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, D.C.,
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.
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 Lenmon ranchers. When asked why they came to the rescue, John 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, led by 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 realizing the promise of our communities.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask us to always work to empower our communities; protect my State’s beauty, diversity, and people; and unleash the potential we know 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, Jacquie, and me for 40 years. And today, his legacy shapes my work.

As a fellow legislator, 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 Waysata Post Office after Jim, a way of recognizing his work and legacy in the State and the town that he loved so much. The monument is a fitting tribute, but his lasting legacy will always be the impact he made on millions of Americans.

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

CREATING PATHWAYS FOR HARDWORKING PEOPLE

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

Mr. HORSEFORD. 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. 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 arms 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

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 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. The Speaker, 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. 56 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—Evaluation 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. ‘‘(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.’’

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Hon. Nancy Pelosi,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Dear Madam Speaker:

Pursuant to 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”); 50 Stat. 664; chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 56 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—Evaluation 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. ‘‘(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.’’

□ 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
“(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 or a registered provider 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 122(b) and is registered under this Act.

“(7) COMPETENCY.—The term ‘competency’ means the acquisition of industry-recognized knowledge, skills, and abilities in a subject area, as specified by an occupational skill standard and demonstrated by an appropriate written or hands-on proficiency measure.

“(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 historically black college or university;

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

“(G) a postsecondary educational institution;

“(H) a minority-serving institution;

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

“(J) an entity 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).

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

“(vii) a Governor of a State;

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

“(ix) a qualified intermediary.

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

“(10) INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The terms ‘Indian Tribe’ and ‘Tribal organization’ mean the terms (without regard to capitalization) in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 3304).

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

“(12) JOURNEYWORKER.—The term ‘journeyworker’ means a worker who has attained a level of skill, abilities, and competencies recognized within an industry as having masterable status and competencies required for the occupation.

“(13) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term ‘minority-serving institution’ means an institution described in paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067(a)).

“(14) 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.

“(15) 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 apprenticeship program under the national apprenticeship system.

“(16) NONTRADITIONAL APPRENTICESHIP INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION.—The term ‘nontraditional apprenticeship industry or occupation’ refers to an industry or occupation that represents fewer than 10 percent of apprenticeable occupations in the programs or the national apprenticeship system.

“(17) OBLIGATION.—The term ‘obligation’ means the payment, or an agreement of payment, of the full amount of the price or charge for goods or services.

“(18) OBLIGATION PAYMENT.—The term ‘obligation payment’ includes all amounts collected or payable to an entity, whether by cash, charge, transfer, or other means.

“(19) OPENING AREA.—The term ‘opening area’ means an area defined by the Department of Labor to be an area for which a greater need exists for apprenticeship training.

“(20) PRACTICER.—The term ‘practicer’ means a student or program participant, or an individual or entity providing instruction or training to apprentices or trainees.

“(21) PRE-APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The term ‘pre-apprenticeship program’ means a 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 administrators in meeting the registration and reporting requirements of this Act;

“(B) carrying out the responsibilities of sponsors for registration of programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State or area covered by the registration agency; and

“(C) carrying out the responsibilities of sponsors for registration of programs registered by the registration agency.

“(24) RECOGNIZED POSTSECONDARY CREDENTIAL.—The term ‘recognized postsecondary credential’ means any certificate, diploma, or degree awarded by a postsecondary educational institution recognized under this Act.

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

“(A) approving or denying applications for registration of programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State or area covered by the registration agency;

“(B) carrying out the responsibilities of sponsors for registration of programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State or area covered by the registration agency; and

“(C) carrying out the responsibilities of sponsors for registration of programs registered by the registration agency.

“(26) RELATED INSTRUCTION.—The term ‘related instruction’ means instruction in a 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 youth apprenticeship and literacy activities under such Act.


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


“(G) Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3036 et seq.).


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

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

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


“(N) Part (f) 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 or programs under such Act.

