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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 Speaker:

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 our Nation has taken up, which threaten to divide not just communities and families but our very Republic. And call upon us to break this cycle of insidious violence.

Then equip us as the inheritors of our country's noble purpose, leaders in our

generation, that we would demonstrate that the idea of a United States is worthy of sacrificing our inclination for pride and pretense in favor of an attitude of mutual respect and unity of effort.

We pray in the strength of Your most holy name.
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.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GABRIELLE ALDEA

(Mrs. LURIA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

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.

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

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



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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, Scott Edoff of the South Dakota Stockgrowers said: Nobody asks. 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.

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.

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 realize 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 we have.

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 any person 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 physical memorial to his work and legacy in the State and the town that he loved so much. The monument is a fitting tribute, but his lasting leg-

acy 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 apprenticeship opportunities 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

was passionate about making it a better place.

Hinckley Township will certainly miss Ray's leadership, service, and positive outlook on life, though his work will forever be memorialized in our community. Ray's leadership will certainly be missed but never forgotten.

I pray for Ray's wife of 29 years, Emma, who serves as chief deputy recorder of Medina County and is a constant presence for so many people in the Medina Courthouse.

May God bless their three children, Michael, Christie, and Adam, and their four grandchildren during this challenging time. It is truly an honor to recognize such an individual whose class and love for community made us all better people.

IMPROVING DISTRIBUTION OF COVID-19 VACCINES

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

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Speaker, across the United States, Americans are finally seeing the administration of COVID-19 vaccines improve after a slow rollout.

The development of two highly effective vaccines in under 1 year is an unprecedented scientific accomplishment, but this effort is only truly recognized when we can get vaccine into the arm of every American who wants it.

That is why the first piece of legislation I introduced this year, the Coronavirus Vaccine and Therapeutic Development Act, would dramatically boost Federal investment in manufacturing and distribution of the COVID-19 vaccine.

There is no greater public health priority than getting this vaccine into the arms of every American, and I am committed to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to ensure the equitable distribution of the vaccine.

To improve the facilitation of vaccine distribution, I have also introduced bipartisan legislation with my colleague, Dr. LARRY BUCSHON, that would improve and expand information-sharing between State and Federal governments to ensure that vaccines are being administered effectively and efficiently.

I urge my colleagues to join both of these bills so that we can save lives and get our economy back on track.

□ 0915

HONORING DR. LARRY DEBOER

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

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,
Washington, DC, February 5, 2021.

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 of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 5, 2021, at 7:58 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 5.
With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

ROBERT F. REEVES,
Deputy Clerk.

NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT OF 2021

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 85, I call up the bill (H.R. 447) to amend the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly referred to as the "National Apprenticeship Act") and expand the national apprenticeship system to include apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeship registered under such Act, to promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 85, the amendment printed in part A of House Report 117-3, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 447

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "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. 664, 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. 111. The Office of Apprenticeship.*
- "Sec. 112. National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeships.*
- "Sec. 113. State apprenticeship agencies and State Offices of Apprenticeship.*
- "Sec. 114. Interagency agreement with Department of Education.*

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

- "Sec. 121. Apprenticeable occupations standards.*
- "Sec. 122. Quality standards of programs under the national apprenticeship system.*
- "Sec. 123. Apprenticeship agreements.*
- "Sec. 124. Registration of programs under the national apprenticeship system.*

"Subtitle C—Evaluations and Research

- "Sec. 131. Program evaluations.*
- "Sec. 132. National apprenticeship system 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. Uses of Funds.*
- "Sec. 203. Grant evaluations.*
- "Sec. 204. Grant appropriations.*

"SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

"In this Act:
"(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the Office of Apprenticeship established under section 111(a).
"(2) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The term 'Advisory Committee' means the National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeships established under section 112.

"(3) APPRENTICE.—The term 'apprentice' means a program participant in an apprenticeship program.

"(4) APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENT.—The term 'apprenticeship agreement' means a written agreement under section 123 between—

- "(A) an apprentice, a youth apprentice, or a pre-apprentice; and*
- "(B) a sponsor.*

“(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 as organizing and 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 measurement.

“(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 local educational 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) 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, 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) an industry 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; or

“(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’ have the meaning given the terms (without regard to capitalization) in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

“(13) INTERIM CREDENTIAL.—The term ‘interim credential’ means a credential issued by a registration agency, upon request of the appro-

priate 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 defined in any of paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(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 sector or occupation that represents fewer than 10 percent of apprenticeable occupations or the programs 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) PRE-APPRENTICE.—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.—

“(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 such as training to mentors;

“(v) supporting the recruitment, retention, and completion of potential program participants, including nontraditional apprenticeship populations and individuals with barriers to employment;

“(vi) developing and providing personalized program participant supports, including by partnering with organizations to provide access to or referrals for supportive services and financial advising;

“(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 term ‘partnerships described in subparagraph (B)’ means partnerships among entities involved in, or applying to

participate 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, industry associations, State or local workforce development boards, education and training providers, social service organizations, economic development organizations, Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations, one-stop operators, or one-stop partners in the State workforce development system; or

“(iii) partnerships among one or more of the entities described in clauses (i) and (ii).

“(24) RECOGNIZED POSTSECONDARY CREDENTIAL.—The term ‘recognized postsecondary credential’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102), except that such term does not include a certificate of completion of an apprenticeship.

“(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 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.

“(26) RELATED INSTRUCTION.—The term ‘related instruction’ means an organized and 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.).

“(D) The Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 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. 720 et seq.).

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

“(H) The postsecondary level under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302).

“(I) Chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.).

“(J) Chapter 41 of title 38, 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).

“(M) Section 231 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 60541).

“(N) Part A 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.

“(28) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Labor.

“(29) SPONSOR.—The term ‘sponsor’ means an employer, joint labor-management organization, trade association, professional association, labor

organization, education and training provider, or qualified intermediary that is applying to administer and operate a program under the national apprenticeship system.

“(30) STATE.—The term ‘State’—

“(A) has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102); and

“(B) includes each of the outlying areas.

“(31) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY.—The term ‘State apprenticeship agency’ means a State agency recognized as a State apprenticeship agency under section 113.

“(32) STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.—The term ‘State apprenticeship council’ means an entity established under section 113(b)(3) to assist the State apprenticeship agency.

“(33) STATE OFFICE OF APPRENTICESHIP.—The term ‘State office of apprenticeship’ means the office designated by the Administrator to administer programs under the national apprenticeship system in such State and meets the requirements of section 111(b)(3).

“(34) STATE OR LOCAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARDS.—The terms ‘State workforce development board’ and ‘local 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).

“(35) STATE WORKFORCE AGENCY.—The term ‘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., 3131 et seq.).

“(36) CTE TERMS.—The terms ‘area career and technical education school’, ‘articulation agreement’, ‘credit transfer agreement’, ‘postsecondary educational institution’, ‘Tribally controlled college or university’, ‘Tribally controlled postsecondary career and technical institution’, 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. 2302).

“(37) ESEA TERMS.—The terms ‘dual or concurrent enrollment program’, ‘early college high school’, ‘education service agency’, ‘high school’, ‘local educational agency’, ‘paraprofessional’, and ‘State educational agency’ have the meanings given in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

“(38) TRIBAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term ‘Tribal educational agency’ has the meaning given the term in section 6132 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7452).

“(39) WIOA TERMS.—The terms ‘career pathway’, ‘in-demand industry sector or occupation’, ‘individual with a barrier to employment’, ‘industry or sector partnership’, ‘labor market area’, ‘local area’, ‘one-stop center’, ‘one-stop operator’, ‘one-stop partner’, ‘supportive services’ and ‘workforce development system’ have the meanings given in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

“(40) YOUTH APPRENTICE.—The term ‘youth apprentice’ means a participant in a youth apprenticeship program.

“(41) YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The term ‘youth apprenticeship program’ means a model or program that meets the standards described in section 122(d) and is registered under this Act.

“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 program 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 National Apprenticeship Act of 2021) 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. 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 such information when combined with other released information.

“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 political subdivision 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 Agency 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, State 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 by—

“(i)(I) promoting outreach to nontraditional apprenticeship populations;

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

“(III) engaging small, medium-size, women-owned, and minority-owned businesses, and employers in high-skill, high-wage, and in-demand industry sectors and occupations that are nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; and

“(ii) supporting the participation and retention of apprentices and employers described in clause (i) in the national apprenticeship system.

“(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.—The Administrator shall carry out technical assistance activities, including the following:

“(A) Providing technical assistance to—

“(i) assist State apprenticeship agencies and sponsors in complying with the requirements of this Act, including the process and standards described in subtitle B and the evaluation and research requirements described in subtitle C;

“(ii) receive and resolve comments or complaints from youth apprentices, pre-apprentices, or apprentices, sponsors, employers, State apprenticeship agencies, State local workforce agencies or local workforce agencies, State educational agencies 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—

“(I) providing technical assistance for the development and implementation of related instruction under the national apprenticeship system that is aligned with State education systems and education and training providers; 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) State workforce development systems to promote awareness of opportunities under the national apprenticeship system.

“(3) STATE OFFICES OF APPRENTICESHIP.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICES.—

“(i) 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—

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

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

“(B) STATE PLAN REQUIREMENT.—Each State Office of Apprenticeship shall be administered by a State 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 in such State.

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

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 extend the application of such standards in apprenticeship agreements, not later than 1 year after the effective date of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, and at least every 3 years thereafter, the Administrator shall review, and where appropriate, update the process for meeting the requirements of subtitle B, including applicable regulations and subregulatory guidance to ensure that such process is easily accessible and efficient to bring together employers and labor as sponsors or potential sponsors of programs under the national apprenticeship system.

“(5) APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATIONS.—

“(A) EXISTING APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATIONS.—The Administrator shall regularly review and update the requirements for each apprenticeable occupation to ensure that such requirements are in compliance with requirements under this Act.

“(B) NEW APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall review and make a determination on whether to approve an occupation as an apprenticeable occupation not later than 45 days after receiving an application from a person seeking such approval from the Administrator.

“(ii) ESTIMATED TIMELINE.—If such determination is not made within 45 days, the Administrator shall provide the applicant with a written explanation for the delay and offer an estimated timeline for a determination that does not to exceed 90 days after the date of such written explanation.

“(C) INDUSTRY RECOGNIZED OCCUPATIONAL STANDARDS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—From the funds appropriated under section 141(a), the Administrator shall convene, on an ongoing basis and taking into consideration recommendations of the Advisory Committee under section 112(d)(4), the industry sector leaders and experts described in clause (ii) for the purposes of establishing or updating specific frameworks of industry recognized occupational standards for apprenticeable occupations (including potential apprenticeable occupations) that—

“(I) meet the requirements of this Act; and

“(II) describe program scope and length, related instruction, on-the-job training, recognized postsecondary credentials, and competencies, and relevant timelines for review of such frameworks.

“(ii) INDUSTRY SECTOR LEADERS AND EXPERTS.—The industry sector leaders and experts are employers, industry associations, joint labor-management organizations, labor organizations, education and training providers, credential providers, program participants, national qualified intermediaries, including those supporting increased participation of nontraditional apprenticeship populations and nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations, and other stakeholders relevant to the sector or occupation for which the frameworks are being established or updated, as determined by the Administrator.

“(iii) PRIORITY INDUSTRY RECOGNIZED APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATIONS.—In establishing frameworks under clause (i) for the first time after the effective date of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, the Administrator shall prioritize the establishment of such standards in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations.

“(D) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, the Secretary shall issue regulations that outline a process for proactively establishing and approving standards and requirements for apprenticeable occupations 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 of programs under the national apprenticeship system to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Act;

“(B) provide technical assistance to assist such entities with such compliance or program performance; and

“(C) conduct research and evaluation in accordance with subtitle C.

“(7) PROMOTING DIVERSITY IN THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.—The Administrator shall promote diversity and ensure equal opportunity to participate in programs for apprentices, youth apprentices, and pre-apprentices, including—

“(A) taking steps necessary to promote diversity in apprenticeable occupations under the national apprenticeship system, especially in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations in areas with high percentages of low-income individuals;

“(B) ensuring programs under the national apprenticeship system—

“(i) adopt and implement policies to provide for equal opportunity in such programs, as described in section 30.3 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 31, 2020);

“(ii) do not engage in intimidation or retaliation as prohibited under section 30.17 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 31, 2020); and

“(iii) are subject, for any violation of clauses (i) or (ii), to enforcement action under this Act; and

“(C) supporting the recruitment, employment, and retention of nontraditional apprenticeship populations in programs under the national apprenticeship system in high-skill, high-wage, and in-demand industry sectors and occupations, 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) regularly consult with the National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeships under section 112; and

“(B) ensure that the required recommendations and other reports of the Advisory Committee are submitted to the Secretary and transmitted to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

“(10) COORDINATION.—The Administrator shall coordinate and align programs under the national apprenticeship system with related Federal programs.

“(c) INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION.—The Administrator shall provide for data collection and dissemination of information regarding programs under the national apprenticeship system, including—

“(1) not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, establishing and supporting a single information technology infrastructure to support data collection and reporting from State apprenticeship agencies, State Offices of Apprenticeship, grantees under title II, program sponsors, and program administrators under the national apprenticeship system by providing for a data infrastructure that—

“(A) is developed and maintained by the Administrator, with input from national data and privacy experts, is informed by best practices on public provision of credential information, and to the extent practicable, aligns with the technology infrastructure for related Federal programs, such as the technology infrastructure

used under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.);

“(B) best meets the needs of the national apprenticeship system stakeholders reporting data to the Administrator or State apprenticeship agencies, including through the provision of technical assistance and financial assistance as necessary to ensure reporting systems are equipped to report into a single information technology infrastructure; and

“(C) is aligned with data from the performance reviews under section 131(b)(1)(A);

“(2) providing for data sharing that includes making nonpersonally identifiable apprenticeship data available on a publicly accessible website that is searchable and comparable, through the use of common, linked, open-data description language, such as the credential transparency description language or a substantially similar resource, so that interested parties can become aware of apprenticeship opportunities and of program outcomes that best meets the needs of youth apprentices, pre-apprentices, and apprentices, employers, education and training providers, program sponsors, and relevant stakeholders, including—

“(A) information on program offerings under the national apprenticeship system based on geographical location and apprenticeable occupation;

“(B) information on education and training providers providing opportunities under such system, including whether programs under such system offer dual or concurrent enrollment programs, articulation agreements, and recognized postsecondary credentials as part of the program offerings;

“(C) information about the educational and occupational credentials and related competencies of programs under such system; and

“(D) information based on the most recent data available to the Office that is consistent with national standards and practices.

“SEC. 112. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON APPRENTICESHIPS.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established, in the Department of Labor, a National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeships.

“(2) COMPOSITION.—

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

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

“(i) 9 representatives of employers or industry associations who participate in an apprenticeship program (at least 1 of which represents a women, minority, or veteran-owned business), including representatives of employers representing nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations, and other high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations, as applicable;

“(ii) 9 representatives of labor organizations or joint labor-management organizations who have responsibility for the administration of an apprenticeship program (including those sponsored by a joint labor-management organization and from nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations), at least 1 of which represent employees primarily in the building trades and construction industry;

“(iii) 1 representative of each from—

“(I) a State apprenticeship agency;

“(II) a State or local workforce development board with significant expertise in supporting a program under the national apprenticeship system;

“(III) a community organization with significant expertise supporting such a program;

“(IV) an area career and technical education school or local educational agency;

“(V) a State apprenticeship council;

“(VI) a State or local postsecondary education and training providers that administers, or has not less than 1 articulation agreement with an

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) **EX OFFICIO 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 Minority 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 an individual described in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (B) for appointment under subparagraph (A) who shall be subject to the requirements of paragraph (3).

“(3) **QUALIFICATIONS.**—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 appointments of 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 who fulfilled a partial term as the result of a vacancy may, at the end 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.

“(b) **CHAIRPERSON.**—The Advisory Committee members shall designate by vote one of the voting members described in subsection (a)(2)(A) of the Advisory Committee to serve as Chairperson of the Advisory Committee.

“(c) **MEETINGS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Advisory Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairperson and hold not fewer than 4 meetings during each calendar year.

“(2) **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.

“(d) **DUTIES.**—The Advisory Committee shall, at a minimum—

“(1) advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Administrator on matters relating to the administration of this Act, including recommendations on regulations and policies related to the administration of this Act;

“(2) annually prepare a set of recommendations for the Administrator, to be shared with the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate, to improve the registration process under subtitle B to make the process easily accessible and efficient for use by sponsors while maintaining the requirements under subtitle B;

“(3) make recommendations on expanding participation of nontraditional apprenticeship populations in programs under the national apprenticeship system; and

“(4) review apprenticeable occupations and, based on reviews of labor market trends and changes, make recommendations to the Administrator on whether to—

“(A) make updates to apprenticeable 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.

“(e) **PERSONNEL.**—

“(1) **COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.**—

“(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 IV 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 Secretary determines to be necessary to enable the Advisory Committee to carry out the duties described in subsection (d).

“(3) **DATA REQUESTS.**—The Advisory Committee through its Chairperson may request data from the Secretary as determined necessary by the Advisory Committee to carry out its functions as described in this section.

“(f) **PERMANENT COMMITTEE.**—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) (other than section 14 of such Act) shall apply to the Advisory Committee.

“SEC. 113. STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCIES 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 Administrator may require, including—

“(A) the initial State plan described in subsection (c)(2)(A)(i);

“(B) a description of how the State apprenticeship agency will meet the State plan requirements of subsection (c); and

“(C) a description of the linkages and coordination of the State’s proposed standards, criteria, and requirements with the State’s economic development strategies and workforce development system and the State’s secondary, postsecondary, and adult education systems.

“(3) **REVIEW AND RECOGNITION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date on which a State submits an application 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 shall be for a 4-year period beginning on the date the State apprenticeship agency is notified under subparagraph (A).

“(ii) **NOTIFICATION.**—

“(I) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall notify a State apprenticeship agency not later than 180 days before the last day of the 4-year period regarding whether the State apprenticeship agency 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 subclause (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—

“(aa) specify the areas of noncompliance;

“(bb) require corrective action; and

“(cc) offer technical assistance.

“(iii) **RENEWAL AFTER CORRECTION.**—If the Administrator 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’s recognition under this section shall be 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 registering apprenticeship programs in accordance with this Act shall submit an application under paragraph (2).

“(ii) **TRANSITION PERIOD.**—A State agency described 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).

“(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 and register a pre-apprenticeship, youth apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program in such State, which shall include—

“(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, recognizing the program and providing a certificate of recognition for such program;

“(C) providing technical assistance to current or potential sponsors; and

“(D) in the case of such a program that fails to meet the requirements of this Act, providing

for the withdrawal of recognition of the program in accordance with section 131(b).

“(3) STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A State apprenticeship agency shall establish and continue to use a State apprenticeship council, which shall operate in compliance with the requirements of this Act under the direction 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

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

“(I) representatives of employer organizations, including from nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations;

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

“(III) public members; and

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

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

“(c) STATE PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For a State apprenticeship agency to be eligible to receive allotments under subsection (f) and to be recognized under this section, the State apprenticeship agency shall submit to the Secretary a State plan that meets the requirements of this subsection.

“(2) APPROVAL OF STATE PLAN.—

“(A) SUBMISSION.—

“(i) INITIAL PLAN.—The first State plan of a State apprenticeship agency shall be submitted to the Administrator not later than 120 days prior to the commencement of the first full program year of the State apprenticeship agency, which shall include—

“(I) a description of any State laws, policies, or operational procedures relating to the process of recognizing programs under the national apprenticeship system that is inconsistent with, or imposes requirements in addition to, the requirements of this Act;

“(II) an assurance that the State will notify the Administrator if there are any changes to the State laws (including regulations), policies, or procedures described in subclause (I) that occur after the date of submission of such plan; and

“(III) an assurance that the State will make available on a publicly available website a description of any laws (including regulations), policies, and operational procedures relating to the process of recognizing programs under the national apprenticeship system that are inconsistent with, or impose requirements in addition to, the requirements of this Act.

“(ii) SUBSEQUENT PLANS.—Except as provided in clause (i), a State plan shall be submitted to the Administrator not later than 120 days prior to the end of the 4-year period covered by the preceding State plan.

“(B) APPROVAL.—A State plan shall be subject to the approval of the Administrator and shall be considered to be approved at the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date that the plan is submitted under this paragraph, unless the Administrator, during the 90-day period, provides the State apprenticeship agency, in writing—

“(i) an explanation for why the State plan is inconsistent with the requirements of this Act; and

“(ii) an opportunity for an appeal of such determination to an Administrative Law Judge for the Department of Labor not later than 30 days after receipt of the notice of denial from the Administrator.

“(C) MODIFICATIONS.—

“(i) MODIFICATIONS.—At the end of the first 2-year period of any 4-year State plan, the State

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

“(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Each State Plan shall describe how the State apprenticeship agency will provide technical assistance for—

“(A) potential sponsors, employers, labor organizations, joint labor-management organizations, qualified intermediaries, apprentices, education and training providers, credentialing bodies, eligible entities, industry associations, or any potential program participant in the national apprenticeship system in the State for the purposes of recruitment, retention, 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; and

“(C) sponsors of programs registered in that State for purposes of assisting such sponsors in achieving State goals in diversity and equal opportunity in apprenticeships in accordance with paragraph (5).

“(4) RECIPROCITY.—Each State plan shall describe how the State apprenticeship agency, in the case of a program recognized by a registration agency in another State, shall recognize such program in the State of such agency for purposes of this Act by not later than 30 days after receipt of an application for such recognition from a program sponsor, as long as such program meets the wage and hour provisions of the State granting reciprocity.

“(5) PROMOTING DIVERSITY IN THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.—Each State plan shall include a plan for how the State apprenticeship agency will—

“(A) promote diversity in apprenticeable occupations offered throughout the State, and a description of how such agency will promote the addition of apprenticeable occupations in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations, and in nontraditional apprenticeship occupations and sectors; and

“(B) promote diversity and equal opportunity in programs under the national apprenticeship system by uniformly adopting and implementing the requirements of subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 111(b)(7).

“(6) COMPLAINTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), each State plan shall include a description of the system for the State apprenticeship agency to receive and resolve complaints submitted by program participants, the program participant's authorized representative, sponsors, employers, or nonprofit compliance organizations, such as complaints concerning equal employment opportunity or discrimination, violations of the apprenticeship agreement, or violations of requirements under this Act.

“(B) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.—Any controversy arising under an apprenticeship agreement which is covered by a collective bargaining agreement shall not be subject to the system described in subparagraph (A), except that complaints concerning discrimination or any matters described in subparagraph (5)(B) shall be subject to such system.

“(7) STATE APPRENTICESHIP HUBS.—Each State plan shall describe how the State will support, in a manner that takes into consideration geographic diversity, the creation and implementation of apprenticeship hubs throughout the State that shall work with industry and sector partnerships to expand programs under the national apprenticeship system, and apprenticeable occupations, in the State.

“(8) STATE APPRENTICESHIP PERFORMANCE 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 the uses 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 will receive expedited 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)).

“(11) 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 industry sectors and occupations as identified by the State, and how the programs registered by the State apprenticeship agency in the State will help to meet such goals.

“(12) 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, alignment, coordination, and leveraging of funds—

“(A) with the State's workforce development system, to achieve the strategic vision and goals described in paragraph (11), including the core programs defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102) and the elements related to system alignment under section 102(b)(2)(B) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 3112(b)(2)(B));

“(B) for programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State with other Federal education 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 2006; and

“(iv) the Higher Education Act of 1965; and

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

“(i) section 6(d) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008;

“(ii) subsection (c)(1) of section 3672 of title 38, United States Code;

“(iii) section 231 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 60541); and

“(iv) the State Temporary Assistance for Needy Families programs under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act.

“(13) 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 clauses (i) and (ii) of subsection (f)(1)(A) according to the following requirements:

“(1) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.—The State apprenticeship agency shall use such funds to support the administration of programs under the national apprenticeship system across the State, including for—

“(A) staff and resources;

“(B) oversight and evaluation as required under this Act;

“(C) technical assistance to program sponsors, program participants, employers, labor organizations, joint labor-management organizations, education and training providers, and qualified intermediaries;

“(D) pre-apprenticeship, youth, and apprenticeship program recruitment and development, including for—

“(i) engaging potential providers of such programs such as employers, qualified intermediaries, related instruction providers, and potential program participants;

“(ii) publicizing apprenticeship opportunities and benefits; and

“(iii) engaging State workforce and education systems for collaboration and alignment across systems;

“(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, including the requirement of designating a certifying official; and

“(F) supporting the retention and completion of program participants in such programs, such as by assisting with the costs—

“(i) related to enrolling in such programs; or

“(ii) of assessments related to obtaining a recognized postsecondary credential.

“(2) EDUCATIONAL ALIGNMENT.—The State apprenticeship agency shall use not less than 10 percent of such funds to engage with the State education system to provide technical assistance and best practices regarding—

“(A) alignment of youth apprenticeship programs with the secondary education programs in the State, including support for career exploration, career pathways, education and career planning, and engagement with youth apprenticeship programs for teachers, career guidance and academic counselors, school leaders, administrators, and specialized instructional support personnel and paraprofessionals;

“(B) alignment of related instruction provided under the national apprenticeship system in the State with academic credit granting postsecondary programs (including developing career pathways, articulation agreements, and prior learning assessments); and

“(C) the joint planning, alignment, coordination, and leveraging of funds described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of subsection (c)(12).

“(3) WORKFORCE ALIGNMENT.—The State apprenticeship agency shall use not less than 10 percent of such funds to engage with the State workforce development system to provide technical assistance and best practices regarding—

“(A) alignment with the State’s workforce activities and strategic vision in accordance with paragraphs (10), (11), and subparagraphs (A) and (C) of paragraph (12) of subsection (c);

“(B) guidance for training staff of the workforce development system, including the vocational rehabilitation agencies, within the State on the value of programs under the national ap-

prenticeship system as a work-based learning option for participants, including participants of programs authorized under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) such as Job Corps under subtitle C 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 and 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—

“(i) the recruitment, retention, and completion of programs under the national apprenticeship system;

“(ii) transitions from youth apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships to apprenticeship programs; and

“(iii) the placement into employment or further education upon program completion; and

“(F) expanding the list of eligible providers of training services 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. 3152(d)).

“(4) LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—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 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 funds reserved under subparagraph (A) to incentivize employers to participate in programs 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 apprenticeship programs in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations.

“(5) 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 (f), a 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 25 percent of such allotment.

“(B) TRANSITION PERIOD.—The requirement under this paragraph shall take effect with respect to a State apprenticeship agency on the date that is 1 day after the date on which the transition period for such agency under subsection (a)(3)(C)(ii) ends.

“(e) DERECOGNITION OF STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may withdraw recognition of a State apprenticeship

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 for a hearing, 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) DERECOGNITION 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 131(b)(1)(B) for any program year;

“(D) meet the State levels of performance as described in subsection (c)(8)(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 Secretary shall provide 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 apprenticeship agency under subsection (f) for each fiscal year following the fiscal year in which such failure has been identified shall be reduced by 5 percentage points; and

“(ii) the Administrator shall provide notice to the State apprenticeship agency that the agency’s recognition under this section may be withdrawn if the agency fails to remedy the failure.

“(C) TERMINATION OF PROCEEDINGS.—If the Administrator determines that the State apprenticeship agency’s corrective action under subparagraph (A) has addressed the agency’s failure identified under paragraph (2), the Administrator shall—

“(i) restore the agency’s full funding allocation under this title for the next full fiscal year; and

“(ii) notify the State apprenticeship agency that the agency’s recognition will not be withdrawn under this section for the reason for which the agency’s funding under this title was most recently reduced.

“(D) OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In a case in which a State apprenticeship agency fails to remedy a failure identified under paragraph (2), the Administrator 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 that 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.

“(ii) REFERRAL TO OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES.—In a case in which the State apprenticeship agency requests a hearing under clause (i)(II), the Administrator shall refer the matter to the Office of Administrative Law Judges for a recommended decision by the Administrative Review Board for final agency action.

“(4) REQUIREMENTS REGARDING WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION.—

“(A) OFFICE OF APPRENTICESHIP.—

“(i) PRIOR TO ORDER.—Prior to the withdrawal of the recognition of a State apprenticeship agency under this section, the Administrator shall—

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

“(II) establish a State Office of Apprenticeship; and

“(ii) AFTER ORDER.—Not later than 30 days after the date of such order, provide notification of the withdrawal to the sponsors of the programs under the national apprenticeship system in such State that were registered with the State apprenticeship agency to enable each such sponsor to be registered with the Administrator (acting through the State Office of Apprenticeship established under clause (i)(II)).

“(B) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY REQUIREMENTS.—A State agency whose recognition as a State apprenticeship agency under this section has been withdrawn under paragraph (3) shall—

“(i) 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 beginning on the date of the order withdrawing such recognition and ending on the date on which the Administrator 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) submitted an application under subsection (a)(2); and

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

“(ii) 66 2/3 percent shall be allotted to eligible States on the basis described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) FORMULA.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount available under subparagraph (A)(ii)—

“(I) 25 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative share of program participants in each eligible State, as determined on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available from the Administrator, compared to the total number of program participants in all eligible States, as determined on such basis;

“(II) 25 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative share of program participants who have completed a program under the national apprenticeship system in each eligible State during the most recent 5-year period, as determined on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available from the Administrator, compared to the total 5-year average of program participants who have completed a program in all eligible States, as determined on such basis; and

“(III) 50 percent shall be allotted on the basis described in clause (ii).

