State or local workforce agency;

“(B) an employer, a trade association, or a group of employers, a trade organization, or a professional association that sponsors or partici- pates in a program under the national apprenticeship system;

“(C) a State apprenticeship agency;

“(D) an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization;

“(E) an education or sector partnership, a consortium thereof; and

“(F) a Governor;

“(G) a labor organization or joint labor-management organization;

“(H) faith-based organizations that assist program participants in accessing supportive services; or

“(i) a qualified intermediary; and

“(ii) an extent practicable—

“(A) be part of an industry or sector partnership; and

“(B) partner with a labor or joint labor-management organization;

“(e) GENERAL APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—An eligible entity applying for a grant under this section shall submit to the Administrator a description of each of the following:

“(1) Each purpose under subsection (a) for which the applicant intends to use such grant.

“(2) The entity through which the eligible entity is partnered or engaged under subsection (d) and the role of each such entity in carrying out activities funded under this subsection.

“(g) The ability of the applicant, directly or through partners—

“(A) to enroll, instruct, advance, and graduate program participants served by the grant activities, and enable the participants to gain employment after program completion;

“(B) to support (including by providing technical assistance) program sponsors and employers (especially small- and medium-sized businesses) in the creation of, recruitment for, and execution of programs under the national apprenticeship system; and

“(C) to make opportunities to rural communities, as applicable.

“(h) A labor market analysis with respect to the geographic area of service that demonstrates—

“(A) the need to create or expand the program; and

“(B) plans to align the activities supported by the grant with the labor market needs of high-skilled, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations.

“(i) Plans—

“(A) to comply with requirements for an evaluation and report under section 203;

“(B) as appropriate, to coordinate activities assisted under the grant with activities carried out under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 3201 et seq.), the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3201 et seq.), and any related Federal programs provided under these programs will be leveraged in support of the programs supported by this grant;

“(C) to use funds awarded under this section in support of the programs supported by this grant, as described in section 202;

“(D) to continue the program after the grant period ends; and

“(E) to recruit and retain program participants for pre-apprenticeship, youth apprenticeship, or apprenticeship programs; and

“(F) to provide information to the Adminis- trator, as requested, for any research and evaluation activities conducted under this title.

“(j) A description of partnership and implementation.

“(2) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—In awarding grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements expanding existing programs under the national apprenticeship system, a description of—

“(A) a plan to coordinate the activities carried out under the grant with the existing program; and

“(B) the effectiveness of the program, including demonstrations of programmatic components such as program costs to employers and to program participants, retention and graduation rates, throughput and completion rates, transferability, diversity, and program participation in increasing participant’s wages, benefits, or services provided to employers and program participants.

“(3) The ability of the applicant, directly or through partners—

“(A) to provide information to the Adminis- trator, as requested, for any research and evaluation activities conducted under this title.

“(B) to comply with the equal opportunity re- quirements for diversity described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 113(c)(7) and section 113(c)(10);

“(C) to coordinate grant activities with a State or local workforce development board or State or local workforce agency; and

“(D) to comply with the equal opportunity re- quirements for diversity described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 113(c)(7) and section 113(c)(10).

“(4) For any grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements expanding existing programs under the national apprenticeship system, a description of—

“(A) a plan to coordinate the activities carried out under the grant with the existing program; and

“(B) the effectiveness of the program, including demonstrations of programmatic components such as program costs to employers and to program participants, retention and graduation rates, throughput and completion rates, transferability, diversity, and program participation in increasing participant’s wages, benefits, or services provided to employers and program participants.

“(5) A description of potential program par- ticipants and strategies to support the recruit- ment, enrollment, advancement, and retention of individuals with barriers to employment and to the extent practicable—

“(A) to recruit and retain program partici- pants, including nontraditional apprenticeship program participants and individuals with barriers to em- ployment, to the extent practicable.

“(B) to coordinate grant activities with a State Apprenticeship Agency, if such agency exists in the State where the eligible entity is applying for a grant or carrying out activities.

“(C) to ensure program participants are able to transfer credits, if applicable.

“(D) to recruit and retain program partici- pants, including nontraditional apprenticeship program participants and individuals with barriers to em- ployment, to the extent practicable.

“(F) to ensure program participants are able to transfer credits, if applicable.

“(G) to promote the effectiveness of the program, to the extent practicable.

“(h) A DDITIONAL APPLICATION REQUIRE- MENTS.—The Administrator shall require an eligible entity applying for a grant under this title to include as part of their application in subsection (e) the following information, as applicable:

“(1) CREATION AND EXPANSION ACTIVITIES.—

“(A) NEW APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.—An eligible entity applying to create new apprenticeship programs and carry out activities in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(A)(i) shall include as part of their application a description of—

“(i) any plans for further expansion upon development of the program; and

“(ii) employers, and to the extent practicable, labor organizations or joint labor-management organizations, engaged in the program creation and implementation.

“(B) EXPANDING APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.—An eligible entity applying to expand existing apprenticeship programs and carry out activities in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(A)(ii) shall include as part of their application a description of—

“(i) any plans for further expansion upon development of the program; and

“(ii) employers, and to the extent practicable, labor organizations or joint labor-management organizations, engaged in the program creation and implementation.

“(C) CREATING OR EXPANDING YOUTH APPREN- TICESHIP PROGRAMS.—An eligible entity applying to create or expand youth apprenticeship programs and carry out activities in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(A)(iii) shall include as part of their application a description of—

“(i) any existing partnerships with at least one high school offering related instruction for the youth apprenticeship program, with existing in- tegration into the academic content of the high school diploma requirements; or with demo- nstrated plans for integration of related in- struction into the high school curriculum; and

“(ii) existing partnerships with employers ac- ting in either an advisory capacity or actively participating in the youth apprenticeship program.

“(2) ENCOURAGING EMPLOYER PARTICIPA- TION—

“(A) INDIVIDUALS WITH BARRIERS TO EMPLOY- MENT.—An eligible entity applying to target indi- viduals with barriers to employment for appren- ticeship, youth apprenticeship, or pre-appren- ticeship programs and carry out activities in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(B)(i) shall include as part of their application a description of—

“(i) specific strategies to target both individ- uals with barriers to employment and employers for participation in the program; and

“(ii) partnerships with employers that as- sist program participants in accessing sup- portive services to support recruitment, reten- tion, and completion of the program by program participants.

“(B) HIGH-NEED SERVICE-RELATED IN- DUSTRIES.—An eligible entity applying to offer youth apprenticeship, or pre-apprenticeship programs and carry out activities in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(B)(ii) shall include as part of their application a description of—

“(i) a plan to assist the program participants in obtaining the documentation and work au- thorization necessary to participate in such pro- gram;

“(ii) partnerships with organizations that will assist program participants in accessing activi- ties to improve financial literacy and supportive services;

“(iii) how the assessments used to support the placement of potential program participants into a program accurately reflect the participants’ skills and competencies;

“(iv) a plan to provide information about re- sources to program participants to address men- tal health or substance abuse issues;

“(v) partnerships with organizations that sup- port—

“(A) the transition from incarceration to re- entry, such as assistance with housing, trans- portation, and legal services; and

“(B) successful completion of an apprentice- ship or pre-apprenticeship program;

“(vii) wages and benefits offered to program participants that are commensurate with wages for similar work in the State or local area, as allowable; and

“(viii) alignment and necessary supports to comply with and receive the benefits of the Fed- eral Bonding Program and the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program for employ- ers participating in apprenticeship programs.
An eligible entity applying to carry out activities in accordance with subsection (a)(3) may include—

(1) Activities to support the training of apprentices, pre-apprentices, or youth apprentices through emergency grants to support their financial needs to enter, remain enrolled in, and complete such programs, such as support for the related instruction and equipment, assessment or licensure fees, courses, transportation, child care, and housing; and

(2) may use funds for any of the following activities:

(A) To establish or expand partnerships with organizations that provide program participants with access to high-quality, non-credit academic courses and supportive services that are necessary to enable an individual to participate in and complete a program under the national apprenticeship system.

(B) To conduct outreach and recruitment activities, including assessments of potential participants for, and enrollment of participants in, a program under the national apprenticeship system.

(C) To conduct outreach, engagement, recruiting, and coordination of activities with community organizations, labor and joint labor-management organizations, qualified intermediaries, education and training providers, State or local workforce agencies, potential sponsors, community-based or organized businesses, communities with high numbers or percentages of nontraditional apprenticeship populations, small- and medium-sized businesses, or rural communities to establish or expand industry or sector partnerships and opportunities under the national apprenticeship system.

(D) To carry out requirements, including program evaluation and reporting requirements.

(E) To conduct any activities as described in the application that would advance the purpose of the grant.

(F) To support the transition to virtual or remote learning or training, as necessary and as approved by the Secretary.

(3) ADDITIONAL USES OF FUNDS.—

(A) APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM CREATION.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(A)(i) shall use such funds to create and implement an apprenticeship program, which may include—

(i) creating and providing training and related instruction based on employer engagement;

(ii) applying apprenticeship frameworks as described in section 111(b)(5)(C) of the State or local labor market and employer needs; or

(iii) aligning the new program with existing apprenticeship programs.

(B) APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM EXPANSION.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(A)(ii) shall use such funds to expand an existing apprenticeship program, which may include—

(i) expanding and enhancing related instruction;

(ii) conducting outreach to and engagement with employers for the purposes of program expansion, including creation of new or expansion of existing industry or sector partnerships;

(iii) preparing additional instructors or mentors needed for program expansion;

(iv) building awareness of apprenticeship program opportunities for State or local workforce development, education, and economic development entities; and

(v) providing commensurate wages to wages for on-the-job training for program participants during related instruction, as applicable.

(C) PRE-APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(A)(iii) shall use such funds to create a new pre-apprenticeship program or expand an existing pre-apprenticeship program, which may include—

(i) coordinating pre-apprenticeship program activities with an apprenticeship program in a high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sector or occupation, including the creation of or expansion of opportunities and articulation agreements for those who successfully complete a pre-apprenticeship to earn academic credit and enroll in an apprenticeship program;

(ii) creating, expanding, or integrating related instruction and work-based learning, which may include training in the workplace and supporting partnerships to create opportunities for pre-apprentices to earn credit at a postsecondary educational institution for skills and competencies acquired during the pre-apprenticeship program;

(iii) providing participants with career exploration and career planning activities and with partnerships or programs, such as small businesses owned or controlled by women, minorities, or veterans.

(4) EDUCATIONAL ALIGNMENT.—An eligible entity applying to carry out activities in accordance with subsection (a)(3) may include as part of their application a description of how such entity will—

(i) engage employers, especially small- and medium-sized businesses, in the formation or ongoing development of industry or sector partnerships and programs in the national apprenticeship system;

(ii) identify the industry or sector partnerships that will be served, and demonstrate alignment to high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations;

(iii) leverage additional resources, including funding provided by Federal and non-Federal resources; and

(iv) provide services to program sponsors and program participants.

(5) ADDITIONAL USES OF FUNDS.—

(A) CREATING OR EXPANDING ACTIVITIES.—

(ii) the requirements for a recognized postsecondary credential, including industry or sector partnerships; and

(iii) aligning the new program with existing apprenticeship programs.

(B) APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM EXPANSION.—

An eligible entity that receives funds under section 202(a)(1)(A)(ii) shall use such funds to create a new youth apprenticeship program or expand an existing youth apprenticeship program, which may include—

(i) paying the costs associated with curriculum development and alignment of that curriculum with recognized postsecondary credentials, including industry or sector partnerships; and

(ii) integrating work-based and academic learning, which may include training in the workplace;

(iii) providing career exploration and career planning activities, including exploration of postsecondary opportunities such as apprenticeship programs;

(iv) providing technical assistance to support the participation of small- and medium-sized businesses in youth apprenticeship programs;

(v) paying for the costs associated with the participation of small- and medium-sized businesses in youth apprenticeship programs;

(vi) paying employers, and to the extent practicable, labor organizations and joint labor-management organizations, technical assistance to support the participation of youth apprentices under the age of 18;

(vii) providing commensurate wages to participants in accessing supportive services, which may include the 12-month period after the conclusion of a youth apprenticeship program;

(viii) providing commensurate wages to participants in accessing supportive services, which may include the 12-month period after the conclusion of a youth apprenticeship program;

(ix) paying the cost of related instruction or assessment or licensure fees associated with the pre-apprenticeship program, as appropriate;

(x) creating or expanding industry or sector partnerships to support the pre-apprenticeship program and to provide additional opportunities to the pre-apprentices.

(D) YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(A)(iv) shall use such funds to create a new youth apprenticeship program or expand an existing youth apprenticeship program, which may include—

(i) earning the costs associated with curriculum development and alignment of that curriculum with recognized postsecondary credentials, including industry or sector partnerships; and

(ii) integrating work-based and academic learning, which may include training in the workplace;

(iii) providing career exploration and career planning activities, including exploration of postsecondary opportunities such as apprenticeship programs;

(iv) providing technical assistance to support the participation of small- and medium-sized businesses in youth apprenticeship programs;

(v) paying for the costs associated with the participation of small- and medium-sized businesses in youth apprenticeship programs;

(vi) paying employers, and to the extent practicable, labor organizations and joint labor-management organizations, technical assistance to support the participation of youth apprentices under the age of 18;

(vii) providing commensurate wages to participants in accessing supportive services, which may include the 12-month period after the conclusion of a youth apprenticeship program;

(viii) paying the costs associated with the participation of small- and medium-sized businesses in youth apprenticeship programs;

(ix) paying employers, and to the extent practicable, labor organizations and joint labor-management organizations, technical assistance to support the participation of youth apprentices under the age of 18;

(x) providing commensurate wages to participants in accessing supportive services, which may include the 12-month period after the conclusion of a youth apprenticeship program;

(xi) paying the cost of related instruction or assessment or licensure fees associated with the pre-apprenticeship program, as appropriate;

(xii) creating or expanding industry or sector partnerships to support the pre-apprenticeship program and to provide additional opportunities to the pre-apprentices.

(E) EXPANDING JOINT LABOR-MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 202(a)(1)(A)(v) shall use such funds to create a new joint labor-management organization, which may include—

(i) paying the costs associated with the participation of small- and medium-sized businesses in joint labor-management organizations, including the creation of industry or sector partnerships; and

(ii) paying the cost of related instruction or assessment or licensure fees associated with the pre-apprenticeship program, as appropriate;

(iii) providing participants with career exploration and career planning activities, including exploration of postsecondary opportunities such as apprenticeship programs;

(iv) providing technical assistance to support the participation of small- and medium-sized businesses in joint labor-management organizations, including the creation of industry or sector partnerships; and

(v) paying the cost of related instruction or assessment or licensure fees associated with the pre-apprenticeship program, as appropriate.

(F) SUPPORTING JOINT LABOR-MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(B)(v) shall use such funds to create a new joint labor-management organization, which may include—

(i) paying the costs associated with the participation of small- and medium-sized businesses in joint labor-management organizations, including the creation of industry or sector partnerships; and

(ii) paying the cost of related instruction or assessment or licensure fees associated with the pre-apprenticeship program, as appropriate.
such as training incumbent workers for participation as mentors or employees supervising the on-the-job learning; (ii) supporting the cost of related instruction, assessment, or licensure fees, or wages for program participants during related instruction; and
(iii) establishing or expanding partnerships with organizations that assist program participants in accessing supportive services to support recruitment, retention, and completion, including providing supplies and equipment necessary to begin a program under the national apprenticeship system.

(B) HIGH-NEED SOCIAL SERVICE-RELATED INDUSTRIES.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(B)(ii) shall use such funds to incentivize employer participation in programs under the national apprenticeship system and to address high need social service-related industries, sectors, or occupations, which may include—
(i) providing financial assistance to employers to support costs related to the program, such as training incumbent workers as mentors, or employees providing on-the-job training;
(ii) supporting the cost of related instruction, assessment, or licensure fees, or wages for program participants during related instruction;
(iii) establishing or expanding partnerships with organizations that assist program participants in accessing supportive services to support recruitment, retention, and completion, including providing supplies and equipment necessary to begin a program under the national apprenticeship system; (iv) aligning such program with career pathways and opportunities for advancement along such career pathways.

(C) INDIVIDUALS IMPACTED BY THE JUSTICE SYSTEM.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(B)(iii) shall use such funds to incentivize employer participation in programs under the national apprenticeship system that target individuals impacted by the criminal or juvenile justice system, which may include—
(i) providing financial assistance to employers to support costs related to the program, such as training incumbent workers as mentors or employees supervising the on-the-job learning; or
(ii) supporting the cost of related instruction, assessment, or licensure fees, or wages for program participants during related instruction.

(D) IN-DEMAND INDUSTRY SECTOR OR OCCUPA-
TION GRANTS FOR SMALL- AND MEDIUM-SIZED
BUSINESSES.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(C)(i) may use such funds to carry out activities at a local or regional level to support the promotion and expansion of programs under the national apprenticeship system, which may include—
(i) providing training or related instruction associated with the programs or for curriculum improvements that align with the requirements of the program and learning assessments;
(ii) supporting the cost of related instruction associated with the programs or for curriculum improvements that align with the requirements of the program and learning assessments;
(iii) providing services, including business engagement, classroom instruction, and development of partnerships with organizations that assist program participants in accessing supportive services; and
(iv) establishing or expanding partnerships to support program development or expansion, including establishing or expanding industry or sector partnerships to ensure inclusion of small- and medium-sized businesses.

(E) INTERMEDIARIES.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(C)(ii) shall use such funds to carry out activities at a national and regional level to support the promotion and expansion of industry or equity intermediaries, which may include—
(i) creating partnerships and leveraging collaborations with employers, workforce development organizations, industry associations, labor organizations, and education and training providers to help employers make early investment and training more affordable and accelerate the expansion of programs under the national apprenticeship system nationwide;
(ii) assisting employers in expanding programs, starting new programs, and working together to create a pipeline of skilled workers;
(iii) increasing the participation and completion of National Apprenticeship System population in programs under the national apprenticeship system, which may include—
(A) creating and aligning the related instruction to requirements for a high school diploma or an associate’s or bachelor’s degree, including through—
(1) dual enrollment and credit articulation for youth apprenticeship programs;
(2) articulation agreements with youth apprenticeship or pre-apprenticeship programs;
(3) credit transfer agreements;
(B) creating or expanding career pathways aligned with pre-apprenticeship, youth apprenticeship or apprenticeship programs;
(C) providing professional development for teachers, career guidance and academic counseling by school leaders, and specialized instructional support personnel, and para-professionals to build an understanding of opportunities in the national apprenticeship system and related career pathways to students and to incorporate such opportunities into academic content and offerings;
(D) offering prior learning assessments, which may include credit for prior learning to grant advanced standing in a program under the national apprenticeship system and credit towards an associate’s or bachelor’s degree;
(E) maintaining a connection between a pre-apprenticeship or youth apprenticeship program and an apprenticeship program; and
(F) providing training for instructors or mentors.

SEC. 203. GRANT EVALUATIONS.

(a) RECIPENT REPORTS.—Each recipient of a grant under this section shall—
(1) provide for an independent evaluation of the activities carried out under this title during the grant period; (2) provide for an annual report and for a final report at the conclusion of the grant period, which include—
(A) a description of how the funds received through the grant were used and how the use of funds aligned with the description in the application specified in section 201(g)(C);
(B) in the case of an eligible entity that is required to report data under section 131(b)(1), the data collected under such section for the grant period;
(C) the total number of active program participants served by each of the grant programs; (D) the total number that obtained unsubsidized employment in a field related to the apprenticeship occupation;
(E) the total number of program participants that completed the program in which they were enrolled;
(F) the average time to completion for each program compared to the average time to completion for programs that met the standards described in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of section 123(b); (G) the average cost per participant during the most recent program year and the 3 preceding program years;
(H) the percentage of participants who received support services; and
(I) the disaggregation of performance data described in subparagraphs (A) through (H)—
(i) by the program type (apprenticeship, youth apprenticeship, or pre-apprenticeship program involved);
(ii) by race, ethnicity, sex, age, and membership in a population specified in section 3(24) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102(24));
(2) submit each report under paragraph (2)—
(A) to the registration agency; and
(B) to the Administrator.

(b) ADMINISTRATOR EVALUATIONS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—
(i) by the program type (apprenticeship, youth apprenticeship, or pre-apprenticeship program involved); and
(ii) by race, ethnicity, sex, age, and membership in a population specified in section 3(24) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102(24));
(2) submit each report under paragraph (2)—
(A) to the registration agency; and
(B) to the Administrator.

(6) ADMINISTRATOR EVALUATIONS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall prepare—
(A) not later than 36 months after the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, an interim evaluation on the activities carried out under grants, contracts, or cooperation agreements awarded under this section; and
(B) not later than 60 months after the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, a final evaluation containing the results of evaluations conducted under this section.

(2) CONTENTS.—Such evaluations shall address, for the activities carried out under each
Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant and lasting hardship for our Nation’s workers. Millions of people are still looking for work, and at least 7 million of the jobs lost during the COVID-19 pandemic will not come back. During this historic economic downturn, we must use every tool we have to help workers find jobs and prepare them for high-quality jobs and employment opportunities of the future.

The most successful of these tools that we have, without question, is our registered apprenticeship system. Each year, hundreds of thousands of workers count on registered apprenticeships to learn in-demand skills, earn wages that grow along with those skills, and receive nationally recognized credentials that lead to rewarding careers. Registered apprenticeships are so successful because the most successful apprentices are those employed upon completion and they earn an average starting wage of more than $70,000 a year.

Yet Congress has not reauthorized the National Apprenticeship Act since it was part of the New Deal in 1937. Simply put, we have left our Nation’s very best workforce development initiative underresourced at a time when we need it most.

In response, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 invests $3.5 billion in our national apprenticeship system; ensures consistency and quality across apprenticeship programs; increases opportunities for diverse groups of workers who have not traditionally been included in the apprenticeship system; and expands registered apprenticeships in emerging sectors, such as healthcare, manufacturing, finance, and technology.

This investment alone will create an additional 1.1 million apprenticeship opportunities—I am so excited to say that—and it will yield more than $10 billion in benefits to taxpayers through higher tax revenue and decreased spending on social safety net programs. There is no better policy, Mr. Speaker, than helping people get great training for great jobs.

Construction trades and their industry partners have long proven that the registered apprenticeship model works. That is why trade groups, industry associations, labor unions, and other stakeholders supported both Democrats and Republicans in overwhelmingly voting for this bill last November. Now we must come together again to pass the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 so that workers across the country and across industries can benefit from registered apprenticeship opportunities.

Lastly, I would be remiss if I did not recognize Representative Foxx of Wisconsin, who sponsored the Leveraging Effective Apprenticeships to Rebuild National Skills Act, or the LEARNs Act; and Representative Bonamici of Oregon, who authored the PARTNERS Act; and former Representative, our dear colleague, Susan Davis of California, who shepherded this bill in the 116th Congress, for all of their significant contributions to this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.
Legislation deserves a proper, thorough, and bipartisan examination, which is why the House has long established procedures to do just that. Those procedures respect the majority and minority and ensure that both sides are represented.

Democrats are ignoring these procedures and bringing this bill straight to the floor, steamrolling the committee of jurisdiction. Time and again, Speaker PELOSI has shown more interest in “our way or the highway” governing than upholding the deliberative process of the people’s House.

Rushing a bill to the House floor without committee consideration simply because we have gavelled in a new Congress and need something to fill the time on the floor isn’t a sustainable path forward under any circumstances. This is particularly frustrating considering the bipartisan agreement that our Nation’s apprenticeship system needs to be updated to provide more opportunities for hardworking Americans.

H.R. 447 closes pathways to work for students and job seekers at a time when our Nation is in desperate need of getting more Americans back to work. In recent years, steps were taken to increase the number of high-quality apprenticeships and introduce innovation into work-based learning programs. For example, the Trump administration created Industry Recognized Apprenticeship Programs, IRAPs, which provide another avenue for companies seeking skilled workers who want to develop programs with more input from other industry leaders rather than from the Federal Government.

Democrats like to say that IRAPs are “untried” or “untested.” Other words for that are “new” and “innovative.”

This bill would take away opportunities for the 131 IRAPs that have been recognized in the past 4 months, the vast majority of which are for nursing credentials. Limiting nursing credentials during a global pandemic is idiotic.

By prohibiting these innovative programs, the bill assumes that a registered program that worked for one employer will meet the diverse needs of every business across the country, regardless of size or industry.

In fiscal year 2019, 252,000 individuals entered apprenticeships, but only 45,000 graduated from the registered system. In fact, there have been, on average, over 190,000 new apprenticeships every year since 2015, but only 81,000 graduate in a year from the registered system. That is a graduation rate of 43 percent. At best. Yet Democrats refer to this program as the “gold standard.”

Lord help us if this is the gold standard.

Clearly, there is room to improve the registered system, make space for employer-led innovation, and get more Americans back to work. Instead, Democrats assume that simply throwing more taxpayer dollars at a broken system will lead to the creation of a million new apprenticeships. But they have failed to address the underlying problems with the system and, along the way, are shutting down a new, more flexible option that businesses have already found appealing.

Stifling innovation and doubling down on an 80-year-old system that favors union-driven apprenticeships will hurt our efforts to get more Americans back to work. Yet language included in the legislation favors granting funding for entities partnering with unions. Turning the bill’s grant program into a union slush fund would also block countless potential for participants from accessing it.

Even worse, H.R. 447 will force job creators to deal with overly prescriptive requirements, additional bureaucracy, and time-consuming paperwork on top of the one-size-fits-all approach. It is no wonder this stifling environment has discouraged new and small businesses from participating in the registered apprenticeship system.

Employers know best what skills their employees need to excel in the workplace. That is why Republicans believe Congress should encourage employer-led innovation in the apprenticeship space. Unfortunately, today’s legislation falls woefully short.

We know that apprenticeships will play a defining role in closing the skills gap and putting more Americans to work, but only if employees and job creators are given the flexibility to innovate and design high-quality earn-and-learn programs without overreach from Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “no” vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. NORCROSS), who is a member of the Committee on Education and Labor and a person whose life embodies the value of apprenticeships not just for our industries, but to our Nation.

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on the importance of the bipartisan National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

First, I would like to thank former Congresswoman Susan Davis for the work that she and BRETT GUTHRIE put in this bill and how important it was. We had traveled the world looking at different models to see how other countries do it. Yet Democrats refer to this program as the “gold standard.”

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Stifling innovation and doubling down on an 80-year-old system that favors union-driven apprenticeships will hurt our efforts to get more Americans back to work. Yet language included in the legislation favors granting funding for entities partnering with unions. Turning the bill’s grant program into a union slush fund would also block countless potential for participants from accessing it.

Even worse, H.R. 447 will force job creators to deal with overly prescriptive requirements, additional bureaucracy, and time-consuming paperwork on top of the one-size-fits-all approach. It is no wonder this stifling environment has discouraged new and small businesses from participating in the registered apprenticeship system.

Employers know best what skills their employees need to excel in the workplace. That is why Republicans believe Congress should encourage employer-led innovation in the apprenticeship space. Unfortunately, today’s legislation falls woefully short.

We know that apprenticeships will play a defining role in closing the skills gap and putting more Americans to work, but only if employees and job creators are given the flexibility to innovate and design high-quality earn-and-learn programs without overreach from Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “no” vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Speaker, I just want to make sure, the standards are so important. When there is a hurricane that hits the Gulf Coast, literally, liner men and workers from around the country come together. And why is that important? Because they all train on the same standards.

Could you imagine if everybody came in learning a different way? That is how people die. That is why standards are critically important and proven over time.

So I encourage everybody to come together to work on and vote for the most impressive and successful program in the history of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the North America’s Building Trades Unions letter of support.


DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS: On behalf of the over 3 million skilled craft professionals that comprise North America’s Building Trades Unions (NAFTU), we write in support of H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

I first would like to commend the work of Chairman Scott and the bipartisan cosponsors of this legislation for their diligent efforts to maintain the integrity of the Registered Apprenticeship system, and their continued engagement in support of this bill, which reauthorizes the foundational law on which our apprenticeship programs are built. In the eight decades since the Registered Apprenticeship system was created in our nation, the economy, our industry, and technology have drastically changed. What has not
changed is the need to forever protect and enshrine the rights of those individuals who enter an apprenticeship program, and H.R. 447 continues to protect the safety, well being, and economic trajectory of the apprentice.

More than two-thirds of all civilian registered apprentices in the United States are trained in construction or manufacturing. Without the Registered Apprenticeship system, these construction apprentices, seventy-five percent receive their training at one of the 1,900 privately funded training centers in North America which are jointly administered by construction contractors and building trades unions. Investing almost $2 billion in private capital annually in our Registered Apprenticeship programs, our joint labor-management programs have long been considered the gold standard of the Registered Apprenticeship system.

The affiliated unions of NABTU provide a debt-free ladder of opportunity to those who seek a career in the construction industry through Registered Apprenticeship. From day one, apprentices earn while they learn on a progressively increasing wage scale, with the added security of healthcare and retirement benefits, and upon completion of the program, an average, $56,000 annually. Furthermore, through our ever-expanding pre-apprenticeship programs, we continue to work with our industry partners to increase the number of apprentices by recruiting women, people of color and veterans.

While there are other avenues one may take to be trained in the construction crafts, for generations, the safest, most highly skilled and productive construction craft workers in the world have received their training through the Registered Apprenticeship system. H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, will ensure the Registered Apprenticeship system remains the gold standard in workforce training in the construction industry, but that it is accessible for all industries that seek a productive and highly skilled workforce. I urge swift passage of this bill and look forward to working with you to strengthen economic opportunities in every community, both large and small, across our great nation.

Sincerely,

SHAUN MCAFEEY, President
and have intimate knowledge of registration, especially as it relates to EEO/AA. We have known the exhilaration of acquiring mastery of skills, the sense of accomplishment of work well done, the pride being part of building something tangible and important, the comfort of genuine mentoring and support from our co-workers and colleagues in the tradition of supporting our families with a living wage and real benefits. We have also known the financial struggle of being “last hired, first fired” and the sting of losing a job, harassment, and discrimination. Many, many of us have had successful careers in the trades; many more have been unable to complete those occupations due to discrimination or other barriers. Indeed, historically, tradeswomen have been at the forefront of work to change conditions that prevent women from being fully integrated into well-paid, blue-collar jobs.

These comments are informed by the experience of our organizational and individual members.

TWTF is pleased to support H.R. 447 in general. In particular, we support the bill’s incorporation of certain nondiscrimination and affirmative action standards for apprenticeship programs currently codified in 29 CFR 30 that fund activities that fund entities devote a minimum of 5 percent of grant funds to direct financial assistance to apprentices, pre-apprentices, or youth apprenticeships and services, and the significant investments that the bill makes in registered apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and youth apprenticeship programs and technical assistance to make progress on equity and inclusion for women and people of color.

However, we do have some critical concerns about some of the language in the bill. For example:

Unlike current law, the bill does not clearly and unambiguously require registered apprenticeship programs (RAPs) to set goals for the proportions of their apprentices who are women, Hispanics, African Americans, Asians, and other racial categories that reflect the proportions of those groups’ proportions among the people in the areas they recruit from who meet the minimum qualifications for the apprenticeship. Nor does it clearly and unambiguously require RAPs to set steps to target their recruitment, hiring, and retention practices to the underrepresented group(s) if they fail to meet those goals.

There is the implicit suggestion that it completely preempts continuation or reinstatement of the positive requirements that are in 29 CFR 30, the current law but not clearly incorporated in H.R. 447.

Some of the requirements for pre-apprenticeship programs contained in H.R. 447 were not clearly included in H.R. 447.

Some of the conditions on grants to be used for pre-apprenticeship programs to receive funding under the bill.

There is no doubt that skilled trades will play a crucial part in economic recovery in the coming months. By encouraging more apprenticeship programs, we can help American workers get back on their feet while simultaneously, helping employers meet their workforce needs.

But the last thing American workers and businesses need is additional bureaucratic red tape like those included in H.R. 447.

My Democratic colleagues are pushing forward an approach that doubles down on burdensome mandates and will prevent more workers from accessing apprenticeship opportunities by imposing a skeletal and underfunded requirement on the registered apprenticeship system, while doing nothing to support other models.

I offered an amendment to today’s bill that would uphold the Trump administration’s rule regarding the Department of Labor’s Recognition of Registered Apprenticeship Programs, which provides companies an alternative avenue to train skilled workers for their specific industry needs, while allowing Americans to earn while they learn.

We should encourage employers to innovate and develop their own apprenticeship programs, not constrain them. Yet, per usual, my Democratic colleagues blocked my amendment from consideration.

If you truly want unity and working across the aisle, then I urge my colleagues to work with the Republicans on the House Education and Labor Committee on a bipartisan bill that would encourage innovation and flexibility in the current apprenticeship model so that more Americans can get back to work.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY), a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, and a scholar of the history of apprenticeship in this body.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, in 1937, a freshman member of Congress who held my seat, Representative William Fitzgerald, from Connecticut, led the effort to pass the first National Apprenticeship Act. After being signed into law by President Roosevelt, this remained largely untouched for 83 years, yet the registered apprenticeship system it created has buoyed the nation through decades of tumultuous change in our economy and its workforce.

The Fitzgerald Act is simple. It instructs the Secretary of Labor to bring together employers and workers, and using national standards, develop apprenticeship programs and work with State agencies to carry out certifications all across the country. With that elegant framework, the registered apprenticeship program has expanded to 1,200 recognized occupations, enrolling thousands of new apprentices each year. Upon completion of a registered apprenticeship, workers can expect to earn an average of $70,000 per year. All this was achieved with a tiny Federal investment.

Today, we take an historic step to build on its success with the first-ever reauthorization of the Fitzgerald Act to size up and grow its proven model. H.R. 447 creates a dedicated source of funding to State apprenticeship offices that will connect more employers to trainees and launches competitive grants to start apprentices in new sectors of the economy and, thus, recruit underserved populations.

This bill will enact those reforms yet remain true to the crown jewel of Fitzgerald’s vision, safeguarding national standards so that workers and employers can trust that the program’s modern workforce. However, H.R. 447 completely fails to address and expand work-based learning programs.

Current regulations permit a special carve-out for union-sponsored apprenticeships to ignore the mandatory ratio of apprentices to supervisors intended to keep workers safe. This preferential treatment, by definition, creates an uneven playing field and jeopardizes worker safety.

I offered an amendment to this legislation that would have closed this loophole, leveled the playing field, and ensured the safety of all apprentices on the job. However, the majority voted to
reject this effort to hold all apprenticeship programs to the same standards of safety regardless of which entity sponsors the program.

Given the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on our economy, now more than ever we need an apprenticeship system that provides and protects workers and gives them the tools and opportunities for success. The bottom line is that this law must be updated so employees can participate in a system that is reflective of their needs and the needs of their workers, something this legislation in its current form fails to do entirely.

Voting for H.R. 447 in its current form would mean doubling down on the outdated policies and bureaucratic red tape that too often prevents innovative and necessary improvements from taking place.

This bill should be rejected.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE), a colleague who knows a little bit about how to help business in this country.

0945

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge support for my amendment, which addresses the barriers to finding a job that justice-impacted individuals face when they leave prison.

Stable employment is one of the single biggest factors for determining whether Americans who have been incarcerated will return to prison or jail. Returning citizens face significant barriers to employment, with an unemployment rate five times higher than the national average.

My amendment will help support the establishment and expansion of the apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship workforce training programs in all Federal correctional facilities. It will reduce recidivism and help formerly incarcerated individuals lead productive lives and build strong communities.

The criminal justice system in the United States is anything but just. We can fix it. It is time to lead with compassion, look to focus on rehabilitation, not retribution. It is time to give those who serve their time, and are trying to start a new life, a second chance.

Mr. Speaker. I include in the RECORD a communication from the Signatory Wall and Ceiling Contractors Alliance, and I urge bipartisan support.


Hon. ROBERT C. SCOTT, Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Chairman Scott: I write to you today on behalf of the Signatory Wall and Ceiling Contractors Alliance (SWACCA) to advise you of our strong support for H.R. 447, the “National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.”

SWACCA, the national association representing construction company owners employing tens of thousands of laborers, drywall finishers, plasterers, and carpenters who pour billions of dollars every year into drywall, ceiling, and other interior systems work annually throughout the United States, SWACCA prides itself on serving as a voice for responsible employers. Our members pay their workers for every hour worked, as well as overtime when their work acrues the rules. They also provide middle-class wages, sponsor training programs, and offer retirement and health benefits.