“(P) Section 6(d)(4) of the Food and Nutrition Service (42 U.S.C. 1228).

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

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

(39) TRIBAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term ‘tribal educational agency’ means the agency recognized as a State apprenticeship agency under section 113, or an entity established by, or acting for, such an agency under this Act.

(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. 2. PROGRAMS UNDER THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

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

SEC. 4. TRANSITION PROVISIONS.

The Secretary shall take such steps as are necessary to provide for the orderly transition to the authority of this Act (as amended by the 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 identifiers.

SEC. 6. RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.

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

TITLE I—PROMOTING PROGRAMS UNDER THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM

Subtitle A—The Office of Apprenticeship, State Registration and 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 leadership in 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 and employers from nontraditional apprenticeship programs, including by providing assistance for developing programs under the national apprenticeship system.

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

(i) promoting outreach to nontraditional apprenticeship programs; and

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

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

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

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

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

(E) 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 final effective date of such standards, including 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, to the Administrator shall provide in advance, 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 list of apprenticeable occupations 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) Process.—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 opportunity to provide additional information. If the delay does not exceed 90 days after the date of such written explanation.

(6) PROGRAM OVERSIGHT AND EVALUATION.—

The Administrator shall—

(A) monitor State apprenticeship agencies, State Offices of Apprenticeship, grantees, and sponsors that manage 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 section 121(b)(1)(A).

(7) PROMOTING DIVERSITY IN THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.—The Administrator shall promote diversity and ensure equal opportunity to participate in the apprenticeship system, 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 equitable opportunities 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 against an individual because the individual views and makes 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;

(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 121; 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 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, including—

(A) monitor State apprenticeship agencies, labor-management organizations, labor organizations, education and training providers, credentialing providers, program participants, and other stakeholders relevant to the sector or occupation for which the frameworks are being developed or updated, as determined by the Administrator;

(B) provide technical assistance to—

(i) industry sector leaders and experts, including employers, industry associations, joint labor-management organizations, labor organizations, education and training providers, credentialing 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 Administrator; and

(ii) existing sector leaders and experts, including employers, industry associations, joint labor-management organizations, labor organizations, education and training providers, credentialing 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 Administrator;

(C) establish an information technology infrastructure to support data collection and dissemination from State apprenticeship agencies, State Offices of Apprenticeship, program sponsors, and program administrators under the national apprenticeship system by providing for a data infrastructure that—

(i) 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 that supports data collection and reporting from State apprenticeship agencies, State Offices of Apprenticeship, 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 other stakeholders relevant to the sector or occupation for which the frameworks are being established or updated, as determined by the Administrator; and

(B) are designed to ensure that such information technology infrastructure is 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 meet the needs of youth apprentices, pre-apprentices, and apprentices, employers, educators, and training providers, program sponsors, and relevant stakeholders, including—

(i) information about programs offerings through the national apprenticeship system based on geographical location and apprenticeable occupations;

(ii) information on education and training programs that provide 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;

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

(iv) 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.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

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

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

(C) List of Individuals.—The individuals described in this subparagraph are—

(i) 9 representatives of employers or industry associations who participate in an apprenticeship program (at least 2 of whom represents a sector that represents 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 other labor-management organizations who have responsibility for the administration of an apprenticeship program (including those sponsored by a joint labor-management organization and those representing nontraditional industries or occupations), at least 1 of which represents employees primarily in the building trades and construction industry;

(iii) 1 representative from—

(A) a State apprenticeship agency;

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

(C) a community organization with significant expertise in supporting such a program;

(D) an area career and technical education school or local education agency;

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

(F) the American Federation of Labor—Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Service Employees International Union, the National Education Association, the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, or the National Association of State Employers, 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.

(b) 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 Housing and Urban Development;
(v) the Department of Transportation;
(vi) the Department of Veterans Affairs;
(vii) the Department of Health and Human Services;
(viii) the Department of Justice;
(ix) the Department of Defense.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, and the Minority Leader of the Senate may each recommend to the Secretary a subcommittee or committee of the Senate, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (3) and (4) of subparagraph (B) for appointment under subsection (a).