“(ii) ALLOTMENTS BASED ON BLS AND ACS DATA.—Of the amount available under clause (i)(III)—

“(I) 33 1/3 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;

“(II) 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; and

“(III) 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).

“(g) 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.

“SEC. 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 and promote awareness and adoption of apprenticeship programs, the Secretary (acting through the Administrator) shall—

“(1) enter into an interagency agreement with the Secretary of Education to promote and support integration and alignment of programs under the national apprenticeship system with secondary, postsecondary, and adult 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 graduation requirements, the interagency agreement under subsection (a) shall describe how the Secretaries will work to provide—

“(1) information and resources to—

“(A) parents and students to promote a better understanding of programs under the national apprenticeship system and their value in secondary and postsecondary education and career pathways by not later than middle school; and

“(B) school leaders (working with academic counselors, teachers, and faculty) about the value of such programs and information on how to effectively align youth apprenticeship programs with secondary and career and technical education programs; and

“(2) technical assistance on how to—

“(A) align related instruction and apprenticeable occupation skills and competencies to high school graduation requirements;

“(B) offer related instruction through dual and concurrent enrollment programs and other accelerated learning programs, as described in section 4104(b)(3)(A)(i)(IV) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7114(b)(3)(A)(i)(IV));

“(C) facilitate transitions for youth apprentices who have completed their youth apprenticeships into further education, including an associate, baccalaureate, or advanced degree, and related apprenticeship opportunities; and

“(D) align activities carried out under this Act with eligible funding from, and planning processes for, the Carl D. Perkins Career and

Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.), the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.), the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

“(c) APPRENTICESHIP COLLEGE CONSORTIUM.—In order to support the establishment of a college consortium of postsecondary educational institutions, including minority serving institutions, related instruction providers, sponsors, qualified intermediaries, employers, labor organizations, and joint labor-management organizations for the purposes of promoting stronger connections between programs under the national apprenticeship system and participating 2- and 4-year postsecondary educational institutions, the interagency agreement under subsection (a) shall include a description of how the Secretaries 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 requirements of the Carl D. Perkins 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;

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

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

“(B) create or expand the awarding 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;

“(4) provide technical assistance on eligible uses of financial aid, including the Federal work study program under part C of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087–51 et seq.), for related instruction for programs under the national apprenticeship system;

“(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;

“(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 industry 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 available apprenticeable occupations; and

“(B) models of articulation agreements, prior learning assessments, and competency-based curriculum for related instruction for illustrative purposes.

“(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 or occupations of 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**

“**SEC. 121. APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATIONS STANDARDS.**

“For an occupation to be an apprenticeable occupation under this Act, a person seeking approval for such occupation to be an apprenticeable 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)(5)(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 practical way through a 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).

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

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall formulate and promote the furtherance of quality standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, pre-apprentices, and youth apprentices.

“(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 written plan, 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 which 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 to 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 or hybrid 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—

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

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

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

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

“(v) where appropriate and to the extent practicable, incorporate the principles of universal design for learning under section 103 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1003).

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

“(i) consistent with measurable skill gains; 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.

“(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; or

“(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 an initial diagnostic assessment or assessment of credentials that verify an individual’s foundational knowledge and skills that would be needed to succeed in an apprenticeship program, and which shall include—

“(i) 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

“(ii) 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 competencies, and by requiring apprentices to complete a paid on-the-job learning component of the apprenticeship;

“(iii) in the case of a hybrid apprenticeship described in subparagraph (E)(iii), a combination of a specified minimum number of hours of on-the-job learning and the successful demonstration of competency, as described in subparagraph (E)(i) and 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, 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 interim credential;

“(B) only issues an interim credential for recognized components of an apprenticeable occupation and demonstrates how each interim credential specifically links to the 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.

“(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 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 programs, 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;

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

“(C) to the extent appropriate and practicable, meets the related instruction requirements as described in clauses (ii) through (iv) of subsection (b)(1)(C) that includes enabling an individual to attain a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent that enables a pre-apprentice to enter into an apprenticeship program; 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 and on-the-job training or in an experiential setting;

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

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

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

“(C) Related classroom-based instruction, which may be fulfilled through dual or concurrent enrollment, and—

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

“(ii) meets the additional requirements as described in subsection (b)(1)(C).

“(D) A progressively increasing, clearly 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, the methods used to measure skill acquisition for a youth apprentice, including ongoing assessment against established skill and competency standards as described in subsection (b)(1)(F).

“(G) Prepares the youth apprentice for placement 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 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—

“(A) has adequate and safe equipment, environments, and facilities for training and supervision;

“(B) provides safety training on-the-job and in related instruction as applicable by the apprenticeable occupation; and

“(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 concerning the program as may be required 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 individuals eligible for educational assistance under such title to use such assistance for enrollment in the program.

“(3) The program provides—

“(A) all individuals with an equal opportunity to participate in the program as described in subparagraphs (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. 794d), such as materials that conform with the most recent Web Content Accessibility Guidelines.

“(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, 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 participants to supervisors (such as journeyworkers, mentors, or on-the-job learning instructors, as applicable) for the apprenticeable occupation, that are based on evidence-based and evidence-informed best practices for supervision, 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 consistent with provisions in collective bargaining agreements, as applicable, except if such ratios are expressly prohibited by the collective bargaining agreements.

“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 a sponsor to 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

“(4) be submitted to the registration agency in accordance with section 124 by the program sponsor.

“(b) **STANDARDS.**—Each agreement under subsection (a) shall contain, explicitly or by reference, program standards under section 122, including—

“(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 on-the-job training 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 the on-the-job learning and work components; or

“(C) that is a hybrid model, 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, including how related instruction will be compensated (whether through academic credit, wages, or both), the costs the program participant will incur for participating in the program (such as for equipment, related instruction, or assessment or licensure fees), and the recognized postsecondary credentials the program participants will be eligible to receive upon program completion;

“(3) a schedule of the work processes in the occupation or industry divisions in which the

program participant is to be trained and the approximate time to be spent at each process;

“(4) for apprenticeships or youth apprenticeships, the graduated wage scale to be paid to the apprentices, benefits offered to the apprentices, and how the wages and benefits compare to State, local, or regional wages in the related occupation; and

“(5) demonstration of commitment to and compliance with subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 111(b)(7).

“SEC. 124. REGISTRATION OF PROGRAMS UNDER THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

“(a) **PROGRAM REGISTRATION APPLICATION.**—In order to bring together employers and labor for the formulation of programs under the national apprenticeship system, the Administrator shall provide for the registration of programs 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—

“(1) information demonstrating that each of the requirements of section 122 will be met for the program;

“(2) a copy of the apprenticeship agreement described in section 123 used by the sponsor;

“(3) a written assurance that, if the program is registered under this Act, the sponsor will administer the program in accordance with the requirements of this Act and comply with the requirements of the apprenticeship agreement for each apprentice; and

“(4) methods the program sponsor will use to report performance data describing outcomes associated with the program as required by the registration agency—

“(A) on an annual basis for any program sponsor with fewer than 5 program participants; or

“(B) on a quarterly basis for any program sponsor with 5 or more program participants.

“(b) **RECOGNITION AND REGISTRATION PROCESSES.**—

“(1) **REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS.**—

“(A) **PROVISIONAL APPROVAL REVIEW.**—An application submitted under subsection (a) 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 and record the 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 under subparagraph (A) shall review the program for quality and for compliance with the applicable standards under this subtitle and all other applicable program requirements under this Act, and—

“(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 the training cycle.

“(C) **FAILURE TO MEET REQUIREMENTS.**—If, after an initial provisional review under subparagraph (A), a registration agency conducting such 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 subsections (b) and (c) of section 131.

“(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; and

“(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 aligning the registration process with the process for approving such program for eligible veterans’ use of supplemental educational assistance 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 employer 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 participant the opportunity to apply through the sponsor, and shall—

“(A) enter into a written individual apprenticeship agreement described in section 123 with each such individual before the commencement of the program; and

“(B) individually register each program participant with the registration agency by filing a copy of the individual apprenticeship agreement with the registration agency or as otherwise required by the registration agency, and sharing a copy with the Administrator as appropriate, as described under section 123(a)(4).

“(4) TRANSITION PROCESS FOR PREVIOUSLY APPROVED PROGRAMS.—With respect to a program that was registered under this Act as of the date 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 of the requirements of this Act, maintain the status of the sponsor of the program as of the date before such date of enactment as the sponsor of such program under this Act; and

“(B) in the case of a program that does not meet the requirements of this Act, provide technical assistance to the sponsor of such program to ensure that the sponsor is in compliance with this Act not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

“(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 required under this Act, shall submit the proposal for such change or modification to the registration agency for the program.

“(2) REGISTRATION AGENCY REQUIREMENTS.—

“(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 proposal.

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

“(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 modification proposal, in-

cluding providing appropriate technical assistance 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 modification 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 program performance transparency across the programs under the national apprenticeship system, assess the effectiveness of States in achieving positive outcomes for program participants served by those programs, and 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—

“(i) annually collect performance data for each program registered under section 124 by such agency to determine—

“(I) 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. 3141(b)(2)(A)(i) 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 rates of the program; and

“(ii) provide technical assistance for the collection 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 section 124 by such agency, including—

“(i) information specifying the levels of performance 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 practicable, by individuals with disabilities, as compared to such percentages within the working age population who are in the geographical area from which the sponsor usually seeks or reasonably could seek program participants and who meet the minimum eligibility requirements for entry into the program;

“(iii) the percentage of program participants served by each of the programs that obtained unsubsidized employment in a field related to the apprenticeable occupation;

“(iv) the average time to completion for the program as compared to the description in the agreement under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 123(b);

“(v) the average cost per participant during the most recent program year and the 3 preceding program years;

“(vi) the percentage of program participants who received supportive services;

“(vii) information on the State’s activities required under section 113(c), including the State’s uses of funds; and

“(viii) the disaggregation of the performance data described in clauses (i) through (vi)—

“(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)).

“(C) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after receiving a report under subpara-

graph (B), the Secretary shall transmit to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

“(D) PUBLICATION.—The Administrator shall annually make available on a publicly accessible website each report received under subparagraph (B) not later than 30 days after receipt 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 assurance 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 first full training cycle of program participants under the program; and

“(ii) beginning after the review described in clause (i) at least once every 5 years.

“(C) REVIEW.—The review shall be a comprehensive review regarding all aspects of the program performance, including—

“(i) determining whether the registration agency is receiving notification from the sponsor of a program regarding individuals who are registered as new youth apprentices, pre-apprentices, or apprentices under the program, or 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)(viii); and

“(iv) ensuring the sponsor’s compliance with the requirement to provide equal opportunity in recruitment, training, and employment as described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 111(b)(7).

“(D) REPORTS.—On completion of a review under this paragraph, the registration agency shall prepare and submit to the Administrator a report containing the results of the review.

“(c) SUBSEQUENT ACTION.—

“(1) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The registration agency shall provide technical assistance to the sponsor and identify areas that require technical assistance, including—

“(A) to support the sponsor in creating a plan to meet the State goals described in section 113(c)(8)(A)(ii), as applicable; and

“(B) assistance in the development of a performance improvement plan if the registration agency determines, pursuant to any review under subsection (b), that the youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program—

“(i) is not in operation;

“(ii) is not in compliance with the requirements of this Act; or

“(iii) is achieving levels of performance on any indicators described in subsection (b)(1)(A)(i) that are lower than the State goals for any program year.

“(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 consistently fails to register at least 1 program participant;

“(B) the program shows a pattern of poor results on the indicators described in subsection (b)(1)(A)(i) over a period of 3 years, given the characteristics of program participants and economic conditions in the area served, or are lower than the national or State average;

“(C) the program shows no indication of improvement in the areas identified by the registration agency and in the performance improvement plan under paragraph (1); or

“(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) NOTIFICATION AND HEARING.—If the registration agency makes a determination described in paragraph (2), the registration agency shall notify the Secretary and the sponsor of the determination in writing, and 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 for deregistration, and copies of all relevant documents and records. If the sponsor does not request the hearing not later than 15 days after receiving such notification, 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, the sponsor or program administrator shall notify program participant—

“(A) of such deregistration and the effective date;

“(B) that such deregistration automatically deprives the program participant of individual registration as part of such youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program, including the ability to receive a certificate of completion from the registration agency;

“(C) that the deregistration of the program removes the program participant from eligibility for any Federal financial or other assistance, or rights, privileges, or exemptions under Federal law, that—

“(i) relates to an apprentice; and

“(ii) requires the registration agency’s approval; and

“(D) that all youth apprentices, pre-apprentices, or apprentices are referred to the registration agency for information about potential transfers to other programs under the national apprenticeship system.

“SEC. 132. NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM RESEARCH.

“(a) RESEARCH.—The Secretary shall conduct, through an independent entity, research for the purpose of improving the management and effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under this Act and to assist in the evaluation of the programs as described in section 131.

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

“(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 competencies 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, of 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; and

“(D) demonstrate a return on investment of Federal, State, local, sponsor, employer, and other funding for programs under the national apprenticeship system, capturing the full level 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; and

“(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; and

“(B) a final report containing the results of the research, including policy recommendations.

“(2) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after receipt of the interim report and final report described in subparagraphs (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 interim and final reports 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) INTERAGENCY 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 eligible entities 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 for programs demonstrating demand in information technology, energy, green jobs, advanced manufacturing, health care, or cybersecurity;

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

“(iii) to create new 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 youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship programs, prioritizing nontraditional apprenticeship populations such as women, minorities, long-term unemployed, individuals with a disability, individuals with substance abuse issues, veterans, military spouses, individuals experiencing home-

lessness, individuals impacted by the criminal or juvenile justice system, and foster and former foster youth;

“(ii) that are in high-need social 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) INTERMEDIARY GRANTS.—If the eligible entity is a qualified intermediary—

“(i) to support national industry and equity intermediaries in establishing or expanding sector-based partnerships to support the delivery or expansion of programs under the national apprenticeship system to 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 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 education and training providers with 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 of not 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 2-year period, 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 subsections (e) and (f);

“(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).

“(b) FUNDING REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) MATCHING FUNDS REQUIRED.—The Administrator shall require, as a condition of receipt of funds under this section, 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, fairly evaluated.

“(2) WAIVER.—The Administrator may waive the requirement under paragraph (1) 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 non-traditional apprenticeship populations; and

“(B) providing opportunities in high-wage, high-skill, or 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 of such awards, including a geographically diverse distribution among regions of the country and among urban, suburban, and rural areas.

“(d) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—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 education and training provider, or a consortium thereof;

“(C) a State apprenticeship agency;

“(D) an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization;

“(E) an industry 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;

“(F) a Governor;

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

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

“(I) a qualified intermediary; and

“(2) to the 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) Each entity with 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.

“(3) 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 provide opportunities to rural communities, as applicable.

“(4) 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) a plan to align the activities supported by the grant with the labor market needs of high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations.

“(5) A plan—

“(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. 2301 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. 1001 et seq.), the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.), and any related Federal programs and if appropriate, how funds 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, and apprenticeship programs, including from nontraditional apprenticeship populations, such as women, minorities, individuals with disabilities, individuals impacted by the criminal or juvenile justice system, and individuals with barriers to employment;

“(F) to ensure program participants are able to access supportive services, as applicable; and

“(G) to comply with the equal opportunity requirements for diversity described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 111(b)(7) and section 113(c)(5), as applicable.

“(6) 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, completion and placement rates, credential attainment, diversity in populations served, the effectiveness of the program in increasing participant’s wages and benefits, or services provided to employers and program participants.

“(7) A description of potential program participants and strategies to support the recruitment, retention, and completion of such participants, including nontraditional apprenticeship populations and individuals with barriers to employment, to the extent practicable.

“(8) A description of strategies to recruit and support employers involved in programs under the national apprenticeship system.

“(9) An assurance that the eligible entity will—

“(A) provide information to the Administrator, as requested, for any such evaluations as the Administrator may carry out;

“(B) make program performance outcome data available (in accordance with applicable data privacy laws, including section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g) and section 4 of this Act) to independent evaluators to enable the evaluators to prepare the evaluations and research reports described in section 203(a)(1); and

“(C) 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.

“(f) **ADDITIONAL APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.**—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 employers engaged in the program expansion.

“(C) **CREATING OR EXPANDING PRE-APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.**—An eligible entity applying to create or expand pre-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) a partnership between the eligible entity and at least one apprenticeship program; and

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

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

“(i) an existing partnership with at least one high school offering related instruction for the youth apprenticeship program, with existing integration into the academic content of the high school diploma requirements, or with demonstrated plans for integration of related instruction into the high school curriculum; and

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

“(2) **ENCOURAGING EMPLOYER PARTICIPATION.**—

“(A) **INDIVIDUALS WITH BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT.**—An eligible entity applying to target individuals with barriers to employment for apprenticeship, youth apprenticeship, or pre-apprenticeship 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 individuals with barriers to employment and employers for participation in the program; and

“(ii) partnerships with organizations that assist program participants in accessing supportive services to support recruitment, retention, and completion of the program by program participants.

“(B) **HIGH-NEED SOCIAL SERVICE-RELATED INDUSTRIES.**—An eligible entity applying to offer pre-apprenticeship, youth apprenticeship, or apprenticeship programs in high-need social service-related industries, sectors, or occupations and carry out activities in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(B)(ii) shall include as part of their application a description of wages and benefits offered to program participants.

“(C) **INDIVIDUALS CURRENTLY OR RECENTLY INCARCERATED.**—An eligible entity applying to target individuals currently or recently incarcerated and establish or carry out pre-apprenticeship programs and apprenticeship programs in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(B)(iii) shall include as part of their application a description of—

“(i) a plan to assist the program participants in obtaining the documentation and work authorization necessary to participate in such program;

“(ii) partnerships with organizations that will assist program participants in accessing activities 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 resources to program participants to address mental health or substance abuse issues;

“(v) partnerships with organizations that support—

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

“(II) successful completion of an apprenticeship or pre-apprenticeship program;

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

“(vii) alignment and necessary supports to comply with and receive the benefits of the Federal Bonding Program and the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program for employers participating in apprenticeship programs.

“(D) **SMALL- AND MEDIUM-SIZED EMPLOYERS.**—An eligible entity applying to engage small- and medium-sized employers and carry out activities in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(B)(iv) shall include as part of their application a description of demonstrated success in engaging small- and medium-sized employers and the ability to recruit new employers to participate in related partnerships or programs, such as small businesses owned or controlled by women, minorities, or veterans.

“(3) **INTERMEDIARY GRANTS.**—

“(A) **SUPPORTING NATIONAL INDUSTRY AND EQUITY INTERMEDIARIES.**—An eligible entity applying to carry out activities in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(C)(i) shall include as part of their application a description of the ability of such entity to convene a diverse group of industry specific stakeholders for the purposes of developing or expanding programs, including employers, workforce development organizations, industry associations, labor groups (including joint labor-management organizations), and education and training providers at a national level or with national reach.

“(B) **SERVING PROGRAMS IN A LOCAL OR REGIONAL SETTING.**—An eligible entity applying to carry out activities in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(C)(ii) shall 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.

“(4) **EDUCATIONAL ALIGNMENT.**—An eligible entity applying to carry out activities in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(D) shall include as part of their application a description of—

“(A) a demonstration of a partnership with—

“(i) no less than three sponsors or employers; or

“(II) an industry or sector partnership; and

“(ii) at least 1 of the following—

“(I) an educational service agency;

“(II) a high school;

“(III) a local educational agency;

“(IV) State educational agency;

“(V) an Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, Tribal educational agency, Tribally controlled college or university, or Tribally controlled postsecondary career and technical institution, as applicable;

“(VI) a postsecondary educational institution; or

“(VII) a State higher education agency; and

“(B) a commitment to establishing or expanding the alignment of the related instruction to—

“(i) the requirements for a high school diploma, which may be fulfilled through a dual or concurrent enrollment program; or

“(ii) the requirements for a recognized postsecondary credential, including the degree requirements for an associate’s or bachelor’s degree.

“**SEC. 202. USES OF FUNDS.**

“(a) **GENERAL ACTIVITIES.**—An eligible entity applying for any grant activity under section 201(a)(1)—

“(I) shall use at least 5 percent of the grant funds to provide direct financial assistance to apprentices, pre-apprentices, or youth apprentices through emergency grants to support their financial needs to enter, remain enrolled in, and complete such program, such as support for the related costs of supplies 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 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.

“(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, recruitment, and coordination of activities with employers, industry associations, labor and joint labor-management organizations, qualified intermediaries, education and training providers, State or local workforce agencies, potential sponsors, community-based organizations, 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 grant requirements, including program evaluation and reporting requirements.

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

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

“(b) **ADDITIONAL USES OF FUNDS.**—

“(1) **CREATION OR EXPANSION ACTIVITIES.**—

“(A) **APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM CREATION.**—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(A)(i) shall use such funding 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) to 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 or expansion of work-based learning 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 exploration of postsecondary opportunities including apprenticeship programs;

“(iv) with respect to participants without a high school diploma or a generally recognized equivalent, paying the costs affiliated with acquiring such equivalent, and the costs of any related assessments of potential pre-apprentices or active pre-apprentices, including those that would verify the attainment of foundational knowledge and skills necessary to succeed in an apprenticeship program;

“(v) development or expansion of partnerships with organizations that assist program participants in accessing supportive services, which may include the 12-month period after the conclusion of a pre-apprenticeship program;

“(vi) providing commensurate wages to the linked apprenticeship program for pre-apprentices as they participate in and complete the pre-apprenticeship program, as appropriate;

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

“(viii) 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) paying for the costs associated with curriculum development and alignment of that curriculum with recognized postsecondary credentials including industry-recognized credentials, high school graduation requirements, and related instruction, including curriculum development for dual or concurrent enrollment;

“(ii) providing 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;

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

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

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

“(vi) developing or expanding partnerships with organizations that assist program participants in accessing supportive services, which may include the 12-month period after the conclusion of such a youth apprenticeship program; or

“(vii) providing teachers, career guidance and academic counselors, school leaders, administrators, specialized instructional support personnel, and paraprofessionals with professional development opportunities to build an understanding of apprenticeship opportunities available to students, including experiential opportunities like externships.

“(2) **INCENTIVE FUNDS.**—

“(A) **BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT.**—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(B)(i) shall use such funds to encourage employer participation in programs under the national apprenticeship system that target individuals with barriers to employment, which may include—

“(i) providing financial assistance to employers to support costs related to the programs,

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 in 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; or

“(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 OCCUPATION GRANTS FOR SMALL- AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(B)(iv) shall use such funds to encourage participation of small- and medium-sized businesses in programs under the national apprenticeship 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;

“(ii) supporting the cost of related instruction, assessment or licensure fees, or wages for program participants during related instruction;

“(iii) providing technical assistance to small- and medium-sized businesses on the program registration process and leveraging other available funds to support carrying out programs supported by this grant; or

“(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.

“(3) INTERMEDIARY GRANTS.—

“(A) NATIONAL INDUSTRY AND EQUITY INTERMEDIARIES.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(C)(i) 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 multiple employers make education 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 nontraditional apprenticeship populations in programs under the national apprenticeship system, which may include—

“(I) supporting the development, implementation, and scaling of plans and practices; and

“(II) identifying, developing, and disseminating effective program tools and strategies;

“(iv) providing national activities to increase awareness and access to programs, including strategic marketing and outreach, technology improvements, and innovations that make it easier for employers to start programs and for individuals to connect with program opportunities;

“(v) developing and disseminating training or related instruction associated with the program or for curriculum improvements that align with the requirements of the program and learning assessments; or

“(vi) providing industry employees or potential employees with a clear understanding of future career paths and the skills needed to succeed, along with cost effective ways of acquiring those skills through youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship programs.

“(B) LOCAL INTERMEDIARIES.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(C)(ii) 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 programs and learning assessments;

“(ii) engaging with local education and training providers to support related instruction aligned with the needs of high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations, and to the extent practicable, support the provision of academic credit for related instruction;

“(iii) providing services, including business engagement, classroom instruction, and development of partnerships with organizations that assist program participants in accessing supportive services (which may include the 12-month period after the conclusion of the other activities in the youth apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs involved);

“(iv) providing technical assistance on the registration process for a sponsor of a youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program;

“(v) connecting businesses, labor organizations, or joint labor-management organizations with education and training providers to develop related instruction to complement the on-the-job learning portion of a youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program;

“(vi) providing training to employees to serve as on-the-job trainers or mentors to program participants; and

“(vii) providing career exposure, career planning, and career awareness activities.

“(4) EDUCATIONAL ALIGNMENT GRANTS.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(D) shall use such funds to 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, which may include—

“(A) creating and aligning the related instruction to requirements for a high school di-

ploma or an associate's or bachelor's degree, including through—

“(i) dual enrollment and credit articulation for youth apprenticeship programs;

“(ii) articulation agreements; or

“(iii) 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 counselors, school leaders, administrators, specialized instructional support personnel, and para-professionals to build an understanding of opportunities in the national apprenticeship system available 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) RECIPIENT 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 uses of funds aligned with the description in the application specified in section 201(e)(5)(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 apprenticeable 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 as compared to the program standards description under paragraphs (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; 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)); and

“(3) 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 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 cooperative 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 the grant activities.

“(2) CONTENTS.—Such evaluations shall address, for the activities carried out under each

grant awarded under this section, the general effectiveness of the activities in relation to their cost, including the extent to which the activities—

“(A) improve the participation in, retention in, and completion of youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and apprenticeship programs by nontraditional apprenticeship populations;

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

“(C) respond to the needs reflected in State, regional, or local labor market data;

“(D) align with high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industries or occupations; and

“(E) reach a wide variety of industry sectors and occupations;

“(3) **REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 60 days after the completion of the interim evaluation and the final evaluation described in this section, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report summarizing the findings of the interim evaluations and a report summarizing the final evaluations.

“(4) **PUBLIC ACCESS.**—The Administrator shall make the interim and final reports available on a publicly accessible website not later than 60 days after the completion of the interim report and the final report.

“**SEC. 204. GRANT APPROPRIATIONS.**

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title:

“(1) \$400,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(2) \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(3) \$600,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(4) \$700,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(5) \$800,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.”.

SEC. 4. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) **AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS AND WORKFORCE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1998.**—Section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2916a) is repealed.

(b) **IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.**—Section 286(s)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(s)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “FOR JOB TRAINING” and inserting “FOR PROGRAMS UNDER THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM”; and

(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 title II of the National Apprenticeship Act”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, is debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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 without 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 that 94 percent of apprentices are 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 first passed as 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 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 POCAN 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 thank Chairman JERRY NADLER for the courtesy of providing for discharge of the portion of the bill within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, February 1, 2021.

Hon. BOBBY SCOTT,
Chairman, House Committee on Education and Labor, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SCOTT: This is to advise you that we have now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 447, the “National Apprenticeship Act of 2021,” that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. We have no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 447, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND
LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, February 1, 2021.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: In reference to your letter of February 1, 2021, I write to confirm our mutual understanding regarding H.R. 447, the “National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.”

I appreciate the Committee on the Judiciary's waiver of consideration of H.R. 447 as specified in your letter. I acknowledge that the waiver was granted only to expedite floor consideration of H.R. 447 and does not in any way waive or diminish the Committee on the Judiciary's jurisdictional interests over this or similar legislation.

I would be pleased to include our exchange of letters on this matter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during floor consideration of the bill to memorialize our joint understanding.

Again, thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT C. “BOBBY” SCOTT,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, which impedes the ability of businesses and employers to fill in-demand jobs.

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 gaveled 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 “untested” or “unproven.” Other words for that are “new” and “innovative.”

This bill would take away opportunities for the 131 IRAPs that have been recognized in the last 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 81,000 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 grant 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 grant money.

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 require 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 develop 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 to 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 have done it, but the answer was right here in our backyard, the gold standard, what the national building trades have done over the past 100 years.

Mr. Speaker, as a child growing up, you hear from teachers and counselors that you have to go to college in order to make it in America. Well, I was one of four boys. My three brothers went to college. I like to say I went to the other 4-year school, a registered IBEW apprenticeship program for electricians.

□ 0930

It allowed me to earn while I was going to school, to take what I learned

in the books at night and apply it the next day; how important that was to help raise my young family and literally paved the way for me to go from the construction site to the floor of Congress; remarkable.

But we know, one size does not fit all. I like to say, some people want to go to college, some people want to build the college, some people want to defend the college. We need everyone to come together, and this registered apprenticeship is the most successful training program in the history of the United States. You heard, 94 percent of the people who complete it go right to work and are fully employed.

And the building trades have a graduation rate of approaching 90 percent, something unheard of, and coming out making \$70,000, with little or no debt. Little or no debt. That paycheck that goes along with it is that dignity that if you can work with your hands you also work with your heart and your head, and how important that is.

Whether you work in a shipyard, medical technology, or you have your Ph.D., we are all the same, adding value to this great country, and we need all of them to succeed.

This apprenticeship act builds off of what we have done in the past.

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from New Jersey.

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, linemen 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.

NORTH AMERICA’S
BUILDING TRADES UNIONS,
Washington, DC, February 3, 2021.

DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS: On behalf of the over 3 million skilled craft professionals that comprise North America’s Building Trades Unions (NABTU), I 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 with us on 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, 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 the construction industry. Among 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 earn, on average, \$60,000 annually. Furthermore, through our ever-expanding pre-apprenticeship programs, we continue to work with our industry partners to increase the diversity of apprenticeship candidates 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 not only 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,

SEAN MCGARVEY,
President.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

As co-chair of the Congressional Career and Technical Education Caucus, it takes a lot for me to oppose legislation like this, which should be and always has been bipartisan. But my friends across the aisle have included measures that just are not good for America, and not bipartisan.

The National Apprenticeship Act, which was originally passed in 1937, established the registered apprenticeship system we see today. This system has provided many Americans with the opportunities to learn tangible skills they need for high-wage, high-skill, and in-demand jobs that will lead to fulfilling careers.

More recently, we have seen interest for apprenticeships rise as more employers and small businesses are recognizing the vital role they play in the

development of a skilled workforce. This law is in desperate need of reforms that will both strengthen and expand this traditional system, while empowering employers and others to pursue work-based learning innovation.

As co-chair of the bipartisan Career and Technical Education Caucus, I have always supported and will continue to support legislation that promotes skills-based education for a 21st century economy.

With that being said, we must acknowledge that the registered apprenticeship system created during the Great Depression will never be suitable by itself for a modern workforce.

While this bill codifies several Federal regulations for the registered apprenticeship model, the underlying bill ignores the needs of our workers and our economy.

Previous administrations have taken tremendous steps to grow the number of high-quality apprenticeships and modernize work-based learning programs, especially through the Department of Labor's Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Programs, or IRAPS.

This program is aimed to help foster continued innovation that recognizes the dignity of all work and provides another tool for apprentices to move into meaningful work in our rapidly evolving economy.

However, the current legislation does not provide the needed flexibility for innovation of these programs, the necessary funding to carry out these programs, or change the current status quo.

By prohibiting these innovative programs, this bill assumes that a registered program that works for one employer will meet the various needs of every business across the country, regardless of size or industry. We need to listen to what businesses are telling us.

For this reason, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI), a hard-working member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bipartisan National Apprenticeship Act, which I am honored to co-lead with Chairman SCOTT.

Last summer, I held a roundtable discussion with apprentices and pre-apprentices from around northwest Oregon. I spoke with Melissa, who said that joining the Boilermakers Local 242 apprenticeship was a "life-changing decision." And Lacy, who talked about her apprenticeship with Laborers Local 737; she said it "made it possible to pay my bills and feed my kid."

By supporting the National Apprenticeship Act, we will help more workers like Melissa and Lacy gain the skills and support services they need to provide for themselves and their families.

As our Nation recovers from the economic consequences of the pandemic, registered apprenticeships provide especially meaningful upskilling and

reskilling opportunities for displaced and dislocated workers to help them secure good-paying jobs.

I am glad that my bipartisan PARTNERS Act is included to help small and medium-sized businesses develop registered apprenticeships and provide workers with support services like tools, work attire, transportation, childcare, and mentorship.

The legislation we pass today will help more Oregonians and Americans get the skills they need to succeed.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the National Task Force on Tradeswomen's Issues in support of the National Apprenticeship Act.

[From the National Task Force on tradeswomen's Issues, Jan. 28, 2021]

COMMENTS OF THE NATIONAL TASKFORCE ON TRADESWOMEN'S ISSUES ON THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT REAUTHORIZATION

The National Taskforce on Tradeswomen's Issues (TWTF) is a national coalition of women's organizations and tradeswomen whose mission is to create access, opportunity and equity in nontraditional employment and training for women. TWTF very much appreciates the reauthorizing of the National Apprenticeship Act (NAA) of 2021 (H.R. 447) in a way that best protects apprentices and best serves other stakeholders in the apprenticeship system. In particular, TWTF is deeply grateful for the careful attention that H.R. 447 pays to enhancing opportunities for women and people of color—populations that have historically been too often unfairly denied such opportunities because of their gender, race, or ethnicity—to gain access to and retain high-skill, high-wage jobs through registered apprenticeships, pre-apprenticeships, and youth apprenticeships. TWTF is also highly appreciative of the significant investments that H.R. 447 makes to the national apprenticeship system.

Our organizational members, such as Chicago Women in the Trades, Oregon Tradeswomen Inc., Tradeswomen, Inc. (in Northern California), ANEW (in Washington State), Nontraditional Employment for Women (NEW) (in New York City), and Nevada Women in Trades currently operate, and for years have operated, pre-apprenticeship programs and other programs for encouraging women's participation in the trades and in other occupations in which women have not traditionally worked. Together we have over 152 years of combined experience in operating such programs.

Our organizational members also provide a wide range of technical assistance services and resources that support apprenticeship programs, employers, training providers and the workforce system in enhancing equity for diverse apprentices and potential apprentices through the National Center for Women's Equity in Employment and Apprenticeship. This technical assistance includes EEO planning guidance, toolkits, best practice briefs, curriculum, staff training, replicable program models, and other resources and strategies that have proven successful in attracting and retaining women in these fields. (The National Center for Women's Equity in Employment and Apprenticeship was funded until 2020 in part by a contract with the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) Office of Apprenticeship (OA).)

TWTF's individual members—current and former tradeswomen—have, in our scores of years of lived experience in all aspects of apprenticeship and employment in the trades, seen it all. A number of these individuals also serve in leadership positions within apprenticeship programs and their sponsors

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 working with the tools, the pride of being part of building something tangible and important, the comfort of genuine mentoring and support from our co-workers and colleagues, and the satisfaction 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 and humiliation of hazing, harassment, and discrimination. Many, many of us have had successful careers in the trades; many others have been unable to continue in 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 experiences of both 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 part 30; the requirement that funded entities devote a minimum of 5 percent of grant funds to direct financial assistance to apprentices, pre-apprentices, or youth apprentices for supportive services; and the significant investments that the bill makes in registered apprenticeship, preapprenticeship, 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 those each 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 take steps to target their recruitment, hiring, and retention practices to the underrepresented group(s) if they fail to meet those goal(s).

The bill is subject to the interpretation that it completely preempts continuation or reinstatement of the positive requirements that are in 29 CFR 30, the current law but not clearly included in H.R. 447.

Some of the requirements for pre-apprenticeship programs contained in H.R. 447 were designed for registered apprenticeship programs but are not appropriate for pre-apprenticeship programs.

Some of the conditions on grants to be awarded under the bill may make it difficult for pre-apprenticeship programs to receive funding under the bill.

We plan to work provide more detail on these concerns as the bill moves forward in the Senate, and will ask that Congress address them before the bill becomes law.

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman SCOTT for his leadership.

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 447.

Coming from the construction industry, I know firsthand that apprenticeships help Americans gain valuable skills that lead to good-paying jobs and long-lasting careers.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic hit, we had the greatest economy in the world. Unfortunately, we have seen the negative impact this virus has had on employment opportunities, and Congress should be working in a bipartisan manner to get this economy back on track.

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 one-size-fits-all Federal 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 Industry-Recognized 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 empower 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 into the 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 Norwich, 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 skills and certifications are high-quality and, thus, transportable.

In Connecticut, I have seen how registered apprenticeships help first-time employers. Chris Jewell of Bozrah, Connecticut said this about his metal fabrication shop’s new participation in the program: “The training money we received allowed us to take a chance on employees that we felt were ready to make the next step in their career path.”

Those workers and others at Chris’ shop are thriving today in high-paying jobs because of the Fitzgerald Act. This bill will multiply that success for millions at just the time our Nation’s ailing economy needs it the most. I urge my colleagues to pass this bill.

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

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition of H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

Let’s be very clear: Apprenticeship programs are a tremendous benefit to our economy. They provide a diverse range of opportunities for emerging workers to hone and develop skill sets while providing competitive salaries that strengthen our economy.

I agree with my colleagues that our existing apprenticeship system is severely outdated and it must be restructured to reflect the needs and challenges of the current economy and the 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. It is time 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.

SWACCA,
January 29, 2021.

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 is a national association representing construction company owners employing tens of thousands of laborers, drywall finishers, plasterers, and carpenters who perform billions of dollars of framing, drywall, ceiling, and other interior systems work annually throughout the United

States. SWACCA prides itself on serving as a voice for responsible employers. Our member companies pay their workers for every hour worked, as well as overtime when their work exceeds forty hours in a week. 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, efficient construction services that enable them to be profitable while providing jobs with family-sustaining wages and benefits. As such, we appreciate 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 standards for registered apprenticeship programs and expand those standards to cover preapprenticeship and youth apprenticeship programs. 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,
President.

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 their own American Dream, to access the jobs that are available in this country. This is at 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 union pushback.

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 Euro-

pean 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 colleague 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 which 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 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.

Like so many issues 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. If a business 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 grants for those who partner with labor organizations rather than awarding them based on merit. This would severely limit and stifle our ability to meet the needs for our future.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this resolution so we don't leave behind future apprenticeship opportunities.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH), 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, 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 great 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 at a time when our Nation truly needs it the most.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the National Apprenticeship Act.

Republicans and Democrats agree that apprenticeships are important for workforce development. Unfortunately, House Democrats think that Federal bureaucrats, who rely on an almost century-old system, should manage all 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 pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan has 16¾ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 13½ 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 and my esteemed colleague.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 447.

Apprenticeships are well recognized as a way to help local economies grow by providing career opportunities for young people. However, the current national apprenticeship system does not adequately support the creation of apprenticeships in the Marianas and other insular areas. That inequity ends today.

H.R. 447 incorporates my bill, the Outlying Area Apprenticeship Expansion Act, which I introduced in the last Congress. My bill provides \$2.5 million over 5 years for the Marianas to create and expand apprenticeships, and it provides more than \$11.2 million for the insular areas in total.

Our island schools already equip students with the skills employers seek. With these additional funds and participation in the national apprenticeship program, we will be able to build that connection between what was learned in the classroom and real-world work. With widespread unemployment due to the coronavirus, that link is needed now more than ever.

I thank Chairman SCOTT for including the outlying areas in this program and for his work to update this law first enacted in 1937.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a statement from the Association of Woodworking and Furnishings Suppliers.

[From AWFS, Jan. 29, 2021]

AWFS STANDS IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT OF 2021

ANAHEIM, CA.—The Association of Woodworking and Furnishings Suppliers® (AWFS®), a national trade association for the wood industry and owner/operator of the AWFS® Fair trade show, is in support of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021. AWFS has officially signed on as a supporter of the Act.

“Our industry, comprised primarily of small businesses, is experiencing a skills gap,” says AWFS Executive Vice President Angelo Gangone. “We need to utilize all tools and resources available to us to attract and train new talent, including apprenticeships.”

The expanded opportunities to Registered Apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeships made available through the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 will help small wood manufacturers who lack the capacity to create an apprenticeship on their own. Congressman Robert Scott (D-VA-3), Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor has introduced the bill (H.R. 447), an amendment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937. According to Rep. Scott, the Act “will begin to bring America's investments in apprenticeship more in line with countries around the world” as “our peer industrialized nations spend roughly six times as much as a share of GDP on apprenticeships as the U.S.”

“There are multiple successful U.S. apprenticeship models comprised of companies collaborating together and with local school and community partners,” says Gangone. “This is a critical element that will help us solve the workforce gap and strengthen our industry into the future.” The Act's encouragement for employers, industry associations, labor and joint labor-management organizations, education and training providers, credential providers, and apprentices to work together to establish and expand apprenticeships will have a meaningful impact on the skilled workforce and the future of industry careers.

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

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act.

This bill invites continued Federal rules that hinder Idaho's ability to use industry-based standards.

There is a lot of success with apprenticeships in Idaho. From companies like Idaho Power, Micron Technology, and St. Luke's Hospital to small businesses of all types, apprenticeships are crucial to job growth in the Gem State.

These businesses partner with colleges and universities across my State, connecting skill development to college degrees from regionally accredited schools.

Whether it is Idaho Power partnering with the College of Southern Idaho or the many small entrepreneurs working with schools like College of Western

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. Despite long wait times for approval by the Federal Department of Labor, our State officials continue to succeed in setting up apprenticeship programs. But often, Idaho's labor officials must use existing occupations because the Federal Department of Labor doesn't have standards for 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 economy 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 for the types of jobs they need. We should help industry by freeing them to develop high-quality, high-paying jobs for the future.

We should give jobseekers more opportunities to grow and succeed, not with Federal boundaries, but only by the limits of their imaginations.

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

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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 everyone chooses a path of higher education, but everyone wants to earn a good family-supporting 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 in this area. We enacted 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.

AFL-CIO,

February 4, 2021.

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 secure future employment 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, include youth apprenticeship and 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 Apprenticeships and provide technical assistance. Finally, the bill strengthens the National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeship, ensur-

ing that experts from industry and labor have a role in improving the program.

Registered Apprenticeships are America's most successful federally authorized workforce development program, employing 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,

Director,

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 programs 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, they 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 specifically 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. SUOZZI), co-chair of the Labor Caucus.

Mr. SUOZZI. 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 800 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, or a skilled laborer available so 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 only as we 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 to teach 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, and urge my colleagues 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 not a Democratic or Republican 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 too many communities behind 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 and 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 that 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 up. So 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 thing we are seeing 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. MRVAN), a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, and a new champion

for workers in this House of Representatives.

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

It is my distinct honor to be a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, and I am encouraged to see the consideration of this critical piece of legislation as a priority before the House so early in the 117th Congress.

Labor organizations and their apprenticeship programs are the backbone of northwest Indiana's economy. Time and time again, I have worked hand in hand with labor, civic groups, and faith-based organizations to get people who need a career into a union apprenticeship program.

For the past 15 years, as an administrator of emergency financial assistance, I have sat across the desk of neighbors, friends, and constituents who have an urgency for opportunity to provide for their families. This legislation creates life-changing economic opportunities. These types of programs are invaluable to provide all individuals with a lifelong skill set, a job that pays a family-supporting wage, a safe working environment, and secure retirement.

I appreciate the legislation that aims to increase diversity and equitable access for women to apprenticeship programs so that all individuals can have access to good-paying jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this, and I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation and the dignity of all workers.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter of support from the International Association of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental and Reinforcing Iron Workers.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL, ORNA-
MENTAL AND REINFORCING IRON
WORKERS,

Washington, DC, February 1, 2021.

Hon. ROBERT SCOTT,
Chairman, U.S. House Committee on Education
and Labor, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SCOTT: On behalf of the 160,000 members of the International Association of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental and Reinforcing Iron Workers (IW), I write to endorse H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

The original National Apprenticeship Act was enacted during the Great Depression and it helped struggling Americans by offering them an opportunity to learn a skilled trade while earning a middle-class wage. That was over 80 years ago, and a lot has changed since then. H.R. 447 is needed to update the law to reflect a 21st century economy and labor force ready to work during these unprecedented times.

Investing in our country's workforce by expanding the registered apprenticeship program is needed now more than ever. With record-high unemployment numbers across the country, registered apprenticeships offer people the opportunity to learn a high skilled trade while earning a family-supporting wage. H.R. 447 will not only strengthen current registered apprenticeship programs but also create programs to meet the demand.

The IW supports H.R. 447 and asks all the members of the Education and Labor Com-

mittee to vote for this bipartisan bill without any harmful amendments.

Sincerely,

ERIC DEAN,
General President.

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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 hardworking 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 gentleman from New York (Mr. JONES), 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 ableist barriers to employment of our national apprenticeship system, because everyone deserves a good-paying job no matter your race or your ability.

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-19 workplace disruptions.

This double disruption is further reinforced in their findings that 84 percent of employers are set to rapidly digitalize 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 enshrine 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 9½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from North Carolina has 3¼ 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 10 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 in the RECORD support for this bill from the National Electrical Contractors Association.

[From NECA, February 1, 2021]

Media Contact: Matt Kraus, Director, Communications National Electrical Contractors Association.

The National Electrical Contractors Association issued the following statement in support of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021:

“The National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 is a direct investment in our workforce, the trades, and the entire electrical construction industry. It will invest more than \$3.5 billion toward expanding opportunities and access to apprenticeships in the United States in the next five years, totaling nearly 1 million new apprenticeship opportunities. NECA supports the National Apprenticeship Act and encourages Congress to push this legislation forward to help grow America’s skilled workforce.”

ABOUT THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION

NECA is the voice of the \$171 billion electrical construction industry that brings power, light and communication technology to buildings and communities across the United States. NECA’s national office and 118 local chapters advance the industry through advocacy, education, research and standards development. Go to www.necanet.org for more information.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

In the middle of this global pandemic and economic crisis, Americans need hope and they need work. Today’s legislation is a meaningful step to increase access to registered apprenticeships. 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 boast a strong 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 in a hybrid vehicle, perfect biofuels, or TIG weld the rear quarter panel of an old Wagoneer, there will always be a market for skilled craftspeople who can repair or restore modern and classic vehicles, and invent the vehicles of the future, as happened with my own brother, 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 bring 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), a champion of the economic development of workers and of businesses at the local, State, and national level.

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. Yet, 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 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 firsthand. In my State, the Laborers’ International Union of North America has created really a national model for apprenticeship programs. It has improved the lives of thousands and thousands of Rhode Islanders.

I include in the RECORD a letter of support from the Laborers’ International Union of North America.

LIUNA,

February 2, 2021.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: I write on behalf of the 500,000 hardworking men and women of the Laborers’ International Union of North America (LIUNA), to ask you to vote for H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, when it comes to the House floor for a vote this week. LIUNA is proud to support this important Bill to keep our union apprenticeship programs strong.

Registered Apprenticeship Programs, like the apprenticeship programs which LIUNA has implemented for decades, help workers earn while they learn. H.R. 447 invests more than \$3.5 billion over five

(5) years in expanding opportunities and access to Registered Apprenticeship Programs and Pre-Apprenticeships Programs, among others. The Bill creates nearly a million new apprenticeship opportunities on top of the current expected growth of the apprenticeship system. It would also yield \$10.6 billion in net benefits to U.S. taxpayers in the form of increased worker productivity and decreased spending on public-assistance programs and unemployment insurance. The rigorous standards in the Bill ensure top-quality apprenticeship programs for workers.

At a time when our Nation’s infrastructure needs are so great, H.R. 447 will ensure that we continue to train the best workforce in the world.

Again, I ask that you vote in favor of this important Bill on the House floor. If any additional information is needed, please con-

tact Danielle LeClair, Assistant Director, Legislative Department.

With kind regards, I am
Sincerely yours,

TERRY O’SULLIVAN,
General President.

Mr. CICILLINE. Again, I just want to say in closing, Mr. Speaker, that this is an opportunity to respond to the economic crisis that has been created 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 an investment in the 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 UNION-SPONSORED PROGRAMS BUILD SKILLS, CAREERS

Houston Community College is restoring an old high school and converting it into college classrooms. And it’s using some of its own apprentices to do it.

San Jacinto Senior High was built in 1960, and the community college is gutting it for new academic classrooms. The project started about a year ago, and is scheduled to be completed in October.

The eight apprentices—six plumbers and two pipe fitters—are among the thousands of student workers in Houston who spend their days doing construction and their nights hitting the books. Houston’s 11 union sponsored programs, including the plumbers and the pipe fitters, last for five years; other programs, such as ironworkers and glaziers, last three years.

But once the newly minted journeymen and women graduate, they should have great skills and—if the economy cooperates—a great career path.

Chuck Fell, president of CFI Mechanical, which is installing the plumbing, heating

and air conditioning in the new community college 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 pipe fitters who are spending their days assembling and installing the massive piping systems and four hours a night, 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, said Fell, who attributed 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/pipe fitter apprentice in Orlando, Fla., after graduating from college with a degree in architecture.

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 and to do great things."

Posey recalled how he put himself through college as a pipe fitter apprentice. He started his apprenticeship immediately after high school and eventually ended up with a degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Houston.

PLEASED WITH PROGRAM

While the concept of apprenticing yourself to a master craftsman 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.

Moncivais is 23 and earns about \$43,000 a year, plus health insurance and retirement benefits, by working full time during the day. After work two nights a week, he attends class 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, a fifth-year 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 see institutions 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 work.

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 55 cents 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 starting in the fall and another 30 the following semester.

In the meantime, they're working as "provisionals" to see if they like the job. Apprentices must be 18 years of age and either have graduated from high school or have a general-equivalency degree.

HOUSTON CITY LEADERS HONOR STUDENTS IN PRE-APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM AT TRIO ELECTRIC

City leaders in Houston recently honored students in TRIO Electric's Pre-Apprenticeship Program, with Mayor Sylvester Turner telling them "we believe in people like you."

In proclaiming it "TRIO Pre-Apprenticeship Partnership Day," Mayor Turner recognized the company and their education partners, specifically the leadership of the Spring Branch Independent School District.

Turner also encouraged the 40 students in the program to do the best for themselves and their families. Mayor Turner told students that he 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. "Beau Pollock of TRIO Electric has the vision, dedication and commitment 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 this was a good idea."

TRIO started their apprenticeship program in 2013, "to help meet a critical demand for electricians with technical and leadership skills. Nearly 200 workers have taken 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 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 electricians as well as teaches other employable and soft skills.

In addition to HCC and Spring Branch ISD, TRIO Pre-Apprenticeship Program partners include Spring Branch ISD SKY 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.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. We need to be able to provide opportunities for young people, giving them the direction of where they can be a success.

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 rise in strong support of H.R. 447, 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 (RA) 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.

Yet, according to the most recent data, only 0.3 percent of the overall 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-apprenticeship programs, including in nontraditional

apprenticeship occupations and for nontraditional populations.

This funding will also attract and encourage employer participation and recruitment for individuals with barriers to employment, including individuals impacted by the criminal justice system.

Additionally, to ensure that apprenticeship agreements and program registration to ensure consistency in quality standards and worker protections, H.R. 447 codifies and streamlines standards for registered apprenticeships, youth apprenticeship and preapprenticeship programs.

Also codified are the existing regulations and practices to ensure that all individuals have an equal opportunity to participate in programs under the national apprenticeship system, and to increase diversity in the occupations offered and the individuals participating in programs, especially in high-skill, high-wage, and in-demand industry sectors and occupations.

The legislation institutionalizes, and establishes by statute, the Department of Labor's (DOL) Office of Apprenticeship, and vests it with the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Increasing participation in programs under the national apprenticeship system through technical assistance and program recognition activities;

2. Bringing together industry sector leaders and experts, including employers, industry associations, joint labor-management organizations, labor organizations, education and training providers, credential providers, and apprentices to establish national frameworks to expand apprenticeships to new occupations and sectors; and

3. Improving data infrastructure to improve reporting and publicly disseminating information about apprenticeship programs.

Another strong feature of this legislation is that it codifies the roles and responsibilities of the State Apprenticeship Agencies (SAAs) by:

1. Authorizing annual funding for State Apprenticeship Offices and SAAs at \$75 million for fiscal year (FY) 2022, increasing by \$10 million annually to reach \$115 million for FY 2026, with one-third of funds equally distributed to all States and outlying areas, and two-thirds of funds distributed via formula to SAAs; and

2. Requiring SAAs to submit plans for registered apprenticeship activities, which generally mirror existing state requirements under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act and the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act.

My concluding reason for supporting this important legislation is that it strengthens the connections between the Department of Education and Department of Labor through an interagency agreement to support the creation and expansion of youth apprenticeships, college consortiums, and data sharing agreements.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, would you clarify how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 3½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Michigan has 4½ 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 programs that meet 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 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 poor people.

So, I worked with the apprenticeship directors of the highway industry, with people advocating for more opportuni-

ties 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 guidance. It 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 FITZPATRICK, 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 change to 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.

CLASP,

January 29, 2021.

Hon. ROBERT C. “BOBBY” SCOTT,
Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor,
Washington, DC.

Hon. VIRGINIA FOXX,
Ranking Member, Committee on Education and
Labor, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROBERT “BOBBY” SCOTT AND RANKING MEMBER VIRGINIA FOXX: We, the Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP), write to express our views regarding the reauthorization of the National Apprenticeship Act (NAA). As a national, non-profit, anti-poverty organization, CLASP works to advance federal and state policies that promote economic security for individuals with low incomes, including people of color, opportunity youth, people impacted by the criminal justice system, and immigrants. We appreciate the opportunity to provide the committee with recommendations that help to increase greater access to registered apprenticeships, preapprenticeships and youth apprenticeships, particularly for individuals who face the greatest obstacles in accessing high-quality employment pathways that lead to livable wages and benefits.

Reauthorization becomes all the more important given that the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic crisis, and the increasing impacts of climate change have devastated the health and economic wellbeing of millions of families with low incomes. Workers of color, immigrants, young people, women, workers in jobs paying low wages, and frontline workers are among the hardest hit by these crises. Worse still, significant job losses and reductions in income have deepened racial inequities and exacerbated poverty and economic hardship for millions. Therefore, true economic recovery will require building back high-quality jobs in all sectors—including growth sectors like clean energy and the care economy—that treat all workers and working families as essential, strengthen the economy, and enable workers to meet family obligations, save for the future, and move out of poverty. It will require investments in workers through workforce development and training, subsidized jobs, and work supports such as affordable child care. It will also require a new social contract ensuring all workers can access critical workplace rights, benefits, and protections.

Over a century ago, Wisconsin created the first state Registered Apprenticeship Act and in 1937, Congress enacted the National Apprenticeship Act. The NAA created thousands of Registered Apprenticeship programs and instructed the Department of Labor to promote labor standards to protect apprentice welfare. With over 706,000 new apprentices since 2017 and an average salary of \$70,000 after program completion, Registered Apprenticeships are a successful workforce development strategy with significant economic gains. However, inequities, discrimination, and barriers to entry have historically prevented, and continue to prevent, many people with low incomes, especially Black, Indigenous, people of color (BIPOC) and women, from accessing and succeeding in a Registered Apprenticeship. A 1967 study described overwhelming resistance to racial integration in apprenticeship programs. Today, while there have been improvements, apprenticeships remain largely white and male.

As Congress considers NAA’s reauthorization, it has an opportunity to address equity and expand access to Registered Apprenticeships, including through high-quality pre-apprenticeships. A registered, high-quality pre-apprenticeship can support students with low incomes—especially students of color and those impacted by the justice system—

and promote equitable access to a Registered Apprenticeship program. For these reasons, we are providing the committee with recommendations to promote high-quality apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeship to ensure that students with low incomes, students of color, immigrants, and students impacted by the justice system can access high-quality Registered Apprenticeships.

Below are recommendations that we urge the committee to consider:

Require that all apprenticeships, including pre-apprenticeships and youth apprenticeships be registered. Across states, there is an interest in expanding pre-apprenticeships. To prepare preapprentices to succeed in registered apprenticeships, they must have access to high-quality registered apprenticeships. All pre-apprenticeships and apprenticeships must incorporate the types of 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 impacted by the 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 can help to 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 7.3% of apprentices nationwide. Furthermore, women tend to be enrolled in apprenticeships with lower pay scales, such as childcare where the median journey person wage is only \$9.75/hour compared to \$23.46/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. Many registered apprenticeships impose barriers to entry for people with low incomes due high costs for tools, equipment, books, supplies, uniforms and scheduling inflexibility for parenting or commuting individuals. Scheduling barriers are especially problematic for individuals on probation and parole or community supervision. The reauthorization must provide wraparound services and robust supports to cover the costs of childcare, transportation, equipment, and related costs that pose barriers to entry.

Support ongoing efforts to reform the criminal justice system and ensure incarcerated individuals have access to apprenticeship 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 job when released.” Nevertheless, only 7 percent of the incarcerated received such certificates. The NAA must help incarcerated and formerly incarcerated individuals access the registered 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 at reforming the criminal justice sys-

tem. This includes ensuring that occupational licensing bans do not preclude individuals impacted by the justice system from obtaining employment that they have been trained for by an apprenticeship. Individuals who are incarcerated must also be paid fair wages, and the law must help to ensure that providers do not discriminate against those impacted by the justice system.

Pay incarcerated apprentices adequate compensation in line with the minimum wage for registered apprenticeships. Apprentices who are incarcerated are often paid below the minimum wage. A 2019 Urban Institute report noted that the average starting wage for apprentices was less than one dollar an hour. Furthermore, the quality and long-term outcomes of these apprenticeships rarely match those of Registered Apprenticeships outside prison walls. The reauthorization of the NAA can raise wages—as well as labor standards—for incarcerated apprentices, bring them in line with the minimum wage or the average wage for registered apprentices, and ensure the apprenticeships are high-quality education programs.

Ensure that youths and adults with low incomes are guaranteed equitable access to established registered apprenticeships, post-secondary education opportunities, or both. Quite often, young people with low incomes, especially students of color, end up funneled or “tracked” into lower-performing or poorly funded programs and pathways. Youth apprenticeships and preapprenticeship programs can guarantee that pre-apprentices will have equitable access either to an established registered apprenticeship or postsecondary educational opportunities.

Incentivize and allow for greater participation of regional and local intermediaries, such as high schools, adult education providers, workforce partners, and community-based organizations in the recruitment and retention of youth of color (both in-school and out-of-school youth). 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 often left behind in these programs. Regional and local intermediaries, such as workforce partners, high schools, adult education providers, community-based organizations, and other community partners can provide supportive services such as mental health and behavioral services, housing, and other supports to help increase the participation of youth of color in the pre-apprenticeship recruitment and retention process.