As signatory employers, we have a long history of working with our union partners to create and sustain rigorous, high-quality registered apprenticeship programs. Our members understand that registered apprenticeship programs are one of the key factors in ensuring they can continue to provide the high-quality services and maintenance services that enable them to be profitable while providing jobs with family-sustaining wages and benefits. We urge you and your Committee’s efforts to maintain and strengthen the nation’s registered apprenticeship system.

Your legislation would inject much needed funding with the aim of expanding access to registered apprenticeships, pre-apprenticeships, and youth apprenticeships across the country. This new funding will serve as a critical supplement to the investment our members make to support these important programs. H.R. 447 would also codify and streamline existing laws for registered apprenticeship programs and expand those standards to cover pre-apprenticeship and youth apprenticeships.

Importantly, H.R. 447 also includes provisions to codify the role of the Office of Apprenticeship at the Department of Labor. It also strengthens the standing of the National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeships within the Department of Labor so that it can provide seasoned, expert recommendations to the Secretary of Labor on how to improve the nation’s apprenticeship programs.

Thank you again for your efforts to expand and strengthen the nation’s registered apprenticeship programs. We look forward to working with you to swiftly enact this critically important legislation into law. If I can be of assistance in the future, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Sincerely,

SCOTT CASABONA,
Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER).

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, this bill today is a missed opportunity, a missed opportunity for people all across this country to live the American Dream, to access the jobs that are available in this country. This is a time when millions have lost their jobs due to this pandemic.

Why? Because Democrats are more interested in protecting the labor unions than they are in helping the 94 percent of the private-sector workforce that is not part of a labor union and in helping the millions of individuals who are not able to access the workforce at all.

It is a shame. You should be ashamed of yourselves. I know because I owned a nonunion construction company that was unable to start an apprenticeship program due to an across.

Now, I will agree with you, construction labor unions have a great training program. I have seen them firsthand. But why not expand that to other construction companies and other industries?

All of us know that in the United States, we are far behind many European countries in the apprenticeship programs that we offer in many different industries, and it affects the American worker and the opportunities that they have. This bill doubles down on that system.

What we need is more innovation to allow more individuals and more families to achieve their own American Dream, and the Democrats are wholly failing to do so in this bill.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I look forward to discussing with my colleagues a program that allows workers to unionize in the United States as freely as they do in Europe, and we achieve the same level of unionization those countries with larger numbers of apprenticeships have.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS), a member of the Committee on Education and Labor and the chairwoman of the Subcommittee for Workforce Protections.

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021. By creating nearly 1 million new apprenticeship opportunities and yielding over $10 billion in net benefits, this legislation is a lifeline for our economy and for countless Americans, including those in my home State of North Carolina.

With a proven track record of success, we know this is a safe and smart investment, something our country desperately needs right now.

I am also pleased that this legislation includes a bill that I led with Representative MONDAIRE JONES, the Apprenticeship Access for All Act, language that will advance programs that promote the recruitment, employment, and retention of people of color, individuals with disabilities, and individuals facing barriers to employment, especially in high-skill, high-wage, and in-demand sectors and occupations. After all, we must be sure that everyone has access to opportunity.

This vote is about ensuring that our workforce gets the investment it needs and the support it deserves. This vote is about showing the American people that they are seen, that they are heard, and that we deeply care about providing them pathways to a stable future. This vote is also about upholding Congress’ commitment and obligation to serve every American.

I urge support.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker. I rise today in opposition to the National Apprenticeship Act. As we debate here, we have a common desire to help the American people, but we disagree about how to go about doing it.

In today’s case, it is apprenticeships. We agree apprenticeships are incredible pathways to success. An amazing 94 percent of apprentices are employed after completing registered apprenticeships with good-paying salaries.
I know in my situation, when I owned my own business, apprenticeships were a great way for people to become employed in our business. However, only a small fraction of the workforce participates in the registered programs. This is because the Department of Labor’s apprenticeship program is too burdensome and prescriptive for the actual needs of American businesses.

The diversity and variety of American businesses is a highlight of our economy and essential to our constant innovation. Apprenticeship has created an apprenticeship model that meets their needs, that should be celebrated and not forced into the Department of Labor’s model.

Rather than update the outdated program that was created in 1937 to fit the needs of our modern economy, this bill would double down on this one-size-fits-all Federal registered apprenticeship system.

The previous administration recognized the need for flexible apprenticeships by creating an Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Program. This would have allowed for third-party certifiers to approve apprenticeships that are responsive to employer and workforce needs. Instead, this legislation fails to anticipate the future of apprenticeship programs in a 21st century economy.

What is worse is it picks winners and losers by favoring apprenticeship programs by creating an apprenticeship model that meets their needs, rather than rewarding them based on merit. This would severely limit and stifle our ability to diversify and expand apprenticeships and apprenticeship programs, not businesses and job creators.

This legislation represents a classic Democrat one-size-fits-all approach, as it would make the existing Registered Apprenticeship Program the only option for businesses. Registered programs are only a small fraction of total apprenticeships, representing only about 20 percent of apprenticeships in 2019.

Instead of reducing options and increasing bureaucracy, Republicans support policies that maximize flexibility and innovation, like President Trump’s landmark and highly successful Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Program.

It is tragic that during a time of historic unemployment, the House of Representatives is taking up a bill that stifles employment and workforce development opportunities when we need it least.

I stand in opposition to H.R. 447. Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the time remaining.

The SPEAKER. Mr. LEVIN of Michigan has 16 minutes remaining. The gentleman from North Carolina has 13 1/2 minutes remaining. Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker,

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN), a member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mrs. McBATH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

We are still in the midst of our country’s worst economic crisis in decades, and to better serve the American people, we must invest in a workforce to invest in the American Dream.

Registered apprenticeships prepare people for the jobs of the 21st century. They make our cities, our States, and our country stronger and far more competitive.

By supporting registered apprenticeship programs, we can ensure that my State of Georgia remains the best State in the country in which to live and do business.

For decades, the Registered Apprenticeship Program has proven to be an entryway for many into the middle class, and the National Apprenticeship Act would inject much-needed funding to support a successful workforce program when our Nation truly needs it the most.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.
Idaho, North Idaho College, Lewis-Clark State College, and others, businesses need the flexibility to use approved third parties to certify apprenticeship programs.

Make no mistake, Idahoans are used to dealing with heavy-handed Federal bureaucracy, but the Federal Department of Labor has not standardized new ones.

Why make it harder by removing qualified third parties that can approve industry-recognized apprenticeship programs needed for our economy?

Why eliminate the opportunity for employees to participate in industry-based programs where they can go to school, get paid work experience, and earn an industry credential?

Idaho’s workforce has been resilient, despite government intervention due to COVID. Last year, I said if the government shut down the economy, it had an obligation to help open it back up.

We should not hamper companies trying to create apprenticeship programs, including these, that they need to grow and succeed, not with government, but only by the limits of their imaginations.

It is for these reasons I vote “no” on H.R. 447.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN), another colleague with direct experience of the value of registered apprenticeships to our companies and our workers, and a member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, as a proud member of the International Union of Painters and Allied Trades, as a co-chair of the Labor Caucus, and a proud member of the Education and Labor Committee, I rise in strong support of the National Apprenticeship Act.

With such high unemployment, the bill before us seeks to invest $3.5 billion over 5 years to expand access to registered apprenticeships across America. Almost 1 million new apprenticeship opportunities will result from the enactment of this bill, leading to good-paying, family-supporting jobs across the country.

So what are registered apprenticeships?

Well, they are a great way to earn and learn. You get paid for your work while learning the skills you need to master your trade at the same time. Not every trade chooses a path of higher education, but everyone wants to earn a good family-supportive wage for their hard work. Apprenticeships are a perfect way for many who fit this definition. From medical work to construction and more, apprenticeships mean advanced opportunities for so many.

My home State of Wisconsin is a pioneer on this front. We led the nation’s first apprenticeship law in 1911.

The results of our experience back home have been clear: They lead to a stronger, smarter, and more skilled workforce.

Federally, the case for supporting registered apprenticeships is compelling. According to data from the Department of Labor, 94 percent of people who complete a registered apprenticeship are employed upon completion, and their average starting wage is above $70,000.

We were fortunate to support more than 14,000 apprenticeships in Wisconsin last year for over 3,000 employers and over 200 occupations. I look forward to that total growing dramatically following the enactment of today’s bill.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD this letter of support for the National Apprenticeship Act from the AFL-CIO.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE, The AFL-CIO, urges you to support the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 (H.R. 447), scheduled for floor consideration this week.

H.R. 447 recognizes that Registered Apprenticeship programs are the ‘gold standard’ in our nation’s workforce development system, and we welcome this effort to modernize a law that has not been meaningfully updated since it was enacted 83 years ago.

Unions and our signatory employers have a long history of establishing joint labor-management partnerships to design and implement Registered Apprenticeship programs, so we have a deep interest in maintaining and strengthening our nation’s Registered Apprenticeship system.

These programs provide good jobs with good wages and benefits that increase as apprentices build their skills. They provide a valuable credential that can help apprentices and their employers plan for and implement and advancement along a rewarding career path, and the opportunities they provide are particularly important for women, people of color and veterans.

H.R. 447 authorizes significant new funding to expand registered apprenticeships, pre-apprenticeships, and youth apprenticeships in the United States. It would codify and streamline existing standards that are vital to support apprentices, and would, for the first time, establish requirements for pre-apprenticeship programs. The House Education and Labor Committee estimates that H.R. 447 will create over 1 million Registered Apprenticeship opportunities over the next 5 years.

H.R. 447 would also codify the role of the Office of Apprenticeship at the Department of Labor, and provide funding streams to ensure oversight and technical assistance. Importantly, it would expand Registered Apprenticeship opportunities into new sectors of the workforce. The bill also establishes standards for state apprenticeship agencies, including a requirement that they develop a state plan to support Registered Apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship opportunities.

In particular, the bill strengthens the National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeship, ensuring that experts from industry and labor have a role in improving the program.

Registered Apprenticeships are America’s most successful federally authorized workforce development programs, reporting 94 percent of those who complete a program.

H.R. 447 will help ensure that these programs meet the highest possible quality standards and support family-sustaining jobs.

We urge you to support H.R. 447 and to oppose any amendments that would weaken the bill approved for consideration by the full House.

Sincerely, WILLIAM SAMUEL, Government Affairs.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, apprenticeship programs are incredibly important for job growth in the State of Wisconsin and around the Nation; and insofar as this bill highlights apprenticeships, that is a good thing.

I was talking again to one of our program administrators this morning in Wisconsin, and they could desperately use more people going through these apprenticeships and making these $70-, $80-, $90,000-a-year jobs.

I think it is particularly important to get more people in the trades because we have so many people going to 4-year universities and maybe they wind up going to apprenticeship 5 or 6 years later, maybe they wind up heavy in debt. If they had made the move to a construction apprenticeship earlier on, it would be a lot better.

Unfortunately, this bill is not quite exactly what we need. The registered apprenticeship program through the Department of Labor is important. For many employers it works fine. However, it is a one-size-fits-all approach.

In fiscal year 2019, over 250,000 individuals entered registered apprenticeships and only 81,000 graduated from the system.

Over the years, some employers have expressed that participation in registered apprenticeships allows the Department of Labor to dictate skills an employer must provide to apprentices in specific industries rather than allowing the business to determine that themselves. Let’s face it, employers know what kind of on-the-job training and vocational education their apprentices need more than the Federal Government does.

IRAPs still would have to comply with Federal standards and would have been overseen by third parties, such as trade and industry groups, nonprofit organizations, unions, and joint labor management organizations.

Of course, the idea of the IRAPs has totally shut down, probably for two reasons. It took control of the apprenticeship program out of the hands of the Federal Government. And, quite frankly, it was an idea proposed by Donald Trump, who did a lot of good things.

Our workforce is evolving. So should our models of job training and apprenticeships.
I have also offered an amendment to this bill concerning the definition of recognized postsecondary credential. Under the bill, recognized postsecondary credential has a meaning, given the definition in the Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act. That definition should include technical diplomas and degrees, which differ from general associate degrees. I look forward to revisiting that when the House brings up WIOA for reauthorization.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. STUOZZI), co-chair of the Labor Caucus.

Mr. STUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the Labor Caucus, I rise in support of the National Apprenticeship Act. The Labor Caucus advocates for America’s working men and women, and this legislation helps America’s working men and women.

You see, America continues to create enormous wealth, and that is a good thing. The problem, however, is that wealth has not been shared with the people who go to work every day.

Since the 1980s, the Dow Jones has gone up 1,500 percent, 15 times, and the GDP has gone up 500 percent, 8 times, but workers’ wages have increased by less than 20 percent.

Everybody in America believes, or should believe, that if you are willing to go to work every day, you should make enough money so that you can buy a home, have health insurance, and retire one day without being scared. Unfortunately, that is no longer a reality in America.

We know the more you learn, the more you earn. Sixty percent of Americans, however, do not graduate from college. Working with President Biden, the Apprenticeship Act will make the skills necessary to be a welder, a plumber, a computer machinist, a carpenter, a skilled laborer accessible to American working men and women, whether they go to college or not, can live the American Dream again.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act, not opposition to the gold standard, labor union apprenticeship programs.

Updating our national apprenticeship system is an important discussion to have. However, this bill fails to deliver on the goal of strengthening our registered apprenticeship system and expanding earn-and-learn opportunities for Americans across the Nation.

Our country’s workforce is facing a unique crisis, and we must ensure that our apprenticeship programs, the system is expanding in the process. The apprenticeship system is up to the task to meet the needs of our evolving workforce and move it forward.

For instance, the COVID-19 crisis has highlighted that connectivity and the digital world are an integral part of our daily lives. Developing a high-skilled workforce is critical as we seek to expand technologies like broadband and 5G to underserved areas across the country, including my own district in Michigan.

New research indicates winning the global race to 5G will create up to 4.6 million jobs and contribute $1.7 trillion to the U.S. economy over the next decade. However, unless the U.S. has a large enough and properly trained workforce, we will not be able to fully reap the economic and technological benefits of 5G.

Apprenticeships are a proven solution for meeting workforce needs, especially in wireless technologies. Congress and the Department of Labor should be laser focused on encouraging and incentivizing apprenticeships for 5G and advanced wireless deployment.

Unfortunately, the bill we are considering would hinder the flexibility of employers to create earn-and-learn programs. So the unique skills job seekers the skills they need to build out and deploy the 5G and wireless infrastructure America so desperately needs.

For these reasons, I must oppose and encourage all others to oppose H.R. 447, which is an attempt to work on a bipartisan solution that will empower workers and employers to create apprenticeships that are responsive to our modern economy.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD), a dynamic member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, in November of last year, I stood in this Chamber to support this legislation, the bipartisan National Apprenticeship Act. The House passed it, but the Senate failed to put it up for a vote. We need to seize this opportunity.

Revitalizing our apprenticeship system is essential for the Democratic order, because it is helping people get ahead. That is why we support it as priority. It is a national priority for workers across our country. It is essential to our task of building an economy that provides a wider, sturdier bridge to the middle class.

For every dollar invested in our registered apprenticeship system, we see a return of $28 in benefits. But the U.S. invests only $195 of public money per apprentice, while our Canadian neighbors spend $1,300 per apprentice. We are leaving people out of work, and at risk of getting outpaced in the global race to 5G will create up to 4.6 million jobs and contribute $1.7 trillion to the U.S. economy over the next decade. However, unless the U.S. has a large enough and properly trained workforce, we will not be able to fully reap the economic and technological benefits of 5G.

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Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD), a dynamic member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, in November of last year, I stood in this Chamber to support this legislation, the bipartisan National Apprenticeship Act. The House passed it, but the Senate failed to put it up for a vote. We need to seize this opportunity.

Revitalizing our apprenticeship system is essential for the Democratic order, because it is helping people get ahead. That is why we support it as priority. It is a national priority for workers across our country. It is essential to our task of building an economy that provides a wider, sturdier bridge to the middle class.

For every dollar invested in our registered apprenticeship system, we see a return of $28 in benefits. But the U.S. invests only $195 of public money per apprentice, while our Canadian neighbors spend $1,300 per apprentice. We are leaving people out of work, and at risk of getting outpaced in the world economy.

Now is the time to invest in the American worker. This bill makes long-term investments and provides grants for employers to incentivize the hiring of apprentices, and it provides workers with the opportunity to earn while they learn and obtain portable credentials without incurring significant debt.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on this bill.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, we all want to help. We all want to help the people in our community find their way; do better for themselves; seek the opportunities that support themselves, their dreams, and their families.

Now, this bill establishes ratios of journeymen to apprentices on the job. What does that mean?

That means you have to have somebody watching when somebody is pulling wire, you have to have somebody watching when somebody is learning to sweat joints because you have got to make sure it is done right, you have got to make sure it is done safely. And that is great. That ratio is going to be established by the Department of Labor based on something—hopefully by people in the trade who know what they are doing.

But this is what it also does: It says that if you have a collective bargaining agreement, you don’t have to worry about those ratios. You can make your own decision. And if the union and the business can make their own, but everybody else has to use the Department of Labor standards.

Ladies and gentlemen, one standard for all. If it is good for the goose, it is good for the gander. This is picking winners and losers. This is saying, if you are not in a union, you have got to have a different standard. Oh, by the way, the different standard is it is always more expensive for you than it is for the union. Oh, by the way, we see that all the time.

Additionally, this bill prevents entities not affiliated with the union from obtaining Title II grants, the grants we are talking about in this bill. They can’t get them. You have to be in a union.

Ladies and gentlemen, I hope you see what this is. It is okay for me, but not for thee. It is the same old thing in Washington, D.C., and it is the same old thing around the country. If you are hooked up with the elite, if you are hooked up with the entitled class, you get the fruit. If you are not, you get punished, you are left out in the cold.

Ladies and gentlemen, we want to see one standard. We all want to help our friends and we all want to help the people in our community realize their dream. But picking winners and losers, which is exactly what this does, actually keeps people out of work, increases the price, and picks winners and losers. That is not what our Government is supposed to be doing. That is not what we are supposed to be doing.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “no” vote on this bill.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would just point out that the grants in Title II do not have mandatory partners. They require partners to the extent practicable in a given situation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MIVAN), a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, and a new champion
Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, my colleague on the other side of the aisle says that these grants are not restricted to union programs, or programs that are associated with unions. But the language in the bill is “to the extent practicable programs should be connected with the union.” That term is not defined.

The Department of Labor can arbitrarily deny grants to nonunion programs. There is no accountability for this. In fact, there is very little accountability in this bill at all. And the American people want to know where their hard-earned tax dollars are being spent. This is just a lousy bill and we ought not to be passing it in these conditions.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. JOHNSON), another new and valued member on the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, the economy has been left in ruins by the prior administration’s historic failure of leadership. Now, millions of Americans are out of work and we must remember that it is people with disabilities, people of color, and especially women of color, who have been the hardest hit.

As Members of Congress, we must do all we can to ensure everyone—and I do mean everyone—can live in dignity. That is why I support the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 which will create 1 million new apprenticeships.

This bill includes the Apprenticeship Access for All Act, which I am proud to have coauthored with my colleague, Congresswoman ALMA ADAMS. This legislation will help remove racist and gender-based barriers to apprenticeship pathways.

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

As my other colleagues have pointed out, millions of workers will need reskilling due to the pandemic-related job loss and displacement, not to mention the devastating executive orders signed by President Biden which eliminated in one day hundreds of thousands of jobs.

The World Economic Forum discusses this issue at length in their recent report titled: “The Future of Jobs Report 2020.” In the report, they point to a double disruption scenario impacting workers due to both automation and COVID-related workplace disruptions.

This double disruption must be further reinforced in their findings that 84 percent of employers are set to rapidly digitize working processes. And, again, as I mentioned, they don’t even take into consideration what President Biden has done to eliminate hundreds of thousands, and it could be millions of jobs.

The demand for reskilling workers is high, and we will be left chasing the need of our workforce with the current one-size-fits-all approach. This bill seeks to ensnare into law.

As in-demand skills evolve into the years to come, the skills gap will continue to grow in the absence of forward-thinking reform. Again, I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join Republicans in creating new apprenticeship pathways through innovative models such as the industry-recognized apprenticeship model. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time remains?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan has 9 1/2 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING), another new member of the Committee on Education and Labor and a native Michigander.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

We are living in a time of record job loss with 18 million people out of work and many businesses devastated by this pandemic. That is why this legislation is critical.

We must invest in helping people gain the skills they need to prepare for high-quality jobs that earn good wages. This apprenticeship act will do exactly that, including those with barriers to employment.

This investment is projected to yield $10.6 billion in net benefits to U.S. taxpayers by increasing their productivity and decreasing spending on public assistance programs and unemployment insurance. Equally important, it will help countless Americans achieve the dignity of providing for their families and the satisfaction of having good jobs.

This is exactly the kind of investment that will help us build back better.

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), who has been fighting for workers and small businesses in this House for decades.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman is reminded to put on her mask.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I include the RECORD a letter of support from the National Electrical Contractors Association.
Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, we have an obligation to ensure that America’s workers have every opportunity to get ahead. Apprenticeships are a great way for hard-working folks to hone their trade or learn new skills and earn a higher wage because of it.

In fact, graduates of registered apprenticeship programs enjoy an average starting wage of $70,000. And 94 percent of graduates are employed upon completion. Less than 1 percent of the American workforce have completed an apprenticeship. This disconnect disadvantages our workers and puts us behind other industrialized nations.

The National Apprenticeship Act will address this gap in our workforce development system by providing for almost 1 million new apprenticeship positions over 5 years. And here is the really important part, it will generate $10.6 billion in net benefit to taxpayers.

So it is great for workers, great for our economy, and great for taxpayers. These investments will give our economy the booster shot it needs to recover from COVID-19 while giving a new generation of workers the skills they need to achieve their American Dream.

I know about this experience first-hand. In my State, the Laborers’ International Union of North America has created really a national model for apprenticeship programs. Apprenticeships remain one of the most successful workforce development programs for new entrants and those seeking a new career.

According to the Department of Labor, 94 percent of people who complete apprenticeships are employed upon completion and earn an average salary of over $70,000. As a Representative for the cities of Toledo, Lorain, Sandusky, Cleveland, and Parma, all of which have a heavy automotive heritage, it is difficult to overemphasize the value of these apprenticeships for young people and adults starting careers in the automotive trades.

So whether it is the expertise to rebuild an engine, replace a battery on a hybrid vehicle, perfect biofuels, or TIG weld the rear quarter panel of an old Wagoner, there will always be a market for skilled craftspersons who can repair or restore modern and classic vehicles, and invent the vehicles of the future. And once they have the skills they need to become more productive, and never be left behind.

Steve, who did it for many years as a race car driver and a patent holder. I strongly support this legislation for over a million apprenticeship opportunities over the next 5 years to strengthen this economy and providing people the skills that are needed to operate successful enterprises.

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), the champion of the economic development of workers and of businesses at the local, State, and national level.

Mr. CICILLINE. Again, I just want to say in closing, Mr. Speaker, that this is an opportunity to respond to the economic challenges and the economic dislocations caused by the COVID pandemic. Give people the skills that they need to become more successful and to earn greater wages. That is our job, after all, to make life better for those who we represent. This is a great investment in an American worker. I urge all of my colleagues to join us in supporting this excellent piece of legislation.

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise with great promise to support H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, and thank the manager. I thank the chairman for investing $3.5 billion over 5 years in expanding opportunities and access to registered apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeships.

Let me tell you that in this time of record unemployment, 10 million jobs lost in the United States, we need the opportunity to redirect and retrain the American public. I am a strong supporter of apprenticeship programs.

Colleges in my district, like HCC, have programs: independent electrical contractors, plumbers, masonry, that make a difference and have individuals making dollars that they have not made before.

I include in the RECORD two articles. The first one is from the “Houston Chronicle,” and the second article is entitled: “Houston City Leaders Honor Students in Pre-Apprenticeship Program at TRIO Electric,” both referencing Houston Community College.

[From the Houston Chronicle]

INTERESTED IN A NEW CAREER? CONSIDER AN APPRENTICESHIP

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INTERESTED IN A NEW CAREER? CONSIDER AN APPRENTICESHIP

H417
and air conditioning in the new community building, gave the group of apprentices a pep talk last week at the job site.

"You are learning skills," Fell said to the plumbers and pipefitters who are spending their days assembling and installing the massive piping systems and four hours a day, two nights a week in school learning their craft.

Those skills can take you a long way, whether you opt to stay working in the craft or move up to foreman, superintendent or project manager. Fell, who attributes his own success and that of nearly all of his project managers to their own apprenticeship training.

IN-DEPTH LEARNING

“You could be an owner of a company,” said Fell, who became a plumber-pipefitter apprentice in Orlando, Fla., after graduating from college with a degree in architecture. He discovered he would rather work with his hands and is glad he made the decision.

Project manager, said Fell, who attributed his apprenticeship immediately after high school, he went to work for a mechanical contractor, who suggested that to really learn the business, Fell needed to become an apprentice.

As part of that training, Fell spent two years at Walt Disney World’s Epcot Center installing the mechanical and plumbing systems.

"Set your sights high," Doug Posey, director of apprenticeship programs for Houston Community College, told the apprentices. "The opportunities are just incredible to excel in your skills."

Posey recalled how he put himself through college as a pipe fitter apprentice. He started his apprenticeship immediately after high school and went on to receive a degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Houston.

PLEASED WITH PROGRAM

While the concept of apprenticeship to a skilled trade and learning a trade is centuries old, it’s not exactly a well-known career path today. But two apprentices who are working on the CFI Mechanical project are glad they discovered the old-fashioned way to learn a skill.

Jaime Moncivais, a third-year apprentice, said he would never have heard about the program if it hadn’t been for his cousin and his uncle, who are foremen at the job site. He was working for a small company for two years before he left to join the program.

Monty Thompson, an apprentice at 20 years old, earns about $40,000 a year, plus health insurance and retirement benefits, by working full time during the day. After work two nights a week, he attends classes for four hours. That costs him $88 a semester.

“I’m enjoying it,” said Moncivais, who says he’s going to get his state plumbing license before he decides what’s next.

So does his fellow apprentice Rudy Flores, who said he was drawn by the money. He estimates he earns about $50,000 a year.

Flores, 22, a 20-year-old apprentice who has already received his state plumbing license, found out about the apprenticeship training program while working for a plumber in Houston who was also a former apprentice.

He said he appreciates the intensive training of the program that sets him and the other apprentices apart.

IT SENDS A MESSAGE

“We like to do great things, put their money where their mouth is,” said Richard Shaw, secretary-treasurer of the Harris County AFL-CIO. “It sends a message that you ought to be training our students.”

Shaw has been critical of school districts and other community colleges for not hiring their own graduates when the schools need construction workers.

Funding for the apprenticeship programs comes in part from the state of Texas. But the bulk of the money comes from contractors and union members. For example, members of the plumbers union as well as plumbing contractors each contribute $5 per work hour for the training program.

HCC is the fiscal administrator of the union programs as well as the two nonunion programs that train building engineers and electrical workers.

SEEING IF THEY LIKE IT

Calvin Speight, business manager of Plumbers Local Union No. 68, said he has 60 apprentices studying for their fall and another 30 the following semester.

In the meantime, they’re working as “provisionals” to see if they like the job. Apprenticeships are not for everyone, and not all have graduated from high school or have a general-equivalency degree.

HOUSTON CITY LEADERS HONOR STUDENTS IN PRE-APPRENTICE PROGRAM AT TRIO ELECTRIC

City leaders in Houston recently honored students in TRIO Electric’s Pre-Apprenticeship Program, with Mayor Sylvester Turner telling them: “You’re people like you.”

In proclaiming it “TRIO Pre-Apprenticeship Partnership Day,” Mayor Turner recognized the company and their education partners, especially the leaders of the Spring Branch Independent School District.

Turner also encouraged the 40 students in the program to grow for themselves and their families. Mayor Turner told students that they had once served as an electrician’s apprentice where he learned skills that he uses to this day as the chief executive of the nation’s fourth largest city.

"Today is a great day in the City of Houston," Mayor Turner said. “Peaceful Pollock of TRIO Electric dedicated and committed to provide students with job skills,” he said. “You are trailblazers,” Turner told the students, “willing to work hard and learn work skills. In Houston, we invest in human infrastructure because we believe in people like you.”

Pollock, TRIO’s President, thanked the students for performing well on the job and proving the program could be a success. “I had a good idea to train students, yet you had to perform,” Pollock said. “You performed and proved the idea.”

TRIO started their apprenticeship program in 2013, “to help meet a critical demand for electricians with technical and leadership skills. Nearly 95 percent of electricians have a technical/professional advantage of TAP,” in 2017, TRIO started working with Spring Branch ISD and Houston Community College (HCC) to establish the TRIO Pre-Apprenticeship Program (TPAP) for high school students. By the fall 2018 semester, more than 150 high school students will be taking advantage of TPAP through Spring Branch ISD, Austin ISD and Grand Prairie ISD. TRIO Electric plans to expand TPAP to other areas of Texas and the U.S.

Spring Branch ISD Superintendent Scott Muri told the students that it was the vision that created the apprenticeship program to solve a need for skilled workers. Houston Community College Associate Vice Chancellor Michael Webster said the skills learned in the apprenticeship program will last a lifetime.

The teachers in the program are former electricians and educators with electrical experience who have been collectively recruited and screened. The program teaches students how to be safe, productive and skilled while they are being taught other employable and soft skills.

In addition to HCC and Spring Branch ISD, TRIO Pre-Apprenticeship Program partners include the Texas Workforce and Education Venture partners KIPP and YES Prep, as well as the Greater Houston Partnership’s UpSkill Houston, United Way, Texas Gulf Coast Workforce Solutions, and the Department of Labor (DOL).

The TRIO TAP and TPAP programs are DOL-approved.

Mr. JACKSON LEE. We need to be able to provide opportunities for young people, giving them the direction where they can be successful.

I show these pictures of diversity in my district of individuals who are having the opportunity to be apprentices. Increasing participation in programs under the national apprenticeship program through technical assistance brings together industry sector leaders and experts, including employers. This is a new day.

As my colleague said, Congressman LYNCH: I started as an iron worker and now I am in the United States Congress. This opens the door of opportunity. Let’s support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Homeland Security, on the Budget, and as a cosponsor, I am strongly supporting the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, which invests more than $3.5 billion over 5 years in expanding opportunities and access to Registered Apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeships.

I thank Congressman Scott, the Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, for reintroducing this legislation which passed by a substantial margin in the 116th Congress as H.R. 8294.

This important legislation has the potential to yield $10.6 billion in net benefits to U.S. taxpayers in the form of increased workers productivity and decreased spending on public-assistance programs and unemployment insurance and which bring America’s investments, in apprenticeship more in line with countries around the world.

Mr. Speaker, the Registered Apprenticeship (RAs) system is America’s most successful federally authorized workforce development program.

According to the Department of Labor, 94 percent of people who complete RAs are employed upon completion, earning an average starting wage of above $70,000 annually.

Recent data, according to the most recent data, only 0.3 percent of the workforce in America have completed an apprenticeship.

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

The legislation also creates an additional 1 million new apprenticeship opportunities on top of the current expected growth of the apprenticeship system, an investment that not only will pay off for workers and employers, but also benefit the taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is critical to expanding the nation’s workforce development system during our country’s deepest economic downturn since the Great Depression.

Specifically, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 authorizes $400 million for fiscal year (FY) 2022, increasing by $100 million annually to $800 million for FY 2026, to support the creation or expansion of registered apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships programs, including in nontraditional
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 4⅛ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Michigan has 4⅛ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Programs, IRAPs, which would be eliminated by this bill represent a new apprenticeship model that puts employers in the driver’s seat to create a model that meets the unique needs of their workers.

This new, innovative model was spearheaded by President Trump’s Department of Labor. Currently, 80 percent of apprenticeships are employer-led and are not a part of the registered apprenticeship model. The registered apprenticeship model is riddled with burdensome red tape which discourages countless businesses from participating.

IRAPs, on the other hand, give job creators the freedom to break away from the Washington-knows-best model and connect workers, families, and communities with fulfilling careers.

This bill looks backwards and relies solely on a model created during the Great Depression. We should be looking forward and not closing opportunities for new models that reach more workers and industries like the industry-recognized apprenticeship model.

Mr. Speaker, there is a bipartisan agreement that the National Apprenticeship Act is in desperate need of an update. But the bill before us fails to deliver for students, workers, or job creators.

While Democrats continue with this ill-advised legislation, Republicans will continue working hard to inject innovation and flexibility into the apprenticeship model so that more Americans, many of whom have been put out of work by this very administration, can get back to work.

I urge all Members to vote ‘no’ on the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1030

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, as I have listened to the debate back and forth, I feel like it hasn’t covered much of what is so exciting about this bill.

When I was the chief workforce officer of the State of Michigan, it was during the implosion of the auto industry and then the Great Recession. Michigan had the highest unemployment rate of any State for 49 consecutive months. It was in that difficult circumstance that I had to try to help Michigan workers train and get new skills for new opportunities.

There was a Senator from Illinois around that time; his name was Barack Obama. And he got a piece of legislation passed that said that States could use half a percent of their SAFETEA-LU money, their money for highway construction, to help train the workforce of the future, more women, more people of color, more people.

So, I worked with the apprenticeship directors of the highway industry, with people advocating for more opportunities for people of color, and we created pre-apprenticeship programs that helped new people get apprenticeships and a road to the middle class in this country by building our roads.

Mr. Speaker, the point is, we had to do that on our own. The registered apprenticeship system didn’t offer us the flexibility we certainly didn’t offer us funding. This bill does so much to modernize and open up our apprenticeship system.

It facilitates pre-apprenticeship programs. It facilitates youth apprenticeship programs. It specifically encourages innovation and the birthing of new apprenticeship programs in a wide array of new industries. Mr. Speaker, despite the rhetoric, it is quite bipartisan.

Mr. Speaker, I thank some Representatives who have done a lot to help bring this bill to fruition, including Representatives NORCROSS, BRIAN MCDERMOTT, SUZANNE BONAMICI, DAVID MCKINLEY, and DON BACON, all of whom have provided critical leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition of the National Apprenticeship Act.

As the co-chair of the Skilled Workforce Caucus with my friend from Michigan, Congresswoman BRENDA LAWRENCE, I have had the opportunity to see firsthand, professional training programs in my home State of Arkansas and in Michigan.

And, I want to thank my Democratic colleagues for their sincere effort to prioritize work training programs, however their efforts are flawed.

I have heard my colleagues in the Democratic majority say they want our legislation to reflect America and I share that goal.

I agree that we need legislation that reflects the where people work in our economy.

However, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, roughly 12.1 percent of Americans are employed by unions.

Frankly, this legislation does not reflect our country’s workforce because it preferences one business model over another.

Rather than encouraging entities and businesses to be empowered to make training choices that are best for their industry, we are instead picking winners and losers.

As we move towards recovery from the COVID crisis, we need as wide of an approach to training programs as possible, and this bill is not the answer. Republicans, including myself have offered several amendments that will make a bad bill better. Please support my amendment to change this legislation. In that regard, I ask for unanimous consent to submit letters of support for my amendment.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the National Apprenticeship Act.

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD the following letter from the Center for Law and Social Policy in support of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.
Ranking Member, Committee on Education and Labor, Washington, DC.

The reauthorization of the National Apprenticeship Act (NAA) is a chance to transform the economy, the workplace and labor standards of quality that have made registered apprenticeships successful. They must also provide direct entry into registered apprenticeships for successful apprentices.

Provide adequate compensation for pre-apprentices. Few people can afford the time or money to dedicate weeks/months to a pre-apprenticeship program without income to support themselves and their families. Unpaid programs will exclude people with low incomes, people in the criminal justice system, individuals with families and others, and result in a pool of apprentices that lacks racial and ethnic diversity.

The reauthorization of the NAA must ensure that people of color and women fully participate in pre-apprenticeships and registered apprentices receive adequate compensation.

Eliminate barriers for women, including women of color. As of 2017, women made up just 5.3% of apprentices nationwide. Furthermore, women are more often enrolled in apprenticeships with lower pay scales, such as childcare where the median journeyworker wage is only $9.75/hour compared to $23.48/hour, the corresponding wage for the top male apprenticeship occupation, electrician.

Our nation must work to attract more women into registered apprenticeships as a career pathway and ensure that they earn wages that are comparable to wages earned by males in comparable occupations.

Eliminate barriers to entry for people with low incomes who apply to pre-apprenticeships by making pre-apprenticeship opportunities to pursue employment pathways. A National Center for Education Statistics survey found that 29 percent of incarcerated respondents wanted to obtain certificates from a trade school or college while incarcerated; 39 percent of them said the main reason they wanted to enroll was to “increase the possibilities of getting a good job.” Nevertheless, only 7 percent of the incarcerated received such certificates. The NAA must help incarcerated and formerly incarcerated individuals access apprenticeships they want and provide them with other opportunities to pursue employment pathways that lead to family-sustaining jobs with benefits.