(d) TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A member of the Advisory Committee who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level I of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Advisory Committee.

(2) 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.

(3) 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 I of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Advisory Committee.

(B) OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES.—Members of the Advisory Committee who are officers or employees of the United States may not receive additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Advisory Committee.

(4) STAFF.—The Secretary shall supply the Advisory Committee with such staff services as the Administrator determines to be necessary to carry out the duties of the Advisory Committee.

(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 I of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Advisory Committee.

(B) OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES.—Members of the Advisory Committee who are officers or employees of the United States may not receive additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Advisory Committee.

(2) STAFF.—The Secretary shall supply the Advisory Committee with such staff services as the Administrator determines to be necessary to carry out the duties of the Advisory Committee.

(f) POWERS.—The Advisory Committee shall have the following powers in connection with the discharge of the duties and function of the Advisory Committee:

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall carry out the requirements of this Act in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

(2) REVIEW AND RECOGNITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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) IN GENERAL.—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) STAGING OF TERMS.—As designated by the Secretary, the term of recognition for a State apprenticeship agency under this section shall be made not later than 90 days after the effective date of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

(iii) RECOGNITION OF STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall notify a State apprenticeship agency not later than 180 days before the last day of the 4-year period regarding whether the State apprenticeship agency is in compliance with this section.

(B) 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 the standards for such programs, 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).

(C) AUTHORITY OF A STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY.

(i) 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.

(ii) 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, registering such program and providing a certificate of recognition for such program;

(C) providing technical assistance to current and 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, during the period the program is subject to the approval of the Administrator, during the 90-day period, be subject to 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; and

“(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.

“(4) STATE PLAN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A State apprenticeship plan that meets the requirements of this subsection shall be considered to be approved at the end of the 90-day period covered by the plan.

“(B) APPROVAL.—A State plan shall be submitted to the Secretary of Labor not later than 120 days prior to the commencement of the first full program year of the State apprenticeship agency, which shall—

“(i) include a plan for how the State apprenticeship agency will—

“(II) in a manner that takes into consideration geographic diversity, the creation and implementation of apprenticeship hubs throughout the State, and leveraging of funds—

“(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 (B) subject to such system.

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

“(I) potential program sponsors, labor organizations, joint labor-management organizations, qualified intermediaries, apprentices, education and training providers, employers, unions, industry associations, or any potential program participant in the national apprenticeship system in the State for purposes of recruitment, retention, program development, expansion, or implementation, including supporting remote or virtual learning or training, as necessary; and

“(II) 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 such goals.

“(D) STATE APPRENTICESHIP PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES.—Each State plan shall—

“(1) describe how the program under the national apprenticeship system in the State has met the goals and performance measures described in section 111(b)(7).

“(2) describe how the program under the national apprenticeship system in the State has supported and assisted in the training of sponsored programs in the State of such agency for the purposes of preparing the employers in the State identified by the State workforce development board; and

“(B) 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) APPEAL.—Any party aggrieved by a decision described in subparagraph (A) may appeal such decision to the Secretary.

“(C) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Each State Plan shall describe how the State apprenticeship agency will—

“(1) 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 industries or occupations; and

“(2) describe how the State apprenticeship agency will—

“(3) 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 partners to expand programs under the national apprenticeship system, and apprenticeship program sponsors in the State.
“(D) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY FUNDING.—A State apprenticeship agency shall use funds reserved under paragraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (c)(12) of such Act to support the development of programs under the national apprenticeship system for the purpose of—

(i) creating industry or sector partnerships to improve the effectiveness of youth apprenticeship programs or apprenticeable occupations under the national apprenticeship system and program participants populations in the State;

(ii) 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));

(iii) technical assistance to program sponsors, including a description of such failure.