Dedicate a funding stream for high-quality, registered pre-apprenticeships. To 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 structure 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 registered apprenticeships through 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 long proven that the Registered Apprenticeship model works. In my district, the Norfolk Naval Shipyard's Apprentice Program and the Newport News Shipbuilding Apprentice 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 en bloc 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 the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

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 amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 13, printed in part B 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:

"(i)(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".

Page 23, line 24, strike the period and insert "; and".

Page 23, after line 24, insert the following: "(iii) Secretary of Health and Human Services to coordinate with State programs for temporary assistance to needy families funded under part A of title VI of the Social Security Act to promote awareness of opportunities under the national apprenticeship system for participants in such State programs.

Page 33, line 24, after "on a publicly accessible website that" insert "is consumer tested 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 6, 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 "(L)" and insert "(M)".

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. HIGGINS OF NEW YORK

Page 22, line 24, insert before the semicolon the following: ", including through facilitating the sharing of best practices".

AMENDMENT NO. 13 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 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;

"(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

"(iii) local or regional qualified intermediaries serving programs under the national apprenticeship system."

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

No. 1, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

These amendments will add “ethnicity” alongside race and gender to the definition of “nontraditional apprenticeship population”;

Expand outreach to title I schools and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families programs to promote awareness of apprenticeship opportunities;

Clarify State plans’ inclusion of non-traditional apprenticeship industries and occupations;

Add childcare to the range of transition assistance options included for formerly incarcerated people in apprenticeships;

Add “media and entertainment” and “early childhood, elementary, and secondary education” to the list of non-traditional apprenticeship industries eligible for support;

Make Job Corps Centers eligible for funding to run apprenticeship programs;

Ensure that States facilitate the exchange of best practices between grant participants;

And clarify the type of national, regional, and industry intermediaries eligible for intermediary grants.

Mr. Speaker, these amendments make meaningful improvements to the bill, and I ask my colleagues to vote “yes” on this en bloc.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER).

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Mr. Speaker, to Chairman 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 apprenticeship 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 lives of Americans.

I stand in support of this bill, and I ask for your support on these amendments.

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 vote this week 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 would help small and medium-sized businesses create apprenticeship programs. Further, it would modernize our nation’s apprenticeship system by expanding apprenticeships in growing fields like information technology, advanced manufacturing, and health care.

The bill would also expand apprenticeships in part by relying on intermediaries, or apprenticeship hubs, which would bring together employers, education providers, unions, and other organizations in each state that will work in concert to expand apprenticeships. This is an approach 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,
Third Way.

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 add Job Corps Centers to the list of education providers that may be considered as partners for program sponsors as they are developing their program.

I understand Mr. LEVIN thinks this is a great idea, and it is well-intentioned, I am sure. But I do not believe we should be adding more responsibilities to a program that has consistently failed to do that which Congress has already authorized it to do.

For decades, this federally funded program has struggled to ensure the safety and security of students. There is ample documentation about the deficiencies in Job Corps. In fact, over 30

different government reports and audits have raised concerns over the safety and security of participants.

Until we have resolved the underlying problems with Job Corps, I do not believe we should encourage more individuals to participate in the program by listing this as an available option.

The other amendments are largely minor changes to the bill that do not redeem the underlying policy or do anything to seriously reform and improve our apprenticeship system.

While I wish we could have a serious debate about the opportunity for additional reforms in this space that would be supported by a large number of Republican Members, it is clear that Democrats are unwilling to have that conversation today.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the en bloc amendment and encourage my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CROW).

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment.

The registered apprenticeship system is one of America’s most successful Federal workforce programs and has created a pathway for millions of Americans to achieve the American Dream.

With more than 600,000 apprenticeships nationwide, including more than 6,000 in Colorado, apprenticeships provide workers with paid, on-the-job training, and more than 94 percent of apprentices have a job after completing their program.

The National Apprenticeship Act would bring this successful program into the 21st century by investing more than \$3.5 billion annually and creating 1 million new apprenticeships over the next 5 years.

Mr. Speaker, my amendment will ensure that we include educators in this program. Across the country, there is a growing demand for qualified teachers. Schools, particularly low-income schools, are struggling to hire and retain qualified teachers.

In Colorado, we have a critical shortage of thousands of teachers. Simply put, today, we can’t even fully staff our classrooms. By including teachers in the expansion of this program, we will help solve this problem.

I grew up going to neighborhood public schools. I know the lasting impact teachers can have on students. Without them, I wouldn’t be standing here today.

Investing in teachers and in our children should always be a top priority, and I urge my colleagues to support my amendment in the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD this letter of support from the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada.

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEY-
MEN AND APPRENTICES OF THE
PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING IN-
DUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA,

Annapolis, Maryland, February 4, 2021.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the more than 359,000 members of the United Association of Union Plumbers and Pipefitters (UA), I write in support of H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021. As you know, the Registered Apprenticeship programs of the UA and North America's Building Trades Unions (NABTU) are the gold standard in the industry. This bill would protect that status while also ensuring Registered Apprenticeships are more accessible for all industries seeking a highly skilled workforce.

The United Association is extremely proud of our Registered Apprenticeship and training programs. We invest more than \$275 million of private money each year to ensure our members are the best trained and most highly skilled workers in the industry. Simply put, these programs produce the most highly skilled workforce in the world at no cost to the American taxpayer while also providing a fair wage, quality healthcare, and retirement. We can all be proud of the continued success of our training programs, resulting in generations of the safest work-places and highest standards in the industry. This speaks not only to our high standards, but also to the dedication of the men and women of our union.

The National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 will continue to protect our high standards and ensure the safety of apprentices across industries. In addition, it provides apprentices with a debt-free ladder of opportunity to not only build the skills needed for a job—but for a career. The entire United Association is incredibly proud of our Registered Apprenticeship program and we look forward to seeing H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, signed into law.

Thank you for all you have done to protect the livelihoods of the men and women in the construction industry. Our training and apprenticeship programs are second to none, and this bill will ensure the success and longevity of the Registered Apprenticeship system. I urge swift consideration and passage of this bill and look forward to working together to strengthen protections for our members and the entire labor community.

Respectfully yours,

MARK McMANUS,
General President.

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. BUSH), my new colleague.

Ms. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, St. Louis and I rise today in support of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 and in support of our amendment.

For more than 80 years since the New Deal, the Registered Apprenticeship Program has sought to build pathways into dignified and stable work. But we know that the promise of good jobs with good pay and benefits has never been fully realized in America.

The pandemic has unevenly devastated communities like Missouri's First District, including families of color, unhoused communities, people with disabilities, and heavily incarcerated communities.

Mr. Speaker, as we rebuild our economy, we must target jobs to them. Our

amendment will ensure childcare is not a barrier to successful reentry home. It centers the more than 5 million young children in this country who have had a parent incarcerated by adding childcare as an essential transitional service.

Mr. Speaker, as a single mother, as a nurse, as a former childcare worker, I know what it is like to miss a day of work because a sitter fell through or I couldn't afford childcare.

When you are a single mother, not working is rarely an option. Not working means you can't feed or shelter your family. I have been there. I have been evicted, and I have lived in a car with my own children.

Over 80 percent of women in jail are mothers to minor children and are their primary caretakers. When anyone is released from prison, they need resources to be reunited with and provide for their families. Our amendment ensures that participation in the workforce can be equally shared by all, including those who need it most.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman SCOTT and his amazing staff for collaborating, and I thank Representatives BOWMAN and PRESSLEY for their partnership. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

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 Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), my esteemed colleague.

□ 1045

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 country, best-kept secrets, 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, develop demand skills, and portable credentials.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS,
Washington, DC, February 1, 2021.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: The International Brotherhood of Teamsters supports H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 which the House is expected to consider this week. We urge you to support H.R. 447 which reauthorizes the Registered Apprenticeship Program.

The Registered Apprenticeship Program (RAP) reauthorized by this bill has been the most successful workforce development initiative. For decades, the most highly skilled and productive construction craft workers have been trained through RAPs. These privately funded training centers and programs are jointly administered by construction contractors and building trades educators. With an investment of over \$1.6 billion in private capital annually, these programs have long been considered the gold standard for workforce development in the construction trades. Often affiliated with unions, RAPs Apprentices provide a debt free ladder of opportunity. Apprentices earn wages from the first day, develop in 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 Program of 2021.

Sincerely,

JAMES P. HOFFA,
General President.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, this is what it is about, being able to take qualified young people, give them skills, let them earn money through the apprenticeship programs, not a mountain of debt. And time after time we have seen examples after just a couple of years they graduate into wages that enable them to support their family.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to work with my colleagues in strengthening these programs. I have seen the training centers for the carpenters, and IBEW, these are the gold standards that ought to provide an inspiration for everybody in terms of how we provide this path to the middle class, how we strengthen ability to deliver on our promises to rebuild and renew America, and have the opportunity for them to earn money while they are doing it.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this proposal.

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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 graduations from pre-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, 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 people were 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 telephone 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 this bill and these amendments don't advance the cause. 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 of jobs in his first week, 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 is 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(s) of House Resolution 8, 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. FEENSTRA OF IOWA

Page 23, line 20, strike "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 MAINE

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 18, insert "computer science," after "technology,".

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. LAMB OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 11, line 19, strike "or".

Page 11, line 20, insert "or veterans-service organizations," after "partners,".

Page 20, line 21, insert "veterans-service organizations," after "facilities,".

Page 111, line 8, insert "veteran status," after "age,".

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. PAPPAS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Page 42, line 8, strike the period and insert a "; and".

Page 42, after line 8, insert the following: "(5) make recommendations on the development of demonstrations projects as described in section 132(f)."

Page 120, after line 6, insert the following: "(f) DEMONSTRATION AUTHORITY.—"

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to initiate demonstration projects, subject to the recommendation of two-thirds of the voting members of the Advisory Committee, such that each demonstration project—

"(A) is limited in size and scope;
"(B) has a duration of no more than 3 years;

"(C) is carried out in nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations, such as advanced manufacturing or information technology; and

"(D) which may include activities that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

"(2) LIMITATION ON FUNDING.—In initiating demonstration projects under subsection (a), the Secretary may not use more than \$2,000,000 annually from the funding authorized under section 141(a).

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MS. SLOTKIN OF MICHIGAN

Page 121, line 18, strike "green jobs," and insert "green jobs (including environmental protection and conservation)."

Page 143, line 7, strike "or".
Page 143, line 9, strike the period and insert "; or".

Page 143, after line 9, insert the following: "(iv) appropriate equipment, technology, and instructional materials aligned with new program needs, including machinery, testing equipment, tools, implements, hardware and software, and other new and emerging instructional materials.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MS. TITUS OF NEVADA

Page 121, line 19, insert "hospitality and tourism," after "health care,".

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. TRONE OF MARYLAND

Page 23, after line 24, insert the following: "(iii) Attorney General and the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to—"

"(I) support the establishment or expansion of pre-apprenticeships and apprenticeship programs to all Federal correctional institutions;

"(II) share through the national apprenticeship system clearinghouse research and best practices for programs under the national apprenticeship system in correctional settings and for individuals impacted by the criminal and juvenile justice system;

"(III) provide technical assistance for State prison systems and employers seeking to operate or improve corrections-based pre-apprenticeship or apprenticeship programs; and

"(IV) support the successful transition of individuals in correctional institutions to pre-apprenticeship or apprenticeship programs upon exiting from correctional settings.

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 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 this bill.

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 kids 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 job 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 pathways 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 in several key places. 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 nothing to promote innovation in apprenticeships but, instead, simply doubles down on the status quo.

□ 1100

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.

I am pleased this legislation includes a provision I introduced that would create a centralized, one-stop shop where interested parties would be able

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 that can result in innovation, including how to adjust 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 I also think 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 and learn and avoid debt 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 that is cost-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 could be doing 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 some-

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 our colleagues. So it is intriguing for me to hear that. 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. PIN-GRÉE). 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 No. 3.

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 MS. MENG 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 38, line 12, strike “and”.

Page 38, line 13, strike the period and insert “; 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 formats and languages that are easily 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 “sub-title B”.

Page 29, after line 22, insert the following: “(E) NONTRADITIONAL APPRENTICESHIP POPULATIONS.—The Administrator shall regularly evaluate the participation of the non-

traditional 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 “; and”.

Page 30, after line 10, insert the following: “(D) require regular reports on the performance of state agencies, including on efforts state agencies make to increase employer awareness of apprenticeship programs for employers who have not participated.

Page 31, line 18, insert “low-income participants in related federal programs,” after “disabilities”.

Page 32, line 14, strike the period at the end and insert “, to better promote participation in the national apprenticeship program.”

Page 107, after line 24, insert the following: “ and”

“(D) LIST OF DISAPPROVED PROGRAMS.—The registration agency shall maintain a list of programs that were disapproved 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 apprentice 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 replace with “; and”.

Page 23, line 6, insert “(vi) assist State apprenticeship agencies in establishing or expanding apprenticeship hubs as is required in section 113(c)(7).”.

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 the pre-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. 23 OFFERED BY MS. STRICKLAND 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 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”.

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) and

the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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 renewable energy in the list of nontraditional 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 increase 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 participants.

And they will encourage employers 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 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 in the South Sound, my home, and across the Nation by equitably supporting women and people of color pursuing the American Dream.

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 consume.

Madam Speaker, I want to highlight a couple of amendments in the en bloc that I have some reservations about and that 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 Democrat 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 expertise 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 fundamental flaw in 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 nursing 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 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 that 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.

□ 1115

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 mayors, by 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 high standards 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 getting 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, and I 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 apprenticeship programs 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 we need 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 to 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 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. HILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It 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 impact 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 organiza-

tion 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, it inadvertently could take away the employers' 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 take away 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.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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,
Washington, DC, February 3, 2021.

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

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND 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 sector partnership or with a labor or joint labor management organization to satisfy the grant program's eligibility requirements. This will ensure access to critical funds by a diversity of registered training programs as employers seek to rebuild their workforces in the pandemic-ravaged economy.

NAHB recognizes Congress's work to expand youth and adult access to 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. TOBIN III

FEBRUARY 3, 2021.

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

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

AGC Key Vote: Vote "YES" on Hill Amendment to H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of the Associated General Contractors of America (AGC), I write to urge you to support the Rep. French Hill Amendment to H.R. 447 which would simply clarify that all registered apprenticeship programs are eligible for grants under the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021. Despite the pandemic, the construction industry continues to experience a skilled worker shortage and anticipates that persisting in the future. As such, AGC urges a "YES" vote on this amendment and reserves the right to record your vote as a KEY VOTE for the education of our more than 27,000 member firms.

Workforce development has historically been a bipartisan issue. And H.R. 447 is well intentioned in seeking to expand apprenticeship opportunities and address the skilled worker shortage. The bill elevates and prioritizes the role apprenticeships can play, provides incentives for states to assist employers and offers technical assistance in the development of programs. Although the bill would provide new and significant funding increases for apprenticeship programs, the ability to fully capitalize on opportunities under Title II of the bill would be put into jeopardy and many registered apprenticeship programs would be ineligible to qualify.

The Rep. Hill Amendment addresses the inequities in the bill by clarifying that all registered apprenticeship programs would be eligible for grants, not just programs partnering with unions to receive taxpayer support. AGC is proud of our contractor members' support of union-affiliated joint apprenticeship training programs, but we believe all bona fide and high-quality apprenticeship programs that are registered with the U.S. Department of Labor and are not affiliated with a union program are still important components to addressing the workforce development problem and should also be eligible for Title II grants under H.R. 447. Using the power of the federal purse to discriminate against any U.S. DOL registered apprenticeship program for the sole reason that they are not partnered with a labor or joint labor-management organization is contrary to the stated goals of the legislation. If a program meets DOL's rigorous standards for registration, then there's no valid reason Congress should be restricting tools to upskill and train Americans as the economy and industry emerge from the global pandemic.

Again, AGC urges a YES vote on Hill Amendment and looks forward to working with Congress on practicable solutions to our nation's workforce needs.

Sincerely,

JAMES V. CHRISTIANSON.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), the distinguished ranking member on 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 ce-

ment 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 obviously reading all of 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 training providers, State apprenticeship 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.

That is all it says. And the idea of 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.

□ 1130

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 flexibility and choice. I am concerned about the Department of Labor 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 has the only remaining time.

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 yeas appear to have it.

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MS. STEFANIK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 22 printed in House Report 117-3.

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 is as 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 apprenticeship 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—

“(1) formulate and promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices;

“(2) extend the application of such standards by encouraging the inclusion thereof in contracts of apprenticeship (in this Act referred to as ‘apprenticeship agreements’);

“(3) bring together employers and labor for the formulation of programs of apprenticeship;

“(4) cooperate with State agencies engaged in the formulation and promotion of standards of apprenticeship; and

“(5) cooperate with the Secretary of Education.

“(b) ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS.—In carrying out the authority provided in subsection (a), the Secretary—

“(1) shall establish and administer the program under title I; and

“(2) 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:

“(1) APPRENTICE.—The term ‘apprentice’ means a program participant in an apprenticeship program.

“(2) APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENT.—The term ‘apprenticeship agreement’ means a written agreement under 121 between—

“(A) an apprentice; and

“(B) a sponsor.

“(3) 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 as organizing and providing activities and services related to the development of programs under the national apprenticeship system.

“(4) APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATION.—The term ‘apprenticeable occupation’ means an occupation that the Secretary has determined meets the requirements of section 121.

“(5) APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The term ‘apprenticeship program’ means a program that meets the standards described in section 121 and is registered under title I.

“(6) COMPETENCY.—The term ‘competency’ means the attainment of knowledge, skills, and abilities in a subject area.

“(7) DEPARTMENT.—The term ‘Department’ means the Department of Labor.

“(8) 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 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(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, 741);

“(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).

“(9) INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The terms ‘Indian Tribe’ and ‘Tribal organization’ have the meaning given the terms (without regard to capitalization) in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

“(10) INTERIM CREDENTIAL.—“The term ‘interim credential’ means a recognized post-secondary credential issued to an apprentice as certification of attainment of a competency necessary to receive a certificate of completion of an apprenticeship.

“(11) 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.

“(12) 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.

“(13) 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.

“(14) NONTRADITIONAL APPRENTICESHIP INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION.—The term ‘nontraditional apprenticeship industry or 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.

“(15) PROGRAM PARTICIPANT.—The term ‘program participant’ means an apprentice, a pre-apprentice, or a youth apprentice.

“(16) 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 advising;

“(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 among entities 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 operators, or one-stop partners, in the State workforce development system; or

“(iii) partnerships among one or more of the entities described in clauses (i) and (ii).

“(17) REGISTRATION AGENCY.—The term ‘registration agency’ means the Office of Apprenticeship, a State Office of Apprenticeship or 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:

“(A) The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

“(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.).

“(D) The Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 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. 720 et seq.).

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

“(H) Career and technical education programs at the postsecondary level under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302).

“(I) Chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.).

“(J) Chapter 41 of title 38, 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) Employment and training activities carried out by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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

“(N) Section 231 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 60541).

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

“(P) Employment 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. 2015(d)(4)).

“(20) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Labor.

“(21) SPONSOR.—The term ‘sponsor’ means an employer, joint labor-management organization, trade association, professional association, labor organization, education and training provider, or qualified intermediary that is applying to administer and operate, a program under the national apprenticeship system.

“(22) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY.—The term ‘State apprenticeship agency’ means a State agency recognized as a State apprenticeship agency under section 112.

“(23) STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.—The term ‘State apprenticeship council’ means an entity established under section 113(b)(3) to assist the State apprenticeship agency.

“(24) 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).

“(25) STATE OR LOCAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARDS.—The terms ‘State workforce development board’ and ‘local 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).

“(26) 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., 3131 et seq.).

“(27) CTE TERMS.—The terms ‘area career and technical education school’, ‘articulation agreement’, ‘credit transfer agreement’, ‘postsecondary educational institution’, 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. 2302).

“(28) ESEA TERMS.—The terms ‘dual or concurrent enrollment program’, ‘early college high school’, ‘education service agency’, ‘high school’, ‘local educational agency’, ‘paraprofessional’, and ‘State educational agency’ have the meanings given in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

“(29) WIOA TERMS.—The terms ‘career pathway’, ‘in-demand industry sector or occupation’, ‘individual with a barrier to employment’, ‘institution of higher education’, ‘industry or sector partnership’, ‘labor market area’, ‘local area’, ‘recognized postsecondary credential’, ‘one-stop center’, ‘one-stop operator’, ‘one-stop partner’, ‘State’, ‘supportive services’ and ‘workforce development system’ have the meanings given in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

“SEC. 4. TRANSITION PROVISIONS.

“The Secretary shall take such actions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to provide for the orderly transition to the authority of this Act (as amended by the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021) from any authority under 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.), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021. In accordance with chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, the Secretary may prescribe rules and regulations to carry out this Act.

“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 such information when combined with other released information.

“TITLE I—PROMOTING APPRENTICESHIPS

“Subtitle A—The Office of Apprenticeship, State Registration Agency Approval Process

“SEC. 111. THE OFFICE OF APPRENTICESHIP.

“(a) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Secretary shall be responsible for the administration of this Act and such functions affecting the national apprenticeship system as the Secretary shall delegate, which shall include the following:

“(1) APPRENTICESHIP DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION.—The Secretary is authorized to 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, among others, State apprenticeship agencies, State and local workforce development systems, State educational 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.

“(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall—

“(A) provide technical assistance and disseminate best practices as applicable to employers, sponsors, State apprenticeship 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.

“(3) STATE OFFICES OF APPRENTICESHIP.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, at the request of a State described in clause (ii), shall establish and operate State Offices of Apprenticeship to serve as the registration agency for a State described in clause (ii).

“(ii) APPLICABLE STATES.—An applicable State is a State—

“(I) in which, as of the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, the Secretary has not—

“(aa) established a State Office of Apprenticeship; and

“(bb) is not recognized a State apprenticeship agency under section 112; and

“(II) submits the request described in clause (i).

“(B) VACANCIES.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, in the case of a State Office of Apprenticeship with a vacant position, the Secretary shall—

“(i) make publicly available information on such vacancy; 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.

“(C) 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, 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 AGREEMENT, AND REGISTRATION REVIEW.—In order for the Secretary to support the performance standards of programs under the national apprenticeship system and to extend the application of such standards in 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 review, and where appropriate, update the process for meeting the requirements of subtitle B, including applicable regulations and subregulatory guidance to ensure that such process is easily accessible and efficient to bring together employers and labor as sponsors or potential sponsors of programs under the national apprenticeship system.

“(5) 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 develop regulations outlining a process for proactively establishing and approving standards for apprenticeable occupations in consultation with industry.

“(B) EXISTING APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATIONS.—In consultation with employers, the Secretary shall regularly review and update the requirements for each apprenticeable occupation to ensure that such requirements are in compliance with requirements under this Act, meet the needs of employers in such occupation, and promote the participation of small businesses.

“(C) NEW APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review and make a determination on whether to approve an occupation as an apprenticeable occupation not later than 45 days after receiving an application from a person or current or prospective program sponsor seeking such approval from the Secretary.

“(ii) ESTIMATED TIMELINE.—If such determination is not made within 45 days, the Secretary shall provide the applicant with a written explanation for the delay and offer an estimated timeline for a determination.

“(D) INDUSTRY RECOGNIZED OCCUPATIONAL STANDARDS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—From the funds appropriated under section 141(a), the Secretary shall convene, on an ongoing basis, the industry sector leaders and experts described in clause (ii) for the purposes of establishing or updating specific frameworks of industry recognized occupational standards for apprenticeable occupations (including potential apprenticeable occupations) that—

“(I) meet the requirements of this Act; and

“(II) describe program scope and length, related instruction, on-the-job training, recognized postsecondary credentials, and competencies, and relevant timelines for review of such frameworks.

“(ii) INDUSTRY SECTOR LEADERS AND EXPERTS.—The sector leaders and experts are employers, industry associations, joint labor-management organizations, labor organizations, education and training providers, credential providers, program participants, and other stakeholders relevant to the sector or occupation for which the frameworks are being established or updated, as determined by the Secretary.

“(iii) PRIORITY INDUSTRY RECOGNIZED APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATIONS.—In establishing frameworks under clause (i) for the first time after the effective date of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, the Secretary shall prioritize the establishment of such standards in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations.

“(6) PROGRAM OVERSIGHT AND EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall monitor State apprenticeship agencies and State Offices of Apprenticeship.

“(7) PROMOTING DIVERSITY IN THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.—The Secretary shall promote diversity and ensure equal opportunity to participate in programs for apprentices, youth apprentices, and pre-apprentices, including—

“(A) taking steps necessary to promote diversity in apprenticeable occupations under the national apprenticeship system, especially in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations in areas with high percentages of low-income individuals; and

“(B) ensuring programs under the national apprenticeship system adopt and implement policies to provide for equal opportunity to participate in programs under the national apprenticeship system and do not engage in discrimination as prohibited by section 30.3(a) of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021), or engage in intimidation or retaliation as prohibited by section 30.17 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021).

“(8) GRANTS AWARDS.—The Secretary shall award grants under title II.

“(9) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate and align programs under the national apprenticeship system with related Federal programs.

“(b) INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION.—The Secretary shall provide for data collection and dissemination of information regarding programs under the national apprenticeship system, including—

“(1) establishing and supporting a single information technology infrastructure to support data collection and reporting from State apprenticeship agencies, State Offices of Apprenticeship, grantees under title II, program sponsors, and program administrators under the national apprenticeship system by providing for a data infrastructure that—

“(A) is developed and maintained by the Secretary, with input from national data and privacy experts, and is informed by best practices related to credential transparency; and

“(B) best meets the needs of the national apprenticeship system stakeholders reporting data to the Secretary or State apprenticeship agencies; and

“(2) making nonpersonally identifiable apprenticeship data publicly available, searchable, and comparable so that interested parties can become aware of apprenticeship op-

portunities and of program outcomes that best meets the needs of youth apprentices, pre-apprentices, and apprentices, employers, education and training providers, program sponsors, and relevant stakeholders, including—

“(A) information on program offerings under the national apprenticeship system based on geographical location and apprenticeable occupation;

“(B) information on education and training providers 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 subtitle 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 the State plan described in subsection (c)—

“(A) to the Secretary at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require; or

“(B) to the State workforce board for inclusion in the the State plan under section 102 or 103 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (20 U.S.C. 3112, 3113).

“(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 shall be for a 4-year period beginning on the date the State apprenticeship agency is notified under subparagraph (A).

“(ii) NOTIFICATION.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall notify a State apprenticeship agency not later than 180 days before the last day of the 4-year period regarding whether the State apprenticeship agency 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 subclause (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—

“(aa) specify the areas of noncompliance;

“(bb) require corrective action; and

“(cc) offer technical assistance.

“(iii) 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's recognition under this section shall be renewed for an additional 4-year period.

“(C) TRANSITION PERIOD FOR STATE AGENCIES.—

“(i) TRANSITION.—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. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.), shall continue to be recognized for 1 year after the effective date of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

“(ii) APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION.—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 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. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.), shall submit an application under paragraph (2).

“(iii) RECOGNITION PERIOD.—A State agency described in clause (ii) 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).

“(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, youth apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program in such State, which shall include—

“(A) determining whether such program is in compliance with the standards for such program under section 121;

“(B) 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) providing technical assistance to current or potential sponsors; and

“(D) in the case of such a program that fails to meet the requirements of this Act, providing for the withdrawal of recognition of the program in accordance with section 131(b).

“(3) STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A State apprenticeship agency may establish and use or continue the use of a State apprenticeship council if the State apprenticeship council operates, or will 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

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

“(I) representatives of employer organizations (including from nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations);

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

“(III) public members.

“(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 subsection (f), the State shall submit to the Secretary a State plan in accordance with subsection (a)(2).

“(B) SUBSEQUENT PLANS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as 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 preceding State plan.

“(ii) APPROVAL.—A State plan shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary and shall be considered to be approved at the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date that the plan is submitted under this paragraph, unless the Secretary, during the 90-day period, provides the State apprenticeship agency, in writing—

“(I) an explanation for why the State plan is inconsistent with the requirements of this Act; and

“(II) an opportunity for an appeal of such determination.

“(C) MODIFICATIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—At the end of the first 2-year period of any 4-year State plan, the State may submit 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) APPROVAL.—A modified State plan submitted for review under clause (i) shall be subject to the approval requirements described in subparagraph (B)(ii).

“(2) STATE LAWS.—The State plan shall include—

“(A) a description of any laws (including regulations), policies, and operational procedures relating to the process of recognizing programs under the national apprenticeship system that are inconsistent with, or impose requirements in addition to, the requirements of this Act; 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) that occur after the date of submission of such plan.

“(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—A description of how the State apprenticeship agency will provide technical assistance for—

“(A) potential sponsors, employers, qualified intermediaries, apprentices, or any potential program participant in the national apprenticeship system in the State for the purposes of recruitment, retention, and program development or expansion; and

“(B) sponsors of programs registered in the State that are not meeting performance goals under subtitle C for purposes of assisting such sponsors in meeting such goals.

“(4) RECIPROCITY.—An assurance that the State apprenticeship agency, in the case of a program recognized by a registration agency in another State and seeking registration in the State of such agency under this paragraph, shall recognize such program in the State of such agency for purposes of this Act by not later than 30 days after receipt of an application for such recognition.