The reauthorization must support ongoing efforts to reform the criminal justice system and ensure incarcerated and formerly incarcerated individuals access high-quality education programs. The reauthorization must support ongoing efforts to reform the criminal justice system and ensure incarcerated and formerly incarcerated individuals access high-quality education programs.

Affordable, high-quality education programs help incarcerated and formerly incarcerated individuals access high-quality education programs, the Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP) said in a February 5, 2021, statement.

CLASP, which is a non-profit, anti-poverty organization, CLASP works with federal, state and local policymakers to ensure that students with low incomes, including people of color, opportunity youth, people impacted by the criminal justice system, and immigrants have access to high-quality Registered Apprenticeship programs.

Ensure that youths and adults with low incomes are guaranteed equitable access to established registered apprenticeships, post-secondary education opportunities, or both.

To make the workforce more inclusive, especially students of color, end up funneled or “tracked” into lower-performing or poorly funded programs and pathways. Youth apprenticeships must incorporate the types of far-reaching education programs. Such programs can guarantee that pre-apprentices will have equitable access either to an established registered apprenticeship or post-secondary education opportunities.

Incentivize and allow for greater participation of regional and local intermediaries, such as schools, adult education providers, workforce partners, community-based organizations in the recruitment and retention of youth of color (both in-school and out-of-school) and out-of-school youth, high school students, and young people of color are less likely to reap the benefits of federal and state programs and are more likely to be left behind in these programs. Regional and local intermediaries, such as workforce partners, high schools, and adult education providers, community-based organizations, and other community partners provide supportive services such as mental health and behavioral services, housing, and other supports to help increase the participation of youths of color in the apprenticeship recruitment and retention process.

Dedicate a funding stream for high-quality registered pre-apprenticeships. The NAA must continue to expand and have long-term sustainability, pre-apprenticeships must have a dedicated funding stream that allows pre-apprentices to be adequately compensated.

Such a strategy would allow for greater participation of youth and adults who face the greatest barriers to employment and post-secondary education.

We thank the committee for working in a bipartisan manner to increase greater access to high-quality pre-apprenticeships and the reauthorization of the NAA. We look forward to working with you and your staff.

Sincerely,

MOLLY BASHAY
Senior Policy Analyst, Postsecondary Education and Workforce Development
CLASP.

KISHA BIRD
Director, Youth Policy, CLASP.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, which I introduced with Congressman FITZPATRICK of PENNSYLVANIA.
Registered Apprenticeships are this nation’s most successful federally funded workforce development initiative.

Each year, hundreds of thousands of workers count on Registered Apprenticeships to learn in-demand skills, earn wages that grow along with those skills, and receive nationally recognized credentials that lead to rewarding careers.

Registered Apprenticeships are so successful that 94 percent of apprentices are employed upon completion and earn an average starting wage of more than $70,000 a year.

Investing in Registered Apprenticeships not only benefits workers; it also strengthens our economy and helps employers build pipelines of talented and dedicated workers.

Increased funding for high-quality workforce development programs is precisely what we need to help workers get back on their feet during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Millions of people are still without work, and at least 7 million of the jobs lost during the COVID–19 pandemic may never come back.

Yet, Congress has not reauthorized the National Apprenticeship Act since it was first passed in 1937.

Simply put, we have left our nation’s best workforce development initiative under-resourced at a time when we need it most.

In response, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021:

- invests $3.5 billion in our national apprenticeship system;
- ensures consistency and quality across apprenticeship programs;
- increases opportunities for diverse groups of workers who have not traditionally been included in the apprenticeship system; and,
- expands Registered Apprenticeships in emerging sectors, such as health care, manufacturing, finance, and technology.

This investment, alone, will create an additional 1 million apprenticeship opportunities.

And it will yield more than $10 billion in benefits to taxpayers through higher tax revenue and decreased spending on social safety net programs.

Construction trades and their industry partners have been long proven that the Registered Apprenticeship model works. In my district, the Norfolk Naval Shipyard’s Apprentice Program and the Newport News Shipbuilding Apprenticeship School have been operating successfully for more than a century. We should expand this model so that more workers and employers can experience the benefits.

That is why, last Congress, Committee Democrats and Republicans held four bipartisan hearings and conducted months of intensive negotiations to produce a bipartisan proposal that expands access to high-quality apprenticeships. Last November, the House passed this legislation in a bipartisan vote of 246 to 140.

Now, we have the chance to, once again, come together and pass the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021—so that workers across the country, and across industries, can benefit from Registered Apprenticeship opportunities.

Lastly, I would be remiss if I did not recognize Representative Pocan of Wisconsin who sponsored the Leveraging Effective Apprenticeships to Rebuild National Skills Act or the LEARNS Act, Representative Bonamici of Oregon who authored the PARTNERS Act, and former Representative Susan Davis of California who shepherded this bill in the 116th Congress, for their significant contributions to this legislation.

I urge support for this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Each further amendment printed in part B of House Report 117-3 not earlier considered as part of amendments on or pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 85, shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time after debate for the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of House Report 117-3, not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 85, I rise to offer amendments en bloc No. 1.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc. Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 13, pursuant to section 3 of House Report 117-3, offered by Mr. LEVIN of Michigan:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT

ROCHESTER OF DELAWARE

Page 8, lines 11 through 12, strike “such as groups of individuals from the same gender or race” and insert “such as individuals from the same gender, race, or ethnicity”.

Page 21, strike lines 1 through 6 and insert the following: “(ii)(I) promoting outreach to nontraditional apprenticeship populations, including by engaging schools that participate in a schoolwide program under section 1114 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6314) and minority-serving institutions; and

Page 23, line 20, strike “and”.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

Page 54, line 14, strike “occupations and sectors” and insert “industries or occupations”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. BUSH OF MISSOURI

Page 136, line 20, after “transportation,” insert “child care,”.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. CASTRO OF TEXAS

Page 121, line 19, insert “media and entertainment,” after “health care,”.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. CROW OF COLORADO

Page 121, line 19, insert “education (including early childhood education),” after “health care,”.

Page 122, line 22, insert “elementary school, and secondary school” after “childhood”.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. ESCOBAR OF TEXAS

Page 6, line 6, strike “or”.

Page 5, after line 6, insert the following: “(L) a Job Corps center (as defined in section 142 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3192)); or”.

Page 6, line 7, strike “(M)” and insert “(K)”.

Page 6, line 8, strike “(K)” and insert “(L)”.

Page 140, line 6, strike “or”.

Page 140, after line 6, insert the following: “(VII) a Job Corps center (as defined in section 142 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3192)); or”.

Page 140, line 7, strike “(VII)” and insert “(VIII)”.

Page 141, line 5, insert “internet access,” after “child care”.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. HOGG OF NEW YORK

Page 22, line 24, insert before the semicolon the following: “; including through facilitating the sharing of best practices”.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MRS. LAWRENCE OF MICHIGAN

Strike page 123, line 3, and all that follows through page 124, line 3, and insert the following: “(C) INTERMEDIARY GRANTS.—To establish or expand sector-based partnerships for the delivery of programs under the national apprenticeship system to significant scale through—

“(i) national industry qualified intermediaries serving nontraditional apprenticeship populations, women, minorities, individuals with disabilities, and individuals impacted by the criminal or juvenile justice system;

“(ii) national equity qualified intermediaries serving nontraditional apprenticeship populations, women, minorities, individuals with disabilities, and individuals impacted by the criminal or juvenile justice system; or

“The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 85, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of en bloc amendment
Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from Third Way.

THIRD WAY.
February 1, 2021.

Hon. BOBBY SCOTT,
House Committee on Education and Labor,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SCOTT: We are pleased to see that the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 is receiving a [debate on the House floor. With millions of Americans out of work due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is vital that policymakers work toward an inclusive economic recovery. That's why we encourage House lawmakers to pass the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, which would provide a much-needed revamp of the nation’s registered apprenticeship system. Apprenticeships can play a key role in our economic recovery and help people regain their footing in the job market. Through your leadership, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 would take important steps to bolster apprenticeships across the country. It would broaden economic opportunity by expanding apprenticeships to women, people of color, and people facing barriers to employment. The legislation also includes narrow, targeted provisions designed to support the registered apprenticeship system. This is an approach that Third Way has long advocated for, and we’re thrilled that it’s a key part of this legislation.

Through the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, this country can promote apprenticeships as a key tool in our economic recovery and ensure everyone has pathways to in-demand, good-paying careers. We thank you and the House Education and Labor Committee for your leadership on this legislation and urge Members to support it.

Sincerely,

GABRIEL HORWITZ,
Senior Vice President.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the en bloc amendment, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding my great affection for the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER), I have to highlight at least one amendment in the en bloc that I am concerned with.

The amendment offered by Representative ESCOBAR would allow medium-sized businesses to claim the earned income credit for apprenticeships. This is an approach that Third Way has long advocated for, and we’re thrilled that it’s a key part of this legislation.

Through the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, this country can promote apprenticeships as a key tool in our economic recovery and ensure everyone has pathways to in-demand, good-paying careers. We thank you and the House Education and Labor Committee for your leadership on this legislation and urge Members to support it.

Sincerely,

GABRIEL HORWITZ,
Senior Vice President.

Mr. Speaker, Coffman, Scott and the entire Committee on Education and Labor, I thank you for the time and for your hard work.

Mr. Speaker, as the former Labor secretary from the State of Delaware, I am proud to support the National Apprenticeship Act and have my amendment to H.R. 447 before the House today.

My amendment would make improvements to the bill to expand pathways for Americans to obtain good-paying jobs and ensure a diverse and highly skilled workforce, which we need today more than ever.

This amendment will make certain that we engage schools which accept Federal funds for students to promote apprenticeships for low-income students, specifically title I schools.

It will coordinate with HHS to better support healthcare and childcare jobs. It would ensure that nontraditional populations, such as the Latino community, are represented in apprentice- ships programs and, finally, ensure that apprenticeship websites are user-friendly and accessible to those with disabilities.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is vital. As we, in America, are in the midst of a pandemic, we know more than ever that jobs are important and that our economic viability is paramount. This bill is also about opportunity and improving the registered apprenticeship system.

I stand in support of this bill, and I ask for your support on these amendments.
Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), my esteemed colleague.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity. In following my colleague, Ms. BUSH, with an example of how we are fine-tuning the apprenticeship program, one of the secrets in this oft-kept secret, in terms of a path to middle-class wage, empowerment, and key to our ability to rebuild and renew America.

President Biden hit the ground running. He has been working on a number of areas. And none of his promises is more important than rebuilding and renewing America. We need to have a workforce that enables us to get this job done.

I have seen these programs work in my State and national training programs around the country.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a statement from James Hoffa, the general president of the Teamsters, who points out that this is an investment of over $1.6 billion in private capital annually. The programs have long been considered the gold standard for workforce development in the construction trades. They provide a debt-free ladder of opportunity. Apprentices earn wages from the first day, debt-free, demand skills, and portable credentials. The National Apprenticeship Act protects a vital (and progressive) wage scale for the next generation for individual apprentices, and contractors through greater productivity and safety.

The bill expands RAPs into new occupations and sectors. And, for the first time, there will be concrete standards associated with pre-apprenticeship programs which have grown significantly over the last several years. These standards will provide protections from unscrupulous contractors to ensure a clear and defined pathway into RAPs. These programs are important to opening doors for greater participation and diversity in both programs.

RAPs are a pathway to the middle class with over 90 percent of individuals completing a RAP employed upon completion and earning an average wage of $70,000 annually. Again, the Teamsters Union urges you to support H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

Sincerely,

James P. Hoffa, General President.
Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from North Carolina for continuing to educate me on the process of the House as I learn.

I am reminded by Representative Bush's amendment of my experience attending programs from apprenticeship programs and seeing whole families turn out, seeing people turn out with their children to celebrate the graduation from a pre-apprenticeship program that allows people, returning citizens, people with disabilities, people who have been excluded from economic opportunity before, to get into an apprenticeship that can transform their lives, that can rocket them into a middle-class life with a great wage and great benefits.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to support these en bloc amendments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, no one on our side disagrees that millions of people in this country now and in the future need constant education and the opportunity to gain new skills.

Mr. Speaker, we all support apprenticeships. I want to tell a little story about how long I have been involved in helping to create apprenticeships. I have a brother who is 8 years younger than I was, and it took me 7 years to finish college. I had just barely finished and was working at a new resort in North Carolina, Beech Mountain. He was a senior in high school, and he came to me and said: I don’t want to go to college, but I don’t want you and mom and daddy to be ashamed of me.

We have created a system in this country where we think people have to have a baccalaureate degree to be successful. That is not true.

I asked my brother what he wanted to do, and he said: I want to be a carpenter.

I said: That is about the most honorable profession in the world. Some famous carpenters.

So, I went to my boss. I don’t know how I knew this, but I said: My brother would like to be a carpenter. We are desperate for carpenters, electricians, and plumbers here. Could we set up a carpentry apprenticeship program?

We did that with the help of a local junior college, community college, contractors, and AGC. We set up a carpentry apprenticeship program. Seventeen guys, mostly recent high school graduates, enrolled in it.

Three-and-a-half years later, my brother and three other guys graduated with their journeyman license. Now, I consider that a great success. I have been interested in apprenticeships since 1969. I saw how successful they were.

Those are the kinds of programs that we need to be fostering in this country. My brother went on to be an engineer with the Boeing company. He never got a bachelor’s degree, but he showed me how to use my first computer, taught me how to use it, set it up for me.

My brother is a very successful man, a lot smarter than I am, but he did that by using his skills, his brain. And he continues to educate himself.

What we need is constant education, the opportunity to learn new skills, but there are times that don’t advance the House. We need to stop looking backward 80 years and look forward to the needs of a modern economy.

Yes, the President hit the ground running. He sure did. He eliminated thousands out of work, and he continues to eliminate jobs with wrongheaded policy. This bill and many of the actions of our colleagues indicate how beholden they are to union bosses.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the en bloc amendment and "no" on the underlying bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 85, the previous question was ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(a) of House Resolution 85, the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 85, I rise to offer amendments en bloc No. 2.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 7, 8, 11, 12, 17, 20, 24, and 26, printed in part B of House Report 117–3, offered by Mr. Levin of Michigan:

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. FERENSTRA OF IOWA

Page 23, line 20, strike "and"; and Page 23, line 24, strike the period and insert "; and"

Page 23, after line 24, insert the following: 

"(iii) Attorney General in providing technical assistance for the development and implementation of related instruction under the national apprenticeship system that is aligned with a mentoring program administered by the Attorney General.".

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. GOLDEN OF MARYLAND

Page 121, line 19, after "health care," insert "agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting".

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. KILMER OF WASHINGTON

Page 121, line 19, after his first insertion, insert "computer science," after "technology,".

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. LAMB OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 11, line 19, strike "or".
Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of amendments en bloc No. 2. These amendments will add the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the Department of Justice as an agency the Office of Apprenticeship shall coordinate with to ensure alignment of apprenticeship programs and mentorship programs for individuals who are exiting the juvenile justice system.

They will add agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, computer science, environmental protection and conservation, and hospitality and tourism to the list of nontraditional apprenticeship industries and occupations supported by the program.

They will add opportunities to partner with veterans service organizations throughout the bill, increase flexibility and innovation by allowing demonstration projects in the national apprenticeship system, and direct the Office of Apprenticeship to cooperate with the Department of Justice and State departments of corrections to promote access to apprenticeship programs for individuals in correctional institutions and to assist returning citizens to transition into apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this bloc of amendments, the majority of which are bipartisan, that will strengthen this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER).

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this package of en bloc amendments, which includes a bipartisan amendment I offered to expand access to computer science youth apprenticeship programs that are critical to the 21st century workforce.

We know that education is the door to economic opportunity, and one of the most American and foundational paths to high-quality, worked-based learning and education are apprenticeship programs.

In today’s changing economy, it is important to continue to find ways to prepare our young people for the jobs of the future, jobs in advanced manufacturing, healthcare, technology, green jobs, and computer science.

According to Code.org, across 24 States, only 35 percent of high schools in the U.S. teach computer science. That same study found that Black and Hispanic students, students receiving free and reduced lunch, and students from rural areas are less likely to attend a school that provides access to this critical subject.

Not everyone is going to have a tech-related job, but we know that there is a growing demand that we are struggling to meet for preparing students for these in-demand jobs and for equipping workers with advanced computer science skills.

In fact, a lot of employers in the region I represent in northwest Washington have job openings going unfilled because they can’t find folks with the necessary computer science skills.

To prepare students to be successful and innovative in the workforce, the Federal Government should help expand computer science education and pathways to more students.

That is why my amendment would ensure that computer science youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and apprenticeship programs are prioritized for funding through the historic National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

Growing the number of computer science programs, including youth apprenticeships, pre-apprenticeships, and apprenticeships for students in high school and beyond, will provide more 21st century opportunities for our kids, more high-skilled and qualified employees for our local employers, and more economic resiliency for our communities.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his support of this simple yet important amendment, and I encourage my colleagues to vote “yes” on the package and “yes” on the bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, this en bloc incorporates eight amendments with bipartisan support. I want to highlight a few amendments from this en bloc in particular.

First, the amendment offered by Mr. Feenstra from Iowa will ensure that the Departments of Labor and Justice collaborate on technical assistance to support the development of related instruction that is aligned with the mentoring program administered by the Department of Justice.

Second, several amendments add industries to the list of nontraditional apprenticeship industries and occupations.

Modernizing the 80-year-old National Apprenticeship Act ought to include apprenticeship opportunities within a variety of sectors. Far too often, society paints apprenticeships as only applying to the trades, which is unfortunate. While there are certainly valuable roles within those fields, we need to expand the horizons of what apprenticeships are capable of providing for workers.

This is also why I think it is important to call these professions rather than the trades. A broader policy should not be limited by how it has traditionally been viewed or how we speak about it.

Third, the amendment offered by Mr. Lamb from Pennsylvania and Mr. Taylor from Texas includes veterans service organizations as key partners. Because apprenticeships recognize and build on prior knowledge and skills, veterans stand to benefit greatly from these opportunities and should be engaged in the system as much as possible.

Unfortunately, I do need to highlight one amendment that could be much stronger. Our Democrat colleagues have obviously recognized that the underlying bill does not promote innovation in apprenticeships but, instead, simply doubles down on the status quo.

So several Members have offered an amendment allowing for “demonstration projects” to promote innovation. Mr. Speaker, this is insulting. This Chamber deserves a real debate as to how to promote innovation within apprenticeships and work-based learning.

Republicans offered amendments to do just that, but they were not made in order. Representative Allen offered an amendment specifically to protect existing industry-driven apprenticeships currently operating out of the Department of Labor. Representative Thompson offered an amendment to create additional innovation in work-based learning.

Rather than allowing that debate to take place and Members to vote on these proposals, Democrats blocked consideration of those amendments and offered this do-nothing fig leaf of an amendment instead. Even the limited authority for demonstrations must still be approved by an advisory committee with heavy labor representation, giving union bosses veto power over any new ideas that might threaten their hold on apprenticeships. In the absence of real innovation, fake innovation is better than no innovation, but we could do better.

Despite my frustrations with Democrats’ refusal to debate serious proposals to modernize the apprenticeship program, on balance, this en bloc amendment offers good ideas worthy of support. I support the en bloc amendment and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS).

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Michigan for yielding and for his work on this critical bipartisan piece of legislation.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the National Apprenticeship Act and I urge swift passage of this legislation, which will help open the doors of economic opportunity to more Americans.

We must work to strengthen and expand apprenticeships to align the skills of our workers with the needs of our employers and economy. Too often, however, employers and workers are simply unaware of what is out there.

Unfortunately, I do need to highlight one amendment that could be much stronger. Our Democrat colleagues have obviously recognized that the underlying bill does not promote innovation in apprenticeships but, instead, simply doubles down on the status quo.
to access information on apprenticeship opportunities so we can best meet the needs of individuals, employers, educators, and trainers.

I am offering another amendment today that promotes real demonstration projects to explore new models of programs and partnerships, including how to adapt programs through the COVID–19 pandemic for safety reasons.

As we come back from this crisis, new ideas and approaches are so crucial to our success. Apprenticeships offer an important ladder into good-paying jobs and lifelong careers, and this legislation will make them more available and accessible.

Americans are ready, willing, and able to get to work to rebuild our country, revitalize major trades and industries, and light a path for the future. It is time we made it a little easier for the American worker to build their American Dream, and we can do that by passing the National Apprenticeship Act.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will support the amendments in the underlying bill.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I would just like to point out something that has not been emphasized enough in this discussion, which is how cost-effective this bill is—these amendments only make it more so—and how it will improve the fiscal situation of the United States.

We will have more tax revenue when more workers earn more money and get more good jobs. We will have less people who need public assistance. This bill not only provides tremendous opportunities for American workers to earn their way and avoid debt, but while they are getting their credentials to get great jobs, but also really it is a very prudent and wise investment on behalf of the American taxpayers.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I find it intriguing that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle say they are passing legislation effective when they are anticipating millions of jobs and generating lots of revenue, especially when they are denying that they are taking money from hardworking taxpayers who want to have apprenticeship programs that are not controlled by the Federal Government, and not allowing those taxpayers—those employers—to tap into a system that has grant programs for them where they are creating real jobs not controlled by the unions. It is just intriguing to me that they are denying that.

I don’t know if I will be here 5 years from now or if Mr. LEVIN will be here 5 years from now, but I sure hope someone—body does a check on the promises that are being made here for all the wonderful things to come as a result of this bill. And I predict that those “investments” that are the income being taken from hardworking taxpayers are not going to produce what is being predicted by my colleagues. So it is intriguing to me for that reason, I do hope somebody will be around to check on it and give a report on it.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. Pingree). Pursuant to House Resolution 85, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN). The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The en bloc amendments were agreed to:

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 85, I rise to offer amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 3 consisting of amendment Nos. 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, and 25, printed in part B of House Report 117–3, offered by Mr. LEVIN of Michigan:

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. MINO OF NEW YORK

Page 23, line 5, insert before the period the following: “—in user-friendly formats and languages that are easily accessible, as determined by the Administrator.”

Page 23, line 12, strike “and”.

Page 23, line 23, strike “and”.

Page 38, after line 13, insert the following: “(xi) the Federal Communications Commission.”

Page 77, line 16, insert before the semicolon the following: “—and that are in user-friendly, user-accessible, as determined by the Secretaries.”

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF WISCONSIN

Page 21, line 23, insert “developing the State plan in section 113(c),” after “including”.

Page 21, line 24, insert a comma after “subtitle B”.

Page 29, after line 22, insert the following: “and (E) nontraditional apprenticeship populations.—The Administrator shall regularly evaluate the participation of the nontraditional apprenticeship populations for each of the approved apprenticeable occupations, such as women, minorities, long-term unemployed, individuals with a disability, individuals with substance abuse issues, veterans, military spouses, individuals experiencing homelessness, individuals impacted by the criminal or juvenile justice system, and foster and former foster youth.”

Page 30, line 8, strike “and” at the end.

Page 30, line 10, strike the period at the end and insert “;”.

Page 30, after line 10, insert the following: “and (D) list of approved programs.—The registration agency shall maintain a list of programs that were approved which includes the reasons for each such disapproval and provide such list to the Administrator at least annually.”

Page 118, line 14, strike “and” at the end.

Page 118, line 20, insert “and” at the end.

Page 118, after line 20, insert the following: “(E) regularly assess the impact of apprenticeship programs under the national apprenticeship system in effectively increasing the participation of women, minorities, individuals with disabilities, long-term unemployed, individuals impacted by the criminal and juvenile justice system, foster and former foster youth, and individuals with barriers to employment.”

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ OF NEW YORK

Page 121, line 18, strike “energy,” insert “energy (including renewable energy),”.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. PAYNE OF NEW JERSEY

Page 137, line 20, strike “such as” and insert “including”.

Page 138, line 9, insert “small businesses owned or controlled by women, minorities, or veterans,” before “and education.”

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. ROSS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 17, line 14, insert “dislocated worker,” after “pathway,”.

Page 22, line 24, strike “and”.

Page 23, line 5, strike “and”.

Page 23, line 6, insert “(vi) assist State apprenticeship agencies in establishing or expanding apprenticeship hubs as is required in section 113(c),”.

Page 64, line 16, before the semicolon, add “including the recruitment of nontraditional populations and dislocated workers”.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

Page 146, after line 11, insert the following: “(viii) providing stipends to pre-apprentices enrolled in a pre-apprenticeship program to cover costs such as housing, transportation, childcare or out of pocket expenses resulting from an apprenticeship program such as assessments and fees for industry-recognized credentials or drivers licenses during the time of enrollment; or”.

Page 146, line 12, strike “(viii)” and insert “(ix)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MS. STEICKLAND OF WASHINGTON

Page 21, line 2, insert before the semicolon the following: “including the dissemination of best practices to recruit nontraditional apprenticeship populations, women, minorities, long-term unemployed, individuals with a disability, individuals with substance abuse disorders, veterans, military spouses, individuals experiencing homelessness, individuals impacted by the criminal or juvenile justice system, and foster and former foster youth.”

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. TORRES OF NEW YORK

Page 122, line 12, insert “English language learners,” after “minorities.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 85, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN)
Everyone deserves access to economic opportunity and stability.

Madam Speaker, I urge the adoption of this amendment and the underlying bill.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consider necessary.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of amendments en bloc No. 3. These amendments will ensure the availability of user-friendly materials, including materials in diverse languages, as part of the outreach required by this bill.

They will add a representative of the Federal Communications Commission as an ex officio member of the National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeships.

They will strengthen States’ efforts to ensure that low-income individuals have equal access to apprenticeships.

They will clarify the inclusion of re- newables in the list of nontradi- tional apprenticeship industries and occupations supported in this bill.

They will promote access to grants made under this bill for minority-, veteran-, and women-owned businesses.

They will support for apprenticeship hubs and workforce development organizations that support nontraditional populations and dislocated workers.

They will increase the ability of pre-apprenticeship programs to offer stipends to participate in apprenticeship programs that target individuals with language barriers.

Again, Madam Speaker, just reading the list of these wonderful amendments offered by our colleagues shows the spirit of innovation and outreach that this bill represents. I urge you to support this bloc of amendments that will strengthen the bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. STRICKLAND).

Ms. STRICKLAND. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment, which requires the Office of Apprenticeship to use best practices to recruit and retain nontraditional candidates.

In 2019, only 9 percent of the 280,000 apprentices surveyed by the Department of Labor were women. Merely 16 percent were non-White. In a country with a diversity of our Nation, where nearly half the labor market is made up of women and one-quarter are people of color, our training programs—often debt-free pathways into good-paying jobs—must include the full diversity of our Nation.

My amendment addresses this problem by ensuring that apprenticeship programs have ample resources to effectively recruit and retain nontraditional candidates. But we can’t stop there. We must continue to uplift all communities, whether in a city like South Sound, my home, and across the Nation by equitably supporting women and people of color pursuing the American Dream.

Representative ALLEN offered an amendment to remedy this flaw in the underlying bill. But I think would benefit from additional discussion if this bill is taken up in the Senate.

First, Moore amendment No. 15 creates a new reporting requirement on “State agencies.” I don’t think new reporting requirements will achieve our goal of increasing employer engagement in the registered apprenticeship program when the underlying bill doubles down on the reasons employers choose not to participate in the first place.

But I would at least encourage my Democratic friends to clarify if they mean for that reporting requirement to apply only to “State apprenticeship agencies” or if they truly want to empower the Department of Labor to demand reports of any and every State agency it chooses, regardless of that agency’s involvement in apprenticeship programs.

Second, Payne amendment No. 18 may well make it harder to engage small- and medium-sized employers by requiring grantees to have demonstrated success in engaging specific types of small- and medium-sized businesses.

Madam Speaker, to be absolutely clear, I believe we should take reasonable steps to encourage grantees to partner with small businesses owned or controlled by women, minorities, or veterans. The underlying bill does this.

Unfortunately, the Payne amendment actually requires demonstrated success in this area, which would likely shrink the pool of grantees significantly, particularly in locations that already offer fewer apprenticeships programs. This is a well-meaning amendment, but as well-intentioned as it is, I hope the Senate will take another look at how to increase the participation of minority-, women-, and veterans-owned businesses without creating requirements that will reduce apprenticeship opportunities.

The balance of the amendments are unobjectionable. They are unobjectionable because they mostly don’t do anything noteworthy. In some cases they repeat provisions already in the bill. In other cases they add additional items to existing laundry lists. In short, these amendments are fine. They don’t make the bill better in any substantive way, but they don’t make it worse.

But, Madam Speaker, the fact that the majority is spending our time on mostly meaningless amendments highlights the mental gymnastics this bill and process. We are on the floor debating amendments that don’t do much, while amendments that could have made significant improvements to the bill were blocked by the Democrats from consideration.

We have talked repeatedly during this debate about how the Democrat bill eliminates existing work-based learning programs at the Department of Labor, mostly apprenticeship programs, at a time our economy, particularly the healthcare sector, needs all the help it can get.

Representative ALLEN offered an amendment to remedy this flaw in the underlying bill. But my Democrat friends were afraid of taking that vote. So we aren’t considering that proposal today.

We have talked repeatedly about how this bill doubles down on the existing flaws of the current 80-year-old system while offering no opportunities for employers or workers to pursue meaningful innovation in the work-based learning space.

Representative THOMPSON offered an amendment to fix that problem in the bill, but Democrats didn’t want to take that vote either.

We have talked repeatedly about how this bill seeks to protect big labor at the expense of workers in desperate need of high-quality apprenticeship programs. Representative KELLER offered an amendment and Mr. PERRY spoke of this inequity in his floor amendments. The amendment from Mr. KELLER would have put union and non-union apprenticeship programs on equal footing. Democrats won’t let the people’s House weigh in on this issue.

Madam Speaker, I am going to support this en bloc amendment, but I hope at some point we will have an honest debate about how to truly improve this bill to provide workers the apprenticeship opportunities they need, or at least to protect the apprenticeship opportunities they currently have.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, the tired rhetoric about big labor, big labor, big labor, the organizations that workers create and pay for themselves to advocate their interests; yes, there is a lot of support for this bill from the labor movement.

This bill is also endorsed by our majority on the National League of Cities. It is also endorsed by our community colleges, their national associations. It is also endorsed by multiple industry associations, including associations representing areas that don’t have a lot of apprenticeships that hope to have more. And it is endorsed by many equity organizations such as the National Urban League.

I also want to point out something else. No company or group of companies has to register their program. They are perfectly free, in this land of the free, to set up a training program, to pay for it themselves, to partner with labor organizations or colleges, to
even use the word apprenticeship. Nobody has to register their apprenticeship. They are free to do whatever they want.

This is about the Federal Government developing and nurturing training programs that we can proudly say meet the rigorous goals to give real opportunities to preserve these kinds of statistics we are talking about: People who complete an apprenticeship earning an average of $70,000 a year; 94 percent of people who complete apprenticeships get good jobs.

Also, some of my colleagues keep saying that all registered apprenticeships are controlled by the Federal Government. That is simply not true. Half of the States have State apprenticeship agencies, including the great State of North Carolina.

In this bill, we codify their important and autonomous role and, for the first time ever, we provide annual funding because States have been so successful at expanding apprenticeships through Department of Labor grants.

Again, for the first time, we streamline the registration process and create an in-the-box apprenticeship program to make it easier for small and medium-sized businesses to get in this game.

Madam Speaker, this bill is such a wonderful improvement on an already wonderful job training program. I urge everyone to support these en bloc amendments. I will yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, our colleagues talk a lot about the fact that 94 percent of people who complete apprenticeships get jobs immediately, but they never talk about the gold standard they call the registered programs, which graduate only 43 percent of the people who enter them, so I think they are very selective in the statistics that they use.

Madam Speaker, expanding funding and giving funding to State apprenticeship offices, in my opinion, is just a hook for more Federal control. And everything about this underlying bill is to have more and more control at the Federal Government level, which enhances the role of unions in apprenticeship programs. That is not the way we should be going.

Our colleagues have not noticed, I think, how quickly the workforce is having to adapt to, particularly, technological changes that are occurring in our country. These programs change very, very little over time because of the hidebound unions and the hidebound system that we have.

We need the employers on the ground who are dealing with creating new jobs all the time in new industries to be able to tap into their taxpayer dollars that are coming into the Federal Government, which are denied to them unless they are hooked to a union. That is wrong and it needs fair systems.

As Mr. KELLER and Mr. PERRY have pointed out, even the standards set for industry programs that are controlled by unions are different than they are in the private sector. There are more regulations on the private sector than on the union programs.

This is not a good way for us to be going in the year 2021. We need innovation. We need not be forward-looking, not backward-looking.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 85, the question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

The question is on the amendments en bloc. The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. HILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 117–3.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 127, line 17, strike “and” and insert “or.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 85, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

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

I want to thank my friend from Michigan and my friend from North Carolina for their leadership in promoting apprenticeship programs that benefit the American people.

Madam Speaker, my amendment is simple: It trades one word for another, but the intent is significant. The National Apprenticeship Act states, to the extent practicable, that the partnerships for funding under Title II be part of an industry or sector partnership and partner with a labor or joint labor-management organization.

My amendment changes “and” to an “or.” I am afraid that the unintended consequences of the word will be treated as a requirement for the Federal Government that entities requesting funding under Title II must partner with a union.

This bill, as written, allows the government to play favorites with Title II funding and, instead, we should encourage entities to be empowered to make choices that are best for the workforce in their area.

In my view, entities applying for Title II funding under the bill should be partnering with both non-union and union industry leaders. But I have no doubt that should this bill become law, bureaucrats at the Department of Labor will interpret the use of “and” in this section to mean that if you are not partnered with a union organization you will not receive funding. That is my concern.

My home State of Arkansas doesn’t have a large union presence, like many States around the country, and this legislation would make it more difficult for entities in my home State to receive Title II funding.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This amendment changes the word “and” to “or,” as my colleague from Arkansas pointed out, and it may seem like a small change. But, instead, inadvertently could take away the employer’s seat at the table for apprenticeship grant partnerships. Let me explain why.

Although my Republican colleague likely introduced this amendment to ensure that apprenticeship grantees do not have to partner with labor unions, the unintended consequence of this amendment is that it also ensures that applicants would not have to partner with an industry or sector partnership at the expense of only partnering with a union.

Those in support of this amendment may not realize that nothing about this amendment prevents partnerships with labor organizations as industry or sector partnerships, as defined in the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, or WIOA, require three key stakeholders: Representatives of multiple businesses or employers, including small and medium-sized employers, labor representatives, and education or training programs.

Any way you slice it, this amendment does not actually meet the Republican goal of attacking labor unions but, instead, attacks small and medium-sized employers that could be part of these grant programs.

At a time when small and medium-sized businesses across this country are struggling to get back on their feet, thanks to the mismanagement of this pandemic by the Trump administration, the last thing we need to do is deny their ability to benefit fully from the apprenticeship grants that are part of this bill.

I would urge my colleague to withdraw this shortsighted amendment and ensure that we are doing everything we can to help small and medium-sized businesses and education partners have a seat at the table for these apprenticeship grants. And if he does not, I would urge my colleagues to support small businesses and vote “no” on this amendment.

And finally, let me just say that I think my colleague eloquently explained the situation where the practicable language was written for. If
there aren’t any unions around you are not going to be able to partner with unions, and so it is really not a problem.

So this amendment doesn’t do what it is intended to do. It is harmful, and I urge people to oppose it.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters in support of my amendment from the National Association of Home Builders and the Associated General Contractors.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS,
Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.
Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Dear Speaker Pelosi and Minority Leader McCarthy: On behalf of the more than 140,000 members of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), I write to share our views on H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

NAHB shares Congress’s desire to align the national apprenticeship system with the needs of a 21st-century workforce and ensure it better serves students, employers, schools, and other stakeholders. For decades, NAHB’s workforce development partner the Home Builders Institute (HBI) has offered skills development opportunities and career and technical education to underserved, non-traditional, and at-risk populations through its Department of Labor (DOL)-recognized pre-apprenticeship curriculum. We appreciate the Committee on Education and Labor’s engagement with us last Congress to address concerns we raised during the committee process. This has, in our view, improved the bill.