(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 such State under paragraph (1) 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 PROCEDURES.—If the Administrator determines that the State apprenticeship agency's corrective action under subparagraph (A) has addressed the agency's failure, the Administrator shall—

(i) offer the State apprenticeship agency an opportunity to request a hearing not later than 30 days after the date of such notice.

(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—

(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.

(3) WORKFORCE ALIGNMENT.—The State apprenticeship agency shall use not less than 20 percent of such funds to engage with the State workforce development system to provide technical assistance and best practices regarding—

(A) alignment of youth apprenticeship programs with public 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) technical assistance provided under the national apprenticeship system in the State with academic credit granting postsecondary credential.

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

(4) STATE MATCH FOR FEDERAL INVESTMENT.—

(A) In general.—Except in the case of exceptional circumstances, as determined by the Administrator, in order to receive a full allotment under subsection (j), a State apprenticeship agency shall—

(i) restore the agency's full funding allocation under the State under paragraph (A) for State-specific initiatives, such as the development or expansion of youth apprenticeship programs or apprenticeable occupations in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industries, or programs described in subsection (c)(8)(A) or demonstrate actions to remedy such failure, including assistance in the development of a performance improvement plan.

(B) 그 외의 경우의 해외 정부 지원에 대한 매립 및 기금 조성.

(5) DERECOGNITION OF STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY.—

(A) In general.—The Secretary may withdraw recognition of a State apprenticeship agency before the end of the State'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 or more 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.

(B) 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—

(i) properly or improperly a State plan;

(ii) properly carry out its role as the sole registration agency in the State;

(iii) submit a report under section 131(b)(1)(B) for any program year;

(iv) meet the State levels of performance as described in subsection (c)(6)(A) or demonstrate improvements in performance for 3 consecutive program years;

(v) otherwise fulfill or operate in compliance with the requirements of this Act.

(6) REQUIREMENTS REGARDING WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION.—
“(I) PRIOR TO ORDER.—Prior to the withdrawal of the recognition of a State apprenticeship agency under this section, the Administrator shall—

(1) consult with the State apprenticeship agency on an order withdrawing recognition of such agency under this section; and

(II) establish a State Office of Apprenticeship or

(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 sponsor to initiate an appeal with the Administrator (acting through the State Office of Apprenticeship established under clause (I)(II)).

(III) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY REQUIREMENTS.—The recognition as a State apprenticeship agency under this section has been withdrawn under paragraph (3) shall—

(A) 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

(B) ensure that all used 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—

(i) applied for an application under subsection (a)(2); and

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

(6) RESERVATION AND STATE ALLOTMENTS.—

(I) STATE ALLOTMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount appropriated under this Act—

(1) 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.—

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

(A) 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; and

(B) 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)—

(A) 33 1/3 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative share of individuals in the civilian labor force in all eligible States;

(B) 66 2/3 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

(C) 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.

(II) 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. 3202).

(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. 3202).

(9) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

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

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

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

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

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

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 and postsecondary education, through the activities described in this section; and

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

(B) ALIGNMENT FOR YOUTH APPRENTICESHIPS.—In order to promote alignment between youth apprenticeship programs and high school programs, the Secretary shall under subsection (a) shall describe how the Secretaries will work to provide—

(1) information and resources to—

(A) promote greater 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 support youth apprenticeship programs with secondary and career and technical education programs; and

(2) technical assistance on how to—

(A) align related instruction and apprentice 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 210(b)(3)(A)(ii)(IV) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2261(b)(3)(A)(ii)(IV));


(D) apprenticeship consortia being made available on a publicly accessible website, including—

(1) program performance metrics, quality measures, and value for participating sponsors of an apprenticeship program; and

(2) support information regarding the application completed and credentials awarded to program participants as part of a program under the national apprenticeship system; and

(E) 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 for programs with secondary and career and technical education records and records of programs under the national apprenticeship system and participating consortia, related instruction providers, sponsors, and related apprenticeship programs.