“(5) PROMOTING DIVERSITY IN THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.—A description of how the State apprenticeship agency will promote diversity and equal employment opportunity in programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State that—

“(A) promotes diversity in apprenticeable occupations offered throughout the State, and a description of how such agency will promote the addition of apprenticeable occupations in high-skill, high-wage, or in-de-

mand industry sectors and occupations, and in nontraditional apprenticeship occupations and sectors; and

“(B) provides technical assistance on the 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.

“(7) STATE APPRENTICESHIP HUBS.—A description of how the State apprenticeship agency will consider the creation and implementation of apprenticeship hubs throughout the State, in a manner that takes into consideration geographic diversity, that shall work with industry and sector partnerships to expand programs under the national apprenticeship system, and apprenticeable occupations, in the State.

“(8) STATE APPRENTICESHIP PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES.—A description of how the State apprenticeship agency shall—

“(A) 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) 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).

“(10) ALIGNMENT OF WORKFORCE ACTIVITIES.—Each State plan shall describe how programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State are aligned with State workforce and education activities.

“(11) STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.—A description of the composition, roles, and responsibility of the State apprenticeship council, if such council exists, 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 subsection (f)(1)(A)(ii) according to the following requirements:

“(1) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.—The State apprenticeship agency shall use such funds to support the administration of programs under the national apprenticeship system across the State, including for—

“(A) staff and resources;

“(B) oversight and evaluation as required under this Act;

“(C) technical assistance to program sponsors, program participants, employers, education and training providers, and qualified intermediaries;

“(D) pre-apprenticeship, youth, and apprenticeship program recruitment and development, including for—

“(i) engaging potential providers of such programs such as employers, qualified intermediaries, related instruction providers, and potential program participants;

“(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, including the requirement of designating a certifying official.

“(2) 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 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 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 participate in 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 education system in support of alignment of related instruction provided under the national apprenticeship system in the State with academic credit granting postsecondary programs.

“(3) 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), a 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) DERECOGNITION OF STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may withdraw recognition of a State apprenticeship 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 for a hearing, 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) DERECOGNITION 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 131(a)(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 during such period; 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 Secretary shall provide 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 Secretary, 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 apprenticeship agency under subsection (f) for each 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 this section 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 will not be withdrawn under this section for the reason for which the agency’s funding under this title was most recently reduced.

“(D) OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING.—

“(i) 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.

“(ii) REFERRAL TO OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES.—In a case in which the State apprenticeship agency requests a hearing under clause (i)(II), the Secretary shall refer the matter to the Department’s Office of Administrative Law Judges, which shall adjudicate the matter pursuant to its regulations, with an opportunity to appeal the Administrative Law Judge’s decision to the Department’s Administrative Review Board.

“(4) REQUIREMENTS AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION.—

“(A) OFFICE OF APPRENTICESHIP.—

“(i) PRIOR TO ORDER.—Prior to the withdrawal of the recognition of a State apprenticeship agency under this section, the Secretary shall—

“(I) establish a State Office of Apprenticeship using the process described in section 111(b)(3); and

“(II) provide to the State apprenticeship agency an order withdrawing recognition of such agency under this section.

“(ii) AFTER ORDER.—Not later than 30 days after the date of such order, notify the sponsors of the programs under the national apprenticeship system in such State that were registered with the State apprenticeship agency to enable each such sponsor to be registered with the Secretary (acting through the State Office of Apprenticeship established under clause (i)(II)).

“(B) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY REQUIREMENTS.—A State agency whose recognition as a State apprenticeship agency under this section has been withdrawn under paragraph (3) shall—

“(i) provide to the Secretary 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 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) 1/3 shall be equally distributed among each State Office of Apprenticeship, outlying area, and eligible State; and

“(ii) 2/3 shall be allotted to eligible States on the basis described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) FORMULA.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount available under subparagraph (A)(ii)—

“(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)(II)—

“(I) 33½ 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) 33½ 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) 33½ 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 the term 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.

“(C) OUTLYING 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) \$79,000,000 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)(1)(D).

“(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 written plan, 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 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 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; 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 in a specific 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 specified 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 demonstrates how each interim credential specifically links to the 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.

“(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 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 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 partnership 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 as described in clauses (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) Related classroom-based instruction, which may be fulfilled through dual or concurrent enrollment.

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

“(D) For a competency-based or hybrid youth apprenticeship program, the methods used to measure skill acquisition for a youth apprentice, including ongoing assessment against established skill and competency standards as described in subsection (a)(1)(F).

“(E) Prepares the youth apprentice for placement in further education, employment, or an apprenticeship program.

“(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 supervision.

“(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 (g) with the sponsor of the program.

“(f) WAIVER OR MODIFICATION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall have authority to—

“(1) 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 require a sponsor to 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 (h), and any 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 the 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 or industry 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)(7)(B) stating that the program participant will be accorded equal opportunity; and

“(6) the ratio of program participants to mentors, journeyworkers, or on-the-job training instructors, as applicable, for the apprenticeable occupation, that are based on evidence-based and evidence-informed best practices for safety throughout the work processes of the program, job site, department, or plant.

“(i) APPRENTICESHIP REGISTRATION APPLICATION.—The Secretary shall provide for the registration of programs 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—

“(1) information demonstrating that each of the requirements of subsections (a) through (f) will be met for the program;

“(2) a copy of the apprenticeship agreement described in subsection (g) used by the sponsor;

“(3) 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

“(4) methods for reporting annually data describing the outcomes associated with the program as required by the registration agency.

“(j) RECOGNITION AND REGISTRATION PROCESSES.—

“(1) REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS.—

“(A) PROVISIONAL APPROVAL 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 and record the 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 under subparagraph (A) shall review the program for quality and for compliance with the applicable standards under this subtitle and all other applicable program requirements under this Act, and—

“(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 the training 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; and

“(iii) provide a copy of 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 eligible veterans' use of supplemental educational assistance 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 employer 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 participant the opportunity to apply through the sponsor, and shall—

“(A) enter into a written individual apprenticeship agreement described in subsection (g) with each such individual before the commencement of the program; and

“(B) individually register each program participant with the registration agency by filing a copy of the individual apprenticeship agreement with the registration agency or as

otherwise required by the registration agency, and sharing a copy with the Secretary as appropriate, as described under subsection (i).

“(4) TRANSITION PROCESS FOR PREVIOUSLY APPROVED PROGRAMS.—With respect to the sponsor of a program that is approved for apprenticeship purposes as of the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, a registration agency shall do the following:

“(A) If such program meets the requirements of this Act, take such steps as necessary to ensure such program maintains status as a program under this Act.

“(B) If such program does not comply with the requirements of this Act, provide technical assistance to ensure such sponsor is in compliance with this Act not later than 3 years after the date of the date of enactment of this Act.

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

“(1) SPONSOR PROPOSAL.—Any sponsor that wishes to modify a program shall submit the proposal for such modification to the registration agency for the program.

“(2) REGISTRATION AGENCY REQUIREMENTS.—

“(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 proposal.

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

“(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 modification proposal, including providing appropriate technical assistance 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 modification proposal, not later than 60 days after receipt of such proposal—

“(I) approve the proposal; or

“(II) disapprove the program 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—

“(i) 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. 3141(b)(2)(A)(i) 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)), to the

extent practicable and as applicable to programs under the national apprenticeship system; and

“(i) the completion rates of the program.

“(B) REPORTS.—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 registered under section 121 by such agency—

“(i) information specifying the levels of performance described in subparagraph (A);

“(ii) the percentage of program participants in under-represented apprenticeship populations;

“(iv) the average time to completion for the program as compared to the description in the agreement under section 123(b)(1);

“(v) the average cost per participant during the most recent program year and the 3 preceding program years;

“(vii) information on the State’s uses of funds;

“(viii) how resources, whether financial, time, or other were spent 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 Innovation 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 section 121 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 determining 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 subsection for small businesses or first-time sponsors who demonstrate a need for such modification.

“(c) 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 improvement plan if the registration agency determines, pursuant to any review under subsection (a), that the youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program—

“(A) is not in operation;

“(B) is not in compliance with the requirements of title I; or

“(C) is achieving levels of performance 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 consistently 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)(1)(A) over a period of 3 years, given the characteristics of program participants and economic conditions in the area served, or are lower than the national or State average;

“(C) the program shows no indication of improvement in the areas identified by the registration agency and in the performance improvement plan under paragraph (1); or

“(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) NOTIFICATION AND HEARING.—If the registration agency makes a determination described in paragraph (2), the registration agency shall notify the Secretary and the sponsor of the determination in writing, and 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 for deregistration, 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 administrator shall notify each program participant—

“(A) of such deregistration and the effective date;

“(B) that such deregistration automatically deprives the program participant of individual registration as part of such program, including the ability to receive a certificate of completion from the registration agency;

“(C) that the deregistration of the program removes the program participant from eligibility for any Federal financial or other assistance, or right, privilege, or exemption under Federal law, that—

“(i) relates to an apprentice; and

“(ii) requires the registration agency’s approval; and

“(D) that all youth apprentices, pre-apprentices, or apprentices are referred to the registration agency for information about potential transfers to other programs under the national apprenticeship system.

“(d) EVALUATION AND RESEARCH.—For the purpose of improving the management and effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under this Act, the Secretary shall conduct, through an independent entity, evaluation and research on the programs and activities carried out under this title.

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

“(f) 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 competencies 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, of 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; and

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

“(2) best practices in increasing underrepresented apprenticeship populations’ participation in programs under the national apprenticeship system; and

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

“(g) REPORTS.—

“(1) INDEPENDENT ENTITY.—The independent entity carrying out the research under subsection (d) shall prepare and submit to the Secretary a final report containing the results of the research.

“(2) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the receipt of the final report described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit the final 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.

“(h) PUBLIC ACCESS.—The Secretary shall make the final report publicly available no later than 60 days after the receipt of the final report.

“Subtitle D—General Provisions

“SEC. 141. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out sections 111 and 112—

“(1) \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(2) \$41,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(3) \$42,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(4) \$43,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(5) \$44,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

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

“SEC. 201. GRANT REQUIREMENTS.

“(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to expand access to, and participation in, new industry-led earn-and-learn programs leading to career opportunities in all occupations, particularly high-wage, high-skill, and high-demand occupations, including in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPRENTICESHIP GRANT PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From the amounts authorized under section 202, the Secretary shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible partnerships for the purpose described in subsection (a).

“(2) DURATION.—The Secretary shall award grants under this section for a period of—

“(A) not less than 1 year; and

“(B) not more than 4 years.

“(3) LIMITATIONS.—

“(A) AMOUNT.—A grant awarded under this section may not be in an amount greater than \$1,500,000.

“(B) NUMBER OF AWARDS.—An eligible partnership or member of such partnership may not be awarded more than one grant under this section.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION COSTS.—An eligible partnership awarded a grant under this section may not use more than 5 percent of the grant funds to pay administrative costs associated with activities funded by the grant.

“(c) MATCHING FUNDS.—To receive a grant under this section, an eligible partnership shall, through cash or in-kind contributions, provide matching funds from non-Federal sources in an amount equal to or greater than 50 percent of the amount of such grant.

“(d) APPLICATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To receive a grant under this section, 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 would be used;

“(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 summary of the relevant classroom and paid structured on-the-job learning students will receive;

“(H) describes how the eligible partnership will finance the program after the end of the grant period;

“(I) describes how the eligible partnership will support the collection of information and data for purposes of the program evaluation required under subsection (i); 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 readers 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 owners, 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—

“(I) representatives of institutions of higher education that offer programs of two years or less; and

“(II) representatives of State workforce development boards established 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 with respect to—

“(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.—

“(i) 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.

“(ii) 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.

“(e) AWARD BASIS.—The Secretary shall award grants under this section on the following basis—

“(1) the number of participants to be served by the grant;

“(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 (d)(2)(C).

“(f) PURPOSES OF AWARDS.—The Secretary may award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to eligible entities on a competitive basis for any of the following purposes:

“(1) The creation of new earn-and-learn programs, including apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and youth apprenticeship programs, or expansion of existing programs.

“(2) Encouraging employer participation in programs under the national apprenticeship system—

“(A) that target individuals with barriers to employment in youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship programs, prioritizing 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.

“(3) If the eligible entity is a qualified intermediary—

“(A) supporting national industry and equity intermediaries in establishing or expanding sector-based partnerships to support the delivery or expansion of programs under the national apprenticeship system to 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.

“(4) 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;

“(8) any fees associated with the certifications or assessments described in paragraph (7);

“(9) establishing or expanding partnerships with organizations that 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 rural communities to establish or expand industry or sector partnerships and opportunities under the national apprenticeship system; and

“(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.

“(i) 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 on the website of the Department within 90 days after such evaluation is completed.

“(j) 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.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out only registered apprenticeship activities under this title—

“(1) \$200,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(2) \$210,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(3) \$220,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(4) \$230,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(5) \$240,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(b) SPECIAL RULE.—Of the funds made available for this title, no less than \$200,000,000 shall be provided from the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account.”.

SEC. 5. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS AND WORKFORCE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1998.—Section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2916a) is repealed.

(b) IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—Section 286(s)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(s)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “FOR JOB TRAINING” and inserting “FOR PROGRAMS UNDER THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM”; and

(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 title II of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 85, the gentleman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, for more than a year, America’s workers have faced unprecedented challenges and unimaginable uncertainty.

Today, nearly 9 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 apprenticeship model 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 underutilized and emphasizes 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 industry sectors.

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 apprenticeships, 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 pandemic.

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 system to ensure 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.

Hon. BRIAN FITZPATRICK,
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 jobs in manufacturing. 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-MI-8) amendment, addresses many of the challenges that manufacturers have long experienced in the Registered Apprenticeship system by streamlining the registration and approval process and providing a more direct means of support for the companies and education partners that wish to create or expand Registered Apprenticeship programs.

The National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 improves an established model of training and work-based learning that can help to close the skills gap that manufacturers face. We appreciate the bi-partisan agreement that has been reached on this bill and we support its passage.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

CAROLYN LEE,
Executive Director.

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 when 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 spigots 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.

Democrats are, in fact, leading on innovation. For example, an amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS), which was in-

cluded in the en bloc amendments, allows the Secretary of Labor to fund innovation in apprenticeships by allowing demonstration projects in non-traditional sectors, subject to the recommendation of the National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeships appointed by the Secretary. 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 strongly support 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 mishandling 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 scrap the 131 IRAPs that have already 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.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense alternative.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, how much time is remaining?

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 Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appear to have it.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 447 is postponed.

□ 1145

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF S. CON. RES. 5, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

Mr. MORELLE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 117-5) on the resolution (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, 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 up House Resolution 101 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. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 1 hour.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. 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, and 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 that. But we face the prospect 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 difficulty 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 national economic recovery. We will mount a national vaccination program, setting up vaccination sites in communities across the country. We will in-

vest in reopening schools and provide direct housing and nutrition assistance to families in need.

The American Rescue Plan will also provide direct assistance to Americans, stimulus payments, including assistance for dependents. We will also 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.

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 clearly are not. The 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. It is 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

your only vote on adding nearly \$2 trillion to the deficit.

□ 1200

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 the 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 billion stimulus checks, billions for State and local governments, expansion of Medicaid, pension bailouts, added unemployment benefits, implementation of a Green New Deal, passed the citizenship for illegal aliens, lowering Medicaid-age eligibility, providing universal basic income, increasing the minimum wage, and canceling student loan debt.

But as we have seen in previous relief packages, many stimulus checks went to individuals who had actually kept their jobs or had no decrease in their pay. These checks could have been sent to those most in need, those who lost their jobs or are struggling to find work.

In addition, many State and local governments are in the red due to mismanagement of their budgets. This actually occurred before the pandemic began and now taxpayers are being asked to bail them out for that fiscal mismanagement that actually was decades in the making.

While Americans should be able to compete for a livable wage, raising the minimum wage to \$15 an hour really does put some people at a disadvantage. Fast-food workers are now paid at the same level as paramedics though the training for those two jobs is clearly different.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, raising the minimum wage without considering market conditions could result in the loss of well over a million jobs. Student loan repayments are currently paused, but canceling that debt altogether harms individuals who have already paid back their loans and places that burden on the taxpayer. It also sends a message that you do not have to be responsible for the debt that you accumulate.

These policies are part of President Biden's \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief

package that could ultimately increase the deficit between \$2- and \$3 trillion. But it does not address the immediate needs of the Americans who are trying to survive the pandemic. So now is not the time to push through partisan priorities.

Barely a month ago, Congress passed and President Trump signed into law a \$900 billion coronavirus relief package. Combined with previous relief packages—and there have been several: three in March, one in April, one in December—and there remains \$1 trillion in unspent funding.

As I pointed out on Tuesday, there have been few efforts to conduct oversight on this massive amount of funding.

In addition, yesterday, Larry Summers, President Clinton's Treasury Secretary and an economic adviser to President Obama, published an opinion piece outlining the risk of President Biden's massive \$1.9 trillion package. Secretary Summers points out that the 2009 stimulus was about half as large as the estimated economic output shortfall.

In contrast, the already enacted \$900 billion stimulus Congress passed in December will fill the gap three times over. 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.

So you have to ask again: Why is it suddenly so urgent that we pass another \$2 trillion bill?

I am pleased that on a few amendments considered last night in the Senate, 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 with Democrats. Last March, last April there was considerable agreement on the way forward. But while 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 instruc-

tions 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. If 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 desire of 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 the future of 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 because too many Americans are suffering and in crisis.

With that, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy as I appreciate his words.

This is a step in a long process. There are ample opportunities for bipartisanship. I am hopeful that after years of talking about infrastructure, for instance, and having Lucy pull the football away—President Trump said he would like to do it, but we were incapable of moving forward even though there was a broad consensus, actually, on both sides of the aisle—I think President Biden is prepared to roll up his sleeves and do that with us. And the contrast between what we saw with President Biden opening up, talking to Republicans, leveling with the American people; and yet, at the beginning a year ago, we had documented evidence that Trump refused to acknowledge the urgency of the coronavirus.

He soft-pedaled it along with a stumbling result where tens of thousands of people have died—maybe hundreds of thousands of people—who didn't need to die. We have seen it in other countries.

We are moving forward and I look forward to having opportunities with our Republican friends to join us. The reconciliation process is one step forward.

I can't help contrasting it with how we have seen Republicans use reconciliation. I was on the Ways and Means Committee while they were literally 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 prepared to be there 3 days or on into the weekend.

But I wanted to just take a moment to talk about one area of bipartisan cooperation that really lifts my spirits. I have been working for a year to try and rescue America's independent restaurants, the people who have been hit hardest by the coronavirus of any employment group. 500,000 restaurants—there are 11 million employees—have suffered more than any other area.

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, 90-10. And I am pleased that the restaurants bill that we have reintroduced that last session had over 200 cosponsors, 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 yield the gentleman from Oregon an additional 1 minute.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy.

I am excited that this is one area that there was an opportunity to have that bipartisan cooperation. 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 economy, independent restaurants, which are the cornerstone of all of our communities.

I hope we can come together to support 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 consume.

I do 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. It was not 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 pandemic preparedness. Did we do a single thing on a hearing basis during the month of February? The answer 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 activity 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 effectively.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK), a valuable new freshman Member.

□ 1215

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise before you today in opposition to this rule. Since we 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 bipartisan; 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 Congress, 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 \$4 trillion. Today's solutions cannot be tomorrow's problems.

Madam Speaker, I am in favor of relief for our struggling businesses, our constituents, and our hardworking families. However, what we are considering here today is not relief. Rather, we are garnishing the wages of future generations. While the left is focused on charging Members of Congress thousands 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 administration has yet to spend? Where is that money going?

History shows us that the most successful actions by government have been bipartisan. It is time to let everyone, 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 consume.

I first welcome the gentlewoman from Florida to the House, and I look forward to many opportunities to work together in a bipartisan fashion. I would note that one of the very first things we did in this House was the bipartisan passage of Public Law 117-1, which was paving the way for an historic appointment of Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin. So we have worked together, and I think we will find common purpose on so many things facing the American public. And I certainly hope we find commonality and purpose in this work that we will do over the next several days to work on support, in the most difficult of times, for American families.

Because I have heard this now said so many times in the last few days about a trillion dollars that the Biden administration has not spent, I would say, first of all, if anyone in a period of 2 weeks could spend a trillion dollars, I would find that remarkable.

The second is, this is in the pipeline. And we don't wait for every dollar to be spent and then think about having another debate about further support.

There is nothing about this that I find extraordinary. What I do find extraordinary is that you point out that money that has been appropriated, is earmarked, and is moving out the door in appropriate ways and going through the proper channels, and that would be a point of debate and argument.

This is necessary. We have heard it from so many leading economists around this country. We have heard it from the American public. So I think the case is clear, and I look forward to further discussion on this.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the great State of New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ).

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for the budget rule and resolution because Americans cannot wait any longer for us to rescue our economy and our health.

We are the Congress of the United States. Our job is to solve problems. We can't neglect our duty. This pandemic has devastated everything we love—everything each of us loves. If we don't do this, millions of Americans—especially people of color, in my State, Tribal communities, the Navajo, the Pueblos, the Apaches, and women—will continue to suffer and die.

New Mexicans are waiting for our help so they can afford to put food on the table and keep a roof over their heads, so they can go to eat at the restaurants, and have their kids in school where they feel safe. They are waiting for more COVID vaccines.

New Mexico is one of the best States in getting the vaccine out, but we don't have enough, and this will help us get enough vaccines. They are waiting for certainty that this year will be better than the last. Lives are on the line and all Americans' voices are loud and clear. They need us to act and to act boldly.

I am listening to American voices from the rural areas, from suburban areas, from conservative areas. I represent an incredibly diverse district, and they are all asking us to act. So let's listen. Whether you are a Democrat or Republican, let's listen to their voices, to their pleas. Let's take action. Let's stop the pain.

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

If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 682, the Reopen Schools Act, to encourage local educational agencies to resume in-person instruction at elementary and secondary schools.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL), who is here to explain the amendment. I welcome her to the floor.

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the previous question. If the previous question is defeated, Republicans will amend this rule to immediately consider H.R. 682, the Reopen Schools Act.

This bill was introduced by Congresswoman ASHLEY HINSON, and it would condition State COVID relief grants for education on schools reopening so that students can get back in the classroom safely.

In December, Congress sent States \$54 billion for K-12 education. Congresswoman HINSON's bill would ensure this money is used to get students back in the classroom safely and soon.

In-person learning can be done safely with the right precautions and safety measures. In Orange County, California, when I was chair of the Board of Supervisors, we safely allowed schools to reopen in early September. Children have been able to go to school in person safely, and the science shows that it has not contributed to significant COVID-19 outbreaks in our communities.

Congress should be clear that we expect schools to use this funding to reopen, while keeping students and teachers safe. The science says students should return to the classroom. The CDC has confirmed that K-12 schools are not a high-transmission environment. Young kids have an extremely low infection rate, low transmission rate, and a low rate of serious illness from COVID-19.

Unfortunately, only one-third of K-12 schools across the country currently have an in-person learning option available for students. As a result, kids' mental health is hurting. Students should be socializing with their peers and in a classroom environment. Child depression, anxiety, and other mental health issues are rising. Both parents and children across this Nation continue to suffer because of the challenges from this long-term lockdown.

While virtual learning can play an important role in offering parents and students additional education options, it should not be forced on families by schools unable to offer it effectively. It is unfortunate this legislation won't even be considered, because doing the right thing for students should not be a partisan issue. This is a disservice to students and families across the country who are suffering because of this pandemic lockdown. Congress should be working in a bipartisan way to provide targeted help.

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 issues, such as education.

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 my 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. BERA).

Mr. BERA. 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 we put it together 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 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 Americans 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 President Biden where we 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.

□ 1230

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 must 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. It would be my hope that we don't have to use it as a reconciliation bill, that we will be able to have bipartisanship with the facing of the facts of what is needed to meet the needs of the American people, both in this body and in the United States Senate. But 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, 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 said 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 9 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 ought to 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 their political allies in blue 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 seek to implement non-essential partisan 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 now up to the committees crafting 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 to \$2.9 trillion.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas. Though from time to time we may disagree on questions before the House, I always find him very thoughtful, committed American. I am pleased to serve with him on the Rules Committee and pleased that we have had an opportunity to have this conversation this morning.

Madam Speaker, budgets are not exclusively about numbers or process. They are, most importantly, a statement of our priorities and our values.

Our priorities are clear. Stop this virus. Help our families. Our values are to respond to the critical needs of the American people, and that is what we do today.

We will continue to work through this over the next several weeks, and I very much appreciate all of my colleagues for their words in support of the rule before us today.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the rule and a "yes" vote on the previous question.

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

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 101

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 2. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 682) to encourage local educational agencies to resume in-person instruction at elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final

passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 3. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 682.

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

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

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

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 210, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 26]

YEAS—220

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

Schiff	Stanton	Underwood
Schneider	Stevens	Vargas
Schrader	Strickland	Veasey
Schrier	Suozi	Vela
Scott (VA)	Swalwell	Velázquez
Scott, David	Takano	Wasserman
Sewell	Thompson (CA)	Schultz
Sherman	Thompson (MS)	Waters
Sherrill	Titus	Watson Coleman
Sires	Tlaib	Welch
Slotkin	Tonko	Wexton
Smith (WA)	Torres (CA)	Wild
Soto	Torres (NY)	Williams (GA)
Spanberger	Trahan	Wilson (FL)
Speier	Trone	Yarmuth

NAYS—210

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

NOT VOTING—1

Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE)(during the vote). Members are reminded to put on their masks.