However, we remain deeply concerned that the bill includes ambiguous language requiring eligible entities seeking access to robust new grant funding to partner with a labor or joint labor-management organization to the extent practicable. Consequently, this provision could restrict bona fide, respected training providers’ access to grant opportunities or force them to partner with organized labor groups with which they have no purpose for affiliation. NAHB strongly supports Hill Amendment #29 which clarifies that entities may partner with an industry or sector partnership or with a labor or joint labor-management organization to satisfy the grant program’s eligibility requirements. This would ensure access to critical funds by a diversity of registered training programs as employers seek to rebuild their workforces in the pandemic-affected economy.

NAHB recognizes Congress’s work to expand access to critical instruction in the skilled trades and believes the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 is a step in the right direction. As the bill moves forward in the Senate, we look forward to working together to modernize the national apprenticeship system to ensure pre-apprenticeships remain a viable training tool for residential construction.

Sincerely,

JAMES W. TIBBIN III

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. Foxx), the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague for yielding.

Currently, the underlying bill favors grant funding for entities that partner with unions. This would block countless potential participants from accessing these funds and would further cement the program in the way it has been since the 1930s.

If we want to reach 1 million apprenticeships in this country, I fail to see how limiting access by creating earmarks and kickbacks will achieve that goal.

The amendment offered by Representative Hill would make it optional for grant applications to partner with unions. If the majority truly believes that this is not a requirement intended to push more workers into unions, this should be no more than a technical clarification.

Although it would not redeem the underlying bill, this amendment would be a step in the right direction toward opening more apprenticeship opportunities for Americans. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, let me just explain a little more for folks at home who may not be following the details of this, the many pages of this bill, what we are talking about.

This is about who is eligible to apply for grants, certain grants under this bill; and it says that to be eligible to apply for a grant under this title an eligible entity shall demonstrate a partnership with two or more of the following, and then it lists quite a number of different groups that they can partner with, State and local workforce development boards, education organizations, training providers directed by labor-management agencies, Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations, industry partnerships, Governors, labor organizations, community-based organizations, two or more, two or more.

And then it says these words: To the extent practicable—a qualified intermediary; and to the extent practicable, it shall be part of an industry or sector partnership and partner with a labor or joint labor-management organization. And then it says all it says it is changing that “and” to “or” would fundamentally change it. It would reduce the level of collaboration, and it would possibly eliminate the industry or sector partnership from the grant application or a labor organization.

But since WIOA requires the labor organizations, it is not going to do what they think it does. It is a bad idea. It is not well crafted. I urge my colleagues to oppose it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I thank my friend from Michigan. He, in the last Congress, in putting the word “and” into the act, said he wanted to give a shout-out to unions. Therefore, I think he has actually identified it very well, that this does improve the bill and this idea. I am concerned about the Department of Labor and the reading the “and” as essentially a directive. So I believe the “or” is important, Madam Speaker.
Americans are struggling with the COVID-19 crisis. Restrictions, as it relates to title II funding of this bill, unintentionally hurt the American people trying to get new jobs and opportunities. We need every angle to help our citizens get to a successful career. I call on my colleagues to support this simple amendment, to change the underlying legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

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

In closing, let me say this. Bottom line, in the construction industry, important to every one of our States, registered apprenticeships trained about 28,000 people a year, where the need is over 440,000 people a year in construction.

We need more flexibility. This amendment is flexible. It supports the American people.

Madam Speaker, I urge a ‘yes’ vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 85, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

The question is on the amendment.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MS. STEFANIK


Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike sections 3 and 4, and insert the following:

SEC. 3. RULES AND REGULATIONS.

In accordance with chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, the Secretary of Labor may prescribe rules and regulations to carry out this Act.

SEC. 4. AMENDMENT.

The Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly referred to as the National Apprenticeship Act”; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

**SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the ‘National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.”

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this Act as is follows:

| Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents. |
| Sec. 2. Purposes. |
| Sec. 3. Definitions. |
| Sec. 4. Transition provisions. |
| Sec. 5. Disaggregation of data. |

**TITLE I—PROMOTING APPRENTICESHIPS**

Subtitle A—The Office of Apprenticeship, State Registration Agency Approval Process

Sec. 111. The Office of Apprenticeship.

Sec. 112. State registration agencies and State offices of Apprenticeship.

Subtitle B—Process and Standards for the National Apprenticeship System

Sec. 121. Process and Standards.

Subtitle C—Evaluations and Research

Sec. 131. Program evaluations and research.

Subtitle D—General Provisions

Sec. 141. Authorization of appropriations.

**TITLE II—MODERNIZING THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM FOR THE 21ST CENTURY GRANTS**

Sec. 201. Grant requirements.

Sec. 202. Grant appropriations.

**SEC. 2. PURPOSES.**

(a) Authority.—The purposes of this Act are to authorize and direct the Secretary of Labor to—

(i) formulate and promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices;

(ii) extend the application of such standards by encouraging the inclusion thereof in contracts of apprenticeship (in this Act referred to as ‘apprenticeships’); and

(iii) bring together employers and labor for the formulation of programs of apprenticeship;

(iv) cooperate with State agencies engaged in the formulation and promotion of standards of apprenticeship; and

(v) cooperate with the Secretary of Education.

(b) Additional Programs.—In carrying out the authority provided in subsection (a), the Secretary—

(i) shall establish and administer the program under title I and

(ii) may establish and administer additional programs of work-based learning as the Secretary determines appropriate, which may include activities to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

**SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

In titles I and II:

(i) Apprentice.—The term ‘apprentice’ means a program participant in an apprenticeship program.

(ii) Apprenticeship Agreement.—The term ‘apprenticeship agreement’ means a written agreement under 121 between—

(A) an apprentice; and

(B) a sponsor.

(iii) Apprenticeship Hub.—The term ‘apprenticeship hub’ means a regional or sectoral qualified intermediary recognized by a State office of Apprenticeship as providing services and activities related to the development of programs under the national apprenticeship system.

(iv) Apprenticeship Program.—The term ‘apprenticeship program’ means a program that meets the standards described in section 121 and is registered under title I.

(v) Competency.—The term ‘competency’ means the attainment of knowledge, skills, and abilities in a subject area.

(vi) Department.—The term ‘Department’ means the Department of Labor.

(vii) Education and training provider.—The term ‘education and training provider’ means—

(A) an area career and technical education school;

(B) an early college high school;

(C) an educational service agency;

(D) a high school;

(E) a local educational agency or State educational agency;

(F) an Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, or Tribal educational agency;

(G) an institution of higher education;

(H) a minority-serving institution as described in any of paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (29 U.S.C. 1676(a));

(I) a provider of adult education and literacy activities under the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (29 U.S.C. 3271 et seq.);

(J) a local agency administering plans under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 720 et seq.), other than section 112 or part C of that title (29 U.S.C. 732.714);

(K) a related instruction provider, as approved by a registration agency; or

(L) a consortium of entities described in any of subparagraphs (A) through (K).

(viii) Indian Tribe; Tribal organization.—The terms ‘Indian Tribe’ and ‘Tribal organization’ have the meaning given the terms ‘Indian Tribe’ or ‘Tribal organization’ in section 371(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(ix) Interim Credential.—The term ‘interim credential’ means a recognition of a post-secondary credential issued to an apprentice as certification of attainment of a competency necessary to receive a certificate of completion of an apprenticeship.

(xii) Journeyworker.—The term ‘journeyworker’ means a worker who has attained a level of skill, abilities, and competencies recognized within an industry as having mastered the skills and competencies required for the occupation.

(xii) National Apprenticeship System.—The term ‘national apprenticeship system’ means the apprenticeship programs, youth apprenticeship programs, and pre-apprenticeship programs that meet the requirements of title I.

(xiii) Under-represented Apprenticeship Population.—The term ‘under-represented apprenticeship population’ means a group of individuals (such as a group of individuals from the same gender or race) the members of which comprise fewer than 25 percent of the individuals participating in a program under the national apprenticeship system.

(xiv) Nontraditional Apprenticeship Industry Occupations.—The term ‘nontraditional apprenticeship industry occupation’ refers to an industry sector or occupation for which there are fewer than 10 percent of all apprentices in all industries or occupations participating.

(xv) Program Participant.—The term ‘program participant’ means an apprentice, a pre-apprentice, or a program provider.

(xvi) Qualified Intermediary.—

(A) In General.—The term ‘qualified intermediary’ means an entity that demonstrates expertise in building, connecting, sustaining, and measuring the performance of partnerships described in subparagraph (B) and serves program participants and employers by—

(i) connecting employers to programs under the national apprenticeship system;

(ii) assisting in the design and implementation of such programs, including curriculum development and delivery for related instruction;

(iii) supporting entities, sponsors, or program administrators in meeting the registration and reporting requirements of this Act;

(iv) providing professional development activities;

(v) connecting students or workers to programs under the national apprenticeship system;
(vi) developing and providing personalized program participant supports, including by partnering with organizations to provide access to or referrals for supportive services and financial assistance; and

(vii) providing services, resources, and supports for development, delivery, expansion, or improvement of programs under the national apprenticeship system; or

(viii) serving as a program sponsor.

(B) PARTNERSHIPS. — The partnerships described in subparagraph (A) means partnerships or relationships involved in programs under the national apprenticeship system, including—

(i) industry or sector partnerships;

(ii) partnerships among employers, joint labor-management organizations, labor organizations, community-based organizations, State or local workforce development boards, education and training providers, social service organizations, economic development organizations, Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations, or one-stop partners, in the State workforce development system; or

(iii) partnerships among one or more of the entities listed in clauses (i) and (ii).

(17) REGISTRATION AGENCY. — The term ‘registration agency’ means the Office of Apprenticeship, a State Office of Apprenticeship, or a State apprenticeship agency that is responsible for—

(A) approving or denying applications from sponsors for registration of programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State or area covered by the registration agency; and

(B) carrying out the responsibilities of supporting the youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship programs registered by the registration agency, in accordance with section 121.

(18) RELATED INSTRUCTION. — The term ‘related instruction’ means an organized and systematic form of instruction that meets the requirements of section 121.

(19) RELATED FEDERAL PROGRAMS. — The term ‘related Federal programs’ means programs or activities under the following:—


(B) The Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.).

(C) The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.).


(E) The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.).

(F) Title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 771 et seq.).

(G) Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3505 et seq.).


(K) Employment and training activities carried out under the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et seq.).

(M) State unemployment compensation laws (in accordance with applicable Federal laws).


(O) Part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

(P) Training and training programs carried out by the Small Business Administration.

(Q) Section 6(d)(4) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 1515(d)(4)).

(R) SECRETARY. — The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Labor.

(S) SPECIFIC SPONSOR. — The term ‘specific sponsor’ means an employer, joint labor-management organization, trade association, professional association, labor organization, education and training provider, intermediary organization that is applying to administer and operate, a program under the national apprenticeship system.

(T) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY. — The term ‘State apprenticeship agency’ means a State agency recognized as a State apprenticeship agency under section 112.

(U) STATE COUNCIL. — The term ‘State apprenticeship council’ means an entity established under section 113(b)(3) to assist the State apprenticeship agency.

(V) STATE OFFICE OF APPRENTICESHIP. — The term ‘State office of apprenticeship’ means the office designated by the Secretary to administer programs under the national apprenticeship system in such State and meets the requirements of section 111(b)(4).

(W) STATE OR LOCAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARDS. — The terms ‘State workforce development board’ or ‘workforce development board’ have the meanings given the terms ‘State board’ and ‘local board’, respectively, in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

(X) STATE WORKFORCE AGENCY. — The terms ‘State workforce agency’ means the State agency with responsibility for workforce investment activities under chapters 2 and 3 of subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3121 et seq., 3123).


(Z) ESEA TERMS. — The terms ‘dual or concurrent enrollment program’, ‘early college high school’, ‘education service agency’, ‘high school-

理工科教育学院', 'articulation agreement', 'credit transfer agreement', 'postsecondary education system', and 'work-based learning' have the meanings given in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2002).

(aa) established a State Office of Apprenticeship agency for a State described in clause (ii).

(bb) established a State Office of Apprenticeship agency for a State described in clause (ii).

(1) APPRENTICESHIP DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION. — The Secretary is authorized to carry out promotion and awareness activities, including by—

(A) Supporting the development or scaling of apprenticeship models nationally, promoting the effectiveness of youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and apprenticeship programs, and providing promotional materials to, among others, State apprenticeship agencies, State and local workforce development systems, national agencies, employers, trade associations, professional associations, industry groups, labor organizations, joint labor-management organizations, education and training providers, and prospective apprentices in such programs.

(B) Promoting greater diversity in the national apprenticeship system in underrepresented apprenticeship populations, and nontraditional apprenticeship industries and occupations, including by—

(i) promoting outreach to underrepresented apprenticeship populations;

(ii) engaging minority-serving institutions and employers from nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; and

(iii) engaging small, medium-size, and minority businesses, and employers in high-skill, high-wage, and in-demand industry sectors and occupations that are nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations.

(A) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AgENCIES. — The Secretary shall—

(A) provide technical assistance and disseminate best practices as applicable to employers, sponsors, State agencies, qualified intermediaries, education and training or related instruction providers, or other entities; and

(B) cooperate with the—

(i) Secretary of Education on establishing and sharing best practices for the alignment of apprenticeship programs with the education system, including supporting the stackability and portability of academic credit and credentials earned as part of such programs; and

(ii) State workforce development systems to promote awareness of opportunities under the national apprenticeship system.

(B) STATE OFFICES OF APPRENTICESHIP. — The Secretary shall establish and operate State Offices of Apprenticeship to act as the lead coordination and certifying agencies for a State described in clause (ii).

(1) IN GENERAL. — The Secretary, at the request of a State described in clause (ii), shall establish and operate State Offices of Apprenticeship to act as the lead coordination and certifying agency for a State described in clause (ii).

(ii) APPLICABLE STATES.—An applicable State is a State—

(A) in which, as of the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, the Governor has submitted a plan to the Secretary in accordance with section 2 of the Act; and

(B) in which, as of the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, the Governor has submitted a plan to the Secretary in accordance with section 2 of the Act; and

SEC. 5. DISAGGREGATION OF DATA.

The disaggregation of data under this Act shall not be required when the number of program participants in a category is insufficient to yield statistically reliable information or when the results would reveal personally identifiable information about a program participant or would reveal information when combined with other released information.

TITLe I—PROMOTING APPRENTICESHIPS

Subtitle A—The Office of Apprenticeship

SEC. 1. APPRENTICESHIP DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION. — The Secretary shall carry out the following:

(A) Supporting the development or scaling of apprenticeship models nationally, promoting the effectiveness of youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and apprenticeship programs, and providing promotional materials to, among others, State apprenticeship agencies, State and local workforce development systems, national agencies, employers, trade associations, professional associations, industry groups, labor organizations, joint labor-management organizations, education and training providers, and prospective apprentices in such programs.

(B) Promoting greater diversity in the national apprenticeship system in underrepresented apprenticeship populations, and nontraditional apprenticeship industries and occupations, including by—

(i) promoting outreach to underrepresented apprenticeship populations;

(ii) engaging minority-serving institutions and employers from nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; and

(iii) engaging small, medium-size, and minority businesses, and employers in high-skill, high-wage, and in-demand industry sectors and occupations that are nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations.

The Secretary shall—

(A) provide technical assistance and disseminate best practices as applicable to employers, sponsors, State agencies, qualified intermediaries, education and training or related instruction providers, or other entities; and

(B) cooperate with the—

(i) Secretary of Education on establishing and sharing best practices for the alignment of apprenticeship programs with the education system, including supporting the stackability and portability of academic credit and credentials earned as part of such programs; and

(ii) State workforce development systems to promote awareness of opportunities under the national apprenticeship system.

SEC. 2. THE OFFICE OF APPRENTICESHIP.

(A) APPRENTICESHIP ACT OF 2008. — (aa) established a State Office of Apprenticeship agency for a State described in clause (ii).

(bb) not recognized a State apprenticeship agency under section 112; and

February 5, 2021

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
(II) submits the request described in clause (i).

(III) the Secretary shall—

(i) make publicly available information on such vacancy; and

(ii) inform the State Office of Apprenticeship in the State, however, such agency or entity may not serve as the registration agency in such State unless it obtains recognition pursuant to section 112.

(4) QUALITY STANDARDS, APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENTS, AND REGISTRATION REVIEW.—In order for the Secretary to support the performance standards of programs under the national apprenticeship system and to extend the benefits of such standards to apprenticeship agreements, not later than 1 year after the effective date of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, and not less than every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall—

(A) prioritizing standard development in consultation with employers, the Secretary shall—

(i) make publicly available information on such vacancy.

(ii) issue a notice for comment on such vacancy.

(iii) require the Secretary to notify the State regarding information technology infrastructure to data collection and dissemination of information about such vacancy; and

(iv) require the Secretary to notify the State regarding the Office that is consistent with national standards and practices.

(B) VACANCIES.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, in the case of a State apprenticeship agency with a vacant position, the Secretary shall—

(i) ensure that the Secretary of Education and the Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Education and Labor, and the House of Representatives in the appropriate committee or entity under section 111(h)(2) or (h)(3) for the purposes of establishing or updating specific frameworks of industry recognized occupational standards for apprenticeships (including potential apprenticeable occupations) that—

(A) describe program scope and length, related instruction, on-the-job training, recognized postsecondary credentials, and competencies, and relevant timelines for review of such frameworks; and

(B) meet the requirements of this Act, and

(C) new apprenticeable occupation.—

(i) in general.—The Secretary shall—

(A) prioritize standard development in consultation with employers, the Secretary shall—

(i) make publicly available information on such vacancy.

(ii) issue a notice for comment on such vacancy.

(iii) require the Secretary to notify the State regarding information technology infrastructure to data collection and dissemination of information about such vacancy; and

(iv) require the Secretary to notify the State regarding the Office that is consistent with national standards and practices.

(B) VACANCIES.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, in the case of a State apprenticeship agency with a vacant position, the Secretary shall—

(i) ensure the Secretary to notify the State regarding information technology infrastructure to data collection and dissemination of information about such vacancy; and

(ii) require the Secretary to notify the State regarding the Office that is consistent with national standards and practices.

(C) Existing apprenticeable occupations.—

(A) Proactively approved occupations.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, the Secretary shall—

(i) adopt and implement policies and procedures to ensure that such standards and practices.

(ii) adopt and implement policies and procedures to ensure that such standards and practices.

(iii) provide technical assistance.

(B) information on education and training programs providing opportunities under such system, including whether programs under such system offer dual or concurrent enrollment programs and articulation agreements.

(C) information about the educational and occupational credentials and related competencies of programs under such system; and

(D) using the most recent data available to the Office that is consistent with national standards and practices.

SEC. 112. STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCIES AND STATE OFFICES OF APPRENTICESHIP.

(a) Recognition of State Apprenticeship Agencies.—

(1) in general.—The Secretary shall recognize a State agency as a State apprenticeship agency in accordance with this section and cooperate with such State apprenticeship agency regarding the formulation and promotion of standards of apprenticeship under title B.

(2) Application.—For a State desiring to have a State agency recognized as a State apprenticeship agency under this section, the Governor shall submit a State plan described in subsection (c) to—

(A) the Secretary at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require; or

(B) the State workforce board for inclusion in the the State plan under section 103 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (20 U.S.C. 3121, 3123).

(3) Review and Recognition.—

(A) in general.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which a State submits the State plan under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall notify the State regarding whether the agency of the State is recognized as a State apprenticeship agency under this section.

(B) Duration of Recognition.—

(i) Duration.—The recognition of a State apprenticeship agency under this section shall be for a 4-year period beginning on the date the State apprenticeship agency is notified under sub-paragraph (A) of paragraph (3).

(ii) Notification.—If the Secretary determines that a State apprenticeship agency is in compliance with this section, the agency’s recognition under this section shall be renewed for an additional 4-year period and the notification under clause (i) shall include notification of such renewal.

(iii) Noncompliance.—In the case of a State apprenticeship agency that is not in compliance with this section, the notification shall—

(a) specify the areas of noncompliance;

(b) require corrective action; and

(c) offer technical assistance.

(iv) Renewal after Correction.—If the Secretary determines that a State apprenticeship agency has corrected the identified areas of noncompliance under this subparagraph not later than 180 days of notification of noncompliance, the State apprenticeship agency...
agency’s recognition under this section shall be renewed for an additional 4-year period.

‘‘(C) TRANSITION PERIOD FOR STATE AGENCIES.—

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—A State agency that, as of the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, was recognized by the Secretary for purposes of registering apprenticeship programs in accordance with the Act of August 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 644, chapter 554; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.), shall continue to be recognized for 1 year after the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

(ii) APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION.—Not later than 180 days before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, a State agency shall submit an application for recognition under this section for a 4-year period beginning on the date on which the Secretary approves the application submitted by the State agency under subsection (b).

(b) AUTHORITY OF A STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY.—

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—For the period during which a State apprenticeship agency is recognized under subsection (a) and to maintain such recognition, the State apprenticeship agency shall carry out the requirements of this Act.

‘‘(2) PROGRAM RECOGNITION.—With respect to a State with a State apprenticeship agency, the State apprenticeship agency shall have sole authority to recognize a pre-apprenticeship program that is in compliance with the standards for such programs under this section.

‘‘(C) providing technical assistance to current or potential sponsors; and

‘‘(D) in the case of such a program that is in compliance with such standards, recognizing the program and providing a certificate of recognition for such program;

‘‘(C) SPECIAL RULE.—A State apprenticeship council shall not be eligible for recognition as a State apprenticeship agency.

‘‘(C) STATE PLAN.—

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—For a State apprenticeship agency to be eligible to receive allotments under the provisions of this Act, the State shall submit to the Secretary a State plan in accordance with subsection (a)(2).

‘‘(B) SUBSEQUENT PLANS.—

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—If otherwise provided in this paragraph, a State plan shall be submitted to the Secretary not later than 120 days prior to the end of the 4-year period covered by the plan; except that in the case of a modified State plan, the modified State plan shall be made available to the Secretary not later than 120 days prior to the end of the 4-year period covered by the modified State plan.

‘‘(C) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—A description of how the State apprenticeship agency will provide technical assistance to support the administration of programs under the national apprenticeship system, and apprenticeable occupations, in the State.

(i) BIOGRAPHICAL DATA.—Each State plan shall describe how the State apprenticeship agency will provide technical assistance to support the administration of programs under the national apprenticeship system, and apprenticeable occupations, in the State.

‘‘(1) LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.—

‘‘(A) staff and resources; and

‘‘(B) an assurance that the State will notify the Secretary if there are any changes to the State laws (including regulations), policies, or procedures described in subparagraph (A). (ii) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

‘‘(A) a description of any laws (including regulations), policies, and operational procedures relating to the process of registering programs under the national apprenticeship system, and apprenticeable occupations, in the State.

‘‘(B) sponsors of programs registered by the agency; and

‘‘(B) an assurance that the Secretary will notify the Secretary if there are any changes to the State laws (including regulations), policies, or procedures described in subparagraph (A).

‘‘(C) in coordination with the Secretary, establish annual performance goals for the programs registered by the State apprenticeship agency for the indicators described in section 131(b)(1)(A);

‘‘(B) provide technical assistance on the implementation of the requirements of subsection (b)(3).

‘‘(C) in coordination with the Secretary, implement the requirements of subsection (b)(3).

‘‘(D) pre-apprenticeship program recruitment and development, including for—

(i) engaging potential providers of such programs as employers, qualified intermediaries, and potential program participants, and qualified intermediaries;

(ii) publicizing apprenticeship opportunities and benefits; and

(iii) engaging State workforce and education systems for collaboration and alignment across systems; and

‘‘(E) supporting the enrollment and apprenticeship certification requirements to allow veterans and other individuals eligible for the educational assistance programs under chapters 30 through 36 of title 38, United States Code, and any related educational assistance programs under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to use such assistance for the apprenticeship program included under the requirement of designating a certifying official.

(ii) STATE APPRENTICESHIP HUBS.—A description of how the State apprenticeship agency will coordinate and collaborate with other States and the Secretary to ensure the effective implementation of the requirements of section 111(b)(7)(B).

‘‘(6) COMPLAINTS.—A description of the system for the State apprenticeship agency to receive and resolve complaints concerning violations of the apprenticeship agreement, submitted by program participants, sponsors, or employers.

‘‘(C) STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.—A description of how the State apprenticeship agency will coordinate and collaborate with other States and the Secretary to ensure the effective implementation of the requirements of section 111(b)(7)(B).

‘‘(7) STATE APPRENTICESHIP PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES.—A description of how the State apprenticeship agency shall use funds received under subsection (f)(1)(A)(i) according to the following requirements:

(i) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.—The State apprenticeship agency shall use funds received under this paragraph to support the administration of programs under the national apprenticeship system across the State, including for—

(A) oversight and evaluation of programs registered by the agency; and

(B) oversight and evaluation as required under this Act;

(ii) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(A) in coordination with the Secretary, implement the requirements of subsection (b)(3).

(B) pre-apprenticeship program recruitment and development, including for—

(i) engaging potential providers of such programs as employers, qualified intermediaries, and potential program participants, and qualified intermediaries;

(ii) publicizing apprenticeship opportunities and benefits; and

(iii) engaging State workforce and education systems for collaboration and alignment across systems; and

(B) in coordination with the Secretary, establish annual performance goals for the purposes of recruitment, retention, and program development or expansion; and

(C) in coordination with the Secretary, implement the requirements of subsection (b)(3).

‘‘(8) STATE APPRENTICESHIP PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES.—A description of how the State apprenticeship agency shall use funds received under subsection (f)(1)(A)(ii) according to the following requirements:

‘‘(1) LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.—

(A) staff and resources; and

(B) an assurance that the Secretary will notify the Secretary if there are any changes to the State laws (including regulations), policies, or procedures described in subparagraph (A).

‘‘(C) an explanation for why the State plan is inconsistent with the requirements of this Act; and

‘‘(D) in coordination with the Secretary, establish annual performance goals for the purposes of recruitment, retention, and program development or expansion; and

‘‘(E) supporting the enrollment and apprenticeship certification requirements to allow veterans and other individuals eligible for the educational assistance programs under chapters 30 through 36 of title 38, United States Code, and any related educational assistance programs under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to use such assistance for the apprenticeship program included under the requirement of designating a certifying official.

(ii) PROMOTING DIVERSITY IN THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.—A description of how the State apprenticeship agency will provide technical assistance to support the administration of programs under the national apprenticeship system, and apprenticeable occupations, in the State.

‘‘(A) promotes diversity in apprenticeable occupations offered throughout the State, and shall do so, if the State agency will—

(i) in coordination with the Secretary, implement the requirements of subsection (b)(3).

(ii) in coordination with the Secretary, implement the requirements of subsection (b)(3).

‘‘(B) in the case of such a program that is in compliance with such standards, providing for the withdrawal of recognition of the program in accordance with section 131(b).

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—A State apprenticeship council may establish and use or continue the use of a State apprenticeship council if the State agency recognizes such an organization, or shall operate, under the direction of the State apprenticeship agency, and in compliance with the requirements of this Act. The State apprenticeship council shall not have authority to register programs or otherwise control or direct the operations of the State apprenticeship agency.

‘‘(B) COMPOSITION.—A State apprenticeship council may be regulatory or advisory in nature, and shall—

(i) be composed of persons familiar with apprenticeable occupations and the role of such occupations in the economy, or industries; and

(ii) be fairly balanced, with an equal number of—

(1) representatives of employer organizations that manage or administer traditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; and

(2) representatives of labor organizations or joint labor-management organizations (including from traditional apprenticeship industries or occupations); and

(3) public members.

‘‘(C) the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

‘‘(A) staff and resources; and

‘‘(B) annually report on the outcomes of such funds used to support the administration of programs under the national apprenticeship system across the State, including for—

(A) oversight and evaluation of programs registered by the agency; and

(B) oversight and evaluation as required under this Act;

‘‘(C) in coordination with the Secretary, implement the requirements of subsection (b)(3).

‘‘(D) pre-apprenticeship program recruitment and development, including for—

(i) engaging potential providers of such programs as employers, qualified intermediaries, and potential program participants, and qualified intermediaries;

(ii) publicizing apprenticeship opportunities and benefits; and

(iii) engaging State workforce and education systems for collaboration and alignment across systems; and

‘‘(E) supporting the enrollment and apprenticeship certification requirements to allow veterans and other individuals eligible for the educational assistance programs under chapters 30 through 36 of title 38, United States Code, and any related educational assistance programs under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to use such assistance for the apprenticeship program included under the requirement of designating a certifying official.

(ii) LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.—
"(A) IN GENERAL.—A State apprenticeship agency may reserve not more than 25 percent of the funds received under subsection (f) in support of State apprenticeship initiatives described in subparagraph (A) if:

"(B) DIVERSITY.—Not less than 5 percent of the amount reserved under subparagraph (A) shall be used by the State apprenticeship agency to support and expand diversity in apprenticeable occupations under the national apprenticeship system in the State, and program participant populations in the State.

"(C) INCENTIVES FOR EMPLOYERS.—A State apprenticeship agency may use the funds reserved under subparagraph (A) to incentivize employers to develop State apprenticeship programs under the national apprenticeship system.

"(D) STATE-SPECIFIC INITIATIVES.—A State apprenticeship agency may use the funds reserved under subparagraph (A) for State-specific initiatives, such as the development or expansion of youth apprenticeship programs, pre-apprenticeship programs, or apprenticeship programs in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations.

"(E) WORKFORCE ALIGNMENT.—A State apprenticeship agency may use the funds reserved under subparagraph (A) to engage with the State’s workforce development system in support of alignment with the State’s workforce activities and strategic vision.

"(F) EDUCATION ALIGNMENT.—A State apprenticeship agency may use the funds reserved under subparagraph (A) to engage with the State’s education system in support of alignment of related instruction provided under the national apprenticeship system in the State with academic credit granting postsecondary programs.

"(G) STATE MATCH FOR FEDERAL INVESTMENT.—Except in the case of exceptional circumstances, as determined by the Secretary, in order to receive a full allotment under subsection (f), the State apprenticeship agency shall use matching funds from non-Federal resources to carry out the activities of the agency under this Act in an amount not less than 15 percent of such allotment.

"(e) RECOGNITION OF STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCIES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may withdraw recognition of a State apprenticeship agency under this section if the agency before the end of the agency’s 4-year recognition period under subsection (a)(2)(B) if the Secretary determines, after notice and an opportunity to appeal the determination, that the State apprenticeship agency has failed for one of the reasons described in paragraph (2), and has not been in compliance with the performance improvement plan under paragraph (3) to remedy such failure.

"(2) RECOGNITION CRITERIA.—The recognition of a State apprenticeship agency under this section may be withdrawn under paragraph (1) in a case in which the State apprenticeship agency fails to:

"(A) adopt or properly enforce a State plan;

"(B) properly carry out its role as the sole registration agency in the State;

"(C) submit a report under section 3172(b)(1)(B) for any program year;

"(D) meet the State levels of performance as described in subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) for 3 program years, or demonstrate improvements in performance of a State apprenticeship agency, including assistance in the development of a performance improvement plan.

"(B) REDUCTION OF FUNDS.—Except in the case of exceptional circumstances as determined by the Secretary, in a case in which such a State apprenticeship agency continues to fail to meet the criteria set forth in subparagraph (C) in a fiscal year following the fiscal year in which such failure has been determined to be substantial, the Secretary shall:

"(i) the percentage of the funds to be allotted to the State apprenticeship agency under subsection (f) for such fiscal year following the fiscal year in which such failure has been identified shall be reduced by 5 percentage points; and

"(ii) the Secretary shall provide notice to the State apprenticeship agency that the agency’s recognition under subsection (a) may be withdrawn if the agency fails to remedy the failure.

"(C) TERMINATION OF PROCEEDINGS.—If the Secretary determines that the State apprenticeship agency’s corrective action under subparagraph (A) has addressed the agency’s failure identified under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall:

"(i) restore the agency’s full funding allocation under this title for the next full fiscal year and for each succeeding year; and

"(ii) notify the State apprenticeship agency that the agency’s recognition under subsection (a) will be withdrawn if the agency fails to remedy the failure.

"(D) OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In a case in which a State apprenticeship agency fails to remedy a failure identified under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall:

"(I) notify, in writing, the State apprenticeship agency of the failure of the State apprenticeship agency, including a description of such failure and an explanation of the agency’s recognition under this section may be withdrawn as a result of such failure; and

"(II) offer the State apprenticeship agency an opportunity to request a hearing not later than 30 days after the date of such notice.

"(E) TERMINATION OF PROCEEDINGS.—If the Secretary determines, after notice and an opportunity to appeal the determination, that the State apprenticeship agency has failed for one of the reasons described in paragraph (2), and has not been in compliance with the performance improvement plan under paragraph (3) to remedy such failure, the Secretary shall:

"(i) establish a State Office of Apprenticeship using the process described in section 311(b)(3); and

"(ii) provide to the State apprenticeship agency an order withdrawing recognition of such agency under this section.

"(F) REQUIREMENTS AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION.—

"(i) OFFICE OF APPRENTICESHIP.—

"(I) PRIORITY ORDER.—Prior to the withdrawal of the recognition of a State apprenticeship agency under this section, the Secretary shall:

"(a) adopt or properly enforce a State plan;

"(b) properly carry out its role as the sole registration agency in the State;

"(c) submit a report under section 3172(b)(1)(B) for any program year;

"(d) meet the State levels of performance as described in subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) for 3 program years, or demonstrate improvements in performance of a State apprenticeship agency, including assistance in the development of a performance improvement plan;

"(e) otherwise fulfill or operate in compliance with the requirements of this Act.

"(2) RECOGNITION CRITERIA.—The recognition of a State apprenticeship agency under this section may be withdrawn under paragraph (1) in a case in which the State apprenticeship agency falls to:

"(A) adopt or properly enforce a State plan;

"(B) properly carry out its role as the sole registration agency in the State;

"(C) submit a report under section 3172(b)(1)(B) for any program year;

"(D) meet the State levels of performance as described in subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) for 3 program years, or demonstrate improvements in performance of a State apprenticeship agency, including assistance in the development of a performance improvement plan; or

"(E) otherwise fulfill or operate in compliance with the requirements of this Act.

"(3) RECOGNITION PROCESS.—

"(A) GENERAL.—A State apprenticeship agency fails for any of the reasons described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall provide technical assistance to such agency for correcting any remedy such agency fails to meet the criteria set forth in subparagraph (C) in a fiscal year following the fiscal year in which such a State apprenticeship agency continues to fail to meet the criteria set forth in subparagraph (C) in a fiscal year following the fiscal year in which such failure has been determined to be substantial, the Secretary shall:

"(i) provide to the Secretary program standards, apprenticeship agreements, completion and graduation records, performance metrics, and any other documents relating to the State’s programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State;

"(ii) cooperate fully during the transition period beginning on the date of the order withdrawing such recognition and ending on the date on which the Secretary establishes a State Office of Apprenticeship in the State; and

"(iii) return any unused funds received under this Act.

"(5) REINSTATEMENT OF RECOGNITION.—A State apprenticeship agency that has had its recognition withdrawn under this section may have such recognition reinstated upon presentation of adequate evidence that the State apprenticeship agency has:

"(A) has submitted an application under subsection (a)(2), and

"(B) has demonstrated the ability to operate in compliance with the requirements of this Act.

"(f) RESERVATION AND STATE ALLOTMENTS.—

"(1) STATE ALLOTMENTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount appropriated under subsection (g) for a fiscal year:

"(i) 13 shall be equally distributed among each State Office of Apprenticeship, outlying area, and eligible State; and

"(ii) 23 shall be allocated to eligible States on the basis described in subparagraph (B).

"(B) FORMULA.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount available under subparagraph (A)(i)—

"(I) 50 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative share of apprentices in each eligible State, as determined on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available from the Secretary, compared to the total number of apprentices in all eligible States; and

"(II) 50 percent shall be allotted on the basis described in clause (ii).

"(ii) ALLOTMENTS.—Of the amount available under clause (i)(I)

"(I) 50 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative share of jobs that are available in each eligible State on the last business day of the month, as determined on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available from the Secretary, compared to the total number of jobs available in all eligible States, as so determined; and

"(II) 50 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment in each State, compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment in all eligible States; and

"(III) 33 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative share of individuals in the civilian labor force in each eligible State, compared to the total number of individuals in the civilian labor force in all eligible States.

"(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

"(A) AREA OF SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT.—The term ‘area of substantial unemployment’ has the meaning given in section 132(b)(1)(B)(v) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3172(b)(1)(B)(v)).

"(B) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term ‘eligible State’ means a State that has a State apprenticeship agency.

"(3) OUTLING AREA.—The term ‘outlying area’ means American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands.