□ 1333

Mr. JACOBS of New York changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Kelly (PA))	Gosar (Wagner) (PA)	McEachin (Wexton)
Axne (Stevens)	Hastings (Wasserman)	McHenry (Banks)
Barragan (Beyer)	Schultz (M)	Meng (Clark)
Bishop (GA)	Higgins (NY)	(MA)
(Butterfield)	(Kildee)	Moulton (Beyer)
Bowman (Clark (MA))	Jayapal (Clark (MA))	Napolitano (Correa)
Buchanan (Arrington)	Kahele (Case)	Payne (Wasserman)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Kind (Beyer)	Schultz (Stanton)
Carson (Butterfield)	Kirkpatrick (Gomez)	Porter (Wexton)
Castor (FL)	(Demings)	Price (NC)
(Demings)	Cohen (Beyer)	(Butterfield)
Cooper (Clark (MA))	Larson (CT)	Langevin
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	(Courtney)	Roybal-Allard
Doggett (Beyer)	Lawrence (Kildee)	(Correa)
Donalds (Cammack)	Lawson (FL)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Fallon (Nehls)	(Evans)	Rush (Underwood)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Lieu (Beyer)	Speier (Scanlon)
Gallego (Gomez)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Matsui
Garcia (IL)	Long (Wagner)	McBath
(Pressley)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	McCollum
Gonzalez, Vicente (Gomez)	Lynch (Clark (MA))	McEachin
	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Jeffries)	McGovern
		McNerney
		Meeks
		Meng
		Mfume
		Wilson (FL)
		(Adams)

Jones	Moore (WI)	Schrier
Kahele	Morelle	Scott (VA)
Kaptur	Moulton	Scott, David
Keating	Mrvan	Sewell
Kelly (IL)	Murphy (FL)	Sherman
Khanna	Nadler	Sherrill
Kildee	Napolitano	Sires
Kilmer	Neal	Slotkin
Kim (NJ)	Neguse	Smith (WA)
Kind	Newman	Soto
Kirkpatrick	Norcross	Spanberger
Krishnamoorthi	O'Halleran	Speier
Kuster	Ocasio-Cortez	Stanton
Lamb	Omar	Stevens
Langevin	Pallone	Strickland
Larsen (WA)	Panetta	Suozzi
Larson (CT)	Pappas	Swalwell
Lawrence	Pascrell	Takano
Lawson (FL)	Payne	Thompson (CA)
Lee (CA)	Perlmutter	Thompson (MS)
Lee (NV)	Peters	Titus
Leger Fernandez	Phillips	Tlaib
Levin (CA)	Pingree	Tonko
Levin (MI)	Pocan	Torres (CA)
Lieu	Porter	Torres (NY)
Lofgren	Pressley	Trahan
Lowenthal	Price (NC)	Trone
Luria	Quigley	Underwood
Lynch	Raskin	Vargas
Malinowski	Rice (NY)	Veasey
Maloney, Carolyn B.	Ross	Vela
Maloney, Sean	Roybal-Allard	Velázquez
Manning	Ruiz	Wasserman
Matsui	Ruppersberger	Schultz
McBath	Rush	Waters
McCollum	Ryan	Watson Coleman
McEachin	Sánchez	Welch
McGovern	Sarbanes	Wexton
McNerney	Scanlon	Wild
Meeks	Schakowsky	Williams (GA)
Meng	Schiff	Wilson (FL)
Mfume	Schneider	Yarmuth
	Schrader	

NAYS—209

Aderholt	Ferguson	Joyce (PA)
Allen	Fischbach	Katko
Amodei	Fitzgerald	Keller
Armstrong	Fitzpatrick	Kelly (MS)
Arrington	Fleischmann	Kelly (PA)
Babin	Fortenberry	Kim (CA)
Bacon	Fox	Kinzinger
Baird	Franklin, C.	Kustoff
Balderson	Scott	LaHood
Banks	Fulcher	LaMalfa
Barr	Gaetz	Lamborn
Bentz	Gallagher	Latta
Bergman	Garbarino	LaTurner
Bice (OK)	Garcia (CA)	Lesko
Biggs	Gibbs	Long
Bilirakis	Gimenez	Loudermilk
Bishop (NC)	Gohmert	Lucas
Boebert	Golden	Luetkemeyer
Bost	Gonzales, Tony	Mace
Brady	Gonzalez (OH)	Malliotakis
Brooks	Good (VA)	Mann
Buchanan	Gooden (TX)	Massie
Buck	Gosar	Mast
Bucshon	Granger	McCarthy
Budd	Graves (LA)	McClain
Burchett	Graves (MO)	McClintock
Burgess	Green (TN)	McHenry
Calvert	Greene (GA)	McKinley
Cammack	Griffith	Meijer
Carl	Grothman	Meuser
Carter (GA)	Guest	Miller (IL)
Carter (TX)	Guthrie	Miller (WV)
Cawthorn	Hagedorn	Miller-Meeks
Chabot	Harris	Moolenaar
Cheney	Harshbarger	Mooney
Cline	Hartzler	Moore (AL)
Cloud	Hern	Moore (UT)
Clyde	Herrell	Mullin
Cole	Herrera Beutler	Murphy (NC)
Comer	Hice (GA)	Nehls
Crawford	Higgins (LA)	Newhouse
Crenshaw	Hill	Norman
Curtis	Hinson	Nunes
Davidson	Hollingsworth	Obenolte
Davis, Rodney	Hudson	Owens
DesJarlais	Huizenga	Palazzo
Diaz-Balart	Issa	Palmer
Donalds	Jackson	Pence
Duncan	Jacobs (NY)	Perry
Dunn	Johnson (LA)	Pfluger
Emmer	Johnson (OH)	Reed
Estes	Johnson (SD)	Reschenthaler
Fallon	Jordan	Rice (SC)
Feenstra	Joyce (OH)	Rodgers (WA)

Rogers (AL)	Smucker	Van Drew
Rogers (KY)	Spartz	Van Dune
Rose	Stauber	Wagner
Rosendale	Steel	Walberg
Rouzer	Stefanik	Walorski
Roy	Steil	Waltz
Rutherford	Steube	Weber (TX)
Salazar	Stewart	Webster (FL)
Scalise	Stivers	Wenstrup
Schweikert	Taylor	Westerman
Scott, Austin	Thompson (PA)	Williams (TX)
Sessions	Tiffany	Wilson (SC)
Simpson	Timmons	Wittman
Smith (MO)	Turner	Womack
Smith (NE)	Upton	Young
Smith (NJ)	Valadao	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—3

□ 1420

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against; Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 27.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Kelly (PA))	Gonzalez, Vicente (Gomez)	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Jeffries)
Barragan (Beyer)	Gosar (Wagner)	McEachin (Wexton)
Bishop (GA)	Hastings (Wasserman)	McHenry (Banks)
(Butterfield)	Schultz (Stanton)	Meng (Clark (MA))
Blumenauer (Beyer)	Higgins (NY)	Moulton (Beyer)
Bowman (Clark (MA))	(Kildee)	Napolitano (Correa)
Buchanan (Arrington)	Jayapal (Clark (MA))	Panetta (Kildee)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Kahele (Case)	Payne (Wasserman)
Carson (Butterfield)	Kind (Beyer)	Schultz (Stanton)
Fox	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Porter (Wexton)
Castor (FL)	(Courtney)	Price (NC)
(Demings)	Langevin	(Butterfield)
Cohen (Beyer)	(Courtney)	Roybal-Allard
Cooper (Clark (MA))	Larson (CT)	(Correa)
(MA)	(Courtney)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Lawrence (Kildee)	Rush (Underwood)
Doggett (Beyer)	Lawson (FL)	Speier (Scanlon)
Donalds (Cammack)	(Evans)	Titus (Connolly)
Fallon (Nehls)	Lieu (Beyer)	Trahan (McGovern)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Vela (Gomez)
Gallego (Gomez)	Long (Wagner)	Waltz (Cammack)
Garcia (IL)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
(Pressley)	Lynch (Clark (MA))	Wilson (FL)
		(Adams)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 209, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 27]

YEAS—219

Adams	Cicilline	Españat
Aguilar	Clark (MA)	Evans
Allred	Clarke (NY)	Fletcher
Auchincloss	Cleaver	Foster
Axne	Clyburn	Frankel, Lois
Barragan	Cohen	Fudge
Bass	Connolly	Gallego
Beatty	Cooper	Garamendi
Bera	Correa	Garcia (IL)
Beyer	Costa	Garcia (TX)
Bishop (GA)	Courtney	Gomez
Blumenauer	Craig	Gonzalez,
Blunt Rochester	Crist	Vicente
Bonamici	Crow	Gottheimer
Bourdeaux	Cuellar	Green, Al (TX)
Bowman	Davids (KS)	Grijalva
Boyle, Brendan F.	Davis, Danny K.	Haaland
Brown	DeFazio	Harder (CA)
Brownley	DeGette	Hastings
Bush	DeLauro	Hayes
Bustos	DelBene	Higgins (NY)
Butterfield	Delgado	Himes
Carbajal	Demings	Horsford
Cárdenas	DeSaulnier	Houlihan
Carson	Deutch	Hoyer
Cartwright	Dingell	Huffman
Case	Doggett	Jackson Lee
Casten	Doyle, Michael F.	Jacobs (CA)
Castor (FL)	F.	Jayapal
Castro (TX)	Escobar	Jeffries
Chu	Eshoo	Johnson (GA)
		Johnson (TX)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). The Chair announces that, pursuant to House Resolution 101, S. Con. Res. 5 is hereby adopted.

The text of S. Con. Res. 5 is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 5

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 1201. Social security in the Senate.
Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 2002. Reconciliation in the Senate.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 3001. Reserve fund for reconciliation legislation.

Sec. 3002. Reserve fund for deficit-neutral legislation.

Sec. 3003. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a fund to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sec. 3004. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on small businesses during a pandemic.

Sec. 3005. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the authority of States and other taxing jurisdictions to tax certain income of employees working in other States or taxing jurisdictions.

Sec. 3006. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to targeting economic impact payments to Americans who are suffering from the effects of COVID-19.

Sec. 3007. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to COVID-19 vaccine administration and a public awareness campaign.

Sec. 3008. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal moratorium on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters.

Sec. 3009. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the Provider Relief Fund.

Sec. 3010. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving services and interventions relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse.

Sec. 3011. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting hospitality, conventions, trade shows, entertainment, tourism, and travel and their workers.

Sec. 3012. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel.

Sec. 3013. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Federal minimum wage during a global pandemic.

Sec. 3014. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding the police.

Sec. 3015. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing information online regarding the expenditure of COVID-19 relief funds.

Sec. 3016. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the solvency of Federal trust funds.

Sec. 3017. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal environmental and water policies.

Sec. 3018. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal relief funds for State or local governments.

Sec. 3019. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting actions by the executive branch that would make the United States more reliant on countries with weaker environmental or labor standards for oil, gas, or hardrock mineral production.

Sec. 3020. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding health savings accounts.

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 4001. Enforcement filing.

Sec. 4002. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.

Sec. 4003. Application and effect of changes in allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels.

Sec. 4004. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.

Sec. 4005. Adjustment for changes in the baseline.

Sec. 4006. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 4007. Repeal of supermajority enforcement requirement.

Sec. 4008. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

SEC. 1101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2030:

(1) **FEDERAL REVENUES.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$2,303,274,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$2,768,717,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$2,971,083,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$3,092,643,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$3,236,199,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$3,514,253,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$3,762,577,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$3,883,209,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$4,007,991,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$4,121,665,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: –\$15,670,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: –\$17,390,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$102,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$226,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$216,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$181,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$98,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: –\$106,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: –\$121,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: –\$128,000,000.

(2) **NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$6,020,543,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$4,091,342,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$4,011,132,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$4,072,784,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$4,267,538,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$4,449,047,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$4,642,875,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$4,960,846,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$5,082,932,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$5,471,756,000,000.

(3) **BUDGET OUTLAYS.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$6,140,857,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$4,298,244,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$4,070,343,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$4,070,242,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$4,250,436,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$4,425,376,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$4,606,887,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$4,950,170,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$5,019,083,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$5,419,949,000,000.

(4) **DEFICITS.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$3,837,583,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$1,529,527,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$1,099,260,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$977,599,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$1,014,237,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$911,123,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$844,310,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$1,066,961,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$1,011,092,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$1,298,284,000,000.

(5) **PUBLIC DEBT.**—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(a)(5)), the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$29,943,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$31,647,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$32,911,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$34,102,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$35,262,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$36,311,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$37,261,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$38,443,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$39,652,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$41,068,000,000,000.

(6) **DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.**—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$24,081,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$25,818,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$27,153,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$28,380,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$29,610,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$30,730,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$31,882,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$33,333,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$34,768,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$36,518,000,000,000.

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2021 through 2030 for each major functional category are:

(1) **National Defense (050):**

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$762,552,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$748,719,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$776,986,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$766,960,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$792,882,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$773,777,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$810,362,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$782,210,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$828,950,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$804,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$847,993,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$821,641,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$868,011,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$840,472,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$888,637,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$865,412,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$909,676,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$874,729,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$931,654,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$901,459,000,000.

(2) **International Affairs (150):**

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$85,042,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,310,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,249,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$58,941,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$60,410,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$60,004,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,722,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$59,578,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$63,114,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$60,371,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,518,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$61,851,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,053,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$63,271,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,608,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$64,814,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$69,140,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$66,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$70,703,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$67,498,000,000.

(250) General Science, Space, and Technology
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,543,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,563,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,029,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$37,267,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,791,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,167,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,609,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,841,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,471,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,604,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$41,342,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,432,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,249,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$41,291,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,169,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,181,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,096,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$43,095,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,065,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$44,035,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,057,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,280,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,050,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,076,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,730,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,542,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,834,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,760,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,948,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,857,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,819,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,810,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,928,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,886,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,846,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,806,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,318,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,337,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,502,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,601,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment
 (300):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,042,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,053,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$51,243,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,042,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,061,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$50,890,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$54,116,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$52,475,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,219,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$54,269,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$54,734,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$55,807,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,899,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$57,090,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,141,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$58,098,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$58,378,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$59,056,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$59,616,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$59,946,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,067,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$50,970,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,047,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,576,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,130,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,794,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,909,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,424,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,496,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,898,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,675,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,055,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,535,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,873,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,715,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,072,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,752,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,083,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,058,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,392,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$242,699,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$327,529,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,497,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,392,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,198,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$18,376,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,159,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$18,015,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,943,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,507,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,827,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,783,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,117,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,520,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,953,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,174,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,222,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,056,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,683,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$13,389,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$206,391,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$185,619,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$104,160,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$119,664,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$104,738,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$112,309,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$105,569,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$105,989,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,120,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$108,527,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$107,067,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$111,187,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$108,278,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$113,982,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$109,339,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$116,164,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$110,222,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$118,680,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$111,372,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$121,056,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development
 (450):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$127,525,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$98,043,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$51,963,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,624,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,433,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,318,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,776,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,031,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$43,758,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,763,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,053,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,520,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,217,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,283,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,162,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,048,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,843,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,189,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$372,350,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$160,006,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$115,812,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$178,392,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$116,259,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$154,773,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$118,661,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$150,171,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$121,803,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$144,105,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$125,194,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$134,645,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$128,638,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$130,729,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$132,003,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$131,492,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$134,674,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$132,652,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$137,812,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$135,558,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$943,093,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$882,818,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$748,503,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$797,760,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$713,126,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$722,016,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$720,847,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$730,335,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$754,383,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$753,709,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$790,057,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$785,131,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$825,982,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$820,641,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$858,454,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$858,986,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$900,409,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$901,525,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$955,814,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$946,672,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$766,853,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$766,005,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$745,579,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$745,556,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$838,359,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$838,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$851,671,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$851,452,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$958,756,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$958,451,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,026,856,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,026,484,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,098,460,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,098,027,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,244,688,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,244,201,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,184,583,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,184,048,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,331,736,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,331,161,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,845,601,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,779,410,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$770,908,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$805,014,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$619,246,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$628,956,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$620,759,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$612,726,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$632,210,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$624,207,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$640,597,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$638,103,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$633,758,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$627,362,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$645,839,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$643,707,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$641,962,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$627,556,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$657,398,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$648,615,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$40,594,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$40,598,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$42,633,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,633,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$45,486,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,486,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$48,621,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$48,621,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$52,151,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$52,151,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$62,223,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$62,223,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$68,685,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$68,685,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$73,712,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$73,712,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$78,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$78,912,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$83,948,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$83,948,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$258,560,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$250,738,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$243,210,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$267,893,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$249,723,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$251,696,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$256,945,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$244,770,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$264,708,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$263,284,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$272,216,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$270,636,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$280,109,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$278,409,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$288,040,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$299,629,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$296,740,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$281,467,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$305,496,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$303,520,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$72,961,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$74,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$76,879,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$73,320,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$74,336,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$73,557,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$75,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$75,011,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$76,413,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$76,155,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$78,161,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$77,827,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$80,010,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$79,533,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$81,961,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$80,963,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$83,994,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$82,930,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$92,786,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$91,769,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$375,971,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$376,468,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$24,837,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,899,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$24,888,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,787,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$25,205,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,961,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$25,885,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$25,481,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,483,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,036,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$27,170,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,711,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$27,869,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,402,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$28,621,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$28,137,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$29,416,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$28,918,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$365,131,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$365,131,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$345,959,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$345,959,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$336,379,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$336,379,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$332,881,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$332,881,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$341,018,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$341,018,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$367,269,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$367,269,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$418,442,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$418,442,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$502,412,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$502,412,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$605,086,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$605,086,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$727,019,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$727,019,000,000.
 (19) Allowances (920):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$25,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$0.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$33,933,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$27,630,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$34,686,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$31,376,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$35,495,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$33,380,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$36,367,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$34,806,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$37,240,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$35,938,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$38,152,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$36,942,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$38,991,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$37,890,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$39,927,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$38,847,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$40,906,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$39,817,000,000.
 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$101,066,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$101,303,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$109,306,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$109,433,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$108,548,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$108,423,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$102,509,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$102,374,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$105,714,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$112,421,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$108,507,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$107,659,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$111,817,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$110,312,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$114,832,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$113,327,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$118,974,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$117,619,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$123,259,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$121,979,000,000.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

SEC. 1201. SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE SENATE.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:
 Fiscal year 2021: \$898,089,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$930,023,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$996,745,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,040,533,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,085,441,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,133,139,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,182,469,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,231,717,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,279,075,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,326,172,000,000.
 (b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:
 Fiscal year 2021: \$1,101,575,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,158,817,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,222,448,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,292,270,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,365,124,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,434,051,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,506,794,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,586,096,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,666,850,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,750,666,000,000.
 (c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,650,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,665,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,345,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,318,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,502,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,462,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,672,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,629,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,856,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,808,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,048,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,998,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,247,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,195,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,458,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,403,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,678,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,621,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,908,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,847,000,000.

SEC. 1202. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$267,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$268,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$282,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$282,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$289,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$289,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$298,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$298,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$308,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$308,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$317,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$317,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$328,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$328,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$338,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$338,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$350,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$349,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$362,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$361,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$16,112,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(b) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.—The Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$357,926,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(c) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$188,498,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(d) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$75,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(e) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(f) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$1,005,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(g) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$350,690,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(h) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY.—The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$750,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(i) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—The Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(j) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$95,620,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(k) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than

\$17,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(l) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$940,718,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(m) SUBMISSIONS.—In the House of Representatives, not later than February 16, 2021, the committees named in the subsections of this section shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to carry out this section.

SEC. 2002. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$22,717,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(b) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$89,250,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(c) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$35,903,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(d) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$3,206,500,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(e) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$1,296,487,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(f) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(g) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$304,956,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(h) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$50,687,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(i) COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$8,604,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(j) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP.—The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(k) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by

not more than \$17,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(l) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than February 16, 2021, the Committees named in the subsections of this section shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving all such recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 3001. RESERVE FUND FOR RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.

(a) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of the Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation, if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution.

(2) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—For purposes of this section, compliance with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution shall be determined by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR LEGISLATION.—The point of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the House of Representatives shall not apply to reconciliation legislation reported by the Committee on the Budget pursuant to submissions under section 2001.

(b) SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2002 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation, if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution.

(2) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—For purposes of this section, compliance with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution shall be determined by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(3) EXCEPTIONS FOR LEGISLATION.—

(A) SHORT-TERM.—Section 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, as amended by section 3201(b)(2) of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, shall not apply to legislation for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has exercised the authority under paragraph (1).

(B) LONG-TERM.—Section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, shall not apply to legislation for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has exercised the authority under paragraph (1).

SEC. 3002. RESERVE FUND FOR DEFICIT-NEUTRAL LEGISLATION.

The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, or conference reports by the amounts provided in such legislation, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2025 or fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2030.

SEC. 3003. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING A FUND TO PROVIDE GRANTS TO FOOD SERVICE AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing a fund to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by the COVID-19 pandemic by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3004. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING TAX INCREASES ON SMALL BUSINESSES DURING A PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include preventing tax increases on small businesses during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a pandemic, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3005. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE AUTHORITY OF STATES AND OTHER TAXING JURISDICTIONS TO TAX CERTAIN INCOME OF EMPLOYEES WORKING IN OTHER STATES OR TAXING JURISDICTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the authority of States or other taxing jurisdictions to tax certain income of employees for employment duties performed in other States or taxing jurisdictions by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3006. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TARGETING ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS TO AMERICANS WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to targeting economic impact payments to Americans who are suffering from the effects of COVID-19, including provisions to ensure upper-income taxpayers are not eligible, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3007. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COVID-19 VACCINE ADMINISTRATION AND A PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening and improving the process of distributing COVID-19 vaccines to States, which may include supporting States in implementing a transparent and consistent vaccine administration program and bolstering States' public awareness campaigns to increase awareness and knowledge of the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines (particularly among vulnerable communities, including ethnic minority populations), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3008. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN STATES WITH LOST REVENUE DUE TO THE FEDERAL MORATORIUM ON OIL AND NATURAL GAS LEASING ON PUBLIC LANDS AND OFFSHORE WATERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal moratorium on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3009. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING THE PROVIDER RELIEF FUND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills,

joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening the Provider Relief Fund, which may include additional support for rural hospitals in order to preserve jobs and access to specialty services, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3010. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING SERVICES AND INTERVENTIONS RELATING TO SEXUAL ASSAULT, FAMILY VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND CHILD ABUSE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving services and interventions for victims relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse, which may include funding for programs and grants authorized by the Violence Against Women Act and the Victims of Child Abuse Act, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3011. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING HOSPITALITY, CONVENTIONS, TRADE SHOWS, ENTERTAINMENT, TOURISM, AND TRAVEL AND THEIR WORKERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting struggling Americans in relation to their employment in hospitality, including those in the convention, trade show, entertainment, tourism, and travel industries, which may include legislation that provides relief and recovery incentives, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3012. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAINTAINING THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel, maintaining its current location in Jerusalem and level of operations, which may include current funding levels and security, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3013. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING THE FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE DURING A GLOBAL PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing the Federal minimum wage during a global pandemic, which may include prohibiting the rate from more than doubling to \$15 per hour, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3014. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FUNDING THE POLICE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to funding the Nation's police through programs that are in within the jurisdiction of any committee of the Senate instructed under section 2002, which may include funding for law enforcement officer safety programs and fusion centers to protect the United States from domestic and international terrorists administered by the Department of Homeland Security, mental and behavioral health intervention programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs to increase the hiring of military veterans as law enforcement officers, gang and youth violence education programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Education, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3015. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING INFORMATION ONLINE REGARDING THE EXPENDITURE OF COVID-19 RELIEF FUNDS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing Government spending transparency, which may include requiring the President to make available online information regarding the amount of funds made available for relief from the COVID-19 pandemic that have been expended, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3016. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE SOLVENCY OF FEDERAL TRUST FUNDS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the solvency of major Federal trust funds, which may include developing recommendations and legislation to rescue programs that support surface transportation, health care services, and financial protection and security for individuals, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3017. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER POLICIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal environmental and water policies, which may include ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), preserving consistency and certainty in defining water features within, and exclusions from, Federal jurisdiction under that Act, or limiting or prohibiting efforts to withdraw, revoke, or amend the final rule of the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “The Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of ‘Waters of the United States’” (85 Fed. Reg. 22250 (April 21, 2020)), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3018. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL RELIEF FUNDS FOR STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports, relating to adjustments to Federal relief funds for State or local governments within the jurisdiction of the instructed committees, which may include limitations on new or existing Federal COVID-19 relief payments to a State or locality that imposes greater limits on the content of speech, or restrictions on the religious exercise or belief, of houses of worship and faith-based organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code, than on secular organizations described in that section 501(c)(3) and exempt under that section 501(a), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3019. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ACTIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH THAT WOULD MAKE THE UNITED STATES MORE RELIANT ON COUNTRIES WITH WEAKER ENVIRONMENTAL OR LABOR STANDARDS FOR OIL, GAS, OR HARDROCK MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting actions by the executive branch that would cause the United States to import larger quantities of oil, gas, or hardrock minerals from countries that have weaker environmental or labor standards by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3020. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expanding health savings accounts by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 4001. ENFORCEMENT FILING.

(a) IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021 is adopted without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses with respect to this concurrent resolution on the budget, for the purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) and applicable rules and requirements set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget, the allocations provided for in this subsection shall apply in the House of Representatives in the same manner as if such allocations were in a joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on the budget for fiscal year 2021. The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2021 consistent with title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations consistent with title I for fiscal year 2021 and for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030 for the purpose of enforcing 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

(b) IN THE SENATE.—If this concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to by the Senate and House of Representatives without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may submit a

statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2021 consistent with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal years 2021, 2021 through 2025, and 2021 through 2030 consistent with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

SEC. 4002. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committee on Appropriations of the applicable House of Congress amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House of Representatives and the Senate, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)), estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in subsection (a).

SEC. 4003. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.—Revised allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) as the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this concurrent resolution, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

SEC. 4004. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary concepts and definitions consistent with section 251(b)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(1)).

(b) SENATE.—Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chairman of the

Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)).

SEC. 4005. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.

The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's updates to its baseline for fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 4006. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

Notwithstanding subsection (d) of section 203 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-37; 133 Stat. 1052), such section 203 shall continue to have force and effect in the House of Representatives during fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 4007. REPEAL OF SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT REQUIREMENT.

Section 3203 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, is repealed.

SEC. 4008. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either the Senate or the House of Representatives to change those rules (insofar as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate or House of Representatives.

NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 447) to amend the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly referred to as the “National Apprenticeship Act”) and expand the national apprenticeship system to include apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeship registered under such Act, to promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENTS EN 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]

YEAS—243

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

NAYS—178

Aderholt	Baird	Bentz
Allen	Balderson	Bergman
Arrington	Banks	Bice (OK)
Babin	Barr	Biggs

Bilirakis	Greene (GA)	Moore (UT)
Bishop (NC)	Grothman	Mullin
Boebert	Guest	Murphy (NC)
Brooks	Hagedorn	Nehls
Buchanan	Harris	Newhouse
Buck	Harshbarger	Norman
Bucshon	Hartzler	Nunes
Budd	Hern	Obernolte
Burchett	Herrell	Owens
Burgess	Herrera Beutler	Palazzo
Calvert	Hice (GA)	Palmer
Cammack	Higgins (LA)	Pence
Carl	Hill	Perry
Carter (GA)	Hinson	Pfluger
Carter (TX)	Hudson	Reschenthaler
Cawthorn	Huizenga	Rice (SC)
Chabot	Issa	Rodgers (WA)
Cline	Jackson	Rogers (AL)
Cloud	Jacobs (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Clyde	Johnson (LA)	Rose
Cole	Johnson (SD)	Rosendale
Comer	Jordan	Rouzer
Crawford	Joyce (PA)	Roy
Crenshaw	Keller	Rutherford
Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Scalise
Davidson	Kelly (PA)	Schweikert
DesJarlais	Kim (CA)	Scott, Austin
Diaz-Balart	Kinzinger	Sessions
Donalds	Kustoff	Simpson
Duncan	LaHood	Smith (MO)
Dunn	LaMalfa	Smith (NE)
Estes	Lamborn	Smucker
Fallon	Latta	Spartz
Feenstra	LaTurner	Steel
Ferguson	Lesko	Stefanik
Fischbach	Long	Steube
Fitzgerald	Loudermilk	Stewart
Fleischmann	Lucas	Thompson (PA)
Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer	Tiffany
Fox	Mace	Timmons
Franklin, C.	Malliotakis	Turner
Scott	Mann	Valadao
Fulcher	Massie	Van Duyne
Gaetz	McCarthy	Walberg
Gallagher	McClain	Walorski
García (CA)	McClintock	Waltz
Gibbs	McHenry	Weber (TX)
Gohmert	McKinley	Wenstrup
Gonzalez (OH)	Meijer	Westerman
Good (VA)	Meuser	Williams (TX)
Gooden (TX)	Miller (IL)	Wilson (SC)
Gosar	Miller (WV)	Wittman
Granger	Miller-Meeeks	Womack
Graves (LA)	Moolenaar	Young
Graves (MO)	Mooney	Zeldin
Green (TN)	Moore (AL)	

NOT VOTING—10

Armstrong	Deutch	Webster (FL)
Bost	Hoyer	Wright
Brady	Malinowski	
Cheney	Posey	

□ 1520

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

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

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Kelly (PA))	Cooper (Clark (MA))	Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)
Axne (Stevens)	DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Higgins (NY)
Barragán (Beyer)	Doggett (Beyer)	Kildee
Bishop (GA)	Donalds	Jayapal (Clark (MA))
(Butterfield)	(Cammack)	Kahele (Case)
Blumenauer (Beyer)	Fallon (Nehls)	Kind (Beyer)
Bowman (Clark (MA))	Frankel, Lois	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Buchanan (Arrington)	(Clark (MA))	Krishnamoorthi (Brown)
Gállego (Gomez)	Gállego (Gomez)	Langevin (Courtney)
García (IL)	García (IL)	Larson (CT)
(Pressley)	(Gomez)	(Courtney)
Gonzalez,	Gonzalez,	Lawrence (Kildee)
Vicente	Vicente	
(Gomez)	(Gomez)	
Gosar (Wagner)	Gosar (Wagner)	
(Butterfield)		
Castor (FL)		
(Demings)		
Cohen (Beyer)		

Lawson (FL) McHenry (Banks) Ruiz (Aguilar) Steube Upton Wenstrup
(Evans) Meng (Clark) Rush Stewart Valadao Westerman
Lieu (Beyer) (MA)) Stivers Williams (TX)
Lofgren (Jeffries) Moulton (Beyer) Speier (Scanlon) Taylor Wagner Wilson (SC)
Long (Wagner) Napolitano Titus (Connolly) Walberg Walorski Wittman
Lowenthal (Correa) Trahan Tiffany Tommons Womack
(Beyer) Panetta (Kildee) (McGovern) Vela (Gomez) Waltz
Lynch (Clark) Payne (Wasserman) Vela (Gomez) Weber (TX)
(MA)) Schultz)
Maloney, Porter (Wexton)
Carolyn B. Price (NC)
(Jeffries) (Butterfield)
McCaul (Wagner) Roybal-Allard
McEachin (Wexton) (Correa) (Adams)

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castro (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Culler
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (IL)
García (TX)
Golden
Gomez

Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahale
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross

O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Steil
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

□ 1610

Messrs. KAHELE, HOYER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. GOMEZ changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, MANN, GUEST, and FORTENBERRY changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Kelly (PA))	Gonzalez, Vicente (Gomez)	McCaul (Wagner) McEachin (Wexton)
Axne (Stevens)	Gosar (Wagner)	McHenry (Banks)
Barragán (Beyer)	Hastings (Butterfield)	Meng (Clark (MA))
Bishop (GA)	(Wasserman) Schultz)	Moulton (Beyer)
Blumenauer (Beyer)	Higgins (NY) (Kildee)	Napolitano (Correa)
Bowman (Clark (MA))	Jayapal (Clark (MA))	Panetta (Kildee) Payne
Buchanan (Arrington)	Kahale (Case) Kind (Beyer)	(Wasserman) Schultz)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Porter (Wexton) Price (NC)
Carson (Butterfield)	Krishnamoorthi (Brown)	(Butterfield) Roybal-Allard
Carter (TX) (Nehls)	Langevin (Courtney)	(Correa) Ruiz (Aguilar)
Castor (FL) (Demings)	Larson (CT) (Courtney)	Rush (Underwood)
Cohen (Beyer)	Lawrence (Kildee)	Scott, David (Cartwright)
Cooper (Clark (MA))	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Speier (Scanlon) Titus (Connolly)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Lieu (Beyer)	Trahan (McGovern)
Doggett (Beyer) (Cammack)	Lofgren (Jeffries) Long (Wagner)	Vela (Gomez) Waltz
Donalds (Cammack)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	(Cammack) Watson Coleman
Fallon (Nehls)	Lynch (Clark (MA))	(Pallone) Wilson (FL) (Adams)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Jeffries)	
Gallego (Gomez)		
García (IL) (Pressley)		

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. HILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendment No. 10, 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 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 236, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 29] YEAS—186

Aderholt	Fulcher	Loudermilk
Allen	Gaetz	Lucas
Amodei	Gallagher	Mace
Arrington	García (CA)	Mann
Babin	Gibbs	Massie
Baird	Gimenez	Mast
Balderson	Gohmert	McCarthy
Banks	Gonzales, Tony	McCaul
Barr	Gonzalez (OH)	McClain
Bentz	Good (VA)	McClintock
Bergman	Gooden (TX)	McHenry
Bice (OK)	Gosar	Mejier
Biggs	Granger	Meuser
Bilirakis	Graves (LA)	Miller (IL)
Bishop (NC)	Graves (MO)	Miller-Meeeks
Boebert	Green (TN)	Moolenaar
Brooks	Greene (GA)	Mooney
Buchanan	Griffith	Moore (AL)
Buck	Grothman	Moore (UT)
Bucshon	Guest	Mullin
Budd	Guthrie	Murphy (NC)
Burchett	Hagedorn	Nehls
Burgess	Harris	Newhouse
Calvert	Harshbarger	Norman
Cammack	Hartzler	Nunes
Carl	Hern	Obernoite
Carter (GA)	Herrell	Owens
Carter (TX)	Herrera Beutler	Palazzo
Cawthorn	Hice (GA)	Palmer
Chabot	Hill	Pence
Cheney	Hinson	Perry
Cline	Hollingsworth	Pfluger
Cloud	Hudson	Reed
Clyde	Huizenga	Rice (SC)
Cole	Issa	Rodgers (WA)
Comer	Jackson	Rogers (AL)
Crawford	Jacobs (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Crenshaw	Johnson (LA)	Rose
Curtis	Johnson (SD)	Rosendale
Davidson	Jordan	Rouzer
Diaz-Balart	Joyce (OH)	Roy
Donalds	Joyce (PA)	Rutherford
Duncan	Keller	Scalise
Dunn	Kelly (MS)	Schweikert
Estes	Kelly (PA)	Scott, Austin
Fallon	Kim (CA)	Sessions
Feenstra	Kinzinger	Simpson
Ferguson	Kustoff	Slotkin
Fischbach	LaHood	Smith (MO)
Fitzgerald	LaMalfa	Smith (NE)
Fleischmann	Lamborn	Smucker
Fortenberry	Latta	Spanberger
Fox	LaTurner	Spartz
Franklin, C. Scott	Lesko	Steel
	Long	Stefanik

NAYS—236

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

NOT VOTING—9

DesJarlais
Posey
Webster (FL)
Wright

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MS. STEFANIK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CASTEN). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendment No. 22, 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 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 175, nays 245, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 30] YEAS—175

Aderholt	Boebert	Cheney
Allen	Brooks	Cline
Amodei	Buchanan	Cloud
Babin	Bucshon	Clyde
Baird	Budd	Cole
Balderson	Burchett	Comer
Banks	Calvert	Crawford
Barr	Cammack	Crenshaw
Bentz	Carl	Davidson
Bergman	Carter (GA)	DesJarlais
Bice (OK)	Carter (TX)	Diaz-Balart
Bilirakis	Cawthorn	Donalds
Bishop (NC)	Chabot	Duncan

Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga

NAYS—245

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Barragan
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown
Brownley
Buck
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleave
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar

Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mann
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeke
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Oberholte
Owens

Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Reed
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stewart
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Duyn
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)

Armstrong
Bost
Brady
Burgess

NOT VOTING—11

Curtis
Deutch
Nunes
Posey

□ 1707

Mr. ARRINGTON, Ms. SLOTKIN, and SCHAKOWSKY changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. TIFFANY, CARL, and HARRIS changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aguilar (Carbajal)
Amodei (Kelly)
Axne (Stevens)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barragan (Beyer)
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer (Butterfield)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bowman (Clark)
Brooks (Kelly)
Buchanan (Arrington)
Calvert (Garcia)
Cárdenas (Gomez)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX)
Castor (FL)
Cohen (Beyer)
Cooper (Clark)
Lawrence (Kildee)
Lawson (FL)
DeSaulnier (Butterfield)
DesJarlais (Kustoff)
Doggett (Beyer)
Donalds (Cammack)
Fallon (Nehls)

Strickland
Suozzi
Swallow
Takano
Ruiz
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

[Roll No. 31] YEAS—247

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Barragan
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleave
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.

(Cammack)
Coleman
(Pallone)
Watson
Welch
(McGovern)
Wilson (FL)
(Adams)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BUTTERFIELD). The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, as amended.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 247, nays 173, not voting 11, as follows:

Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Meng
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlihan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kafele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Krishnamoorthi
Kush
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lieu (Beyer)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Long (Wagner)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Kelly (PA))

Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney

Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger

Rush	Soto	Trone
Ryan	Spanberger	Underwood
Salazar	Speier	Upton
Sánchez	Stanton	Van Drew
Sarbanes	Stauber	Vargas
Scanlon	Steil	Veasey
Schakowsky	Stevens	Vela
Schiff	Stivers	Velázquez
Schneider	Strickland	Wasserman
Schrader	Suzoi	Schultz
Schrier	Swalwell	Waters
Scott (VA)	Takano	Watson Coleman
Scott, David	Thompson (CA)	Welch
Sewell	Thompson (MS)	Wexton
Sherman	Titus	Wild
Sherrill	Tlaib	Williams (GA)
Sires	Tonko	Wilson (FL)
Slotkin	Torres (CA)	Yarmuth
Smith (NJ)	Torres (NY)	Young
Smith (WA)	Trahan	Zeldin

NAYS—173

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

NOT VOTING—11

Armstrong	Deutch	Steube
Bost	Higgins (LA)	Webster (FL)
Brady	Nunes	Wright
Burgess	Posey	

□ 1747

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I was detained and unable to cast my vote for one amendment to and final passage of H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 30 and “nay” on rollcall No. 31.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aguilar (Carbajal)	García (IL) (Pressley)	McEachin (Wexton)
Amodei (Kelly (PA))	Gonzalez, Vicente (Gomez)	McHenry (Banks)
Axne (Stevens)	Baird (Bucshon)	Meng (Clark (MA))
Barragán (Beyer)	Bishop (GA) (Butterfield)	Moulton (Beyer)
Bishop (GA) (Butterfield)	Blumenauer (Beyer)	Mullin (Lucas)
Blumenauer (Beyer)	Bowman (Clark (MA))	Napolitano (Correa)
Bowman (Clark (MA))	Brooks (Kelly (PA))	Norman (Arrington)
Brooks (Kelly (PA))	Buchanan (Arrington)	Panetta (Kildee)
Buchanan (Arrington)	Calvert (García (CA))	Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Calvert (García (CA))	Cárdenas (Gomez)	Porter (Wexton)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Carson (Butterfield)	Price (NC) (Butterfield)
Carson (Butterfield)	Carter (TX) (Nehls)	Rodgers (WA) (Herrera Beutler)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)	Castor (FL) (Demings)	Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Castor (FL) (Demings)	Cohen (Beyer)	Ruiz (Carbajal)
Cohen (Beyer)	Cooper (Clark (MA))	Rush (Underwood)
Cooper (Clark (MA))	Cuellar (Butterfield)	Scott, David (Cartwright)
Cuellar (Butterfield)	DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Speier (Scanlon)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	DesJarlais (Kustoff)	Timmons (Kustoff)
DesJarlais (Kustoff)	Doggett (Beyer)	Titus (Connolly)
Doggett (Beyer)	Donalds (Cammack)	Trahan (McGovern)
Donalds (Cammack)	Fallon (Nehls)	Vela (Gomez)
Fallon (Nehls)	Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Waltz (Cammack)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Gallego (Gomez)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Gallego (Gomez)		Welch (McGovern)
		Wilson (FL) (Adams)

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 804

Mr. ALLRED. Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 804, which I was inadvertently put on.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman’s request is accepted.

HONORING NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE OFFICER DARIAN JARROTT

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

Ms. HERRELL. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor New Mexico State Police Officer Darian Jarrott.

Officer Jarrott was shot and killed yesterday, February 4, after he stopped a vehicle while assisting with a Homeland Security investigation. He was 28 years old and leaves behind three children and a fourth on the way.

Officer Jarrott joined the State police in 2015, after beginning his career as a transportation inspector with the New Mexico Department of Public Safety.

He served his community with honor and distinction, and he was known among his colleagues to always have a

smile on his face, no matter how tough a situation was.

Officer Jarrott was someone who wanted to help people, someone who wanted to do the right thing and was loved by his community. We need more officers like him.

We owe so much to Officer Jarrott and so many others who answer the call to duty and make the ultimate sacrifice.

His death reminds us of the debt we owe the brave men and women who stand in the gap to protect us from evil. My prayers are with Officer Jarrott’s family.

WINNING THE WAR AGAINST THE PANDEMIC

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, this is a daunting and overwhelming responsibility that this country has, and that is to defeat COVID-19 and to win this war against the pandemic.

If you take a survey of different States, you will find that there is an uneven approach to distribution. There are mega centers; there are small centers; and there are no centers. I am reintroducing my COVID-19 Delivery Act of 2021 that sets out a protocol dealing with the nationalization or federalization of distribution so that distribution is organized to the extent that every part of America knows when their vaccines will come.

We will put out a national app so that public health entities can know when their doses will come. We will find a logistical scheme so that FEMA can manage the distribution across the Nation. We will purposely design it so that hard-to-reach neighborhoods, communities of minorities, will be found and so that we begin to vaccinate people massively across the Nation.

We have to save lives. 594,000 may die by May. Please cosponsor the 2021 COVID-19 Delivery Act. It is going to make a difference.

PUTTING AMERICA FIRST

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, the Biden administration has now issued at least 42 executive actions, including 25 executive orders, by far the most of any President during this span. Clearly, all his rhetoric about unity is, to use his favorite word, malarkey.

This week, the President signed three more executive orders to destroy progress we have made on immigration and border security.

He reversed President Trump’s public charge rule. That rule prevented immigrants likely to rely on social welfare programs—paid for by you and me, the taxpayer—from accessing green cards.

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 corona 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. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, interesting days 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 out, 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 people know, 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 stopping or detaining a Member of Congress on his way into a session—it is in the Constitution—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 again. I have been going along with the unconstitutional action anyway.

□ 1800

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, but hopefully 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 article is by Tucker:

There has been an enormous amount of talk—not just this week, but over the last month—about violent extremism and the people who embrace it. Those people, we are told, are domestic terrorists who 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 now 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 else. I was told by people 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 where 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 trashing the Carter White House because we were in the military. Our political opinions didn't matter. Even if 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 lay down their lives for their country if that was necessary, and some did. Even though that was a time of peace those 4 years I was in, we were never in a declared police action or war. Still, we did our jobs no matter what it was, and nobody was run out of the military for their political positions. But now under this administration, things have changed.

As Tucker Carlson goes on, he says:

You have to be more precise than that. In order to root out a problem, you have to know what the problem is. You need a sense of what you are looking for, a clear picture. You have to define the terms. The remarkable thing about this conversation we are having is that no one is doing that.

Have you noticed that none of these newly energized and highly empowered extremist hunters have told us exactly what an "extremist" is?

We are left to guess, to look around nervously to see if we can spot one.

They are not talking about us, are they?

And if they are, what exactly are they doing?

How are they hunting these "extremists" they keep telling us about, but will not describe?

We now know part of the answer to that question.

He points out:

Tucker Carson Tonight has exclusive obtained evidence that Bank of America, the second-largest bank in the country with more than 60 million customers, is actively but secretly engaged in the hunt for extremists in cooperation with the government. Bank of America is, without the knowledge or the consent of its customers, sharing private information with Federal law enforcement agencies. Bank of America effectively is acting as an intelligence agency, but they are not telling you about it.

In the days after the January 6 riot at the Capitol, Bank of America went through its own customers' financial and transaction records. These were the private records of Americans who had committed no crime; people who, as far as we know, had absolutely nothing to do with what happened at the Capitol. But at the request of Federal investigators, Bank of America searched its

databases looking for people who fit a specific profile.

Here is what that profile was: Number one, customers confirmed as transacting, either through bank account debit card or credit card purchases in Washington, D.C., between January 5 and January 6. Number two, purchases made for a hotel or Airbnb in D.C., Virginia, and Maryland after January 6; any purchase of weapons or at a weapons-related merchant between January 7 and their upcoming suspected stay in the D.C. area around Inauguration Day. And also airline-related purchases since January 6.

The first thing you should notice about that profile is that it is remarkably broad. Any purchases of anything in Washington, D.C.; any overnight stay anywhere in an area spanning three jurisdictions and hundreds of miles; any purchase not just of legal firearms, but anything bought from a "weapons-related merchant," T-shirts included; and any airline-related purchases—not just flights to Washington, D.C., but flights to anywhere, from Omaha to Thailand. That is an absurdly wide net.

Bank of America identified a total of 211 customers who met these "thresholds of interest." At that point, "Tucker Carlson Tonight" has learned, Bank of America has turned over the results of its internal scan to Federal authorities, apparently without notifying the customers who were being spied upon. Federal investigators then interviewed at least one of these unsuspecting people. That person, we have learned, hadn't done anything wrong and was cleared.

Imagine if you were that person. The FBI hauls you in for questioning in a terror investigation, not because you have done anything wrong or suspicious, but because you bought plane tickets and visited your country's capital. Now they are sweating you because your bank, which you trust with your most private information, has ratted you out without your knowledge. Because Bank of America did that, you are being treated like a member of al-Qaida.

It doesn't matter how much you despise Donald Trump or how much you believe that hatred of Trump justifies suspending this country's ancient civil liberties, going through that experience would scare the hell out of you.

Does anyone else know about this?
Is there a record of this interview?
Will I lose my job because of it?
That actually happened to someone.

Anyway, he goes on and points out this issue of banks toting over information, and it took me back in time to the George W. Bush Presidency, when I first got to Congress and I first learned about something called National Security Letters. That was a shock to me to find out about what were called NSLs, National Security Letters, because I have been a litigant, I have been a felony judge and a chief justice, and I was quite familiar with reviewing affidavits in support of requests for warrants. And I have reviewed them at all hours of the day and night most of the time because law enforcement in my jurisdiction was told by the DA they needed to go through the DA's office to make sure that the warrants met the constitutional requirements.

So it was rare, but sometimes I did say: You don't have facts that create probable cause to believe a crime has been committed or probable cause to believe this person committed it. We need some facts here that you can

swear to under oath that will allow me to sign a warrant so that places may be searched and specific things described with particularity can be seized.

So having had that history, I was quite surprised to find that under the PATRIOT Act—and, actually, this note is from the Electronic Frontier Foundation. I am not familiar with them, but they have a good synopsis on National Security Letters:

NSLs are currently authorized by four Federal statutes: the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, the National Security Act, the Right to Financial Privacy Act—which is kind of ironic; they don't need probable cause to get your records under the Right to Financial Privacy Act, that is amazing—the Fair Credit Reporting Act, and also the USA PATRIOT Act.

This article described the way they work pretty well:

Although there are procedures for review after they are issued, National Security Letters can be issued by the FBI without any judicial oversight.

The FBI must certify that the records sought are "relevant to an authorized investigation to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities."

We were assured during the reauthorization of the PATRIOT Act that this was only used to go against or to investigate foreigners who were either part of a known terrorist organization or known terrorists themselves or had relations with a known foreign terrorist organization.

I had asked in one of our meetings with Justice Department people: Well, what about the other reason you can send out a National Security Letter and just siphon up all of somebody's records from a third party?

That is called clandestine intelligence activities.

And I was told: Oh, no, we don't really use that.

I said: Well, I would like to know what that means, clandestine intelligence activities. Does that mean if my next-door neighbor is kind of hiding behind the curtain and watching what is going on at my house—that is clandestine, they are seeking intelligence what was happening next door—does that mean you can scoop up all their records?

The answer basically was: No, we don't really use that part.

□ 1815

That was so vague, it bothered me. Our chairman at the time was a great man, JIM SENSENBRENNER, but he was not about to allow any changes to that, so it is still there 15, 16 years later.

We kept being assured by everybody that there are never any abuses to the National Security Letters. But it concerned me because if all it took was an FBI agent just signing something saying, "I need this for an investigation," who is to be sure it really was?

I kind of like the warrant system, where you have to go to a judge and establish with particularity the person to be seized or the things to be seized or the place to be searched.

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.

He 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 going to have a party Friday night. I have good authority they are going to have potato chips there. That little store was just recently burglarized 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, and I need 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 interpreting 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,

it was included that, gee, you had to get higher up approval before you sent out the National Security Letter.

But the Attorney General at the time—really good, decent guy, Alberto Gonzales—he had indicated that he was not aware of any known 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, when there was not a case, not probable cause of anything, not a known terrorist involved or known terrorist organization. They just wanted information about somebody, something, and so sent them out.

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 fishing expeditions.

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, and it was really a problem that should have fallen directly at the feet of Director 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.

But 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 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 honest, innocent Americans in their net.

Now, going 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, we ended up 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 concerned to 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.

□ 1830

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 civil rights that have been violated for years, and all under the guise that we are protecting ourselves from either international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities, whatever that is.

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 Halon. 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 high tech.

I recently reread 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 was 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 George Orwell 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, and 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.

Televisions 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 could watch 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 noticed he had a little sticky note over the camera on his computer, 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 either.

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 somebody, whether in high tech or government, could be watching or listening when there is no crime that is being committed. I asked the IT guy: "Can you take Siri off of my stuff?"

I just hate Siri. And Siri's voice came up and said: "That is not nice."

Whoa. I would just as soon not have Siri, Alexa, anybody watching and listening to everything that is going on. No crime is being committed.

It is not a crime to go to the bathroom here, 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 really appreciate 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 Se-

cret 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 interesting, but there is no question 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: "We think this is something that Floridians want protection from, 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 and I think it will be good.

"In an effort to keep big tech out of Florida's political sphere, DeSantis proposed a number of measures, including a \$100,000 daily fine"—not for going to the restroom right off the floor—"for companies that deplatform political candidates. Additionally, actions taken by companies to effectively promote a candidate will be considered campaign contributions.

"The Governor proposed measures to enhance user rights as well, including allowing individuals and the Florida attorney general to sue companies over violations of individual protections, as well as requiring companies to provide full disclosures of actions taken against individuals for violating policies.

"It's not just being banned from Twitter. As we've seen, these companies can collude," DeSantis told host Tucker Carlson. "They can deny you, if you're a small business . . . payment processing, the ability to use e-mail and text. So you go to a rally that they don't like or you engage in wrongthink, and all of a sudden, your flower business is decapitated for a month because they take action.

"The Republican acknowledged that the initiative will likely cause a 'big fight in the legislative session.'

"Hopefully, we can get a lot of support," he said. "Most folks do want protections for their privacy and data. Most folks want protections from being de-platformed. I think it will be very positively received, but we're buckled up. We know there are always fights over these things, so stay tuned."

So we will see what happens. But in the meantime, I am sure some would want to blame it on conservatives or Republicans.

There is a report out from Mar Chastain: "2020 Homicide Rate So High There is 'No Modern Precedent.'"

But if you look at what brought about the 2020 homicide rate so high there is no modern precedent, we are talking about the group that had been protesting, looting—even though the

lamestream media calls it mostly peaceful—the killing, the brutalizing, the fires, the trying to burn and kill police in their own station, those things have gone on.

And until the Capitol was invaded—which was totally wrong. It doesn't matter, Republican, Democrat, Socialist, whatever, it doesn't matter, it is wrong. And despite my quoting the Speaker, her comment about surprised there are not riots in the street across the country, I do not advocate for violence. Never have. Don't advocate for violence.

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 civilly, and that normally avoids violence. 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. No violence. We punish people for violence. But this is where we come to civilly 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 violence from anybody. The odds are you increase chances of not having violence when our institutions constitutionally created to resolve disputes civilly 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 Revolution, 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 really critical 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 slam-dunk guilty of fraud upon the FISA court of lying under oath was just allowed to plead and get probation. And I said when the article came out—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 so 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.

PUBLICATION 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 4, 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.

RULE II. COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(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) Additional meetings 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 date, place, and a list of bills and subjects to be considered at a Committee or Subcommittee meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third day on which Members have notice thereof (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays when the House is not in session).

(d) At least 48 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, 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. meetings other than those held for the purpose of taking testimony, shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee determines by majority vote to close the meeting because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House.

(h) Every motion made to the Committee and entertained by the Chair shall be reduced to writing upon demand of any Member, and a copy made available to each Member present.

(i) For purposes of taking any action at a meeting of the full Committee or any Subcommittee thereof for which a majority is not required, a quorum shall be constituted by the presence of not less than one-third of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee, respectively.

(j)(1) Subject to subparagraph (2), the Chair may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment. The Chair may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time.

(2) In exercising postponement authority under subparagraph (1), the Chair shall take all reasonable steps necessary to notify Members on the resumption of proceedings on any postponed record vote.

(3) When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(k) Transcripts of markups shall be recorded and may be published in the same manner as hearings before the Committee.

(l) Without further action of the Committee, the Chair is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives whenever the Chair considers it appropriate.

RULE III. HEARINGS

(a) The Committee Chair or any Subcommittee Chair shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by it on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing. If the Chair of the Committee, or Sub-

committee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee or Subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chair or Subcommittee Chair shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

(b) Committee and Subcommittee hearings shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee determines by majority vote to close the hearing because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House.

(c) For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence before the Committee or any Subcommittee, a quorum shall be constituted by the presence of two Members.

(d) In the course of any hearing each Member shall be allowed five minutes for the interrogation of a witness until such time as each Member who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(e) The transcripts of those hearings 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, whose comments are to be published 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.

(f) Prior to approval by the Chair of hearings 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(m) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities within the jurisdiction of the Committee, following consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(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.

(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 such subpoena and shall provide a full copy of the proposed subpoena, including any proposed document schedule, at that time.

(d) The requirements of subsection (c) may be waived in the event of an emergency that does not reasonably allow for advance written notice.

RULE V. BROADCASTING

Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee or any Subcommittee is open to the public, those proceedings shall be open to coverage by television, radio and still photography subject to the requirements of clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

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, with jurisdictions 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: administration of U.S. Courts, Legal Services Corporation, 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, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, 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 by the Chair, and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: the 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, but not 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 or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairs 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 intention to file supplemental, 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 decision to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

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 votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded in the full Committee available on the Committee's official website not later than 48 hours after such vote is taken. Such record shall identify or describe the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of the Members voting present.

(c) Not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment to a measure 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 or withdrawal of any other amendment to a measure 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 website.

(f) The Ranking Member is authorized to maintain a similar official website on behalf of the Committee Minority for the same purpose, 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 8, 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-154. A letter from the OSD FRLO, 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 [DOD-2018-HA-0059] (RIN: 0720-AB74) 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-155. A letter from the 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 2021-03; Introduction [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 Armed Services.

EC-156. A letter from the Deputy Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Fair Credit Reporting Act Disclosures 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-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 Senior Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Role of Supervisory Guidance [Docket No.: CFPB-2020-0033] (RIN: 3710-AB02) 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] (RIN: 2502-AJ49) 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 Cooperation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Standardized Approach for Calculating the Exposure Amount of 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.

EC-161. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's correcting amendment — Regulatory Capital Rule: Changes to Applicability Thresholds for Regulatory Capital and Liquidity Requirements; Correction (RIN: 3064-AF66) 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-162. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Regulatory Capital Treatment for Investments in Certain Unsecured Debt Instruments of Global Systemically Important U.S. Bank Holding Companies, Certain Intermediate Holding Companies, and Global Systemically Important Foreign Banking Organizations; Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity Requirements (RIN: 3064-AE79) 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-163. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Formula Grants Program [Docket No.: OJP (OJJDP) 1782] (RIN: 1121-AA83) 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 Education and Labor.

EC-164. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Rotational Program for Directors of Centers and other Components of HHS 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC-165. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Tobacco Products; Required Warnings for Cigarette Packages and Advertisements; Delayed Effective Date [Docket No.: FDA-2019-N-3065] (RIN: 0910-AI39) 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC-166. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, DEA, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of cyclopropyl fentanyl, isobutyryl fentanyl, para-chloroisobutyryl fentanyl, para-methoxybutyryl fentanyl, and valeryl fentanyl in Schedule I [Docket No.: DEA-565] 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC-167. A letter from the Regulations Supervisor, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Consolidated Federal Oil and Gas and Federal and Indian Coal Valuation Reform [Docket No.: ONRR-2012-0004; DS63644000 DRT000000.CH7000 201D1113RT] (RIN: 1012-AA26) 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 Natural Resources.

EC-168. A letter from the Regulations Supervisor, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — ONRR 2020 Valuation Reform and Civil Penalty Rule [Docket No.: ONRR-2020-0001; DS63644000 DRT000000.CH7000 212D1113RT] (RIN: 1012-AA27) 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 Natural Resources.

EC-169. A letter from the Records and Information Management Specialist, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations for Listing Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat [Docket No.: FWS-HQ-ES-2020-0047, FF09E23000 FXES111090FEDR 212] (RIN: 1018-BE69) 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 Natural Resources.

EC-170. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Domestic Listing, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Trispot Darter [Docket No.: FWS-R4-ES-2018-0073; FF09E21000 FXES1110900000 201] (RIN: 1018-BD40) received January 13, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-171. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Domestic Listing, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Section 4(d) Rule for Trispot Darter [Docket No.: FWS-R4-ES-2018-0074; FF09E21000 FXES1110900000 201] (RIN: 1018-BD43) received January 13, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-172. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Domestic Listing, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for Elfin-Woods Warbler [Docket No.: FWS-R4-ES-2020-0030; FF09E21000 FXES1110900000 201] (RIN: 1018-BE85) received January 13, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-173. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Domestic Listing, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Southern Sierra Nevada Distinct Population Segment of Fisher [Docket No.: FWS-R8-ES-2018-0105; FF09E21000 FXES1110900000 201] (RIN: 1018-BD85) received January 13, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-174. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Domestic Listing, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for Sonoyta Mud Turtle [Docket No.: FWS-R2-ES-2017-0014; FF09E21000 FXES1110900000 201] (RIN: 1018-BD53) received January 13, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-175. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Domestic Listing, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Status for the Island Marble Butterfly and Designation of Critical Habitat [Docket No.: FWS-R1-ES-2016-0145; FF09E21000 FXES1110900000 201] (RIN: 1018-BB96) received January 13, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-176. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Home-

land Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Bars and Processing [Docket No: USCIS 2020-0013] (RIN: 1615-AC57) 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 the Judiciary.

EC-177. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Collection of Civil Money Penalty Debt (RIN: 3064-AF25) 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 the Judiciary.

EC-178. A letter from the Director, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's final rule — 2021 Civil Monetary Penalties Inflation Adjustments for Ethics in Government Act Violations (RIN: 3209-AA55) 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 the Judiciary.

EC-179. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation, Amendment, and Establishment of Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes Due to the Decommissioning of the Greene County, MS, VOR [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0815; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ASW-8] (RIN: 2120-AA66) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-180. A letter from the Chief, Disclosure Support Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final regulations — Qualified Transportation Fringe, Transportation and Commuting Expenses Under Section 274 [TD 9939] (RIN: 1545-BP49) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-181. A letter from the Chief, Disclosure Support Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rules — Grandfathered Group Health Plans and Grandfathered Group Health Insurance Coverage [TD 9928] (RIN: 1545-BP67) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-182. A letter from the Chief, Disclosure Support Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) Transition Relief under Internal Revenue Code Sec. 51 [Notice 2020-78] received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[The following action occurred on January 3, 2021]

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. Survey of Activities of the House Committee on Rules for the 116th Congress (Rept. 116-722). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

[February 5, 2021]

Mr. MORELLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 101. Resolution 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 (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. ARRINGTON, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BACON, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BANKS, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. BOST, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CARL, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. COLE, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. DUNN, Mr. EMMER, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Ms. FOXX, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. GUEST, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. HERN, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JACOBS of New York, 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. LAMBORN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LATURNER, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. LUTKEMEYER, Ms. MACE, Mr. MANN, Mr. MAST, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. RODGERS 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. PFLUGER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROSE, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. ROY, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. STEIL, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. STEWART, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIMMONS, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 18. A bill to prohibit taxpayer funded abortions; to 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. STEUBE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. BIGGS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. CARL, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. KELLER, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. LAMB, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 855. A bill to provide PreCheck to certain severely injured or disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to 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 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 the candidate, 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. CUELLAR, Mr. BABIN, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 858. A bill to designate the Ricks Station of the U.S. Border Patrol located on West Main Street in Ricks, 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. STEUBE, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. ESTES, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BABIN, 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, Foreign Affairs, 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. BABIN (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PERRY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. POSEY, Mr. KELLER, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. ALLEN):

H.R. 860. A bill to require States to obtain information from Social Security Administration on deaths for purposes of voter registration list maintenance, 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 Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (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, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Ms. MATSUI):

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. BABIN, 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 on aliens arrested; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOKS (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. PERRY, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. BABIN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. GAETZ, and Mr. GIBBS):

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 a trade or business illegally conducted in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROOKS (for himself, Mr. GAETZ, 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. CALVERT (for himself, Mr. COSTA, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. 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.