"(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

"(1) $75,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

"(2) $76,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

"(3) $77,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

"(4) $78,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and
(5) $70,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

Subtitle B—Process and Standards for the National Apprenticeship System

SEC. 121. PROCESS AND STANDARDS.

(a) Apprenticeship—

(1) Approval—For an occupation to be an apprenticeable occupation under this Act, an entity seeking approval for such occupation to be an apprenticeable occupation shall submit an application to the Secretary that demonstrates that apprenticeships under such apprenticeable occupation will prepare individuals for the full range of skills and competencies needed for such occupation through a time-based, competency-based, or a hybrid model as described in section 121(b).

(2) Additional Apprenticeable Occupations.—The Secretary, in consultation with employers and other stakeholders in related industries, may establish standards for additional apprenticeable occupations as necessary.

(b) Apprenticeship Program Standards.—In addition to the standards described in subsection (e), an apprenticeship program shall meet the following standards:

(1) The program has an organized and clearly defined schedule of wages to be paid to the apprentice, including the wage structure of the apprenticeship program, with an eligible start date, and provides commensurate wages for any advancement in standing or credit so granted, including for veterans' service-acquired skills and experiences.

(2) The program equally grants advanced standing or credit to all individuals applying for the apprenticeship with demonstrated competency or acquired experience or skills, and provides commensurate wages for any progression in standing or credit so granted, including for veterans' service-acquired skills and experiences.

(c) Pre-apprenticeship Program Standards.—In addition to the standards described in subsection (e), an apprenticeship program shall meet the following standards:

(1) The program has a clearly written plan, developed by the employer, that includes—

(i) an outline of the work processes or the plan in which the apprentice will receive supervised work experience and on-the-job learning;

(ii) the allocation of the approximate amount of time to be spent in each major work process; and

(iii) a description or timeline explaining the periodic reviews and evaluations of the apprentice's performance on the job and in related instruction.

(B) A description of the organized, related instruction the apprentice will receive in technical subjects related to the occupation, which—

(i) for time-based or hybrid apprenticeship programs as described in subparagraph (D), shall include not less than 144 hours for each year of apprenticeship, unless an alternative requirement is put forth by the employer and approvable by the registration agency;

(ii) may be accomplished through classroom, practical, on-the-job, or industry courses, instruction provided through electronic media, or other instruction approved by the registration agency; and

(iii) shall be provided by one or more qualified instructors that—

(I) meet the requirements for a vocational-technical instructor in the State of registration; or

(II) are subject matter experts, defined for purposes of this subparagraph as individuals recognized within an industry as having expertise relevant to the occupation;

(C) A progressively increasing, clearly defined schedule of wages to be paid to the apprentice that is—

(i) consistent with skill gains or attainment of a recognized postsecondary credential; and

(ii) ensures the entry wage is not less than the greater of—

(I) the minimum wage required under section 6(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)); or

(II) the applicable wage required by other applicable Federal or State laws (including regulations) or collective bargaining agreements.

(D) The term of the apprenticeship program, which may be measured using—

(i) a time-based model, which requires the completion of the industry standard for on-the-job learning hours (which in no case shall be less than 2,000 hours, unless an alternative requirement is put forth by the employer and sponsor that reflects industry standards and is accepted by the registration agency);

(ii) a competency-based model, which requires the attainment of competency in the occupation; or

(iii) a hybrid model, which blends the time-based and competency-based approaches.

(E) The methods used to measure an apprentice's skills and competencies, which shall include—

(i) in the case of a competency-based model, the individual apprentice's successful demonstration of acquired skills and knowledge through appropriate means of testing and evaluation for such competencies, and by requiring apprentices to complete a paid on-the-job learning component of the apprenticeship;

(ii) in the case of a time-based apprenticeship described in subparagraph (D)(i), the individual apprentice's completion of the required hours of on-the-job learning as described in a work process schedule; or

(iii) in the case of a hybrid apprenticeship described in subparagraph (D)(ii), a combination of a minimum number of hours of on-the-job learning and the successful demonstration of competency, as described in a work process schedule.

(2) The program equally grants advanced standing or credit to all individuals applying for the apprenticeship with demonstrated competency or acquired experience or skills, and provides commensurate wages for any progression in standing or credit so granted, including for veterans' service-acquired skills and experiences.

(3) The program has minimum qualifications for individuals desiring to enter the apprenticeship program, with an eligible starting age for an apprentice of not less than 16 years.

(4) In the case of a program that chooses to issue an interim credential, the program—

(A) clearly identifies each interim credential;

(B) only issues an interim credential for recognized components of an apprenticeable occupation, and describes how each interim credential specifically links to the knowledge, skills, and abilities associated with such components; and

(C) establishes the processes for assessing an individual's successful demonstration of competency and measurable skill gains associated with the particular interim credential.

(c) Pre-apprenticeship Program Standards.—In addition to the standards described in subsection (e), a pre-apprenticeship program shall meet the following standards:

(1) The program is designed to prepare individuals who do not meet minimum qualifications for an apprenticeship program as described in subsection (b), and prepare them to enter and succeed in apprenticeship programs, including by providing the skills and competency attainment needed to enter the apprenticeship program.

(2) The program includes a written plan developed by the sponsor that—

(A) provides for work-based learning in which an industry or sector partner and a related instruction provider collaborate to provide training that will introduce participants to the skills, competencies, and materials used in one or more apprenticeable occupations;

(B) is based on and aligned with national, State, regional, or local industry standards for high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations;

(C) to the extent appropriate and practicable, meets the related instruction requirements of the programs (ii) through (iv) of subsection (b)(1)(C); and

(D) includes mentoring, career exposure, career planning, and career awareness activities.

(d) Youth Apprenticeship Program Standards.—In addition to the standards described in subsection (e), a youth apprenticeship program shall meet the following standards:

(1) The program is designed for youth apprentices who at the start of the program are enrolled in high school.

(2) The program includes each of the following core elements:

(A) The employment and training to be received by each youth apprentice participating in the program, including—

(i) an outline of the work processes or the plan in which the youth apprentice will receive supervised work experience;

(ii) the allocation of the approximate amount of time to be spent in each major work process; and

(iii) a description or timeline explaining the periodic reviews and evaluations of the youth apprentice's performance on the job and in related instruction.

(B) A description of the organized, related instruction the youth apprentice will receive in technical subjects related to the occupation, which—

(i) for time-based or hybrid youth apprenticeship programs as described in subsection (b), shall include not less than 1,000 hours, unless an alternative requirement is put forth by the employer and other stakeholders in related industries, and is accepted by the registration agency;

(ii) may be accomplished through classroom, practical, on-the-job, or industry courses, instruction provided through electronic media, or other instruction approved by the registration agency; and

(iii) shall be provided by one or more qualified instructors that—

(I) meet the requirements for a vocational-technical instructor in the State of registration; or

(II) are subject matter experts, defined for purposes of this subparagraph as individuals recognized within an industry as having expertise relevant to the occupation;

(C) A progressively increasing, clearly defined schedule of wages to be paid to the youth apprentice that is—

(i) consistent with skill gains or attainment of a recognized postsecondary credential; and

(ii) ensures the entry wage is not less than the greater of—

(I) the minimum wage required under section 6(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)); or

(II) the applicable wage required by other applicable Federal or State laws (including regulations) or collective bargaining agreements;

(D) The term of the youth apprenticeship described in subparagraph (b), and prepare them to enter and succeed in apprenticeship programs, including by providing the skills and competency attainment needed to enter the apprenticeship program.

(2) The program equally grants advanced standing or credit to all individuals applying for the youth apprenticeship program, with an eligible starting age for a youth apprentice of not less than 16 years.

(3) In the case of a youth apprenticeship program that chooses to issue an interim credential, the program meets the requirements of subsection (b)(4).

(e) General Requirements.—Each program under the national apprenticeship system shall meet the following standards:

(1) The program has safe equipment, environments, and facilities for on-the-job learning and supervised instruction.

(2) The program records and maintains all records concerning the program as may be required by the Secretary, the registration agency of the program, or any other applicable law, including records required under title 38, United States Code, in order for veterans and other individuals eligible for educational assistance under such title to use such assistance for enrollment in the program.

(3) The program provides all individuals with an equal opportunity to participate in the program as described in section 111(b)(7)(B).

(4) The program awards a certificate of completion in recognition of successful completion of the program, evidenced by an appropriate certificate issued by the registration agency.

(5) The program provides that an individual who is to become a program participant under the program enters into a written apprenticeship agreement described in subsection (a)(1)(F).

(6) Waiver or Modification Authority.—The Secretary shall have authority to—

(A) waive any requirements of subsections (b) through (e) for small businesses or first-time sponsors who demonstrate a need for such waiver; and
‘(2) modify the requirements of subsections (b) through (e), as applicable, upon request from employers or other industry stakeholders.

‘(g) APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENTS.—To ensure the standards described in subsections (a) through (e) are applied to programs under the national apprenticeship system, the registration agency shall develop an apprenticeship agreement that shall—

‘(1) be the same for each program participant;

‘(2) contain the names and signatures of the program participant and the sponsor;

‘(3) meet the requirements of subsection (b), and other requirements determined solely by the sponsor; and

‘(4) be submitted to the registration agency in accordance with section 121(i).

‘(h) APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENT STANDARDS.—Each agreement under subsection (g) shall contain, explicitly or by reference—

‘(1) in the case of an apprenticeship program—

‘(A) that is time-based, a statement of the number of hours to be spent by the program participant in on-the-job learning and work components in order to complete the program;

‘(B) that is competency-based, a description of the skill sets to be attained by completion of the program, including by general on-the-job learning and work components; or

‘(C) that is hybrid-based, the minimum number of hours to be spent by the program participant in on-the-job learning and work components and in related instruction, and a description of the skill sets and competencies to be attained by completion of the program;

‘(2) the number of hours and form of related instruction;

‘(3) a schedule of the work processes in the occupation by divisions in which the program participant is to be educated and the approximate time to be spent at each process;

‘(4) for apprenticeships, the graduated wage scale to be paid to the apprentices in the apprentices’ locality, benefits offered to the apprentices in the apprentices’ locality, and how the wages and benefits compare to State, local, or regional wages in the related occupation;

‘(5) assurance of compliance with section 111(b)(3) with respect to the provisions in which a sponsor applying to register a program under the national apprenticeship system shall request registration of such program from a registration agency by submitting the information required by the registration agency, including—

‘(i) information demonstrating that each of the requirements of subsections (a) through (f) will be met for the program;

‘(ii) a copy of the apprenticeship agreement described in subsection (g) used by the sponsor;

‘(iii) a written assurance that, if the program is registered under this title, the sponsor will administer the program in accordance with the requirements of this title and comply with the requirements of the apprenticeship agreement for each apprentice; and

‘(iv) methods for reporting annually data describing the outcomes associated with the program as required by the registration agency.

‘(j) RECOGNITION AND REGISTRATION PROCESS.—

‘(1) REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS.—

‘(A) PROVISIONAL REVIEW.—An application submitted under subsection (i) that the registration agency determines meets the requirements described in such subsection shall be registered for a provisional 1-year period beginning not later than 30 days after such application is submitted. During such period, the registration agency shall accept an apprenticeship agreement as evidence of the program’s compliance and registration to operate such program.

‘(B) FULL APPROVAL OR EXTENDED PROVISIONAL APPROVAL.—By the end of a provisional registration period for a program, the registration agency providing provisional approval shall evaluate the program for quality and for compliance with the applicable standards under this subtitle and all other applicable program requirements under this Act.

‘(i) if a registration agency conducting a provisional review determines that the program complies with the standards and requirements under this Act, the registration agency shall fully approve the registration of the program; or

‘(ii) if a registration agency conducting a provisional review determines that the program is not conforming to the requirements or standards under this Act, the registration agency may continue the provisional registration of the program through the first full training cycle for program participants, and conduct an additional provisional review at the conclusion of such cycle.

‘(C) FAILURE TO MEET REQUIREMENTS.—If a registration agency conducting a provisional review under subparagraph (A) determines that the program is not in operation or does not conform to the requirements under this Act, the registration agency shall recommend technical assistance and corrective action for the program, or deregistration, in accordance with procedures established under section 131(b).

‘(2) CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.—

‘(A) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency that registers a program under paragraph (1) shall—

‘(i) provide the sponsor of the program with a certificate of registration or other written evidence of registration;

‘(ii) provide a copy of the certificate of registration to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs or the applicable State veterans agency for the purpose of the registration process with the process for approving such program for eligible veterans’ use of supplemental educational assistance benefits.

‘(B) If such program does not comply with this Act, the registration agency may continue the provisional registration period for a program, the registration agency conducting a provisional review determines that the program is not in operation or does not conform to the requirements under this Act, the registration agency shall recommend technical assistance and corrective action for the program, or deregistration, in accordance with procedures established under section 131(b).

‘(C) DISAPPROVAL OF PROPOSAL.—If the proposal is not approved, the registration agency shall—

‘(i) notify the sponsor of the reasons for the disapproval and provide the sponsor with technical assistance to maintain the program as originally registered;

‘(ii) provide the sponsor with the opportunity to submit a revised proposal, including providing appropriate technical assistance to the program in order to meet the requirements of this Act; and

‘(iii) in a case in which the sponsor submits a revised proposal, not later than 60 days after receipt of such proposal—

‘(I) approve the proposal; or

‘(II) disapprove the proposal and provide the sponsor with technical assistance to maintain the program as originally registered.

‘Subtitle C—Evaluations and Research

‘SEC. 131. PROGRAM EVALUATIONS AND RESEARCH.

‘(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to establish performance accountability measures related to program completion and key indicators of performance under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

‘(b) REVIEWS BY REGISTRATION AGENCIES.—

‘(1) PERFORMANCE REVIEWS.—

‘(A) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency shall annually collect performance data for each program registered under section 121 by such agency, to determine the performance of the program with respect to the indicators of performance under section 116(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3116(b)(2)(A)(i)) or in the apprenticeship program, section 116(b)(2)(A)(i)(II) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 3141(b)(2)(A)(i)(II)), to the
extent practicable and as applicable to programs under the national apprenticeship system; and

(ii) the completion rates of the program.

"(B) If the registration agency for a State shall annually prepare and submit to the Secretary a State performance report that includes, with respect to each program submitted under section 121 by such agency—

(I) information specifying the levels of performance described in subparagraph (A);

(II) youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship programs in under-represented populations;

(III) the average time to completion for the program; and

(V) the average cost per participant during the most recent program year and the 3 preceding program years;

(VII) information on the State's use of funds;

(VIII) the extent financial, time, or other went on the delivery, improvement, and expansion of program services, activities and evaluations; and

IX) the disaggregation of the performance data described in clauses (I) through (V) by—

(I) the program type (apprenticeship, youth apprenticeship, or pre-apprenticeship program) involved; and

(II) race, ethnicity, sex, age, and membership in a population specified in section 3(24) of the Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102(24)).

"(2) REPORTS.—Not later than 60 days after receiving a report under paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary shall make such report publicly available.

"(3) COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM REVIEWS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency shall periodically review each program registered under subsection (a) by such agency for quality assurance and compliance with the requirements of title I.

"(B) TIMING OF REVIEWS.—A review described in subparagraph (A) shall occur not less frequently than once every 5 years.

"(C) REVIEW.—The review shall be a comprehensive review regarding all aspects of the program performance determined whether the sponsor of the program is complying with the requirements of title I.

"(D) REPORTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—On completion of a review under this paragraph, the registration agency shall prepare and submit to the Secretary a report containing the results of the review.

(ii) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall develop and make publicly available a statewide summary of reports submitted by each registration agency.

"(4) REGISTRATION AGENCY DISCRETION.—

The registration agency may modify the requirements of this section for small businesses or first-time sponsors who demonstrate a need for such modification.

"(5) SUBSEQUENT ACTION.—

"(1) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The registration agency shall provide technical assistance to the sponsor and identify areas that require technical assistance, including assistance in the development of a performance model by such agency determines, pursuant to any review under subsection (a), that the youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program—

(A) is not in operation; or

(B) is not in compliance with the requirements of title I; or

(C) the average cost per participant is lower than the State goals.

"(2) CORRECTIVE ACTION AND DEREGISTRATION OF AN APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The registration agency may take corrective action and, if warranted, deregister a youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program, after making a determination that the program demonstrates persistent and significant failure to perform successfully, which occurs when—

(A) the sponsor of the program continuously fails to register at least 1 program participant;

(B) the program shows a pattern of poor results as determined solely by the registration agency on the indicators described in subsection (a) as applied to the program for the most recent program year and the 2 preceding program years.

"(3) NOTIFICATION AND HEARING.—If the registration agency makes a determination described in paragraph (2), the registration agency shall—

(I) notify the sponsor of the determination in writing; and

(II) permit the sponsor to request a hearing by the Office of Administrative Law Judges.

The registration agency shall transmit to the Secretary a report containing all pertinent facts and circumstances concerning the determination, including findings and a recommendation to the sponsor, and copies of all relevant documents and records. If the sponsor requests a hearing it shall be conducted in accordance with the Office of Administrative Law Judges regulations. A party to the proceeding may petition for review of the final decision of the Administrative Law Judge. If the sponsor does not request the hearing, the registration agency shall deregister the program after the period for requesting such a hearing has expired.

"(4) NOTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF APPRENTICES.—Not later than 15 days after the registration agency deregisters a program, or not later than 15 days after the period for requesting such a hearing has expired, the sponsor or program participant shall notify each program participant—

(A) of such deregistration and the effective date; and

(B) that such deregistration automatically depletes the program participant of individual registration as part of such program, including the ability to receive a certificate of completion from the registration agency.

"(5) Cancellation of Registration.—The registration agency cancels registration on any youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program in accordance with the program's performance improvement plan under paragraph (1); or

(D) that all youth apprentices, pre-apprentices, or apprentices are referred to the Secretary on the indicators described in subsection (b)(1)(A) that are lower than the State goals.

"(2) CORRECTIVE ACTION AND DEREGISTRATION OF AN APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The registration agency may take corrective action and, if warranted, deregister a youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program, after making a determination that the program demonstrates persistent and significant failure to perform successfully, which occurs when—

(A) the sponsor of the program continuously fails to register at least 1 program participant;

(B) the program shows a pattern of poor results as determined solely by the registration agency on the indicators described in subsection (a) as applied to the program for the most recent program year and the 2 preceding program years.

"(3) NOTIFICATION AND HEARING.—If the registration agency makes a determination described in paragraph (2), the registration agency shall—

(I) notify the sponsor of the determination in writing; and

(II) permit the sponsor to request a hearing by the Office of Administrative Law Judges.

The registration agency shall transmit to the Secretary a report containing all pertinent facts and circumstances concerning the determination, including findings and a recommendation to the sponsor, and copies of all relevant documents and records. If the sponsor requests a hearing it shall be conducted in accordance with the Office of Administrative Law Judges regulations. A party to the proceeding may petition for review of the final decision of the Administrative Law Judge. If the sponsor does not request the hearing, the registration agency shall deregister the program after the period for requesting such a hearing has expired.

"(4) NOTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF APPRENTICES.—Not later than 15 days after the registration agency deregisters a program, or not later than 15 days after the period for requesting such a hearing has expired, the sponsor or program participant shall notify each program participant—

(A) of such deregistration and the effective date; and

(B) that such deregistration automatically depletes the program participant of individual registration as part of such program, including the ability to receive a certificate of completion from the registration agency.

"(5) Cancellation of Registration.—The registration agency cancels registration on any youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program in accordance with the program's performance improvement plan under paragraph (1); or

(D) that all youth apprentices, pre-apprentices, or apprentices are referred to the Secretary on the indicators described in subsection (b)(1)(A) that are lower than the State goals.
“(A) not less than 1 year; and
“(B) not more than 4 years.
“(3) LIMITATIONS.—
“(A) AMOUNT.—A grant awarded under this section shall not be in an amount greater than $1,500,000.
“(B) NUMBER OF AWARDS.—An eligible partnership shall submit to the Secretary at such a time as the Secretary may require, an application that—
“(A) identifies and designates the entity within the eligible partnership responsible for the administration and supervision of the earn-and-learn program for which such grant funds are authorized; and
“(B) identifies the businesses and institutions of higher education that comprise the eligible partnership;
“(C) identifies the source and amount of the matching funds required under subsection (c);
“(D) identifies the number of program participants who will participate and complete the relevant earn-and-learn program within 1 year of the expiration of the grant;
“(E) identifies the amount of time, not to exceed 2 years, required for program participants to complete the program;
“(F) identifies the anticipated earnings of program participants—
“(i) 1 year after program completion; and
“(ii) 3 years after program completion;
“(G) describes the specific project for which the application is submitted, including a detailed description of the program evaluation required under subsection (l); and
“(J) describes the alignment of the program with State identified in-demand industry sectors and occupations.
“(2) APPLICATION REVIEW PROCESS.—
“(A) REVIEW PANEL.—Applications submitted under paragraph (1) shall be read by a panel of reviewers composed of individuals selected by the Secretary. The Secretary shall assure that an individual assigned under this paragraph does not have a conflict of interest with respect to the applications reviewed by such individual.
“(B) COMPOSITION OF REVIEW PANEL.—The panel of reviewers selected by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be comprised as follows—
“(i) A majority of the panel shall be individuals who are representative of businesses, which may include companies, executives with optimum hiring authority, or individuals representing business organizations or business trade associations;
“(ii) the remainder of the panel shall be equally divided between individuals who are—
“(1) representatives of institutions of higher education that offer programs of two years or less; and
“(2) representatives of State workforce development boards, as defined under section 101 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3111).
“(C) REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS.—The Secretary shall instruct the review panel selected by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) to evaluate applications using only the criteria specified in paragraph (1) and make recommendations to the Secretary—
“(i) the quality of the applications; (ii) whether a grant should be awarded for a project under this title; and
“(iii) the amount and duration of such grant.
“(D) PRIORITY AND DISTRIBUTION.—
“(1) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to an eligible partnership—
“(i) proposing to serve a high number or high percentage of participants who are from underrepresented apprenticeship populations; or
“(ii) providing opportunities in high-wage, high-skill, or in-demand sectors and occupations.
“(2) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, ensure a geographically diverse distribution of grants, including a geographically diverse distribution among regions of the country and among urban, suburban, and rural areas.
“(E) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than June 30 of each year, the Secretary shall notify each eligible partnership submitting an application under this section of—
“(i) the scores given the applicant by the panel pursuant to this section;
“(ii) the recommendations of the panel with respect to such application;
“(iii) the reasons for the decision of the Secretary in awarding or refusing to award a grant under this section; and
“(iv) modifications, if any, in the recommendations of the panel made to the Secretary.
“(F) AWARD BASIS.—The Secretary shall award grants under this section on the following basis—
“(1) the number of participants to be served by the eligible partnership;
“(2) the anticipated income of program participants in relation to the regional median income;
“(3) the alignment of the program with State-identified in-demand industry sectors; and
“(4) the recommendations of the readers under subsection (ds2)(C)
“(G) PURPOSES OF AWARDS.—The Secretary may award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements—
“(J) describes the alignment of the program with State-identified in-demand industry sectors; and
“(K) the recommendations of the readers under subsection (ds2)(C).
“(1) REPRESENTATION.—The Secretary may award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements—
“(A) that target individuals with barriers to employment in youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship programs, including underrepresented apprenticeship populations, such as women, minorities, long-term unemployed individuals with a disability, individuals with substance abuse issues, and veterans;
“(B) that are in high-need social service-related industries, sectors, or occupations, such as direct care workers and early childhood educators;
“(C) that target individuals currently or formerly incarcerated; or
“(D) among small- and medium-sized employers.
“(2) If the eligible entity is a qualified intermediary—
“(A) that deliver services to underwrite a project or projects supporting national industry and equity intermediaries in establishing or expanding sector-based partnerships to support the delivery or expansion of programs under this title; and
“(B) that are significant scale in the United States—
“(i) in key sectors, including manufacturing, information technology, cyber security, health care, insurance and finance, energy, hospitality, retail, construction, and other sectors identified by the Secretary; and
“(ii) for underrepresented apprenticeship populations, women, minorities, individuals with disabilities, and individuals impacted by the criminal justice system; or
“(B) serving programs under the national apprenticeship system in a local or regional setting.
“(3) Strengthen alignment between programs under the national apprenticeship system and education and training providers with secondary and postsecondary education systems, including degree and credential requirements.
“(g) USE OF FUNDS.—Grant funds provided under this section may be used for—
“(1) supports including marketing, national e-tools, and other expanded capacity and technical assistance supports;
“(2) the purchase of appropriate equipment, technology, or instructional material, aligned with business and industry needs, including machinery, testing equipment, hardware, and software;
“(3) student books, supplies, and equipment required for enrollment;
“(4) the reimbursement of up to 50 percent of the wages of a student participating in an earn-and-learn program receiving a grant under this section;
“(5) the development of industry-specific programming;
“(6) supporting the transition of industry-based professionals from an industry setting to an academic setting;
“(7) industry-recognized certification exams or other assessments leading to a recognized postsecondary credential associated with the earn-and-learn program; or
“(8) any other evaluation, the certifications or assessments described in paragraph (7);
“(9) establishing or expanding partnerships with industry organizations to provide program participants access to financial planning, mentoring, and supportive services that are necessary to enable an individual to participate in and complete a program under the national apprenticeship system;
“(10) conducting outreach and recruitment activities, including assessments of potential participants for, and enrollment of participants in a program under the national apprenticeship system;
“(11) conducting outreach, engagement, and recruitment with employers, industry associations, labor and labor-management organizations, qualified intermediaries, education and training providers, State or local workforce agencies, potential sponsors, communities with high numbers or percentages of underrepresented apprenticeship populations, small- and medium-sized businesses, or other communities, businesses, or organizations and other partnerships and opportunities under the national apprenticeship system;
“(12) conducting any activities as described in the application that would advance the purposes of the grant.
“(h) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to eligible partnerships awarded under a grant.
under this section throughout the grant period for purposes of grant management.

(1) EVALUATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may reserve up to $500,000 from the amounts made available under section 202 in order to provide for the independent evaluation, which may be conducted by a third-party entity, of the grant program established under this section that includes the following:

(A) An assessment of the effectiveness of the grant program in expanding ‘‘earn-and-learn’’ program opportunities offered by employers in conjunction with institutions of higher education;

(B) The number of students who participated in programs assisted under this section;

(C) The percentage of students participating in programs assisted under this section who successfully completed the program in the time described in subsection (d)(1)(E);

(D) The median earnings of program participants;

(i) 1 year after exiting the program; and

(ii) 3 years after exiting the program.

(E) The percentage of program participants assisted under this section who successfully receive a recognized postsecondary credential.

(F) The number of program participants served by programs receiving funding under this section—

(i) 2 years after the end of the grant period; and

(ii) 4 years after the end of the grant period.

(2) PUBLICATION.—The evaluation required by this subsection shall be made publicly available under section 202 in order to provide the Secretary with information that shall be available on the website of the Department of Education.

(3) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) EARN-AND-LEARN PROGRAM.—The term ‘‘earn-and-learn program’’ means an education program, including an apprenticeship program, that provides students with structured, sustained, and paid on-the-job training and accompanying, for credit, classroom instruction that—

(A) is for a period of between 3 months and 2 years; and

(B) leads to, on completion of the program, a recognized postsecondary credential.

(2) ELIGIBLE PARTNERSHIP.—The term ‘‘eligible partnership’’ shall mean a consortium that includes—

(A) 1 or more businesses; and

(B) 1 or more institutions of higher education.

SEC. 202. GRANT APPROPRIATIONS.

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out only registered apprenticeship activities under this title—

(A) $230,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(B) $220,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

(C) $230,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

(D) $230,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

(E) $240,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

(2) by striking ‘‘for demonstration programs and projects described in section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998’’ and inserting ‘‘to carry out section 202 of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021’’.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 85, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, for more than a year, America’s workers have faced unprecedented challenges and unimaginable uncertainty.

Today, nearly 3 million fewer Americans are working than before the COVID pandemic struck, robbing mothers, fathers, friends, and neighbors of the dignity, purpose, and security of work.

As we help our Nation recover from the economic toll of COVID-19 and strive to restore the livelihoods of millions of America’s workers, we have a responsibility to put forth solutions that strengthen the pathways to meaningful family-sustaining careers.

The approach of providing paid work experience, coupled with classroom instruction and on-the-job mentorship, is a proven approach to equipping workers with the skills they need for lifelong success.

Individuals who complete high-quality apprenticeship programs enter into well-paying jobs and do so without the debt that so often saddles our younger generation of workers.

Yet, less than 3 percent of the workforce participates in the registered apprenticeship system, and the vast majority of the programs are concentrated in only a handful of industries.

This leaves our strongest workforce development strategies vastly understaffed with a blunt truth: Doubling down on this decades-old system won’t change the trajectory during this historic time of need.

We must develop an apprenticeship system that is responsive to the demands of the 21st century workplace and accessible to job creators in emerging industries.

Unfortunately, the Democrats’ bill doubles down on a one-size-fits-all approach that closes pathways into the workforce and stifles the employer-led innovation. For all the rhetoric about expanding apprenticeship, the most immediate impact of the underlying bill would be just the opposite, pulling the rug out from under new programs that are equipping healthcare workers to combat the COVID crisis.

My substitute amendment makes improvements to modernize and reinvigorate the national apprenticeship system, changes that will increase opportunities for workers and help bolster the Nation’s economic recovery.

First, expanding apprenticeships to small businesses and new industries will require flexibilities for employers to design a program that fits their unique needs. Our amendment provides this flexibility by allowing small businesses to seek waivers to Federal requirements that don’t match the nature of their business and would prevent them from ever developing an apprenticeship program.

Second, engaging more Americans in apprenticeship opportunities will require a robust pipeline of workers with the base skills and workplace competencies to succeed. Our amendment will help grow youth and pre-apprenticeship programs, equipping them to prepare the next generation for a full range of workforce development opportunities and careers, not siloing them from the start.

Third, in order to empower American innovation, we must allow new models of work-based learning to thrive and let workforce leaders across the country inject dynamism into the age-old system. Our amendment preserves the ability for innovation beyond the traditional registered funds so that apprenticeship offerings can develop and adapt as quickly as our job market demands.

There is no clearer example of the promise of innovative models than the array of industry-recognized programs recently developed to educate nurses and healthcare professionals in the midst of the public health crisis we face.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to modernize the apprenticeship system and generate opportunities for American workers without the red tape and the roadblocks that remain in the underlying bill.

I thank Ranking Member FOX, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, first, I include in the RECORD a letter from the Manufacturing Institute in support of the bill.

MANUFACTURING INSTITUTE, February 2, 2021.

Hon. Bobby Scott, Chairman of Ed & Labor Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Chairman Scott and Representative Fitzpatrick:

On behalf of The Manufacturing Institute (MI), the workforce development and education partner of the National Association of Manufacturers, I am writing to express our support of H.R. 477, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

Manufacturers’ top challenge continues to be the ability to attract and retain a qualified workforce, as noted in the NAM’s Quarterly Manufacturers Outlook Survey. At the end of 2020, there were nearly 500,000 open manufacturing positions. The current health crisis in our country has left millions without jobs and exacerbated the need for individuals to receive training for the careers that are available now and in the future.

Registered Apprenticeship programs are one tool that can be utilized to support the
business community in closing the skills gap and helping individuals enter a rewarding career. The National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, in addition to Congresswoman Slotkin’s (D-Michigan) amendment, addresses many of the challenges that manufacturers have long experienced in the Registered Apprenticeship system by streamlining the registration and approval processes. Models of work-based learning outside the registered system, such as Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Programs (IRAPs), have been recognized, the vast majority of which are for nursing credentials.

Unlike the Democrats’ narrow-minded bill, Representative Stefanik’s amendment recognizes the needs of students, workers, and job creators.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Madam Speaker, this amendment undermines the core premises behind the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, which would create 1 million more registered apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and youth apprenticeship opportunities over the next 5 years.

Registered apprenticeships represent a proven earn-and-learn program. Ninety-four percent of those who complete their apprenticeships are employed upon completion, and they have an average starting salary of $70,000.

This substitute amendment is nothing less than an attack on the successful registered apprenticeship system. It makes deep cuts to funding in H.R. 447, which will result in sparse growth in new registered apprenticeships, while diverting scarce funds to untested and unproven programs run by third parties.

Instead, it gives the Secretary of Labor and State apprenticeship agencies open-ended authority to waive the quality and accountability standards in this act. Authorizing funding for a program without guardrails is not an approach Congress should be taking while working with the executive branch of either party.

Allow me to address the specifics of the substitute amendment.

First, it allows the Secretary of Labor to divert funds for unproven and untested programs, like the Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Programs, or IRAPs, created under the Trump administration. Unlike registered apprenticeships, there has been no evaluation of unregistered programs like IRAPs—none. When DOL proposed the creation of IRAPs, it received over 300,000 comments in opposition.

Congress should not be opening the spigot of taxpayer money for programs that lack broad public support, especially when there is no evidence that programs that do not meet registered apprenticeship standards are effective at all. This is an irresponsible use of taxpayer money, in fact, leading on innovation. For example, an amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS), which was included in the en bloc amendments, allows the Secretary of Labor to fund innovation in apprenticeships by allowing demonstration projects in nontraditional sectors, subject to the recommendation of the National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeships. These projects could even help with the COVID-19 response.

Second, the substitute amendment slashes funding for apprenticeship grants from $3.5 billion to $1.1 billion over the next 5 years. It cuts State apprenticeship formula grants from $475 million to $385 million over 5 years. States have asked us for funding certainty so they can scale up their apprenticeship efforts and have been documented to be an engine of success for the growth of apprenticeships.

This cut is a 77 percent reduction in total funding, resulting in only 219,000 new apprenticeship opportunities. This is an easy choice: 219,000 apprenticeship opportunities versus nearly 1 million apprenticeship opportunities that the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 provides.

We all agree that apprenticeships are a pathway to the middle class, so why would we want to eliminate the rungs of opportunity for hundreds of thousands of apprentices?

Third, this amendment eliminates the interagency agreement with the Department of Education to create stronger alignment between the education system and the national apprenticeship system. My colleagues on the other side of the aisle often talk about wanting to create pathways for students to pursue alternatives to a 4-year degree, but this amendment eliminates provisions of the National Apprenticeship Act that do that in a way that is sought by our institutions of higher education.

As I mentioned earlier, our community colleges have supported the act as it is. Some say we are creating a one-size-fits-all approach with this bill, but that isn’t true either. We include new apprenticeship models, such as competency-based and hybrid options, and expand youth apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships something employers have consistently requested.

This amendment is a step in the wrong direction. At a time when at least 7 million people have permanently lost their jobs due to the mis-handling of the pandemic, and when the economy is facing a deep recession, the underlying bill is focused on getting people back to work with the best skills possible.

I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the amendment offered by Representative STEFANIK, a distinguished member of the Education and Labor Committee.

Modernizing the apprenticeship system in this country is more important now than ever, as millions are in need of reskilling.

This amendment would drastically improve the Registered Apprenticeship Program while also permitting DOL to pursue models of work-based learning outside the registered system, such as Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Programs.

The exclusion of this amendment would stop this innovative progress and keep the 131 IRAPs that have already been recognized, the vast majority of which are for nursing credentials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New York has 15 seconds remaining.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this amendment.

This is about getting millions of Americans back to work. This amendment supports small businesses. This amendment supports pre-apprenticeship programs. And most importantly, this amendment supports innovation.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 85, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK).

The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the House proceeded, pursuant to the previous order, to the consideration of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 5) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government.
for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF S. CON. RES. 5, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call the attention of the House to the resolution S. Con. Res. 5 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 101
Resolved, That Senate Concurrent Resolution 5 is hereby adopted.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MORELLE. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, today, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 101, providing for adoption of S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

Madam Speaker, I am, once again, on the floor today to urge my colleagues to adopt the rule and to support passage of this budget resolution.

Across our Nation, Americans are facing a dire crisis. Many have lost loved ones. Even more have lost livelihoods. Small businesses are shuttering their doors, hospitals are being pushed to their limits, and students are falling behind.

In the past year alone, Congress has taken steps to respond to the needs of struggling Americans, but I know that each and every one of my colleagues can agree that we have a long road yet to travel.

Passing this budget resolution is a necessary step to fast-track essential COVID relief, the American Rescue Plan.

I know the gentleman from Texas and many of his colleagues on the other side of the aisle have aired complaints about the process begun earlier this week. If these were normal times and if we were dealing with more mundane issues, I would share their concerns. I am a strong believer in bipartisanship, in compromise, in regular order in the House and Senate. But these are certainly not normal times, and we are not dealing with mundane issues. We face the greatest crisis in our lifetime. Americans are counting on us, relying on us, and we have a moral imperative to save lives and families from destitution.