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 868. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to institutions of higher education to develop programs and materials to educate students 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. ESHOO, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. BAIRD, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COLE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CROW, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIMES, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LAMB, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LUCAS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MENG, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. ROSS, Mr. ROUZER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 869. A bill to authorize appropriations to offset costs resulting from reductions in research productivity in connection with the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Armed Services, Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CASE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 870. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to update the national broadband plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. FLETCHER:

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 State Medicaid plans which begin to expend amounts for newly eligible mandatory individuals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FULCHER (for himself, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. POSEY, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. ROY, and Mr. BROOKS):

H.R. 872. A bill to end the practice of including more than one subject in a single bill by requiring that each bill enacted by Congress be limited to only one subject, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBBS (for himself and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 873. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to prohibit a

State from registering an individual to vote in elections for Federal office held in the State unless the individual provides documentary proof that the individual is a citizen of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 874. A bill to repeal section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 (commonly referred to as the Communications Decency Act) to stop censorship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 875. A bill to prohibit United States assistance to foreign countries that oppose the position of the United States in the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio (for himself, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio):

H.R. 876. A bill to direct the Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide certain information to Department of Veterans Affairs medical center staff and homelessness service providers regarding the Coordinated Entry program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HICE of Georgia (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. LONG, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ROSE, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 877. A bill to provide that human life shall be deemed to begin with fertilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Ms. CHU, and Mr. CARBAJAL):

H.R. 878. A bill to provide for restoration, economic development, recreation, and conservation on Federal lands in Northern California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 879. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act with respect to infants born with and identified as being affected by substance use or withdrawal symptoms, Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome, or Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Ms. PLASKETT):

H.R. 880. A bill to amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to remove the exclusion of pistols, revolvers, and other firearms from the definition of consumer product in order to permit the issuance of safety standards for such articles by the Consumer Product Safety Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. PLASKETT, and Mr. SWALWELL):

H.R. 881. A bill to require the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to submit to Congress an annual report on the effects of gun violence on public health; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. PLASKETT):

H.R. 882. 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 receipt of a firearm by, certain classes of high-risk individuals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida):

H.R. 883. 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. BEYER, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 884. 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 Mrs. LAWRENCE (for herself, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. QUIGLEY, 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-profits, independent contractors, veterans' organizations, and farmers, among other entities, in any year in which the President declares a national emergency relating to COVID-19; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARSON, Ms. MENG, Mr. SIRES, and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 886. A bill to provide funds through the Social Services Block Grant program for diaper assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIEU (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 Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. GRIFFITH):

H.R. 888. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to create a pilot program concerning drugged driving prevention, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. POSEY, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. GUEST, Ms. FOX, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. LATTI, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. KELLER, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CLINE, and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 889. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish tax credits to encourage individual and corporate taxpayers to contribute to scholarships for elementary and secondary students through eligible scholarship-granting organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. QUIGLEY (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida):

H.R. 890. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish a grant program for certain fitness facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Miss RICE of New York (for herself and Mr. STIVERS):

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 gross income discharges of income contingent or income-based student loan indebtedness; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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 Mrs. RODGERS of Washington (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PERRY, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. HERN, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LONG, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. GUTHRIE):

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. STEUBE):

H.R. 893. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide that an appeal of an order granting a nationwide injunction issued by a district court of the United States shall lie to the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSENDALE (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. STEUBE):

H.R. 894. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny the tax exempt status for bonds issued by sanctuary jurisdictions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROUZER (for himself and Mr. VELA):

H.R. 895. 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. BABIN, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. BUDD, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. HICE of

Georgia, Mr. PERRY, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. CRENSHAW):

H.R. 896. A bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Dr. Li Wenliang, in recognition of his efforts to save lives by drawing awareness to COVID-19 and his call for transparency in China; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 897. A bill to take certain lands in California into trust for the benefit of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 898. A bill to require group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage to provide coverage without any cost sharing for certain items and services furnished during any portion of such emergency period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MASSIE (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ROY, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BURCHETT, and Mrs. BOBERT):

H.R. 899. A bill to terminate the Department of Education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Mr. VELA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CARSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. COHEN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 900. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize a program of death and hospitalization benefits for essential workers who die as a result of COVID-19 or related complications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STEIL:

H.R. 901. A bill to prohibit the issuance of licenses or other waivers from sanctions imposed pursuant to certain authorities relating to the conduct of Iran, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STIVERS (for himself and Miss RICE of New York):

H.R. 902. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance and to expand the availability of the student loan interest deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi (for himself, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. DEFALZIO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H.R. 903. 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 Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington (for herself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. FULCHER, and Mr. SIMPSON):

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that hydropower is an essential renewable resource and the United States should protect existing hydropower resources; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion and celebrating Black History Month; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. CHU (for herself, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. RUIZ, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CARSON, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. RUSH, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. TRONE, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. OMAR, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BASS, Mr. COOPER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. BROWN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CROW, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. MENG, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. NORTON, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. POCAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SIRES, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. COSTA):

H. Res. 103. A resolution condemning the bigotry that was displayed and voiced during the January 6th siege of the United States Capitol, the prominent role played by White supremacists and domestic terrorists in planning and leading the siege, and the elected officials who encouraged them; to the Committee on House Administration, 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 Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Ms. DELAURO):

H. Res. 104. A resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to implement an agenda to Transform, Heal, and Renew by Investing in a Vibrant Economy ("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. WEBER of Texas):

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; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H. Res. 106. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the establishment of a National Day of Remembrance; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. LEE 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. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. RUSH, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. CASE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. WEXTON, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CROW, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. 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. THOMPSON 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 Burn 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 Nduzki; 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 . . ."

"To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. 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. BOEBERT:

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 862.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

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. BROOKS:

H.R. 865.

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 is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 and clause 18.

By Mr. COSTA:

H.R. 867.

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

under Article 1, 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 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. FLETCHER:

H.R. 871.

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

Article 1, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. FULCHER:

H.R. 872.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. GIBBS:

H.R. 873.

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

Article 1, 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 such Regulations, except as to the Places of Chusing Senators

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 874.

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

Article One, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. GOHMERT:

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, 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 stating that Congress has the authority to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by Constitution."

By Mr. HICE of Georgia:

H.R. 877.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. 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 Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 883.

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

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8, CLAUSE 1

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:

H.R. 884.

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

Article 1, Section I—All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mrs. LAWRENCE:

H.R. 885.

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

Article 1 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 1, Section 8.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 888.

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

Article 1, 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 U.S. 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 1, 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. ROUZER:

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 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 897.

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. RUIZ:

H.R. 898.

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. MASSIE:

H.R. 899.

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

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution sets forth Congress's enumerated powers, and the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution states that 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 1 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 1

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By 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 1, 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. SCHIFF, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SIREN, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. BERA, Mr. CARSON, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. POSTER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SHERMAN, 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. HAALAND, 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. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. BEATTY,

- Mr. VARGAS, Ms. CHU, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. MANNING, Mr. MFUME, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. CORREA, Ms. DEAN, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. JONES, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. WELCH, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. WILD, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PRESSLEY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. KEATING, Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. VELA, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. STANTON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. CROW, Mr. HIMES, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. BASS, Ms. PORTER, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. KIND, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. LIEU, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. RYAN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. LAMB, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. COSTA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. DOGETT, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. WATERS, Mr. PETERS, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. CRIST, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. NEAL, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Miss RICE of New York.
- H.R. 24: Mr. CLOUD.
H.R. 38: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 40: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 82: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SIRES, and Ms. MENG.
H.R. 85: Mr. HARRIS and Mrs. MCCLAIN.
H.R. 140: Mr. ROSENDALE, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. CAWTHORN, and Mr. PALMER.
H.R. 157: Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 233: Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. HERN, and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.
H.R. 263: Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. DEAN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. CORREA, and Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 273: Mr. DEFazio.
H.R. 275: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 279: Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 284: Ms. ADAMS and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
- H.R. 310: Mr. SAN NICOLAS and Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 315: Mr. VELA and Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 322: Mr. KELLER and Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 337: Mr. CASE and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 347: Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 377: Mr. ALLEN.
H.R. 378: Mr. ALLEN.
H.R. 395: Mr. FULCHER.
H.R. 410: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 431: Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Ms. PLASKETT.
H.R. 435: Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 446: Mrs. AXNE and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 469: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 482: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. CHU, Mr. COLE, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 488: Mr. FULCHER.
H.R. 504: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 508: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 509: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 510: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 511: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 512: Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. CARSON, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 523: Mrs. HAYES and Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 529: Mr. POCAN, Mr. HASTINGS, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 530: Mr. POCAN, Mr. HASTINGS, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 531: Mr. POCAN, Mr. HASTINGS, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 532: Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. GUEST, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, and Mr. PFLUGER.
H.R. 539: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.
H.R. 544: Mr. MORELLE and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 545: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 547: Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. BAIRD, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 549: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 553: Mr. LAMB.
H.R. 558: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.
H.R. 565: Mr. WALTZ.
H.R. 572: Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. DEGETTE, and Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 586: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 591: Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. DESJARLAIS, and Mr. FULCHER.
H.R. 593: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 594: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 613: Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. GARCIA of California, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. HIMES, Ms. MENG, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 622: Mr. CAWTHORN and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.
H.R. 648: Mr. CLOUD and Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.
H.R. 651: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 653: Ms. CHU and Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 669: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 677: Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. BARR, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
H.R. 682: Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 684: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. FULCHER.
H.R. 685: Ms. WILD, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 700: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 707: Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 713: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Mr. LATURNER.
H.R. 714: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Mr. LATURNER.
H.R. 715: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Mr. LATURNER.
H.R. 716: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Mr. LATURNER.
H.R. 717: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Mr. LATURNER.
H.R. 718: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Mr. LATURNER.
H.R. 725: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 738: Mr. VELA.
H.R. 740: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 755: Mr. DAVIDSON.
H.R. 758: Mr. BARR, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. MOONEY, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, and Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.R. 779: Mr. HOYER.
H.R. 790: Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 791: Mr. TONKO and Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 792: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 793: Mr. BEYER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CASE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Ms. CRAIG, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. STANTON, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RYAN, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. DEAN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. EVANS, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. MENG, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 795: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 804: Ms. BASS.
H.R. 818: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 835: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 837: Mrs. LESKO, Mr. ROUZER, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 841: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 842: Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. LOFGREN, and Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 852: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. STANTON, Ms. MENG, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. BUDD, Mr. DESJARLAIS, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.J. Res. 3: Mr. GRIFFITH.
H.J. Res. 22: Mr. CROW.
H.J. Res. 24: Mr. JACKSON and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H. Res. 47: Mr. CASTEN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mr. JONES.
H. Res. 66: Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, and Mr. CHABOT.
H. Res. 71: Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. LAMB, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. FULCHER.
H. Res. 81: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.

DELETION OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 804: Mr. ALLRED.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 that this Congress designates the week of February 7–13, 2021 as National Burn Awareness Week.

RECOGNIZING SAMUEL HOWARD ON BEING NAMED THE 2021 YOUTH MALE CITIZEN OF THE YEAR BY THE LAPEER AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. LISA C. McCLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Mrs. McCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Samuel Howard on being named the 2021 Youth Male Citizen of the Year by the Lapeer Area Chamber of Commerce. Samuel is a founding member of the Lapeer Youth Council and the Lapeer City Superheroes. He was also involved with the LINKS peer-to-peer mentoring and support program

for students on the Autism spectrum, as well as a volunteer for the Forever Friends Autism Resource Center bottle drive fundraiser, the annual Salvation Army Red Kettle bell ringing fundraiser, and the Lapeer High School Angel Closet cleanup. Through all this Samuel has been able to maintain a 4.2 GPA, ranking him 7th in his class. I thank Samuel for his tireless dedication and selfless service to the Lapeer Community.

RECOGNIZING MR. JOSEPH H. NEELY, JR. AS THE OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLORID EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT PROFESSIONAL OF THE YEAR

HON. MATT GAETZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Mr. Joseph H. Neely, Jr. as the Okaloosa County Educational Support Professional of the Year. For eighteen years Mr. Neely has served the Okaloosa County School District with exceptional passion and an unwavering commitment to serving others.

In Northwest Florida, we are fortunate to have some of the best teachers in the Nation. It is recognized that the position of custodian can be difficult—but also rewarding. Mr. Neely has performed his many duties without hesitation, while always providing a friendly smile for everyone he encounters.

Mr. Neely is revered by his Principal and colleagues for his strong work ethic and compassion. He selflessly considers the needs of both students and staff because of the immense pride he has for his school.

His support and outreach extend far beyond the hearts and minds of his own students during school hours through his willingness to help wherever assistance is needed. Mr. Neely has displayed dedicated teamwork by coordinating the cleanup of events. He is also the head football and baseball coach at Meigs Middle School, teaching the importance of sportsmanship to his students. I commend him for his steadfast willingness to serve as an example for those who matter most—the students and youth of our Nation.

For all of his admirable contributions to our community, I am truly proud to have Mr. Neely as a constituent in Florida's First Congressional District.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I am privileged to recognize Mr. Joseph H. Neely, Jr. for his many accomplishments, and his commitment to excellence, professionalism, innovation, and collaboration in the Okaloosa County School District. I thank him for his service and wish him all the best for his continued success.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. SAMUEL 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. Samuel Moon on his impressive tenure as President of the Sam Moon Group. Mr. Samuel Moon's keen business acumen has played a critical role in the development of the Texas retail sector over the last few decades.

Mr. Samuel Moon followed in the footsteps of his father and joined their family franchise, the Sam Moon Group, in 1984. Under his leadership and creative direction, the Sam Moon Group flourished in the state of Texas, expanding its horizons beyond the retail line. Now, as President of the company, Mr. Samuel Moon's duties are diverse. They include the management of the real estate and retail development, overseeing the design and development of new hotels and shopping centers, and the operations of the Sam Moon Trading Co. stores, among others.

Mr. Samuel Moon is a graduate of North Texas University and currently resides in Dallas, Texas with his wife Sandra.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to honor Mr. Samuel Moon today, and I wish him good fortune and happiness in the New Year.

IN RECOGNITION OF MARK GRAZIADIO FOR HIS LIFETIME OF SERVICE TO NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize former Wayne County Commissioner Mark Graziadio for his lifetime of service to his fellow citizens. Mark was enjoying his well-deserved retirement with his wife of 46 years, Susan Jayne Bunnell Graziadio, in Cape Coral, Florida when he unexpectedly passed away on January 18, 2021.

Mark was born in Hancock, New York to Rita Laverne Fisher Graziadio and Vincent Sebastian Graziadio on July 6, 1953. He attended Catholic schools in Hancock, New York and Honesdale, Pennsylvania before graduating from Scranton Preparatory School in 1971. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in accounting from the University of Scranton in 1977.

Mark began his professional career at Giant Markets. During his time at the market from 1971 to 1986, he held many positions that were integral to store operations, including clerk, night shift manager, third man, and assistant manager. As point of sale coordinator,

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

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 used 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.

HONORING THE CAREER AND
SERVICE OF DANIEL FRENCH

HON. WARREN DAVIDSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize a valued, longtime resident in the Eighth District of Ohio, Daniel French. This year, Dan achieves an impressive milestone of 50 years of service at French Oil Mill Machinery Company in Piqua.

This manufacturing company has been a staple in Miami County for 121 years. It was founded by Dan's grandfather. From being a machine tool operator to eventually president, chairman, and CEO, for half a century, Dan's efforts have improved the lives of employees, colleagues, neighbors, and fellow Ohioans.

The enterprise has experienced great success under Dan's stewardship. Every expansion and hiring campaign has blessed the City of Piqua with jobs and commercial investment. His business expertise is renowned by his peers, who have benefited from his service in various industry organizations, including the Ohio Manufacturers' Association.

Professional accolades aside, countless Piqua and Miami County nonprofits and community groups have been recipients of Dan's time, leadership, and philanthropic support. Further, a grateful nation thanks Colonel French for his 28 years of combined honorable service in the United States Air Force and Air Force Reserve-including service in Vietnam.

Southwest Ohio is a better place thanks to people like Dan French, his wife Margaret, and their family. Congratulations on an impressive 50 years of service at French Oil Mill Machinery Company.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE
PRINCIPLES OF NON-VIOLENCE
PRACTICED BY MAHATMA GAN-
DHI

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.

RECOGNIZING RAMSAY CORONADO
ON BEING NAMED THE 2021
ADULT CITIZEN OF THE YEAR
BY THE LAPEER AREA CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

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. Ramsay has volunteered his time at the food pantry at Immaculate Conception church, the Church of Christ, Good Samaritans, Habitat Restore, Love INC, Families Helping Families, and the Lapeer Interfaith Community Association. I thank Ramsay for his tireless dedication and selfless service to the Lapeer community.

IN MEMORY OF MR. HENRY LEE
JACKSON, SR.

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart and solemn remembrance that I rise today, to pay tribute to a

man of God, respected public servant, and entrepreneur, Mr. Henry Lee Jackson, Sr. Sadly, Mr. Jackson transitioned from labor to reward on Sunday, January 31, 2021 at the age of 91. His funeral service will be held at 11 a.m. on Saturday, February 6, 2021 at Floral Memorial Gardens in Albany, Georgia.

A native son of Albany, Georgia, Henry Jackson, Sr. answered the call to serve his nation at the age of 17, when he joined the United States Marine Corps. He served our nation honorably among the ranks of the first black Marines, known as the Montford Point Marines because they received basic training at the segregated Montford Point Base adjacent to Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. This historic troop went on to fight in the gruesome Battle of Peleliu in Japan during World War II. More than 50 years later, he and all of the Montford Point Marines, 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 impression 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.

HONORING LARRY WINUM 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 today to honor Larry Winum, community banker and President of the Mills County Economic Development Foundation in Glenwood, Iowa. Larry's

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 Fremont 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.

REPUBLICANS, IF THIS ISN'T
IMPEACHABLE, WHAT IS?

HON. ADAM KINZINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Mr. KINZINGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an opinion-editorial piece written by two of my good friends and colleagues, Former Representatives Barbara Comstock of Virginia and Charles Boustany of Louisiana, which was printed in Roll Call on February 4, 2021.

On Jan. 6, 2021, at 2:24 p.m., an angry Donald Trump tweeted: "Mike Pence didn't have the courage to do what should have been done to protect our country and our Constitution . . ."

At that very moment, Vice President Pence and his family were hiding from a violent mob at the Capitol, having been whisked out of the Senate chamber where he had been conducting his constitutional duty of certifying the election.

Over the course of the afternoon, the crowds shouted "Hang Mike Pence," "President Trump sent us," "Traitors," "Nancy Pelosi, we're coming for you" and other frightening and direct threats to members of Congress. This violent insurrection culminated in five deaths, including a Capitol Police officer, and 140 other officers were injured protecting members. During this time, the president and his attorney called at least one senator to ask him to delay the count further.

"The mob was fed lies. They were provoked by the president and other powerful people," Senate Republican leader Mitch McConnell said. At a rally near the White House that morning, Trump spoke apocalyptically, warning, "If you don't fight like hell, you aren't going to have a country anymore." Trump lied that he had won in a "landslide." He had to know this was a lie because his pollster had already issued a lengthy report detailing why he lost. Donald Trump Jr. wildly shouted at the rally, "We are coming after you," directed at members of Congress who were doing their constitutional duty of certifying the election.

Many of those arrested at the Capitol echoed Donald Trump and his lies. They said, "We were invited here by the president of the United States." Rioters included members of the Proud Boys, QAnon conspiracy theorists and white nationalists who ripped off the helmets of officers, beat them with batons and flagpoles, and hurled racial epithets at our Capitol Police. Some came with zip ties, presumably to take hostages. At the end of the day, Trump recorded a video message, saying to those who stormed the Capitol, "You're very special. . . . We love you."

In the months and days leading to Jan. 6, these election fraud lies that Trump whipped up the crowd with had been rejected across the board:

By dozens of conservative judges in over 60 court cases who said they were "without merit" and "not credible."

By Attorney General William Barr who said, "We have not seen fraud on a scale that could have effected a different outcome," and reportedly called the claims of the president's lawyer "bulls---."

By Republican state election officials in Georgia, whom the president belligerently attacked and asked to "find" him more votes.

By his own White House counsel's office. Nevertheless, Donald Trump persisted. Even after the worst of the siege was visible

for the world to see, he tweeted, "These are the things and events that happen when a sacred landslide election victory is so unceremoniously & viciously stripped away from great patriots who have been badly and unfairly treated for so long."

We Republicans cannot avert our eyes from these violent realities. Some say we must move on. But it is clear that Trump and his mob still aren't moving on. Trump, his family and supporters continue to threaten political revenge and have shown no remorse for their actions. Angry Trump supporters continue to make dangerous threats.

"If this isn't impeachable, what is?" has been the question asked even by friends of Trump, such as former New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie. Such blatant anti-constitutional, anti-democratic actions by a president and the violence he inspired against a coequal branch of government cannot go unpunished. They were unprecedented.

The president attempted to use his executive power to direct Vice President Mike Pence, Attorney General William Barr and other Republican officials to pursue anti-constitutional actions on his behalf.

As for whether a trial can be held after the president has left office, retired federal appeals court Judge Michael McConnell, a conservative, has pointed out that impeachment in the House occurred while the president was still in office, so that point is moot. Article 1, Section 3, Clause 6 of the Constitution states: "The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments." According to Judge McConnell, a trial is not limited to "sitting officers." If it was, there would be no consequence to a president who engaged in impeachable conduct at the end of his term,

The Senate must convict Donald Trump and keep him from holding office ever again. This is not a close call. Trump refused to accept the results of an election. He ignored the courts and even attacked the Supreme Court with three of his own appointees. He incited a mob to stop the certification of the election in Congress. And he tried to illegally overturn an election in violation of his oath to uphold the law.

Already the House impeachment has been the most bipartisan impeachment in history. Republicans must stand up to police our own. If Republicans continue to excuse Trump's lies and actions that they know are among the worst in history by a president, they will only further divide, not just our own party, but the entire country.

Barbara Comstock represented Virginia's 10th District as a Republican from 2015 to 2019.

Charles Boustany Jr. represented Louisiana in the House as a Republican from 2005 to 2017. He serves as president of the Association of Former Members of Congress.

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 would later relocate to Dallas 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 service as evidenced by his long-time 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 are 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 bachelors from 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 experi-

encing 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 bona 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 bona 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 suites 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 behind him, particularly his son Erik, his daughter Julie his grandchildren and great grandchildren and his law partners, associates and staff who were a huge part of his life. His wife Bonnie who was his partner in his amazing life, predeceased him not long ago. Madam Speaker, I ask that this body please join me in expressing our deepest condolences to their 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 to recognize 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, 48 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.

Chance Bond, a ten-year-old boy that resides in the Sixth District of Tennessee, was born with hypoplastic left heart syndrome, or HLHS. He had received three open heart surgeries by the age of two. He is now ten years old and his mother, Amanda Bond, says that he is still living his life to the fullest. I was blessed to meet Chance last year when he visited Washington, D.C. His courage and bravery at such a young age is truly an inspiration.

Fewer than 10 percent of adults with congenital heart disease are receiving the recommended care they need. Congenital Heart Defect Awareness Week provides the opportunity for patients and families affected by this condition to share their experiences and knowledge, so that the general public may be made aware of how this defect affects their lives. I urge all of my colleagues to support the recognition of February 7–14th as Congenital Heart Disease Awareness Week.

RECOGNIZING THE TEXAS NURSES
ASSOCIATION

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition for and in support of the Texas Nurses Association during their 2021 Nurse Day at the Texas State Capitol. Nurses from across my home state will gather virtually to make their voices heard.

It is critical that the concerns of our frontline essential workers are heard by policymakers at the local, state, and federal levels. The timing could not be more apropos as our nation is still faced with fighting the COVID-19 public health global crisis. As the first Registered Nurse elected to the Congress, I am grateful that nurses across Texas are convening today to support of one another. They will learn about the health landscape in Texas, meet with legislators, and discuss ways that they can positively influence policy. It is essential that nurses are supported by our policies and programs, and I look forward to continuing my work in the House of Representatives to bring light to the needs of our medical professionals in Texas and across the nation.

Prior to my time as a federal legislator, I had first-hand knowledge of the hard work, sacrifices, and expertise that nurses bring to their work. Therefore, during these particularly challenging times, we must provide nurses with the adequate resources to meet the dangerous demands of the nursing profession. My commitment to recognizing their selfless contributions to the medical field will always remain at the forefront of my work in the Congress.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise in support of Texas nurses during the Texas Nurses Association 2021 Nurses Day at the state Capitol. I invite House colleagues to join me in honoring the sacrifices and tireless work of nurses in Texas and across these United States.

CONDEMNING THE BEHAVIOR OF
CONGRESSWOMAN MARJORIE
TAYLOR GREENE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to condemn the behavior, comments, and beliefs of Rep. MARJORIE 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 has 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 horrible day.

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. MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE from all committee assignments and will further push for her removal from Congress.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MR. JAY
SCOTT MYERS

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 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. McCLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Mrs. McCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize to Kacie Cornett 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 GP/A, 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 Ali 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 and impact that agriculture has on the community. He is an avid supporter of 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 longtime 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 has always 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 Democratic 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 expert knowledge of 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 everyday through his passion and commitment to Sonoma County. It is therefore fitting and proper that we honor him here today.

IN RECOGNITION OF MARGIE AILEEN LITTLE RIGBY'S 90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the 90th birthday of my dear friend Margie Aileen Little Rigby.

Margie was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and moved to Richmond, Virginia, when she was seven years old. After high school, Margie attended Trinity College in Clearwater, FL where she met her adoring husband, John William Rigby. Margie and John married and moved to Smiths Station, Alabama, where Margie still lives, surrounded by the joys of her life—her two kids, four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Margie and John married in Richmond in 1952, where they began their 65 years of ministry, inspiring others and helping to spread God's word, and ended their illustrious journey in 2010 at Philadelphia Baptist Church in Smiths Station, Alabama. John was diagnosed with cancer a month later and battled the disease for seven years before being welcomed in God's arms in 2017.

Although Margie enjoyed being a schoolteacher, accountant and business owner, she felt most at home as a minister's wife. She taught children's church, new members, classes and Sunday school to so many people. Her spiritual gifts are teaching and writing, and she was a wonderful pastor's wife to many churches.

What stands out most to many who know Margie is her God-given ability to help many in the ministry who needed the assistance in navigating the challenges of being a pastor's wife. For many years, she taught others how to minister to those who have lost loved ones, who are going through tough times and how to grow in their faith. Margie overcame difficult times herself, raising her children for nine years as John traveled the nation preaching God's word. Her exceptional children and loving family are a testament to her goodness and resilience as a mother, and they would be the first to call her a Hero.

Madam Speaker, please join me, and so many adoring others, in celebrating Margie Aileen Little Rigby's 90th birthday.

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 heading 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 while I applaud 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 salesman for a wig manufacturing firm in 1971. A little more than ten years later, he fol-

lowed 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 savvy ability to offer desirable women's fashion at low costs, Sam Moon Trading Company quickly became a household name. The Sam Moon Trading Company has now expanded into the Sam Moon Group, an enterprise of real estate development, dining, retail, and entertainment.

In addition to his professional accomplishments, Mr. David Moon has served on the Board of Trustees for Dallas Baptist University and received numerous accolades including a Lifetime Achievement Award from Dallas Asian-American Chamber of Commerce; a Citizen's Medal of Merit from the Government of the Republic of Korea; and an Honorary Doctor of Humanities from Dallas Baptist University.

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 CoFounder 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 of Unorthodox 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. McCLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Mrs. McCLAIN. 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.

Daily Digest

Senate

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/Hoeven 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 congress-

sional 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.

Pages S454–55

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.

Pages 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.

Pages S448–49

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 37), 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 Cassidy Amendment No. 483, to create a point of order against legislation

that would provide Economic Impact Payments to prisoners. Subsequently, a point of order that the amendment was not germane to the underlying resolution was sustained, and the amendment thus fell.

Page S449

By 40 yeas to 60 nays (Vote No. 41), 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 Cruz Amendment No. 811, to create a point of order against the consideration of any legislation that increases employment-based visas until the United States' labor market stabilizes and unemployment levels reach pre-pandemic levels, ensuring that Congress prioritizes the needs of American workers who have lost their jobs due to the pandemic. Subsequently, a point of order that the amendment was not germane to the underlying resolution was sustained, and the amendment thus fell.

Pages S451–52

By 51 yeas to 49 nays (Vote No. 50), 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 Sullivan Amendment No. 461, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding natural gas as a vital fuel source to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide reliable and affordable heat, electricity, and transportation fuel for consumers. Subsequently, a point of order that the amendment was not germane to the underlying resolution was sustained, and the amendment thus fell.

Pages S458–59

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
Pages H466–69

Additional Cosponsors:
Pages H470–71

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).
Pages H463–66

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cuellar to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.
Page H391

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.
Pages H393–H440, H455–58

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–3 shall be considered as adopted.
Page H393

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, for-

estry, 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;
Pages H424–26

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 dislocated 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

Pages H426–28

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 funding, 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 243 yeas to 178 nays, Roll No. 28).

Pages H421–24, H455–56

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

Pages H428–30, H456

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).

Pages H478–79, H430–40

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.

Pages H441–47

Upon adoption of H. Res. 101, S. Con. Res. 5 is hereby adopted.

Pages H447–55

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H393.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Six yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H446, H447, H455, H456, H456–57, and H457–58.

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

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 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.

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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