As of yesterday afternoon, 454,272 Americans have died from this tragic disease, a disease which has ripped a hole in millions of hearts that can never be repaired.

The victims of this disease have left spouses, children, grandchildren, parents, friends, neighbors, and people who needed them, who relied on them, and who loved them. Nothing we can do now will fix the promise of losing thousands more, and we can and must fix that.

This isn’t just appropriate; this isn’t just wise; this is a moral imperative.

Even families who have not lost a loved one have faced the disastrous consequences of the pandemic. Nearly 11 million Americans are unemployed, more than double the number before the spread of COVID–19. As a result, one in three American families have faced difficulties covering their regular household expenses, an estimated one in five adults are behind on rent, and 10.3 million homeowners are behind on their mortgages.

This isn’t just desirable, this isn’t just sensible; this is a moral imperative.

Parents in my district and in so many communities are struggling to put food on the table for their family. Nearly 24 million people, or nearly 11 percent of all adults in this country, have reported that their households sometimes, or often, didn’t have enough to eat in the past 7 days. Before the pandemic, the Department of Agriculture found that number was fewer than 3.5 percent over the full 12 months of 2019.

This isn’t just advisable, this isn’t just constructive; this is a moral imperative.

So let’s talk about what we are going to do to rise to this challenge. We are moving forward with the budget reconciliation process to ensure that Congress can pass meaningful coronavirus relief without delay or partisan gridlock. The budget resolution before us provides a framework for reconciliation with a target of up to $1.9 trillion. It is designed solely to respond to the ongoing crisis and to deliver critical relief as quickly as possible.

This will enable us to finally beat this virus and continue on the path of a complete recovery and losing people’s careers and lives and the damage that will do to our economic future.

Moving forward with budget reconciliation does not preclude a strong bipartisan agreement on a relief package that can gain wide support in both the House and the Senate. In fact, there is no need for partisanship on this issue.

While it seems we may be divided today in this Chamber, the American people are clearly people with an overwhelming majority, including a majority of Republicans across this country, support passage of emergency legislation, including stimulus payments, vaccine funding, and other pandemic responses in this plan.

This is not a partisan issue because it is not only red or blue families, but families of all political persuasions that are struggling, and I am certain my colleagues in the minority know that all too well.

I urge Members of this House to support this budget resolution so we can immediately get to work on this desperately needed American Rescue Plan. If our moral imperative.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, today’s rule deems the Senate version of the budget resolution, S. Con. Res. 5, as passed. Last night, the Senate considered this measure, along with hundreds of amendments. The House passed its version, H. Con. Res. 11, on Wednesday. The two measures are largely the same, but because the Senate version has minor changes, we find ourselves once again considering a measure that the House has already passed.

Even though we are once again considering a rule for the budget resolution, we will not actually debate and pass because this rule deems the resolution as passed. I think it is important for Members to recognize: This is the American Rescue Plan will also provide direct assistance to Americans, stimulus payments, including assistance to the unemployed, and provide crucial support for the hardest hit small businesses, as well as first responders and frontline workers, who have done so much to turn back the tide of this virus.

But without the reconciliation directives in this resolution, any bold action could languish indefinitely in the Senate, putting the health and well-being of millions of American families at risk.

For those concerned about the national debt or possibility of future inflation, I urge them to heed the advice from Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell, a Republican appointed by President Trump to the Federal Reserve chairmanship, when he warned us to be more worried about falling short of a complete recovery and losing people’s careers and lives and the damage that will do to our economic future.

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your only vote on adding nearly $2 trillion to the deficit.

If this is the way we are going to achieve the passage of a budget resolution, why don’t we take more time to negotiate a better product for the American people? Instead, we spent hours on what has amounted to procedural votes. The House has had little to say in this resolution outlining the reconciliation instructions by simply deeming the Senate version in this rule.

As I mentioned on Tuesday, budget reconciliation is a fast-track tool used to implement policy changes into law requiring only 51 votes in the Senate to pass.

Senator Sanders has stated the budget reconciliation does not have to be a partisan process. I actually agree with that. But that is exactly what this resolution sets up. Democrats control the House and the Senate and the White House, so we don’t need to work with the Republicans on a resolution to benefit Americans.

Democrats previously promised $2,000 stimulus checks for billions for State and local governments, expansion of Medicaid, pension bailouts, added unemployment benefits, implementation of a Green New Deal, passed the citizenship office, raising the minimum wage during the pandemic; most recently, yesterday, Larry Summers points out that the 2009 stimulus was about half as large as the estimated economic output short-fall. In contrast, the already enacted $900 million stimulus Congress passed in December will be refunded in the coming weeks. To make this even more clear, the output shortfall due to the pandemic is estimated between $20- and $50 billion a month. The $900 billion stimulus will total $150 billion a month.

Senator Sanders has stated the Senate came together. It appears to support not increasing the minimum wage during the pandemic; not moving the United States Embassy in Israel from Jerusalem; and not providing economic stimulus payments to undocumented or illegal aliens. I am disappointed that the Senate Democrats defeated an amendment that would have prohibited a carbon tax, meaning a large tax increase is likely coming.

Despite the largely partisan nature of these budget resolution proceedings, there exists examples of bipartisanship. Now is the time to simply focus on policy and determine the best way forward for our country.

Republicans do stand ready to work on the bills. Last March, last April there was considerable agreement on the way forward. While both Republicans do stand ready to work with Democrats to provide these resources for the American people, we must ensure that all proposals are thoroughly examined and will be implemented in a way that helps rather than harms our recovery.

Despite calling for unity, the first move by President Biden and the Democrats is to employ a partisan process and jam through a wish list of policy priorities. I sincerely hope that the committees tasked with complying with the budget reconciliation instructions will engage in a more bipartisan manner.

With that, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Just a couple of brief points. First, as it relates to the amount of discussion about this, we debated this resolution with few changes earlier this week on Wednesday. We had a lengthy conversation. We are discussing it again now.

If we are successful in passing this resolution, it will go to the appropriate standing committees for their markup on the various allocations in this resolution, and then it will come back here for passage again.

So I think it is fair to say from a process point of view that we will have plenty of opportunities to make our arguments in front of the American public and let them decide on the appropriateness of our actions.

But I would hardly say that there isn’t going to be ample time to have these conversations and make these distinctions if that is what we choose to do.

Just a brief word on the minimum wage. I hope we come back to it. I had the privilege of leading the debate on the rule when we increased the minimum wage in this House last year. You make the minimum wage in the United States—the Federal minimum wage is $7.25 an hour. So if you work an entire 40-hour week you will make $290 gross. If you work 52 weeks out of the year at that level, you will make $15,080 for a year gross income.

So do we think Americans who work 40 hours a week for 52 weeks a year should make more than $15,000 a year? Yes, we do. Guilty as charged. And we can have that conversation either in reconciliation, should that be the direction the committees and the Senate, but we will certainly have it again on this floor because it is part of what we believe and the values that we hold dear as the majority in this House.

As it relates to the bipartisanship, we have said before, I said it earlier, Chairman YARMUTH said it repeatedly, we are happy and want to have a conversation about a bipartisan agreement. But whether we have a bipartisan agreement or not, we are going to move forward.

President Biden met with the 10 members of the United States Senate just earlier this week to talk about compromise. He has signaled repeatedly his willingness to do it. But we are going to do it with or without a bipartisan agreement because leadership is what this moment requires.

I dare say, I imagine there are not many families in America who really at the end of the day care more about how we put this deal together than they care about getting a stimulus check to pay their rent; that they care about their children being safe when they go back to school; that they care
about unemployment benefits, if they happen to be one of the nearly 11 million Americans who was out of work through no fault of their own but because of a deadly virus which doesn’t care whether you are a Democrat or a Republican.

So we are going to provide leadership and, frankly, I think it is probably surprising to some to see a President engaged in the daily activities in the life of his government and the life of our country, someone who cares deeply about America, who cares about the families who are in need, who cares about those who are sick, those who are dying.

So that may be surprising. It is a little out of the norm in recent years, but we have a President who is fully engaged, Bipartisanship is what he has asked for. Bipartisanship is what he has talked about. It is what we seek here. But absent it, we will lead be-asked for. Bipartisanship is what he

I am pleased that the Senate, last night, by a 90–10 vote approved the framework of our restaurants bill, providing space in the reconciliation process. And I am pleased that the restaurants bill that we have reintroduced that last session had over 200 co-sponsors, we picked up on H.R. 793 44 cosponsors in less than 24 hours. I commend our friends in the Senate who have helped us out. I commend the bipartisan work on this.

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

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman’s courtesy.

I am grateful for the opportunity to be in the same briefings that the gentleman had the opportunity to be in. These were bipartisan briefings. The Biden administration supports it. We have Republican and Democratic support in the Senate. My good friend, Senator WICKER, and Senator SINEMA have led the charge there. This is a bright spot for a very troubled part of our econ-omy, independent restaurants, which are the cornerstone of all of our commu-nities.

I hope we can come together to sup-port this on a bipartisan basis as we move forward with the reconciliation. I appreciate the gentleman’s courtesy. I appreciate the time.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may con-sume.

I need to say one thing. A year ago, the gentleman had the opportunity to be in the same briefings that all of us were in. These were bipartisan briefings over in the Capitol Visitor Center. All of the experts in public health came and talked to us about the dangerous waters ahead because of this plague coming out of China.

And there could be no mistaking the difficulties that were ahead, but this was information that was available to all of us. This information that was secret or waived by the previous administration, not shared. It was here that we were given that same information.

Unfortunately, I sit on one of the authorizing committees that is responsible for preparedness. Did we do a single thing on a hearing basis during the month of February? The an-swer is no. We added on 1 hour to the end of a budget hearing at the end of February and by the middle of March, we had to suspend all activities in the Congress because of the pandemic.

We squandered the weeks that were available to us. The President bought us some time by cutting off foreign travel from China. The problem is that we, as the House of Representatives and Democratic leadership in my committee, did not use that time effec-tively.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK), a valuable new freshman Member.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise before you today in opposition to this rule. Since I began this new Congress in January—and I realize that I am new here—I have yet to see a single action by this House that could be interpreted as bipartisian; unifying; or, if we are being honest, a good use of our collective time.

Our Nation is experiencing one of the worst crises in our history. Last Con-gress, this body passed legislation that was quadruple the size of all New Deal programs combined and that is adjusted for inflation. We are talking about $1 trillion. Today’s solutions cannot be tomorrow’s problems.

Madam Speaker, I am in favor of re-lief for our struggling businesses, our constituents, and our hardworking families. However, what we are consider-ing here today is not relief. Rather, we are garnishing the wages of future generations. While the left is focused on charging Members of Congress thou-sands of dollars for their masks falling below their nose, mom-and-pop shops back home are having their local, State, and now Federal Government stand in the way of them opening their doors and getting this economy up and running.

And what of the $1.3 trillion that this body recently passed and that this ad-ministration has yet to spend? Where is that money going? A chart shows us that the most suc-cessful actions by government have been bipartisan. It is time to let every-one, including Republicans, have a seat at the table. Until we prioritize all—all of our people instead of just some coastal elites, I will not and I cannot support the actions of this majority.

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may con-sume.

I first welcome the gentlewoman from Florida to the House, and I look forward to having opportunities with our Republican friends to join us. The reconciliation process is one step for-ward.

I can’t help contrasting it with how we have seen Republicans use re-conciliation. I was on the Ways and Means Committee while they were literal-ly writing the bill as we were meeting late into the morning, changing it as it went on. They didn’t know what was in it. And that produced almost $2 trillion worth of deficit from people who are now fiscally conservative.

The contrast is stunning. We are going into meetings with the Ways and Means Committee during the day next week, not 1 day, not 2 days. We are pre pared to be there 3 days or on into the weekend.
Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. To the new Member, I also welcome her to the Chambers and I look forward to working with her on important objectives, such as the Affordable Care Act.

It should not need to be said, but I will say it: This package has billions of dollars that will support education and schools. So pass this resolution. There is no need to substitute it.

I would look just to the home State of New York, which has lost $15 billion in revenue as a result of this pandemic. And I know a little bit about this. I served in that State legislature for many years. The State of New York provides the highest level of support per capita of a State to its local school districts of any State in the Union. So not helping local school districts, not helping our States provide lost revenue in support, damages, irreparably, the children in our K-12 across our country.

So pass this resolution. Work with us to make sure that we can provide support for our local school districts.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from the State of California (Mr. BUDD).

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak in support of this budget resolution, and I speak as a doctor. This virus doesn’t know whether you are Democrat or Republican. This virus doesn’t know the color of your skin, the religion that you worship towards. I commend the Biden administration for wanting to go big and wanting to go fast, because we have to get ahead of the virus, defeat the virus. But then we have to do the efforts to vaccinate the population that are out, to address the food insecurity that we see all across this country.

Madam Speaker, I am particularly pleased that this package will have funding in it, as well as funding to address vaccine hesitancy and misinformation, particularly in hard-hit communities of color—Black and Brown communities. We have to get into those communities, work with community health centers, work with folks in those communities to make sure they get vaccinated. And I am pleased that we have been working with the Biden administration to get this done.

Madam Speaker, I fully support going big and fully support this budget resolution.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD).

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Texas for yielding.

Madam Speaker, lifesaving COVID vaccines are going to waste. Seniors and frontline workers in my State, the State of North Carolina, have had their vaccine appointments, which they depended on, forcibly canceled. We have got to do better.

Madam Speaker, I have two amendments to this budget resolution that...
would address these issues, but the majority has blocked a vote. Instead, we are passing a budget resolution to set up a trillion— with a "T"—a trillion-dollar spending bill.

My first amendment, the Vaccinate More Families Act, would prevent leftover COVID vaccines from being wasted by allowing vaccine providers to administer shots to the next allocation group automatically.

My second amendment addresses an issue that affected over 10,000 North Carolinians who had their vaccine appointments forcibly canceled. This is unacceptable and something has to be done about it.

My amendment says that any State health department that receives vaccines must distribute them in an equitable way without forcibly canceling appointments. We should be addressing these issues as a body instead of stuffing trillion-dollar spending bills into a rules package.

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. MORELLE, the gentleman from New York and distinguished member of the Committee on Rules, among other committees of the House, for bringing this important rule to the floor.

Madam Speaker, we just left a meeting with the President and had a discussion about how this legislation meets the needs of the American people. As our colleagues may be aware, early this morning, before 6 a.m., the Senate passed a budget bill, which is identical in instruction to the bill that we sent there.

We had the debate on that bill on Wednesday. It passed with a strong vote in the House, and then went to the Senate. It comes back to us now and we are addressing it. So that is what brings us to the floor now.

What brings us to the floor now is the opportunity to crush the virus, to put vaccines in the arms of the American people, money in the pockets of the American people, children safely in school, people back in their jobs.

We can do that following science and good governance to make it happen. We can do that in a way that addresses the disparities. It is almost sinful to see the disparity in access to some of the vaccines and everything that happened up until now.

As I mentioned the other day in the debate on the budget bill, the GAO has put out a report that at least 90 percent of their recommendations to the Trump administration on how to address the COVID crisis were ignored. Twenty-seven out of 31 were ignored.

This legislation, again, based on science and knowledge, and respect for all the people in our society and in our country, addresses many of those concerns in a more current way as now we have more access to vaccines and people more willing to participate because they have hope. That is what this legislation does. It gives us hope.

It is a reconciliation bill, which means we can just pass it with 51 votes in the Senate and the House, so I would say my hope is that we don't have to make it a reconciliation bill. That we will be able to have bipartisanship with the facts of what is needed to meet the needs of the American people, both in this body and in the United States Senate. In order to have a guarantee that the people's needs will be met, we are passing this legislation today.

I hope that we will have a very strong vote in favor of crushing the virus, money in the pockets, people back to work, and children, children safely in schools.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH), the lead Republican on our House Budget Committee.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, in Missouri, we have this phrase that says: You are all hat and no cattle. That is what this legislation is. It is all hat and no cattle.

We just had the Speaker speak right before me and this piece of legislation is all about getting vaccines and shots in people's arms. Let me tell you, less than 10 percent of the money that is appropriated in this piece of legislation actually goes to vaccines and shots. It is 99 percent.

That is all hat and no cattle, what we say in Missouri. If you are actually wanting to make sure that Americans have shots and vaccinations, do your job, not the lip service. If we really want to help American people, we should focus on lifting the burden of government influence and interference on the lives and off of the backs of working-class Americans.

At a time of great division in this country, we can be conscious of the fact that how we govern in this body can serve to unite us, or it can divide us further.

The only thing that has been bipartisan this week is bipartisan opposition to the bill. Not one Republican voted for it, but Democrats voted against it.

One piece of this debate that is increasingly obvious and concerning to me is how our Democrat colleagues are pushing legislation that will rescue or reward individuals or blue states like New York, New Jersey, and other State capitals across this country. How else does one explain the billions in bailouts they have proposed for State governments that have locked down their local economies? They have told Main Street to board up and left families struggling even more to make ends meet.

We should be looking to help working-class families by reopening schools, ending small business lock-downs, and allowing Americans to get back to work.

Hardworking American families would also appreciate a White House that focuses more on job creation and economic opportunity instead of continuously issuing executive orders, firing American workers, and increasing the cost of living in this country.

One truly disturbing part of the resolution before us today is that this resolution repeals the supermajority waiver requirement for unfunded mandates, making it easier for the Senate to impose mandates on our States and local communities on a partisan basis, now with only a simple majority waiver required.

This paves the way for Democrats to enact sweeping policies that will make the cost of living more expensive, and it will give Washington bureaucrats power over the American people and harm the working class.

Under this resolution, Democrats with a mere 51 votes could force States to provide healthcare to illegal immigrants under Medicaid. They could also take away States' ability to ensure Federal carbon mandates don't kill jobs and devastate local economies.

Ironically, the same folks who want to bail out State governments today to the tune of hundreds of billions of dollars will be able under the new rules to stick States with costly massive unfunded mandates for the long term. It makes zero sense.

House Democrats are driving full speed ahead toward radical policies that will kill jobs and hurt the working class. It is past time to put politics aside and focus on the real needs of all Americans.

Madam Speaker, I stand ready to work with my colleagues on policies that will support the American working class.

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

Madam Speaker, I would note, and I am sure the gentleman knows this, he mentioned appropriations in this bill. Obviously, there are no appropriations in this bill.

This sets up a reconciliation process, and we would certainly welcome his input and welcome the support and partnership of Members on his side of the aisle.

But I do want to make clear this is a process resolution. It begins the process. We will come back and have conversations in the standing committees and, certainly, again on the floor as we move forward.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, to recover from the pandemic, really, it is not a good idea to push through policies that don't address the immediate needs of the American people. The budget reconciliation resolution provided for in this rule will drastically increase the deficit and seeks to implement non-Bipartisan policies without first conducting hearings and oversight to ensure that current funding is spent effectively and efficiently.
It is disappointing, after calling for unity just a little over 2 weeks ago in the front of this Capitol Building by the President, that the first move is to employ this partisan process.

It is up to the committee to drafting the reconciliation legislation to work in a bipartisan manner. I sincerely hope that they do, but it has been disappointing so far. And if the past is prelude, i don't think we will look forward to this being a bipartisan process.

Madam Speaker, I do want to remind Members that this will be a vote on the rule, but you will not get a vote on the resolution. Bear that in mind. The vote on the rule expands the deficit by $1.9 trillion.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 210, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 36]

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question was taken; and the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and enrolled.
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. Reconciliation in the Senate.

Sec. 1202. Reconciliation in the House.

Sec. 1203. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal environmental and water policies.

Sec. 1204. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal relief funds for State or local governments.

Sec. 1205. 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. 1206. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding health savings accounts.

Sec. 1207. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the Provider Relief Fund.

Sec. 1208. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal congressman on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters.

Sec. 1209. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel.

Sec. 1210. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving services and interventions relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse.

Sec. 1211. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting hospitality, conventions, trade shows, entertainment, tourism, and travel and their workers.

Sec. 1212. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel.

Sec. 1301. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to federalizing the Federal medical wage during a global pandemic.

Sec. 1302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding the police.

Sec. 1303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing information online regarding the expenditure of COVID–19 relief funds.

Sec. 1304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the solvency of Federal trust funds.

Sec. 1305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal environmental and water policies.

Sec. 1306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal relief funds for State or local governments.

Sec. 1307. 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. 1308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding health savings accounts.

Sec. 1309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the Provider Relief Fund.

Sec. 1310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal congressman on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters.

Sec. 1311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel.

Sec. 1312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving services and interventions relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse.

Sec. 1313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting hospitality, conventions, trade shows, entertainment, tourism, and travel and their workers.

Sec. 1314. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel.

Sec. 1315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to federalizing the Federal medical wage during a global pandemic.

Sec. 1316. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding the police.

Sec. 1317. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing information online regarding the expenditure of COVID–19 relief funds.

Sec. 1318. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the solvency of Federal trust funds.

Sec. 1319. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal environmental and water policies.

Sec. 1320. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal relief funds for State or local governments.

Sec. 1321. 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. 1322. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding health savings accounts.

Sec. 1323. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the Provider Relief Fund.

Sec. 1324. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal congressman on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters.

Sec. 1325. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel.

Sec. 1326. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving services and interventions relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse.

Sec. 1327. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting hospitality, conventions, trade shows, entertainment, tourism, and travel and their workers.

Sec. 1328. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel.

Sec. 1329. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to federalizing the Federal medical wage during a global pandemic.

Sec. 1330. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding the police.

Sec. 1331. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing information online regarding the expenditure of COVID–19 relief funds.

Sec. 1332. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the solvency of Federal trust funds.
February 5, 2021

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H449

Paysal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $85,042,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,310,000,000.

Paysal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $64,249,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,941,000,000.

Paysal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $60,410,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,986,000,000.

Paysal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $61,722,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,578,000,000.

Paysal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $63,114,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $60,017,000,000.

Paysal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $56,158,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $61,851,000,000.

Paysal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $65,053,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,271,000,000.

Paysal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $67,608,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,814,000,000.

Paysal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $69,140,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,608,000,000.

Paysal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $70,703,000,000.

Paysal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $35,520,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,036,000,000.

Paysal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $34,763,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,624,000,000.

Paysal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $32,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,956,000,000.

Paysal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $32,624,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,956,000,000.

Paysal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $33,318,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,000,000,000.

Paysal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $32,624,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,000,000,000.

Paysal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $32,624,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,000,000,000.

Paysal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $32,624,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,000,000,000.

Paysal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $32,624,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,000,000,000.

Paysal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $32,624,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,624,000,000.

Paysal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $59,561,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,056,000,000.

Paysal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $58,378,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,090,000,000.

Paysal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $55,899,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,116,000,000.

Paysal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $51,243,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,356,000,000.

Paysal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $48,590,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,310,000,000.

Paysal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $45,776,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,758,000,000.

Paysal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $43,758,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,053,000,000.

Paysal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $40,890,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,527,000,000.

Paysal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $38,948,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,886,000,000.

Paysal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $37,710,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,036,000,000.

Paysal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $8,318,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,337,000,000.

Paysal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $8,502,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,452,000,000.

Paysal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $5,961,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,516,000,000.

Paysal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $5,431,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,056,000,000.

Paysal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $5,146,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,794,000,000.

Paysal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $4,943,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,686,000,000.

Paysal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $4,746,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,586,000,000.

Paysal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $4,610,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,357,000,000.

Paysal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $4,150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,986,000,000.

Paysal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $3,619,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,443,000,000.

Paysal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $21,827,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,507,000,000.

Paysal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $20,943,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,015,000,000.

Paysal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $21,827,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,015,000,000.

Paysal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $21,827,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,015,000,000.

Paysal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $21,827,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,015,000,000.

Paysal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $21,827,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,015,000,000.

Paysal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $21,827,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,015,000,000.

Paysal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $21,827,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,015,000,000.

Paysal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $21,827,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,015,000,000.
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(A) New budget authority, (B) Outlays.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $772,019,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $772,019,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
(P) Adjustments to budgetary resources for transfer of Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $33,933,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,630,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $34,686,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,137,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $35,495,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,305,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $36,367,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,906,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $37,240,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,987,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $38,119,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,096,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $38,992,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,273,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $39,862,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,423,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $40,729,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,560,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $41,601,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,668,000,000.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $101,066,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $101,383,000,000.
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, $104,241,000,000.
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, $121,259,000,000.
(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: $1,040,535,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $1,085,414,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $1,133,109,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $1,182,469,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $1,231,717,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $1,283,365,000,000.
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: $1,216,406,000,000.
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: $1,566,096,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $1,666,850,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $1,750,906,000,000.
(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, $6,345,000,000.
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, $7,185,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $7,438,000,000.
(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, $265,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $282,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $282,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $299,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $299,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $308,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $308,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $317,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $317,000,000.
not more than $17,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(1) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall submit to the House in law changes in its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $22,717,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(2) 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 $50,687,000,000 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 $304,956,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(c) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCES, 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 $1,296,487,000,000 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 $35,953,000,000 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 $89,250,000,000 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 $500,000,000,000 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 $304,956,000,000 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 $50,000,000,000 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 $50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(l) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee on Ways and Means of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $940,718,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 2001. RESERVE FUNDS 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. The House, or conference committees, may accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation, if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this 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 sets forth in section 3001 of this concurrent resolution 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 for any bill or joint resolution proposed 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. The House, or conference committees, may accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation, if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this 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.—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.

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, amendments to joint resolutions, conference reports, and further conference reports 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 to joint resolutions, conference reports, and further 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, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over 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. 3003. 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 to joint resolutions, conference reports, and further 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, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over 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 FERRING 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 THE COVID-19 VACCINE ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER 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 infrastructure for producing and distributing COVID-19 vaccines to States, which may include supporting States in implementing a transparent and consistent vaccine administration program and building COVID-19 vaccine public awareness campaigns to increase awareness and knowledge of the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines (particularly among minority 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 SUSTAINABLE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN STATES WITH DISADVANTAGED POPULATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to 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 educational outcomes in low-income countries and 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.

SEC. 3009. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAINTAINING THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to funding the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, 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.

SEC. 3010. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SERVICES AND INTERVENTIONS RELATING TO SEXUAL ASSAULT, FAMILY VIOLENCE, LTD 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 intervention programs that are in within the Federal minimum wage during a global pandemic, which may include prohibiting the rate from more than doubling to the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over 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 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 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. 3012. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROMOTING HOSPITALITY, CONVENTIONS, TRADE SHOWS, ENTERTAINMENT, TOURISM, AND RELATED INDUSTRIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to 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 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. 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 the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over 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 Police, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.
resolutions, and make adjustments to 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. 2017. 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 policy, 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 period of the total fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

SEC. 3019. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ACTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH THAT WOULD RESULT IN THE UNITED STATES MORE RELIANT ON COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE 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 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 period of the total fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 2020. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING 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 period of the total 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 disagreement of the House of Representatives with the Senate 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 applying rules and other budgetary levels contained 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 with respect to this concurrent resolution on the budget, 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 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).

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 13501 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 the 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, the Senate, for purposes of enforcement of title I of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(l)), estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include in the applicable 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; and

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(b) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(c) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.—Revised allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels resulting from 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.

(d) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this concurrent resolution, the level 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 the amount provided for by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the Appropriable House of Congress.

SEC. 4004. ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET 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 other than a change, by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

H454 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE February 5, 2021
The Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4477) amend the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly referred to as the “National Apprenticeship Act”) and expand the national apprenticeship system to include apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeships, registered under such Act, to promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, and for other purposes, will now resume. The Clerk read the title of the bill. AMENDMENTS IN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 1, printed in part B of House Report 117–3, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered. The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc. The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN). The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 243, nays 178, not voting, 10, as follows: (Roll No. 28) YEA—243

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DeGette
DeLauro
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Delgado
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DeSaulnier
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Emanuel
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Eveland
Foster
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Fletcher
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Frankel, Lois
Fugate
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Garcia (NY)
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The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. Hill).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 186, nays 3, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. Hill).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 186, nays 3, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

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The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 186, nays 3, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.
Mr. ABBOTTT. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I have a resolution, PROFESSIONAL RESOLUTION, the second one of the 117th Congress, for the consideration of the House...
Mr. BACON changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.
Asylum seekers will no longer be required to wait in Mexico while being processed, which is a commonsense deterrent against dubious asylum claims. Instead, it just waves them right in, with a backlog already of years on asylum hearings. This power has been transferred from the proper agencies now to the White House, where immigration no doubt will be politicized.

Americans are suffering. Many need work because their jobs have been shut down due to the coronavirus China virus. How can we justify closing our schools and businesses but putting our borders wide open?

If the President wants to heal this Nation, he must pull together for the needs of struggling Americans, not these others.

NATIONAL SECURITY LETTERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JONES). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOMHERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GOMHERT. Mr. Speaker, interestingly in the Capitol.

I keep being asked about the metal detector. I was not happy about metal detectors. But for some weeks now, I have been complying, taking my stuff off, putting it on the table, going through the metal detector. I did that yesterday and came in here, and I was going to be recognized to speak. Since the restroom is just right there through that door, you see it as you are standing there at the door, I did what I have done for a number of weeks now. I went to the restroom and came back. Since the officers see you, and there was nobody else in the area, as there usually isn't these days, I went in, came out.

So I know it, it isn't like "The Godfather." There are no tanks on the toilets, no place to hide a gun, that I see.

Anyway, the officers see you, and no one has ever said a word about needing to be reexamined when you are just right there.

Anyway, apparently, rules have changed over the last few weeks, and all of a sudden yesterday I was told, well, you need to be wanded. I said, no, I have been through the metal detector, and this has never been required before.

So, I came in today. I get a notice that I am supposed to be fined $5,000. So, we will be appealing.

One of the things that is not supposed to happen is arbitrary and capriciousness—and to go for a number of weeks and nobody ever say a word because you are just going right there and back, never having to be reexamined, and then all of a sudden yesterday, and today, be hit with a $5,000 fine.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to make sure our colleagues know that the metal detectors are not the issue entirely. You may want to use facilities at your office or around your office because now, despite the admonition in the Constitution itself about not stopped or detaining a Member of Congress once he is in the House. In my opinion, this Speaker has seen fit to defy that, to create metal detectors. And now that is not enough. You can't even go to the restroom in full view of the officers without being hit upon and unconstitutionally treated and then leave the room to go to the stall and be in violation with the unconstitutional action anyway.

But it seems that it is one of those things, Mr. Speaker, no matter how much you finally are desensitized to the Constitution enough to comply with unconstitutional actions, there just keeps being another requirement, another requirement, and another requirement. So we will see how it all comes out. Other Members will learn from the arbitrariness of my treatment to avoid that for themselves.

On FOX News my friend, Tucker Carlson, touched on this yesterday, and this afternoon:

There has been an enormous amount of talk—just not this week, but over the last month—about violent extremism and the people who embrace it. Those people, we are told, must be run out of the country. They must be put down by force. The war on terror has moved Stateside. Extremists are inside our country, and we must hunt them down.

We are hearing those words nonstop, not just on cable news, but from elected officials, including some Republicans. We are hearing it from the leaders of Federal law enforcement agencies and the intelligence agencies. We are hearing it from the Pentagon. Just this week, Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin ordered the entire U.S. military to "stand down" while investigators cleanse the ranks of political extremists.

And, of course, we are hearing it from the business establishment, from Wall Street and tech monopolies, from the massive multinational corporations that increasingly control the contours of American life. All of them are now on the hunt for political extremists.

By the way, with regard to the effort to purge the military of anybody with a political position that does not support socialism, my 4 years at Fort Benning, Georgia—about half of that under Commander in Chief Carter and the other, about half, under Commander in Chief Reagan—there were a lot of people at Fort Benning who didn't care for what was happening to the military under President Carter. But we knew you could not say anything derogatory about the Commander in Chief without being either punished with an article 15 nonjudicial punishment or being prosecuted because he was the Commander in Chief. But everybody, Democrat, Republican—and there are lots of socialists—as long as you did your job in the military and you followed orders, you didn't have any problem. But we were not heard to talk about the terrible morale under President Carter, the way we were no longer respected, the way internationally—especially after the failed hostage rescue attempt that I believe had more to do with civilian oversight restrictions than it was anything we did over there. I was his top aide at Fort Benning that the President, the White House was warned, If you make us go in with so few helicopters, there is a good chance we won't have the six needed in order to go rescue the hostages. We knew what they were—and that they were made to scale to eight. So when they lost three on the way to the staging area, then it was an automatic abort, according to one of my friends who was part of it.

Anyway, we ended up losing a chopper with military on board, a C-130, with military onboard. But, still, we didn't go out. You didn't hear us crashing the Carter White House because we were in the military. Our people had contempt for the poor leadership in the White House, you didn't say it because it was not allowed.

People, despite their political positions, were ready to defy that, to create metal detectors. And this article is by Tucker:

The article is by Tucker:

Anyway, apparently, rules have changed over the last few weeks, and all of a sudden yesterday I was told, well, you need to be wanded. I said, no, I have been through the metal detector, and this has never been required before.

So, I came in today. I get a notice that I am supposed to be fined $5,000. So, we will be appealing.

One of the things that is not supposed to happen is arbitrary and capriciousness—and to go for a number of weeks and nobody ever say a word because you are just going right there and back, never having to be reexamined, and then all of a sudden yesterday, and today, be hit with a $5,000 fine.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to make sure our colleagues know that the
I remember when I was an assistant DA. We had kind of an interesting deputy who people would kind of roll their eyes about. He was constantly coming in, asking for a warrant. As assistant DA, I got to know him.

Well, it was a nice guy, but he came in once and said: I know I have been harassing you, trying to get a warrant. I know there are people smoking dope out in this little bitty community. They have a little bitty store there, and I found out the people I think are smoking dope are at a party Friday night. I have good authority they are going to have potato chips there. That little store was just recently burglary-ratized late at night, and one of the things they took was potato chips. So, I want to get a warrant to go into these people’s home looking for potato chips, and then I will look for the dope while I am there.

I said: Well, is there any way to identify the potato chips that were in this store that were stolen?

No, no. But, see, that is the beauty. While I am looking for potato chips, I will just kind of look around for dope.

I said: That is not adequate to establish probable cause to go busting into somebody’s house looking for potato chips if you can’t identify they were the ones that were stolen.

Anyway, he was very upset that I wouldn’t draft up the application for a warrant, his affidavit, because he thought he had a great way to do it.

Well, what I didn’t know back then was that there would be Federal statutes established after 9/11 that you don’t need to go get a judge to say, yes, there is probable cause to believe a crime was committed and this person did it or probable cause to believe that you could find the fruits of a crime at a particular described location. No, no, you just have an FBI agent send a National Security Letter saying: I am investigating a matter that involves you to give me all the records you have on a certain individual or a certain business. And by the way, under this NSL law, if you tell anybody that you got this demand for records, then you will have committed a felony, and we will prosecute you.

Now, back then, it didn’t say you could even tell your lawyer. But the President George W. Bush administration Justice Department said: But we are not going to interpret it to mean that somebody who receives a National Security Letter demand for production can talk to their lawyer. We won’t prosecute anybody for talking to their own lawyer.

Well, wasn’t that generous. But we were assured, both privately in meetings and under testimony, that there were no known violations of the law on National Security Letters. It was always to go after foreign terrorists or people that associated with foreign terrorist groups; that is what we are doing.

It still was a concern. That just seems like so much power. Eventually,
But the Attorney General at the time—really good, decent guy, Alberto Gonzales—he had indicated that he was not aware of violations of the law under the National Security Letter laws. Unfortunately for him, he testified before—and I don’t have any of the information; I am just going off my institutional memory from those days. He had testified before a Senate committee that, yeah, there were no known violations of the law on National Security Letters.

Well, unfortunately for him, there was a DOJ Inspector general report, as I recall, that had been on his desk for 3 days. The IG said there may be as many as 3,000 violations of the law in gathering information under National Security Letters, where FBI agents just wanted to find out about somebody, some business, so they sent a letter demanding records about the person or the business, saying give me all you have on this person or business, personal as it is.

I had seen that Senator Schumer was really upset. He felt like they had been lied to when he found out there had been an IG report 3 days before, that the Attorney General had, when he said there were no known violations.

I ran into Senator Schumer here on the Hill—I think it was the next day, within a couple of days—and I said: Say, I saw you had our Attorney General, giving him a hard time about the violations of the National Security Letter. That is something I have been upset about, then to find out there may have been more than 3,000 violations, just in those 3 days.

He said some things that were not complimentary about the head of the Justice Department. And he said: I don’t know why the President doesn’t just let him go and hire somebody else. I said: Well, I can tell you why he doesn’t, and that is because we figure you would not allow a new appointee to get through committee, and we don’t need to go—I think it was a year-and-a-half left—without a real Attorney General.

And he said: No, look, there are people I know we could agree on if they would just try.

But he felt like we needed a new Attorney General.

Well, the thing is, the FBI Director at that time was a guy named Mueller. It was his FBI. He could have supervised them more thoroughly, especially when we are talking about thousands of abuses of people’s rights and abuses of the National Security Letter use, seizing people’s information, personal as it is.

I thought about all of that when seeing Bank of America had turned over all of this information to the Federal authorities, the FBI, I guess. It made me wonder if maybe they were back to their old ways of abusing the NSLs, no probable cause needed, that a particular person committed a crime at all, just on fishing expeditions. I wondered if maybe they used the NSLs to go on those fishing expeditions and caught lots of innocent, honest Americans in their net.

Now, coming back to that, when I first got here, we had a lot of friends on the Democrat side of the aisle who were extremely concerned about civil rights, just like Senator Schumer was extremely upset to find out the FBI had violated potentially thousands of people’s basic civil rights, seizing information about them, without having any probable cause, violating the Fourth Amendment and possibly Fifth. But that was a different time.

In fact, I was concerned, and I called the White House, asking for the Chief of Staff, Josh Bolten at the time. I felt like he was a really good, decent guy. He was in a meeting with President Bush at the time, but he called me back.

I told him about the concerns, that a lot of people on both sides of the aisle are upset that our Republican administration was abusing people’s rights like that, just using National Security Letters willy-nilly, and that we needed some change. They couldn’t do it unless they knew they had an agreement to get through somebody else.

What I should have done—I made a mistake—I should have been demanding that Mueller go, and we get a different FBI Director. But anyway, I suggested somebody that could talk friendly with Senator Schumer, give him a call and see if they could agree on some replacements.

Anyway, I talked with Attorney General Mukasey. I felt like he was a very honorable man. I had nothing to do with who was picked, but apparently, there was an agreement between the White House and Senator Schumer and others, potentially.

But all of that came back to mind as I saw that a bank—I think the second biggest in the country—was turning over information without apparently getting any warrant. But really, it is a problem of the National Security Letter.

We got into a discussion back at reauthorization. I heard from the Department of Justice, saying: Look, this is such an important tool.

I am going: But it is so easily abused. There have to be more checks and balances here.

Back at the time, Democrats on the Judiciary Committee here in the House were concerned, but there were not enough of us committed completely, radically change the National Security Letter laws or to do away with it, so they are still around all these years later.

I am hoping that we can get some people on both sides of the aisle. Democrats are in the majority. I would love to see a hearing where we could get down to it. If it needs to be under classified conditions, closed, whatever, but we really need to take another look at this, because it could just completely depend on the administration.

I would hope that maybe with as much hatred as some people have for former President Trump, maybe they thought, gee, what if he got reelected, then he could put people in place that used those National Security Letters to go after all the people he didn’t like.

Maybe that would be enough to encourage people who hate former President Trump to actually take some action to really try to secure people’s rights. They really need to take another look at this, because it could just completely depend on the administration.

So, anyway, that came back to mind. It is still something that should be done. There is a story here my staff was able to find from The New York Times back in 2007, when they were a little more trustworthy, but it is titled “FBI Head Admits Mistakes in Use of Security Act.”

And that was Mr. Mueller. He embraced the responsibility for the lapses, but he was punished by giving him 2 extra years as Director of the FBI. That allowed him to continue the poor supervision that allowed these kind of what he called lapses.

In this article, it says, “How could this happen?” Mr. Mueller asked rhetorically in a briefing at the headquarters of the FBI. “Who is to be held accountable? And the answer to that is, I am to be held accountable.’’

But the truth is, he was never held accountable. In fact, he was actually rewarded. And Attorney General Gonzales paid the price for his huge failure.

So that is rather tragic. That is something I am hoping that we could work together on. Democrats and Republicans, because civil rights, it appears, are being trampled once again. I don’t know if there was a pause in the trampling, but, regardless, we need to be doing some serious oversight.

Now, I have an article here from Yael Hakon. It says, “DeSantis bracing for ‘big fight’ over Big Tech crackdown: ‘We’re buckled up.’”

And that is another area where it is not the government that is abusing people’s rights, but it is the big tech. Just recently re-read George Orwell’s “1984.” And as I understand, I believe it was 1947 that he wrote it. He was dying, as I understand, of cancer. He had gone, I believe it was, to Scotland. He had been through some treatment that must have been pretty rough. So some think that may have helped him with imagination on how people could be tortured. But incredible.
I mean, in the late 1940s there were very, very few televisions around. And I know where I grew up in east Texas, there were hardly any at all. Even up until 1953, there were very few.

But here it is, right after World War II, and CNN is talking about this big brother. Of course, under the rules of the House, we are not supposed to talk about brothers, but this big sibling I believe is the word we are supposed to use. So big sibling watched and listened to everything everybody did. They would use a telescreen. Which back then, you know, there were no flat screen TVs, but that is what is conjured up when you think about a telescreen.

Televsions were rare, and this guy already is imagining that someday the government will be watching you through this big screen. And nowadays that is your phone, that is your computer. And I know I had heard from an intelligence friend, you know, that they would use a telescreen. And some people through their camera on their computer; and so I started putting a little sticky note on my computer.

One day, at the Judiciary Committee, the head of the FBI came in, and I had a little sticky note over his camera, and I thought, well, he knows what they can do, and if he is putting a sticky note over his camera, maybe he doesn't want to be watched by big sibling as well.

But, anyway, now the big tech industry can watch everything you do, everything you look up. They can listen to you. We had an IT helper come in. And I just don't like the idea that I have to put a little sticky note over his camera, that he doesn't want to be watched by big sibling as well.

It is not a crime to go to the bathroom, even though I am being fined $5,000 for it. Hopefully that will be corrected. But that is just a little unnerving. Yet George Orwell foresaw that this big sibling would be out there someday watching and listening.

So, I ask my old friend, Congressman Ron DeSantis as Governor of Florida. This article says he “took aim Tuesday at the country’s largest technology companies, which he characterized as a group of ‘monopoly communications platforms’ based on how they have grown to regulate public discourse . . . DeSantis announced a crackdown on tech companies over content moderation, which he equated to political manipulation, reiterating a belief held by many conservatives that Silicon Valley is biased against right-leaning viewpoints.”

Parenthetically, here is an article in Time magazine by Molly Ball, “The Secret History of the Shadow Campaign That Saved the 2020 Election.” And, of course, she characterizes—well, I say she. I don't know. Molly may be a guy—but characterizes what went on as being justified, but try to save the election for then-Senator Biden. And it is quite obvious that there was tremendous manipulation of information by the high-tech industry, even though that person, Molly, has a different perspective.

The article by Yael Halon goes on to say, “DeSantis announced a crackdown on tech companies over content moderation, which he equated to political manipulation, and I think it will end up being a really good first step,” DeSantis told ‘Tucker Carlson Tonight’ on Tuesday.

“There has always been the question, ‘What do you do about this?’ A lot of us have thought there was something wrong for a long time, but to sit back and hope it gets better, that clearly wasn’t going to work. So we’re leading the way and I think it will be good.”

In an interview, DeSantis explained, “As a historian—and I never quit studying history, reading, finding out more—it is very clear that some things do help trigger violence. Just as if you seal a heating pressure cooker, it is going to create a terrible reaction.

And as I pointed out before, you know, we in this country created courts. And in some cases it is the legislative job to resolve disputes civically, and not normally avoid it. Now, sometimes we have violence erupt in courtrooms. That happens. But as I have told people in my courtroom, you know, the courts often are the last civil bastion where we work things out. And if we can't punish people for violence. But this is where we come to civically resolve disputes. And when you have courts repeatedly refuse to even have a hearing, take evidence, and resolve disputes, it does create problems. And I don’t want those problems. I don’t want these problems because peace is good. And we punish people for violence. The odds are you increase chances of not having violence when our institutions constitutionally created to resolve disputes civically do that.”

□ 1845

And I hope that is what we will do here and do a better job of it than has been done.

But it used to be during the Revolutionary, one of the most common expressions often attributed to Voltaire—I have read some places that maybe somebody said it before Voltaire—but the line that Founders often said was: “I disagree with what you said, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.”

And now we come to a place in America where people feel like, well, I disagree with what you say, so I hate you. I hate your family. I am going to try to get you fired, and I hope we can get you put in jail. And I hope your children die and never get a job and can’t take care of themselves.

I mean, it has gotten really viscous in some places in this country. And I was raised in a family where meals were pretty lively because everybody was fairly intelligent and we had some very heated discussions. But we still loved each other. And, I mean, there are people in this body that I really love, you know. I think they are wrong about most issues, but we could come in here and argue and debate and fuss. Since I have been here, maybe one time it was different. But
when people in here say, we are going to fight this, they are not talking about violence. They are talking about debate.

That is what I am talking about. But we need to get back to the institutions designed under Federal and State constitutions to resolve disputes civilly. One of the problems with this whole Russia hoax, the guy that was slamdunk guilty of fraud upon the FISA court of lying under oath was just allowed to plead and get probation. And I said to begin with, and very clearly—I think it was December of 2019 that Kleinsmith had changed the information to help them in what amounted to be illegally getting a warrant against somebody in the Trump campaign—I said, I hope they are not going to use him as a scapegoat when there are so many in the DOJ or FBI that lied under oath.

They committed what certainly appeared to be crimes. I will say, Durham entirely dropped the ball. The information should have been out long ago as people would know what was true and not have to rely on big tech to lie to them or manipulate them. But he dropped the ball.

And so it appears to many people that there is a double standard when it comes to justice. If you are a part of the DOJ, FBI, or intelligence and you favor Democrats, it appears you get a better deal, but we will see.

This is Friday and Mr. Speaker. I know it is Friday and I am told I am the last speaker of the day. You have been immensely gracious, and I hope you have a good weekend.

I yield back the balance of my time.

PUBLICATIO N OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY FOR THE 117TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON, DC, February 5, 2021.

Hon. Nancy Pelosi,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Dear Madam Speaker: Pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I submit the Rules of the Committee on the Judiciary for the 117th Congress for publication in the Congressional Record. On February 5, 2021, the Committee met in open session and adopted these Rules by voice vote, a quorum being present.

Sincerely,

Jerrold Nadler,
Chairman.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule I. The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of the Committee on the Judiciary and its Subcommittees with the following specific additions thereto.

TRANSMITTING MEMOS

(a) The regular meeting day of the Committee on the Judiciary for the conduct of its business shall be on Wednesday of each week while the House is in session.

(b) A regular meeting may be called by the Chair and a regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with when, in the judgment of the Chair, there is no need therefor.

(c) The Chair shall furnish each Member of the Committee or Subcommittee with the full text of all bills and subjects that may be considered at a Committee or Subcommittee meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third day on which the Committee, or an Subcommittee meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third day on which the Committee, or an Subcommittee hearing is ordered.

(d) At least 48 hours prior to the commencement of the markup of the measure for the markup of the measure for the markup of the measure, the text of such legislation shall be made publicly available in electronic form.

(e) In an emergency that does not reasonably allow for the notice as requirements in (c) and (d), the Chair may waive the notice requirements with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member.

(f) To the maximum extent practicable, amendments to a measure or matter shall be submitted in writing or electronically to the designee of both the Chair and Ranking Member at least 24 hours prior to the consideration of the measure or matter. The Chair may give priority to amendments submitted in advance.

(g) Committee and Subcommittee meetings for the transaction of business, i.e., the taking of votes or the consideration of matters, must be open to the public, except when the Committee or Subcommittee determines by majority vote to close a portion of the hearing for purposes of taking testimony, shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee determines by majority vote to close the Committee or Subcommittee meeting for the purpose of taking testimony.

(h) The transcripts of proceedings conducted by the Committee which are decided to be printed shall be published in verbatim form, with the material requested for the record inserted at that place requested, or at the end of the record, as appropriate. Individuals, including Members of Congress, who are asked to submit or to be included as part of a Committee document shall be given the opportunity to verify the accuracy of the transcription in advance of publication. Any requests by those Members, staff, or witnesses to correct any errors other than errors in the transcription, or disputed errors in transcription, shall be appended to the record and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted.

(i) Prior to approval by the Chair of hearing testimony conducted jointly with another congressional Committee, a memorandum of understanding shall be prepared that specifies, to the extent possible, any deviation from Rule III of the Committee rules, and incorporates an agreement for the publication of the verbatim transcript.

The Chair shall provide this memorandum of understanding to the Ranking Member prior to the commencement of such hearing.

RULE IV. SUBPOENAS

(a) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Chair, in accordance with clause 2(a) of rule XI of the Rules 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.

(b) 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 Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, when authorized by a majority of the Members voting, a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chair or by any Member designated by the Committee or Subcommittee to issue it. Subpoenas shall be served on any person designated as a party to the investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, by the Chairman, or by such other person as the Committee or its Subcommittees may authorize, with the appropriate place where the hearing is to be held.

(c) At least two calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays when the House is not in session) before issuing any subpoena pursuant to subsection (a), the Chair shall consult with the Ranking Member regarding the authorization and issuance of the subpoena and shall provide the Ranking Member a full copy of the proposed subpoena, including any proposed document schedule, at that time.

(d) The requirements of subsection (c) may be met by the Chair in the event of emergency so that does not reasonably allow for advance written notice.
RULE VI. STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) The full Committee shall have jurisdiction over: copyright, and other such matters as determined by the Chair, and relevant oversight.

(b) There shall be five standing Subcommittees of the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

The Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: constitutional rights, constitutional amendments, Federal civil rights, claims against the United States, non-immigration private claims bills, ethics in government, tort liability, including medical malpractice and product liability, legal reform generally, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chair, and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: administrative law, bankruptcy judgeships, Federal Rules of Evidence, Civil and Appellate Procedure, judicial ethics, patent and trademark law, information technology, other appropriate matters as referred to by the Chair, and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: Federal Criminal Code, drug policy, sentencing, parole and pardons, internal and homeland security, crimes of terrorism, forced labor, human trafficking, prisons, criminal law enforcement, and other appropriate matters as referred by the Chair, and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: immigration and naturalization, border security, admission of refugees, treaties, conventions and international agreements, Federal charters of incorporation, private immigration bills, non-border immigration enforcement, other appropriate matters as referred to by the Chair, and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law shall have jurisdiction over: antitrust laws and competition policy, bankruptcy and commercial law, bankruptcy judgeships, Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, administrative law, the Administrative Conference of the United States, state taxation affecting interstate commerce, interstate compacts, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chair, and relevant oversight.

(c) The Chair of the Committee and Ranking Minority Member thereof shall be ex officio Members voting Members of each Subcommittee to which such Chair or Ranking Minority Member has not been assigned by resolution of the Committee. Ex officio Members shall not be counted as present for purposes of constituting a quorum at any hearing or meeting of such Subcommittee.

RULE VII. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Each Subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it by the Committee. Each Subcommittee shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective Subcommittees after consultation with the Chair and other Subcommittee chairs with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full Committee and Subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

RULE VIII. NON-LEGISLATIVE REPORTS

No report of the Committee or Subcommittee which does not accompany a measure or matter for consideration by the House shall be published unless all Members of the Committee or Subcommittee issuing the report shall have been apprised of such report and given the opportunity to give notice of intent to attend, additional, or dissenting views as part of the report. In no case shall the time in which to file such views be less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays when the House is not in session).

RULE IX. COMMITTEE RECORDS

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use according to the Rules of the House. The Chair shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any record vote and of any other action of the Committee or its Subcommittee, the text of such views be less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays when the House is not in session).

RULE X. OFFICIAL COMMITTEE WEBSITE

(a) The Chair shall maintain an official website on behalf of the Committee for the purpose of furthering the Committee’s legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee’s activities to Committee Members and other Members of the House.

(b) The Chair shall make the record of the vote on any of the following: pending motions, amendments, vote on any other action of the Committee or its Subcommittee, the text of such views be less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays when the House is not in session).

(c) Not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment or matter considered by the Committee or its Subcommittees, the Chair shall make the text of each such amendment publicly available in electronic form.

(d) Not later than 48 hours after the disposition of any amendment or matter considered by the Committee or its Subcommittees, the Chair shall make the text of each such amendment publicly available in electronic form.

(e) Not later than 3 days after the conclusion of a Committee meeting, the transcript of such meeting and the text of all amendments offered shall be made available on the Committee’s official website.

(f) The Ranking Member is authorized to maintain a similar official website on behalf of the Committee Minority for the same purposes, including communicating information about the activities of the Minority to Committee Members and other Members of the House.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(B) of House Resolution 6, the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, February 8, 2021.

Thereupon (at 6 o’clock and 48 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 8, 2021, at 2 p.m.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Member executed the oath for access to classified information:

Earl Blumenauer

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:

EC-155. A letter from the OSD PIO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Civil Money Penalties and Assessments Under the Military Health Care Fraud and Abuse Prevention Program (DO-D-2018-IA-0059) (RIN: 0720-A374) 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-156. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration’s summary presentation of final rules — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2021-08; [Docket No.: FAR-2020-0051, Sequence No.: 8] 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 Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-157. A letter from the Deputy Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau’s final rules — Appraisals for Higher-Priced Mortgage Loans Exemption Threshold 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 Financial Services.

EC-158. A letter from the Deputy Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau’s final rules — Appraisals for Higher-Priced Mortgage Loans Exemption Threshold 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 Financial Services.

EC-159. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Office of Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards [Docket No.: FR-6149-F-02] 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 Financial Services.

EC-160. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation’s final rule — Risk-Based Capital Standards for Credit Derivative Contracts; Correction (RIN: 3064-AF52) 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 Financial Services.
for the adoption of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 5) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2022 and setting forth the annualized legislative levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2032 (Rept. 117-5). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. ARKENTON, Mr. BARIN, Mr. BACON, Mr. BACH, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BASS, Mr. BICHAKE, Mr. BISHOP of Oklahoma, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. BOST, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CARL, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. CHENNY, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. COLE, Mr. COULTER, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. DONNEY of Illinois, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. DUNN, Mr. EMMER, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. FOXX, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. GARTZ, Mr. GIRBS, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. GRAY of Kansas, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GROTMAN, Mr. GUEST, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. HARKABERGER, Mr. HASS, Mr. HERBEL, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLER, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LAMBERT, Mr. LATTARA, Mr. LATURNER, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. LUKITKEMEYER, Ms. MACK, Mr. MANN, Mr. MAST, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mrs. McCLAIN, Mr. MCEINTRYE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. PYLuger, Mr. Posey, Mr. RESCHTENHALER, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. RODGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROSE, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. ROUCER, Mr. ROY, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. SALLIS, Mr. SCHWEITZER, Mr. SCHWARTZ, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SESHONS, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. SMUKER, Mr. SMYTH, Mr. SMYTH, Mr. STEWART, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIMMONS, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. WALKOFSKY, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WERNSTUP, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. WILLSON of South Carolina, Mr. WOODAk, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 18. A bill to prohibit taxpayer funded abortions in the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. STEBE, Mr. LAHALFA, Mr. WADE, Mr. WEINSTEIN, Mr. ROCHEST, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mrs. HARSHBAGER, Mr. CARL, Mr. MOUTON, Mr. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. ROHRBERG, Mr. CORRERA, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. LAMB, Mr. MOULAHAN, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. G. PENCE, and Mr. F. LEE):

H.R. 855. A bill to provide PreCheck to certain severely injured or disabled veterans, and other persons as determined by the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TIFFANY (for himself and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 856. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit certain political committees from compensating the candidates for services provided to or on behalf of the committee, to require such committees to report on payments made to the spouse and the immediate family members of each member of such committees to report on payments made to the spouse of the candidate for services provided to or on behalf of the committee, to require such committees to report on payments made to the spouse and the immediate family members of each member of the House of Representatives for services provided to the committee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BACON (for himself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 857. A bill to impose sanctions on certain persons contributing to the proliferation of arms of Iran, 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. ARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. CUETLLAR, Mr. BARIN, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 858. 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. BOEBERT (for herself, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. SCHWEITZER, Mr. GOMMERT, Mr. ESTES, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BARNIN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. EMMER, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. ROY, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. CLINE, and Mr. WESTERMAN):

H.R. 859. A bill to prohibit the President from issuing moratoria on leasing and permitting energy and minerals on certain Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Oversight and Reform, Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, Forests, Infrastructure, and Transportation, Financial Services, Intelligence (Permanent Select), and 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 Mr. BABB (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PERRY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. KELLER, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIF- FANY, and Mr. ALLEN):

H.R. 860. A bill to require States to obtain information, conduct background checks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. BLUNT (for herself, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. CASTEN):

H.R. 861. A bill to amend the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 to require an emergency notification meeting in the event of the release of an extremely hazardous substance from a facility for periods to be subsequently determined by the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. MATSUJ):

H.R. 862. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to award grants to eligible entities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at ports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BROOKS (for himself, Mr. BACH, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 863. A bill to require the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to submit annual reports regarding certain demographic information it collects, and to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOKS (for himself, Mr. DUNN, Mr. POSHY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BUD, Mr. MALBOD, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. BARNIN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. GARTZ, and Mr. GIRBS):

H.R. 864. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to exclude from creditable wages and self-employment income wages earned for services by aliens illegally performed in the United States and self-employment income derived from business illegally conducted in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROOKS (for himself, Mr. GATZ, and Mr. GOODEN of Texas):

H.R. 865. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve the H-1B visa program, to repeal the diversity visa lottery program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CALVER (for himself, Mr. COSTA, Mr. BASS, Ms. SIMPSON, Mrs. STEEL, and Mr. VALADAO):

H.R. 866. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to vest in the Secretary of the Interior functions under that Act with respect to species of fish that spawn in fresh or estuarine waters and migrate to ocean waters, and species of fish that spawn in ocean waters and migrate to fresh waters; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COSTA (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas):

H.R. 867. A bill to reauthorize the high-speed rail corridor development program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.
H.R. 868. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to institutions of higher education to develop programs to educate employees who have a substance use disorder on treatment options for such disorder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself, Mr. UPTON, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COLE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CROW, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. FOSTER):

H.R. 871. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide a temporary increase in FMAP for medical assistance under such title to certain Medicaid plans which begin to expend amounts for newly eligible mandatory individuals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself, Mr. CASE, Mr. RASHID, Mr. ROYCE of Ohio, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. BROOKS):

H.R. 872. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to establish a national aviation preparedness plan for communicable disease outbreaks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. LAWRENCE (for herself, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. QUADLEBY, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 885. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax credits for personal protective equipment to small businesses, non-profit independent contractors, veterans’ organizations, and farmers, among other entities, in any year in which the President declares a national emergency related to COVID-19; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARSON, Ms. MENG, Mr. SINGAPORE, and Mr. STEARNS):

H.R. 886. A bill to provide funds through the Social Services Block Grant program for disaster assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIBIEL (for himself, Ms. CHU, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 887. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to enhance medical device communications and ensure device cleanliness; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. HUZZUENZA, and Mr. GIFFTH):

H.R. 888. A bill to repeal section 230 of the United States Code, to create a pilot program concerning drug manufacturing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ADEHROLT, Mrs. LESSK, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GAGET, Mr. POSEY, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. RICE of Georgia, Mr. BAIRD,Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. MOGLENaar, Mr. GUEST, Mr. FOXX, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. MORD, Mr. LATT, Mr. STIVER, Mr. PERRY, Mr. KELLY, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. STEELE, and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 889. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the sale or other disposition of a firearm to, and the possession, shipment, transportation, or re-sale of a firearm by, certain classes of high-risk individuals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAHOU (for himself and Mrs. JOHNSON of Florida):

H.R. 893. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit to ensure that businesses are properly cleaned and disinfected when “stay-at-home” restrictions are lifted and to help prevent further infections; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself, Mr. BRYER, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. NORTON, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 894. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a national aviation preparedness plan for communicable disease outbreaks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. LAWRENCE (for herself, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. QUADLEBY, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 897. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax credits for personal protective equipment to small businesses, non-profit independent contractors, veterans’ organizations, and farmers, among other entities, in any year in which the President declares a national emergency related to COVID-19; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARSON, Ms. MENG, Mr. SINGAPORE, and Mr. STEARNS):

H.R. 886. A bill to provide funds through the Social Services Block Grant program for disaster assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIBIEL (for himself, Ms. CHU, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 887. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to enhance medical device communications and ensure device cleanliness; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. HUZZUENZA, and Mr. GIFFTH):

H.R. 888. A bill to repeal section 230 of the United States Code, to create a pilot program concerning drug manufacturing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ADEHROLT, Mrs. LESSK, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GAGET, Mr. POSEY, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. RICE of Georgia, Mr. BAIRD,Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. MOGLENaar, Mr. GUEST, Mr. FOXX, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. MORD, Mr. LATT, Mr. STIVER, Mr. PERRY, Mr. KELLY, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. STEELE, and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 889. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the sale or other disposition of a firearm to, and the possession, shipment, transportation, or re-sale of a firearm by, certain classes of high-risk individuals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAHOU (for himself and Mrs. JOHNSON of Florida):

H.R. 893. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit to ensure that businesses are properly cleaned and disinfected when “stay-at-home” restrictions are lifted and to help prevent further infections; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself, Mr. BRYER, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. NORTON, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 894. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a national aviation preparedness plan for communicable disease outbreaks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. LAWRENCE (for herself, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. QUADLEBY, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 897. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax credits for personal protective equipment to small businesses, non-profit independent contractors, veterans’ organizations, and farmers, among other entities, in any year in which the President declares a national emergency related to COVID-19; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARSON, Ms. MENG, Mr. SINGAPORE, and Mr. STEARNS):

H.R. 886. A bill to provide funds through the Social Services Block Grant program for disaster assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIBIEL (for himself, Ms. CHU, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 887. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to enhance medical device communications and ensure device cleanliness; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. HUZZUENZA, and Mr. GIFFTH):

H.R. 888. A bill to repeal section 230 of the United States Code, to create a pilot program concerning drug manufacturing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.
H.R. 895. A bill to provide for assistance to rural water, wastewater, and waste disposal facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Miss RICE of New York (for herself and Mr. STVERKOVICH):

H.R. 891. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deduction allowed for student loan interest and to exclude from income repayment income received in connection with student loans issued by a district court of the United States Code, to provide that an appeal of an order granting a nationwide injunction be heard by a panel of 11 judges, and to authorize the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. BLIHARZ, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PERRY, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. HEIN, Mr. ROBB, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. GROTMAN, Mr. AMODI, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LONG, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. KINCHBACH, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. BURDENS, Mr. BERGOMAN, Mrs. HANTZLER, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. BURCHETT):

H.R. 892. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit application of pre-existing condition exclusions and to guarantee availability of health insurance coverage in the individual and group market, contingent on the enactment of legislation repealing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, 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. ROSE (for himself, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BURCHETT, and Mr. VELA):

H.R. 893. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide that an appeal of an order granting a nationwide injunction be heard by a panel of 11 judges, and to authorize the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROSENDALE (for himself, Mr. GOURLEY, Mr. WEISS of Texas, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROY, Mr. NORRIS, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Ms. HICE of Georgia, Mr. GORMAN of Kentucky, Mr. GARCIA of Colorado, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. STUBBLEFIELD):

H.R. 890. A bill to repeal and amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny the tax exempt status for bonds issued by sanitary jurisdictions, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROUZER (for himself and Mr. VELA):

H.R. 896. A bill to provide for assistance to rural water, wastewater, and waste disposal systems affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. BARN, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. BUD, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. STEUR, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. PERCY, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. GRESHAW):

H.R. 896. A bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Dr. Li Wenliang, in recognition of his efforts during the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. MCEACHIN, Mrs. WHITMER, Mr. ROYBAL-ALLARD (for himself, Ms. DILLAURAO, Mrs. CAROLYN B. BURCH of New York, Mr. DEPAZIO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H.R. 893. A bill to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Wisconsin (for herself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. FULCHER, and Mr. SIMPSON):

H. Res. 103. A resolution condemning the behavior that was displayed and voiced during the January 6th siege of the United States Capitol, the prominent role played by White supremacists and demagogues in planning and leading the siege, and the elected officials who encouraged them; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H. Res. 102. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the 688th Central Postal Directory Battalion and honoring Black History Month; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. CHU (for herself, Mrs. BRAT, Mr. ROY, Mr. WILSON of California, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. RUSH, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. TONE, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. OMAR, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. BASS, Mr. COOPER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOWN, Mr. TAKANO of California, Mr. BROWN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CROW, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. MENJU, Mr. BLUMENSÄUER, Mr. MEKES, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. NORTON, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. LOWTHIEL, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CARDENAS, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. BARRAGÁN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SHRES, Mr. Bon AMICI, and Mr. COSTA):

H. Res. 163. A resolution condemning the behavior that was displayed and voiced during the January 6th siege of the United States Capitol, the prominent role played by White supremacists and demagogues in planning and leading the siege, and the elected officials who encouraged them; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BARRAGÁN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. LEE of Georgia, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MECACHIN, Mr. JAYAPAL, and Ms. DELAURO):

H. Res. 194. A resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to implement an agenda to Transform, Heal, and Renew our nation, including an agenda to Invest in Opportunity (“THRIVE”); to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, Natural Resources, 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 Mr. GIBBS (for himself and Mr. TREXLER):

H. Res. 105. A resolution reaffirming that voting is a fundamental right of all eligible
United States citizens and recognizing that allowing illegal immigrants the right to vote devalues the franchise and diminishes the voting power of United States citizens; and to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KRISHNA MOORTHI:
H. Res. 106. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the observance of a National Day of Remembrance; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. LEY of California:
H. Res. 107. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of “National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day”; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LYNCH (for himself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mrs. LAWRENCE):
H. Res. 108. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the dedicated employees of the United States Postal Service are frontline essential workers and must be prioritized accordingly for the purposes of the COVID-19 vaccination program and State vaccine distribution plans; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MURPHY of Florida (for herself, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. ROBLES of California, Mr. BASS of California, Mr. MCMAIN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. RUSH, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. NAPOLEONI, Ms. PAPPAS, Mr. MCDONALD, Ms. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. VAN DEER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. KRISHNA MOORTHI of Texas, Mr. CASE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. GIRJALVA, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. WEXSTON, Mrs. DEMING, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. CICILLINE):
H. Res. 109. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States Postal Service should take all appropriate measures to ensure the continuation of door delivery for all business and residential customers; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. STEWART of California (for himself and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio):
H. Res. 110. A resolution expressing support for the designation of February 7 to 13, 2021, as “National Awareness Week” to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,
Ms. SCHAKOWSKY introduced a bill (H.R. 904) for the relief of Mariana Nduzji, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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. SMITH of New Jersey:
H. R. 18. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority on which this bill is based is Congress’s power under the Spending Clause in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. GOSAR:
H. R. 855. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. TIFFANY:
H. R. 856. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. BACON:
H. R. 857. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
United States Constitution Article I Section 8: “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 . . .”

“`To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations . . .’”

“The make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Office thereof’”

By Mr. ARRINGTON:
H. R. 858. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18; and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mrs. BOBERITZ:
H. R. 859. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (the Property Clause).

Under this clause, Congress has the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. By virtue of this enumerated power, Congress has governing authority over the lands, territories, or other property of the United States—and with this authority Congress is vested with the power to all owners in fee, the ability to sell, lease, dispose, exchange, convey, or simply preserve land. The Supreme Court has described this enumerated grant as one “without limitation” Kleppe v New Mexico, 426 U.S. 529, 542–543 (1976) (And while the furthest reaches of the power granted by the Property Clause have not been definitely resolved, we have repeatedly observed that the power over the public land thus entrusted to Congress is without limitation.’’). The exchange codified by this legislation is thus constitutional.

By Mr. BABIN:
H. R. 860. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 18 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution: “To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution of 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. BLUNT ROCHESTER:
H. R. 861. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 3

By Mr. BROOKS:
H. R. 863. 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. BROOKS:
H. R. 864. 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. CALVERT:
H. R. 866. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 and clause 18.

By Mr. COPTIA:
H. R. 867. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation provided by Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DEAN:
H. R. 868. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Ms. DeGETTE:
H. R. 869. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Ms. ESHOO:
R. R. 870. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. FLETCHER:
H. R. 871. 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. FULLCHER:
H. R. 872. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GIBBS:
H. R. 873. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 4, Clause 1: The Times, Places, and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed by each State by the legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of Chusing Senators

By Mr. GOHMIERT:
H. R. 874. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article One, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. GOHMIERT:
H. R. 875. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article I, 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 the Constitution in the Government of the United States.
States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Under Article I, Section 9, Clause 7: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio:
H.R. 876.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution states:
The Congress shall have 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 of officer thereof.”

Additionally, Section 1 of the XIV Amendment states, “. . . nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law . . .” and under Section 5 of the XIV Amendment, “The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

By Mr. HUFFMAN:
H.R. 878.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, clause 2

By Ms. JAYAPAL:
H.R. 879.
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 of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:
H.R. 880.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:
H.R. 881.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:
H.R. 882.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Mrs. LAWRENCE:
H.R. 885.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. LEE of California:
H.R. 886.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Mr. LIEU:
H.R. 887.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Article I, Section 8.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:
H.R. 888.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. OWENS:
H.R. 889.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. QUIGLEY:
H.R. 890.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Miss RICE of New York:
H.R. 891.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:
H.R. 892.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. ROSE:
H.R. 893.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. ROSENDALE:
H.R. 894.
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 lay and collect taxes as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROUZIER:
H.R. 895.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. ROY:
H.R. 896.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. STEIL:
H.R. 897.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution sets forth Congress’s enumerated powers, and the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution specifies the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

By Ms. SPEIER:
H.R. 900.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. STEIL:
H.R. 901.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. STIVERS:
H.R. 902.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution states, “. . . nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law . . .” and under Section 5 of the XIV Amendment, “The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:
H.R. 903.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:
H.R. 904.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 3 and 18.

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

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

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 1: Mr. HOYER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. Sires, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. BERA, Mr. CARSON, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. DUSTER, Ms. ESCOBEDO, Mr. HINKINS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SHEARER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. BUSH, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. TRONE, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. HALAND, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. ROSS, Mr. KILMER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BEYER, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CASE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. MENG, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. OMAR, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. Schrier, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. COURTNEY, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. BEATTY,
INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL BURN AWARENESS WEEK RESOLUTION

HON. MIKE THOMPSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 5, 2021

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Burn Awareness Week and the incredible work that the American Burn Association is doing to promote burn awareness, treatment, rehabilitation, research and prevention.

About 400,000 people are treated for burn injuries every year. Today, thanks to medical advances and greater education and awareness, almost 97 percent of those who suffer a burn injury survive. However, many are left seriously scarred or with life-long physical disabilities. That’s why the American Burn Association launched National Burn Awareness Week to spread awareness about the seriousness of burn injuries and the steps each of us can take to prevent them.

The theme of this year’s National Burn Awareness Week is electrical safety. Here are a few tips that can keep you and your family safe. First, always plug major appliances directly into a wall socket instead of using extension cords or power strips and always check cords for cracked or frayed sockets, loose or bare wire and loose connections before use. This is especially important around water, as electric current from a dock or marina’s power supply can cause nearby swimmers to become incapacitated and drown due to electric shock. In addition, never keep batteries in your pocket because they can short circuit when the positive and negative ends come into contact, either directly with each other or indirectly through other metal objects.

Madam Speaker, we can prevent burn injuries by taking simple, commonsense preventive measures. It is therefore fitting and proper for those who matter most—the students and youth of our Nation.

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he installed and trained employees on the use of the first scanning registers in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

In 1983, Mark joined the Honesdale National Bank (HNB), and in 2018, he retired as vice president and marketing director. At HNB, he launched a marketing strategy that included radio ads to promote community events. He used the banking acumen he acquired at HNB to teach banking courses at local colleges and at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Bucknell University in Lewisburg, and Penn State in State College through the Pennsylvania Bankers Association. He also spoke at businesses and nonprofits on a variety of topics, including customer service, team building, and marketing.

Mark was interested in politics. He actively engaged with the political process by serving on committees on the local and state levels and ran for local office in Honesdale and Wayne County. In 1999, he ran a successful campaign for Wayne County Commissioner and served from 2000 to 2003.

Mark was dedicated to his local community and sought to give back to his friends and neighbors by devoting his time to local charity organizations and advocacy groups. He served as the president of the Wayne County Habitat for Humanity; an officer, board member, and member of the Executive Committee for the NEPA Alliance; a member of the Honesdale Jaycees; a youth basketball coach and champion Little League coach; chairman of the Wayne County Big Brothers/Big Sisters; and president of the Scranton Chapter of the American Institute of Banking (AIB). For his efforts, Mark received many awards and recognitions, including Jaycee of the Year and the Wayne County Chamber’s Community Service Award.

I am humbled to honor the life of this true public servant. Mark was steadfast in his determination to give back to this community and generous with his time and energy, and he had a sense of humor that delighted all who had the privilege of knowing him. Mark will be greatly missed, but his legacy will live on for generations.

HON. ZOE LOFGREN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 5, 2021
Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the principles of non-violence practiced by Mahatma Gandhi.

In light of recent vandalism of a Gandhi statue in Davis, California.

As we continue to debate and settle our differences, we must continue to embody the principles of Gandhi, who not only brought independence to his own people, but inspired generations of civil rights activists, including the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. Violence and vandalism are never the answer and I call on all my colleagues to join me in condemning the desecration of the Gandhi Statue of Peace.

HON. LISA C. MCCLAIN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 5, 2021
Mrs. McCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Ramsay Coronado on being named the 2021 Adult Citizen of the Year by the Lapeer Area Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Coronado, a native son of Albany, Georgia, Henry Lee Jackson, Sr. served in the United States Marine Corps. He served our nation honorably among the ranks of the first African-Americans allowed to serve in the Marine Corps, were awarded the Congressional Gold Medal by President Barack Obama recognizing their personal sacrifice and service to their country during World War II.

Yet, Madam Speaker, Mr. Jackson’s profound service did not stop there. He went on to fight in the Korean war, and upon returning home and finishing his education, he enlisted in the United States Air Force (USAF), where he served for 24 years before retiring as a Master Sergeant. After his retirement from USAF, Mr. Jackson served as the Chief of Airport Security at the Southwest Georgia Regional Airport for several years before retiring and dedicating his time to his businesses. He was the owner of Jackson Income Tax Service and a lawn service.

Maya Angelou once said, “A great soul serves everyone all the time. A great soul never dies.” Henry Lee Jackson, Sr. is one such great soul, who served humanity in a special way. He devoted decades of service to fighting for the freedoms of others. He was an honorable human being who loved deeply and, in return, was deeply loved. His impishness on this earth extends beyond himself to the very wellbeing of his beloved city, state, and nation, and for it, he will be remembered for time to come.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join my wife, Vivian, and me, along with the more than 730,000 people of Georgia’s Second Congressional District, in honoring the life and legacy of Mr. Henry Lee Jackson, Sr. for his remarkable service to humankind. Moreover, we extend our deepest sympathies to Mr. Jackson’s family, friends, loved ones, and all who grieve during this difficult time of bereavement. We pray that they will be consoled and comforted by an abiding faith and the Holy Spirit in the weeks, months, and years ahead.

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 5, 2021
Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Larry Winum, community banker and President of the Mills County Economic Development Foundation in Glenwood, Iowa. Larry's
the outstanding service to his neighbors and fellow Iowans during some of the most challenging times in the last 18 months is why I recognize him as my Iowan of the Week.

Iowans in Mills and Freestone counties had not only a tough 2020, but a difficult 2019. Massive flooding hit these two counties in early 2019 and devastated communities like Pacific Junction. And of course, in 2020, every community has suffered the economic impacts of COVID–19. Many families lost their businesses, their homes, and their jobs. Just as many folks were getting back on their feet from the floods, they were knocked down again by the virus. That’s where Larry comes in.

Larry has over 30 years of experience working at the Glenwood State Bank, so he’s seen a lot. He helped many of our family, friends, and neighbors during the 2008 economic recession, helped to bring new economic development to southwest Iowa, and was instrumental in building a new commerce highway to southwest Iowa. Madam Speaker, the truth is I could go on and on about Larry’s accomplishments. Frankly, I don’t know of a business or good cause in southwest Iowa Larry hasn’t been a part of. Therefore, you know how difficult the last two years have been when even he admits it’s been hard on everyone.

Larry has been right there to help us rebuild time and time again. Not only did the Glenwood Bank and Larry help over 150 customers in need of assistance during the pandemic, resulting in over $9.5 million in assistance for businesses impacted by COVID–19, they also hosted a water distribution location for those who lost everything in the 2019 floods. “It’s not hard to do because it’s the right thing to do” he said, because those are the values Larry lives by. Larry and I saw each other as we toured the devastating flooding, both of us offering as much support and assistance as we could. As I fought in Congress to help bring relief faster to Iowa, Larry worked to distribute that assistance, answer questions, and right now he’s working to help build new, affordable housing which is sorely needed.

As a part of the family-owned bank that has been in business for 120 years, Larry doesn’t see his work as anything extraordinary. He’s proud of his friends and neighbors who pulled together “like a family”, he feels, saying that “everyone just rallies around each other in difficult times.” I will point out that working nearly 24 hours a day, seven days a week to help businesses apply for and receive essential PPP loans to keep them in business is Larry going above and beyond. Larry feels that his work was just one small part of helping our communities. He credits his coworkers, local leaders, local businesses, and small-town values of Iowans for helping raise money, deliver meals, offer donations, and so much more. Larry, like any Iowan, can’t imagine not helping when his community is in need and that’s exactly why I want to honor Larry as Iowan of the Week.

**HONORING THE LIFE OF CARROLL MAXWELL**

**HON. VAN TAYLOR**

**OF TEXAS**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Friday, February 5, 2021**

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to recognize and celebrate the life of Carroll Homer Maxwell, Jr.

Born to Virginia and Carroll Homer, Sr. on May 29, 1928, in Wichita Falls, Texas, Carroll worked to relocate to San Antonio where he would attend Highland Park High School. Mr. Maxwell would later attend Texas A&M University where he would foster a lifelong love of the Aggies.
ever the entrepreneur, carroll would establish several businesses including an apartment and home development in richardson, texas, a transistor radio factory, a local television station, and a central systems among others.

mr. maxwell was particularly known for his commitment to serve as evidenced by his long-term membership and involvement with first united methodist church of mckinney. additional efforts to serve those around him included membership in the mckinney kiwanis club, sons of the american revolution, collin county foster friends, participation as a court appointed special advocate for collin county, and as an active figure in conservative politics.

mr. maxwell’s impressive list of awards and accolades is a testament to the high esteem the community held him in. carroll went home to our lord on december 26, 2020 where he was reunited with a host of those he had loved in life most notably, his wife, marilyn maxwell.

while many in collin county will miss his steadfast presence and servant leadership, those who knew him best celebrate a life well lived. now as we recognize mr. carroll maxwell, jr., i ask my colleagues in the house of representatives to join me in honoring his rich life and legacy.

honoring the life of richard bieder

hon. joe courtney
of connecticut
in the house of representatives
friday, february 5, 2021

mr. courtney. madam speaker, it is with great sadness that i rise today to honor the life of the late richard bieder of Stamford, Connecticut, who sadly passed on January 16, 2021. richard was a giant in the Connecticut trial bar, who handled high profile cases for decades, always on the side of “the little guy”, usually up against large institutional adversaries.

richard’s rise to prominence as a litigator was meteoric. like all the greats in his profession he was quick on his feet, possessed a sharp wit and had a relentless commitment to preparation regarding the facts and the law in every case. richard received a bachelor’s from the university of Pennsylvania’s Wharton School of Finance in 1962. armed with that degree he entered New York University’s School of Law, graduating in 1965 at the age of 25. he joined the us navy and was stationed in the philippines as a lieutenant in the u.s. navy judge advocate general corps, which immediately got him started in the courtroom where he thrived.

in 1968, he returned from his service in the military to his native state of connecticut, launching his 40-year journey as a top-notch trial lawyer. within a year of his return, he joined a law firm headed by another icon in the legal profession mr. theodore koskoff. richard discovered a mentor in ted from the outset, as he deeply aligned with his associate’s passion for civil rights, fairness and the American system of trial by jury. after just three short years, richard permanently sealed his commitment to the firm, joining as a senior partner and re-establishing it under the name of koskoff, koskoff and bieder. after experiencing the loss of ted koskoff in 1989, richard continued his work as senior partner alongside ted’s son, michael koskoff, who was a kindred spirit advocating difficult, and sometimes controversial cases that many other lawyers would shy away from.

the firm’s high-quality work attracted many associates and clients, allowing richard the freedom in the latter half of his career to perform a great deal of pro bono representation, oftentimes as an advocate for the most vulnerable in our communities. whether it was a class action suit in the aftermath of a state or national disaster, a battle against a powerful institution, or the co-founding of an organization to provide pro bono representation of children under custody of the Department of Children and Families—using the law to promote a just society was his passion.

richard bieder’s direct impact upon the lives of others and the institution of lawyering cannot be understated. after 9/11, richard responded by helping to organize a nationwide network of lawyers and create trial lawyers care (tlc), which is believed to be the largest pro bono legal program in the history of the u.s. under his stewardship as president, tlc assisted families eligible to file claims under the September 11th victim compensation fund. meanwhile, between 2001 and 2009, richard was appointed by a U.S. district court judge to oversee ongoing suits between the city of hartford and its minority population on a range of issues.

richard took his experience from the senior kirkoff to heart, always generously mentoring fellow lawyers. as former president of the connecticut trial lawyers and national board of trial advocacy as well as a member of countless lawyers’ organizations, he frequently lectured these groups on the responsibility that all lawyers have to give back to their community. such service and leadership resulted in the bestowment of countless awards and accolades throughout his career.

madam speaker, it is difficult to encapsulate the enormity of richard bieder’s life. i had the privilege of knowing him, both as an attorney when i practiced law in connecticut for 27 years, and as a member of united states congress, for whom richard was always a great source of encouragement and passionate advice about the need to keep our civil justice system open and accessible to all americans. richard leaves a loving family and friends in their passing. in many respects, their lives are an example of “taking the road less travelled” that should serve as an inspiration to us all.

recognizing raeven periso on being named the 2021 junior citizen of the year by the cass city chamber of commerce

hon. lisa c. mcclain
of michigan
in the house of representatives
friday, february 5, 2021

Mrs. McClain. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Raeven Periso on being named the 2021 Junior Citizen of the Year by the Cass City Chamber of Commerce. Raeven has volunteered at Northwood Meadows for banquets, the VFW Hall for Christmas in the Village, and for many other activities. Raeven is also the current Salutatorian and is preparing to become a registered nurse. I thank Raeven for the tireless dedication and selfless service given to the Cass City community.

smith special order on March for Life

speech of
hon. debbie lesko
of Arizona
in the house of representatives
Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Mrs. Lesko. Madam Speaker, 40 years ago, the United States Supreme Court ruled against basic human rights when they issued the Roe v. Wade decision. Since this decision to legalize abortion in all 50 states, over 62 million babies have been denied a chance at life. My colleagues and I gather here today to honor them and to affirm our determination to protect the unborn.

The billion-dollar abortion industry has pervaded our communities and has attempted to normalize the horrors of abortion in our society. Abortion providers like Planned Parenthood call it “essential” and insist that it is health care. Abortion is not health care. Abortion procedures do not fight disease or heal a sickness, they deliberately and brutally end human life.

Abortion is one of the great stains on America’s culture and society. As a mother and a grandmother, my resolve to fight for life has only strengthened as I have served in Congress. I am grateful that so many of my colleagues and constituents stand with me to protect the unborn.

congenital heart defect awareness week

hon. john w. rose
of tennessee
in the house of representatives
Friday, February 5, 2021

Mr. Rose. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of February 7–14th being recognized as Congenital Heart Disease Awareness Week. Each year in the United States, more than 40,000 babies are born with a congenital heart defect. The medical community has identified congenital heart defects as the leading cause of birth defect-related deaths. Currently, there is no cure for congenital heart defects, and it is a lifelong disease requiring ongoing specialized care.
Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to condemn the behavior, comments, and beliefs of Rep. MARJOREE TAYLOR GREENE of Georgia.

Rep. GREENE has stated or shown support for a number of baseless conspiracy theories and criminal actions against American elected officials and institutions. Even before she represented the people of Georgia’s 14th District, REP. GREENE said or supported beliefs that 1) House Speaker NANCY PELOSI should be shot, 2) the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 did not happen, and 3) the shooting at a Parkland, FL high school that killed 17 people was staged.

Since Rep. GREENE has been elected to Congress, she has continued her horrific, incendiary and anti-American rhetoric and behavior. Rep. GREENE encouraged and incited the disgraceful attack on our nation’s Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 as well as acts of violence against former presidents of the United States. She has posted on social media a split-screen picture of herself with an AR-15 automatic weapon on one side and three female Members of Congress on the other with the caption, “The Squad’s Worst Nightmare.” No Member of Congress should have to worry about being in pictures with an AR-15 pointed at them. As a deliberative body, we debate, and we disagree. But we do not abide death threats of any sort.

Her attempted apology on the House floor was just a disingenuous attempt at covering her true beliefs. Never once did she address the violent comments towards Democratic Leadership that she made or agreed with.

The Republican leadership refused to punish Rep. GREENE for her statements and behavior. In fact, they thought it was a good idea to put her on the House Education and Labor Committee. For a Member of Congress to claim that the Parkland tragedy is fake and then be assigned to the Education Committee is outrageous. It is a slap in the face to all the families who lost children and loved ones during that horrific war.

Never at any point has Rep. GREENE fully recanted, repudiated nor apologized for any of her statements and behavior. Every day she is a sitting Member of Congress brings shame and dishonor to the U.S. House of Representatives. Her actions are absolutely unacceptable and beneath the dignity of this body. I strongly believe that Rep. GREENE poses a continuous threat to the safety of several Members of this body and the institutions that have been the pride of America for more than 200 years.

That is why I voted for the removal of Rep. MARJOREE TAYLOR GREENE from all committee assignments and will further push for her removal from Congress.

HON. TONY GONZALES of Texas

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the remarkable life of the late Mr. Jay Scott Myers. A World War II veteran and longtime resident of Carrizo Springs, Texas, Jay passed away on Sunday, January 3, at the age of 99. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring his achievements and extending my condolences to his loved ones.

Born to Cullie Scott and William S. Myers in Houston on March 22, 1921, Jay graduated from San Jacinto High School and enrolled in the prestigious Harvard College in 1938. As an undergraduate, he majored in economics and participated in Naval ROTC until his graduation in 1942. That same year, he was commissioned to the USS Mississippi in San Francisco and deployed as a gunnery officer to the Pacific Ocean.

In 1944, Jay served valiantly in the Battle of the Philippines, a major victory against Japanese Imperial Forces. He was also scheduled to take part in the invasion of Japan in the fall of 1945, but the war came to a close with the dropping of the atomic bomb.

Back home, Jay accomplished the goal of a lifetime, and married the late Lucille White of Carrizo Springs, a childhood neighbor to his parent’s adjoining ranch. When Jay first met Lucille at the age of eleven, he said to himself, “That’s the girl I’m going to marry”, and more than a decade later, he fulfilled that promise.

Joined in matrimony, the couple made a life for themselves in Houston, where Jay worked for his father’s company, Myers-Spalti. While living in Houston, the couple had three of their four children: Barbara, Scott and Marilyn. In 1953, Jay thought that ranch life in a small town sounded exciting, so the family moved to Carrizo Springs in 1953 where they had their fourth child, Beverly.

Over the rest of Jay’s life in Carrizo Springs, he actively participated in his community’s civic life. In 1953, he helped found the area’s Lion’s Club, where he engaged in the scholarship committee and helped youth develop leadership skills. He also served as County Judge from 1954 through 1958, served on the Chamber of Commerce, and played an active role in the American Legion, where he oversaw the Homecoming Parade for 25 years.

Jay was also a member of numerous commissions, including the Hospital Board and Library Board. He was also appointed to the Underground Water Conservation Board by Texas Governor Dolph Briscoe. In 1976, Jay was named Citizen of the Year, and he served steadfastly as Republican County Chairman for thirty years.

Madam Speaker, Jay’s accomplishments are truly extraordinary, and his legacy will be remembered for many years to come. I extend my thoughts and prayers to his family and ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Mr. Jay Scott Myers.
RECOGNIZING KACIE CORNETT ON BEING NAMED THE 2021 YOUTH FEMALE CITIZEN OF THE YEAR BY THE Lapeer Area Chamber of Commerce

HON. LISA C. McCLEIN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Mrs. McClain. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Kacie Cornel on being named the 2021 Youth Female Citizen of the Year by the Lapeer Area Chamber of Commerce. Kacie has logged 150 hours of volunteer work already in this school year despite COVID restrictions. She is a volunteer at the Paradise Animal Rescue, works with middle school girls through the “Grow to Glow” program, participated in charity runs, and is a member of the National Honor Society, Key Club, Art Club, Photography Club, and the Drama Club. Through all this she has been able to maintain a 4.16 GPA, ranking her 9th in her class. I thank Kacie for her tireless dedication and selfless service to the Lapeer Community.

RECOGNIZING JOE CULBERTSON

HON. YVETTE HERRELL
OF NEW MEXICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Ms. Herrell. Madam Speaker, today I rise to acknowledge this year’s winner of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association’s Ayudando Siempre Alli award, Joe Culbertson. Joe is a veteran of the United States Army and a great New Mexican who has worked tirelessly to better his community his entire life.

No stranger to representing the community around him, Joe has served as President and Vice President of the Northeastern New Mexico Livestock Association where he fought on behalf of the livestock industry. Additionally, he has served on the State Advisory Land Committee, the New Mexico Cattle Growers Water Committee, the Natural Resource Committee, and the county predator control board. Additionally, Joe has been a county representative on the Eastern Plains Council of Government, where he fought for rural issues.

Joe’s service to his community spans over four decades. He helped start the local fire department in Rosebud in 1980 and has served both on the board of directors and as Assistant Fire Chief. He even helps on the ground as an EMT-basic and ambulance driver.

Currently serving as president of W.O. Culbertson & Sons, Inc., a family ranching business with roots dating back all the way to 1915, Joe knows the importance of agriculture having on the community. He is an avid supporter of the Future Farmers of America (FFA) so future generations can continue to contribute to their communities.

For his clear display of an attitude of service before self, I congratulate Joe on earning this well-deserved award.

HONORING STEPHEN GALE

HON. MIKE THOMPSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Mr. Thompson of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Stephen Gale upon his retirement as Senior District Representative in my Santa Rosa office, and to recognize his lifetime commitment to his community in Sonoma County.

Stephen knows the meaning of hard work. From picking apricots in his teens to earning the title of youngest Section Head at Hughes Aircraft Company, Stephen has been known as a humble, yet driven man. Not content with this early success, he returned to school, earning a Master’s in Business Administration from the University of Southern California. Embarking on his second career, he found success as Director of Strategic Investments at Fair Isaac and founder of Wellspring Business Development.

Stephen always has had a passion for public service. Before joining my staff, he served as the Board of Public Utilities Chair for Santa Rosa, where he directed water distribution and spearheaded projects to develop renewable resources. He has also served as Business Representative to the County Commission that established the Sonoma-Marin Area Regional Transportation system and as the founding Chair of the North Bay Leadership Council. On top of his official duties, he found time to organize a week-long business simulation to teach entrepreneurial skills to high school students. For this, the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors awarded him a Gold Resolution in recognition of his leadership.

Stephen’s motivation to better our community led him to developing a passion for politics. In 2008, he was chosen to serve as Chair of the Sonoma County Democratic Party and revitalized the organization. His innate ability to bring together people of all political leanings, from progressives to moderates, helped him build a powerful Democratic coalition that secured victories and drove civic engagement. After the conclusion of his second term as chair, he joined the state party’s Rules committee, where he used his expertise in parliamentary procedures to ensure efficient and productive party activities.

For seven years, Stephen has served our district well as the Senior District Representative in my Santa Rosa district office. As my countywide liaison for Sonoma County, he has worked to advance the interests of many important facets of the county, including agricultural producers and labor. Additionally, he has helped to lead the community through many trials and tribulations, including the 2017 Tubbs fire and the Coronavirus pandemic. Notably, he was instrumental in advocating, both on the local and federal level, for the creation of the Veterans Village, which provided 14 homes for homeless veterans in Santa Rosa.

Madam Speaker, Stephen Gale has made our community proud every day through his passion and commitment to Sonoma County. It is therefore fitting and proper that we honor him here today.

RECOGNIZING THE LYNCHBURG AREA VETERANS COUNCIL

HON. BEN CLINE
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Mr. Cline. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the selfless efforts of the Lynchburg Area Veterans Council.

Come rain or shine, snow or sleet, nothing stands in the way of this group gathering at Monument Terrace in downtown Lynchburg every Friday to honor and support our troops. This weekly gathering began nearly 20 years ago following the attacks on September 11th as American soldiers were headed into Afghanistan.

Since that time, the rallies have grown and those who drive by honk in support—which they say is the sound of freedom.
Their dedication to this endeavor has been unwavering, and last Friday I was proud to join them as they marked the 1000th consecutive week that folks have gathered at Monument Terrace to express their appreciation for our servicemembers.

And when I addressed the Council on this incredible milestone, I would also like to thank them for all of their work to get homeless veterans off the streets and into housing.

The Lynchburg Area Veterans Council, whose members consist of individuals who have fought in every conflict for the past seventy years, has done so much for our community, and the Sixth District is forever grateful.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT RICHARD HALL

HON. DARREN SOTO
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 5, 2021

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, Mr. Richard Hall was one of the original Tuskegee Airmen, the country’s first Black military aviators in the U.S. Air Force.

Born in Georgia, Hall moved to Central Florida with his parents when he was five months old. A graduate of Robert Hungerford Boarding School in Eatonville, Hall received a four-year scholarship to Xavier University in New Orleans, LA. He joined the Army Air Force Reserves, and in 1942 was sent to fight in World War II.

Mr. Hall was among the first African American Chief Master Sergeants after integration in 1949. He served his country for over three decades and completed tours on four continents, including the Korean and Vietnam wars.

In 2007, Mr. Hall, along with other Tuskegee Airmen received the Congressional Gold Medal from President George W. Bush.

In Central Florida, he was honored with a life-sized sculpture that sits outside Hannibal Heritage Center.

Mr. Hall retired to Maitland in the 1980s and continued to call Central Florida home until his death on January 21, 2021.

IN RECOGNITION OF DAVID D. MOON

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 5, 2021

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today, on the occasion of the Lunar New Year, to recognize and congratulate Mr. David D. Moon for his success as the Chairman and Founder of the Sam Moon Group. Mr. David Moon’s impressive career in the retail sector has made an immeasurable contribution to the Texas economy.

Mr. David Moon’s career began after his relocation from South Korea to the United States as a salesmen for a wig manufacturing firm in 1971. A little more than ten years later, he followed through on his vision of building a family business rooted in integrity and diligence and established Sam Moon Trading, Inc. As the success of this business grew, he continued to open new Sam Moon Trading Company locations, which now span the state of Texas. Marked by their savings ability to offer desirable women’s fashion at low costs, Sam Moon Trading Company quickly became a household name.

Mr. David Moon has a degree from Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and currently resides in Las Colinas, Texas with his wife In Sun Moon.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the achievements of Mr. David Moon, and wish him good fortune and happiness in the New Year.

HONORING PATRICK FORD AS IOWAN OF THE WEEK

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE
OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 5, 2021

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I rise before the House to honor Mr. Patrick Ford, Doctor of Physical Therapy and Co-Founder and President of Project Onyx. Patrick, who lives in Bondurant with his family, is an example of how an individual can turn their words of wanting to make the world a better place into concrete actions that improve the lives of those in our communities. Through the work of Project Onyx, Patrick and fellow co-founder, Mr. Elijah Muhammad, owner and President of Orthodox Fitness, work to “envision a community full of healthy, active individuals who have equal access to health and fitness services provided by diverse and culturally competent professionals” and currently work with a group of 20 young men from around Central Iowa.

After the death of George Floyd in the summer of 2020, Patrick felt called to take action within his community. Reflecting on his own experiences as a biracial Black American, he wanted to work to create a world that would be more just for his daughter to grow up. In June of 2020, he approached Elijah with the idea to address underrepresentation and disparities in health outcomes for Black, Indigenous and People of Color (BIPOC) and as a result, ‘Project Onyx’ was created. He became determined to work toward increasing representation in the field of health and fitness and encouraging young BIPOC to enter or explore a career within the health field; having seen firsthand the racial disparities in access to healthcare, fitness, and wellness programs as a full-time physical therapist.

The goal for 2021 is to expand programming beyond the current location in Grimes and allow young people from across Central Iowa to access Project Onyx and double the current participation. In addition to health and wellness services, Patrick’s vision for a youth empowerment program came to fruition as a program that blends a physical workout with conversations and dialogue about community issues. Project Onyx’s mentorship program provides a launching pad for BIPOC youth who are interested in careers in health and wellness by giving them hands-on experience and career guidance. In the future the partners would like to work towards funding for scholarship opportunities and additional ways to reduce barriers towards a career in health, whether this be a certificate program or four-year degree.

Patrick is keenly aware of the importance of access to health and wellness programs and understands the negative impact of the absence of these programs in communities of color. Through Project Onyx, Patrick is using his education and experiences to help remedy this cultural inequity and serves as an example to all of us of how we can make a difference in our communities. Having never previously felt compelled to take action or be an activist he reevaluated his priorities and determined to make the world a better place for his daughter to live.

I commend Patrick for beginning to address the important work of breaking barriers and creating an avenue for BIPOC to be brought into the field of health and wellness. By providing this service to the community and expanding the reach of Project Onyx many young people from across Central Iowa will be given the opportunity to make our State more inclusive and result in better outcomes for all regardless of race. I thank Patrick, for his service in our community.

RECOGNIZING JIM AND DEBRA KRANZ ON BEING NAMED THE 2021 CITIZENS OF THE YEAR BY THE CASS CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. LISA C. MCCRAIN
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 5, 2021

Mrs. MCCRAIN. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Jim and Debra Kranz on being named the 2021 Citizens of the Year by the Cass City Chamber of Commerce. Jim and Debra Kranz were former longtime owners of the Kranz Funeral Homes. In their free time, Jim and Debra are highly engaged in their community. Debra is a member of the Rotary Club, and the former president of the Cass City High School Band Boosters, as well as a former member of both the Hills and Dales General Hospital Board of Directors, and the Cass City Women’s Club.

Jim has been a member of the Cass City Downtown Development Authority and the Rotary Club. I thank Jim and Debra for their tireless dedication and selfless service to the Cass City Community.
Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session and stands adjourned until 3:00 p.m., on Monday, February 8, 2021.

Routine Proceedings, pages S413–S559

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–S460

Adopted:

By a unanimous vote of 100 yeas (Vote No. 35), Cornyn Amendment No. 558, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding the police. Pages S447–48

By 51 yeas to 49 nays (Vote No. 43), Capito/Hooven Amendment No. 655, 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. Pages S452–53

By 51 yeas to 49 nays (Vote No. 44), Lankford Amendment No. 837, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal relief funds for State or local governments. Pages S453–54

Portman Amendment No. 816, 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. Pages S455–56

By 71 yeas to 29 nays (Vote No. 47), Romney Amendment No. 803, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to creating bipartisan congressional committees to improve the solvency of major Federal trust funds. Page S456

By 53 yeas to 47 nays (Vote No. 48), Lee/Scott (SC) Amendment No. 253, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding health savings accounts. Pages S456–57

Murkowski Amendment No. 806, 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. Page S458

By 51 yeas to 50 nays, the Vice President voting yea (Vote No. 52), Schumer/Sanders Amendment No. 888, in the nature of a substitute. Pages S459–60

Rejected:

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 33), Johnson/Tuberville Amendment No. 542, 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. Pages S446–47

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 34), Lee Amendment No. 821, to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting infringement on the free exercise of religion. Page S447

By 49 yeas to 51 nays (Vote No. 38), Kennedy Amendment No. 782, 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. Page S450

By 8 yeas to 92 nays (Vote No. 39), Paul Amendment No. 441, to build roads at home instead of building them around the world. Pages S450–51
By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 40), Lee Amendment No. 770, to let Federal revenues reflect continued leasing of oil and gas on Federal Lands.

Page S451

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 42), Scott (FL) Amendment No. 872, to amend the reconciliation instructions for certain committees to fund border security and to ensure the enforcement of all immigration laws.

Page S452

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 45) Crapo/Portman Amendment No. 55, 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.

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 46), Hoeven Amendment No. 887, 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.

Page S455

By 26 yeas to 74 nays (Vote No. 49), Cruz Amendment No. 871, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to conventional biofuel credit cap during a pandemic.

Page S457–58

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 51), Rubio Amendment No. 651, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to catch-and-release policies and the Migrant Protection Protocols.

Page S459

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 53), McConnell Amendment No. 889, 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 S460

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 36), 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 Cotton Amendment No. 66, 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. Subsequently, a point of order that the amendment was not germane to the underlying resolution was sustained, and the amendment thus fell.

Page S451–52

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

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages S472–76

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Page S476

Additional Statements:

Pages S468–88

Amendments Submitted:

Pages S488–S558

Record Votes: Twenty-two record votes were taken today. (Total—54)

Pages S447–60

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)
No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 50 public bills, H.R. 18, 855–903; 1 private bill, H.R. 904; and 10 resolutions, H.J. Res. 15; and H. Res. 102–110, were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors:

Reports Filed: Report were filed today as follows:

H. Res. 101, providing for the adoption of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 5) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030 (H. Rept. 117–5); and

Committee on Rules. Survey of Activities of the House Committee on Rules for the 116th Congress (H. Rept. 116–722).

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cuellar to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

National Apprenticeship Act of 2021: The House passed H.R. 447, to amend the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly referred to as the “National Apprenticeship Act”) and expand the national apprenticeship system to include apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeship registered under such Act, to promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, by a yea-and-nay vote of 247 yeas to 173 nays, Roll No. 31.

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–3 shall be considered as adopted.

Agreed to:
Levin (MI) en bloc amendment No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–3: Feenstra (No. 7) that includes the Department of Justice as an agency that the Office of Apprenticeship shall cooperate with in order to provide technical assistance in aligning the national apprenticeship system with mentorship programs in the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Golden (No. 8) that adds “agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting” to the list of eligible programs for non-traditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; Kilmer (No. 11) that adds “computer science” to the list of eligible programs for nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; Lamb (No. 12) that incorporates veterans into the underlying bill by adding veterans service organizations (VSOs) to the list of partner organizations involved in the national apprenticeship system; adding VSOs to the entities that should be contacted for promoting and raising awareness about apprenticeship opportunities, and adding veteran status as one of the demographic identifiers for reporting on apprenticeships; Pappas (No. 17) that allows for demonstration projects to provide for innovation in the national apprenticeship system, including activities responding to the COVID–19 public health emergency; Slotkin (No. 20) that adds “Environmental Protection and Conservation” to the category of Green Jobs under nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; adds eligible expenses for apprenticeships grants, including equipment, instructional materials, etc.; Titus (No. 24) that adds “hospitality and tourism” to the list of eligible programs for nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; and Trone (No. 26) that directs the Office of Apprenticeship to coordinate with the Attorney General and Bureau of Prisons to support the establishment and expansion of pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship programs in all Federal correctional institutions, to offer technical assistance for State prison systems and employers seeking to operate or improve corrections-based pre-apprenticeship or apprenticeship programs, and to support the successful transition of individuals in correctional institutions to pre-apprenticeship or apprenticeship programs upon exiting from correctional settings;

Levin (MI) en bloc amendment No. 3 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–3: Meng (No. 14) that includes user-friendly formats and languages that are easily accessible in efforts to promote youth apprenticeships and
greater diversity in the national apprenticeship system; includes the FCC under the Ex Officio non-voting members section of the National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeships; Moore (WI) (No. 15) that strengthens efforts to ensure that low-income individuals and others with barriers to employment are able to participate in apprenticeships, including in fields where such groups are underrepresented; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 16) that includes “renewable energy” to energy occupations listed under eligible programs for nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; Payne (No. 18) that expands apprenticeship and grant access for minority, veteran, and women-owned businesses; Ross (No. 19) that increases support to State apprenticeship agencies to establish or expand apprenticeship hubs, and workforce development organizations that support nontraditional populations and displaced workers; Smith (WA) (No. 21) that allows pre-apprenticeship programs that receive grant funding under Title II to use funds to provide stipends to pre-apprentices for costs incurred during the pre-apprenticeship program such as housing, transportation, childcare, and other out-of-pocket expenses; Strickland (No. 23) that requires the Office of Apprenticeship to disseminate best practices to recruit nontraditional apprenticeship populations, women, minorities, long-term unemployed, individuals with a disability, individuals recovering from substance abuse disorders, veterans, military spouses, individuals experiencing homelessness, individuals impacted by the criminal or juvenile justice system, and foster and former foster youth; and Torres (NY) (No. 25) that ensures that grants are awarded to encourage employer participation in apprenticeship programs that target individuals with language barriers (English language learners); and

Levin (MI) en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–3: Blunt Rochester (No. 1) that includes “ethnicity” as a “non-traditional apprenticeship population,” expands outreach to Title I schools for apprenticeship opportunities, expands coordination with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) programs to promote awareness of related apprenticeship opportunities, and improves website accessibility; Brown (No. 2) that clarifies the requirement in the State plan for describing apprenticeship opportunities in nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; Bush (No. 3) that includes child care as a transitional assistance program for formerly incarcerated people entering the workforce through apprenticeship programs; Castro (TX) (No. 4) that adds “media and entertainment” to the list of eligible programs for nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; Crow (No. 5) that includes education and early childhood education occupations in the expansion of programs under the national apprenticeship system and ensures that individuals in these programs can access apprenticeship funds; Escobar (No. 6) that adds Job Corps to the list of Education and Training Providers, which allows Job Corps to qualify for apprenticeship grants or contracts that would support alignment between the national apprenticeship system and Job Corps and encourages the consideration of Job Corps as an education and training partner as apprenticeships are being developed; also allows apprentices, pre-apprentices, or youth apprentices to use emergency grant, provided by the program they are participating in, to obtain internet access; Higgins (NY) (No. 9) that ensures that the technical assistance provided to grant recipients includes facilitating a forum for sharing best practices to improve overall outcomes and meet grant requirements; and Lawrence (No. 13) that clarifies that intermediary grants can be used for national industry intermediaries, equity intermediaries, or local or regional intermediaries (by a yea-and-nay vote of 186 yeas to 236 nays, Roll No. 29); and

Stefanik amendment (No. 22 printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–3) that sought to provide authority for additional programs of work-based learning, strike the establishment of the National Advisory Committee and interagency agreement, and provide additional flexibility for the state plan process (by a yea-and-nay vote of 175 yeas to 245 nays, Roll No. 28).

Rejected:

Hill amendment (No. 10 printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–3) that sought to change the Title II funding partnership requirements to the extent practical to partner with an industry or with a labor or joint labor management organization (by a yea-and-nay vote of 186 yeas to 236 nays, Roll No. 29); and

Stefanik amendment (No. 22 printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–3) that sought to provide authority for additional programs of work-based learning, strike the establishment of the National Advisory Committee and interagency agreement, and provide additional flexibility for the state plan process (by a yea-and-nay vote of 175 yeas to 245 nays, Roll No. 30).

H. Res. 85, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 447) and the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 11) was agreed to Tuesday, February 2nd. Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030—Rule for Consideration: The House agreed to H. Res. 101, providing for the adoption of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 5)setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030, by a yea-and-nay vote of 219 yeas to 209 nays, Roll No. 27, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 220 yeas to 210 nays, Roll No. 26.
Upon adoption of H. Res. 101, S. Con. Res. 5 is hereby adopted.

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H393.


Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 6:48 p.m.

Committee Meetings

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

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on 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 [Rule Markup]. The Committee granted, by record vote of 8–4, a rule providing for the adoption of S. Con. Res. 5, Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Foreign Relations: to receive a closed briefing on around the world threat assessment, 6 p.m., SVC–217.

House

Committee on Education and Labor, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 4 p.m., Webex.
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
2 p.m., Monday, February 8

House Chamber

Program for Monday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 2 p.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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<th>HOUSE</th>
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<td>Axne, Cynthia, Iowa, E112, E117</td>
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<td>Bishop, Sanford D., Jr., Ga., E112</td>
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<td>Cartwright, Matt., Pa., E111</td>
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<td>Cline, Ben, Va., E116</td>
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<td>Courtney, Joe, Conn., E114</td>
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<td>Davidson, Warren, Ohio, E112</td>
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<td>Gaeta, Matt., Fla., E111</td>
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<td>Gonzales, Tony, Tex., E115</td>
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<td>Herrell, Yvette, N.M., E116</td>
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<td>Johnson, Eddie Bernice, Tex., E111, E115, E117</td>
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