(F) ROYALTY FOR REPRODUCTION OF MATERIALS.—The Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Labor shall—

(1) work to provide—

(A) information and resources to—

(i) the Office of Apprenticeship for use in carrying out the activities described in this section; and

(ii) the Secretaries will work to provide—

(1) information and resources to—

(A) promote greater 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 support youth apprenticeship programs with secondary and career and technical education programs; and

(2) technical assistance on how to—

(A) align related instruction and apprentice 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 210(b)(3)(A)(ii)(IV) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2261(b)(3)(A)(ii)(IV));


(D) apprenticeship consortia being made available on a publicly accessible website, including—

(1) program performance metrics, quality measures, and value for participating sponsors of an apprenticeship program; and

(2) support information regarding the application completed and credentials awarded to program participants as part of a program under the national apprenticeship system; and

(E) 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 for programs with secondary and career and technical education records and records of programs under the national apprenticeship system and participating consortia, related instruction providers, sponsors, and related apprenticeship programs.

(F) ROYALTY FOR REPRODUCTION OF MATERIALS.—The Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Labor shall—

(1) work to provide—

(A) information and resources to—

(i) the Office of Apprenticeship for use in carrying out the activities described in this section; and

(ii) the Secretaries will work to provide—

(1) information and resources to—

(A) promote greater 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 support youth apprenticeship programs with secondary and career and technical education programs; and

(2) technical assistance on how to—

(A) align related instruction and apprentice 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 210(b)(3)(A)(ii)(IV) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2261(b)(3)(A)(ii)(IV));


(D) apprenticeship consortia being made available on a publicly accessible website, including—

(1) program performance metrics, quality measures, and value for participating sponsors of an apprenticeship program; and

(2) support information regarding the application completed and credentials awarded to program participants as part of a program under the national apprenticeship system; and

(E) 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 for programs with secondary and career and technical education records and records of programs under the national apprenticeship system and participating consortia, related instruction providers, sponsors, and related apprenticeship programs.
“(i) 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, and shall include programs, training providers, labor organizations, or joint labor-management organizations (including those representing teachers).

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

“(A) for increasing 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 and nonacademic secondary coursework while participating in such a program.

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

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

“SECTION 121. APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATIONS

“For an occupation to be an apprenticeable occupation under this Act, a person seeking approval for such occupation to be an 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)(3)(C); or

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

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

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

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

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

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

“(b) GOVERNANCE—In addition to the standards described in subsection (e), an apprenticeship program shall meet the following standards:

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

“(i) 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 transitional training to individuals who will introduce participants to the skills, competencies, and materials used in one or more apprenticeable occupations;

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

(a) DEPARTMENT 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 in an institutional setting;

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

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

"(iv) a description or timeline explaining the periodic reviews and evaluations of the youth apprentice’s progress 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 to be approved, the program must demonstrate the ability of 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.

"(h) 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)(1)(A).

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

"(1) The program—

"(A) has adequate and safe equipment, 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 of 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;

"(2) 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. 794c), 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 apprentices, mentors, or on-the-job learning instructors, as applicable) for the apprenticeable occupation, that are based on evidence-based and evidence-informed best practices, training, safety, and continuity of employment, through-out 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 agreement.

"SEC. 123. APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENTS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—To ensure the standards described in section 122 are applied to programs under the national apprenticeship system, the Administrator shall require 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; and

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

"(b) STANDARDS.—Each agreement under subsection (a) shall be submitted 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 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 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 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) 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 require registration of such program from a registration agency by submitting the information required by the registration agency, including—

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

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

"(iii) a written assurance that, if the program is registered under this Act, the sponsor will adhere to the program in the requirements of this Act and comply with the requirements of the apprenticeship agreement for each apprentice; and

"(iii) 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;

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

"(c) RECOGNITION AND REGISTRATION PROCEDURE.

"(I) REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCEDURE.—

"(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—

"(i) if a registration agency conducting the program in the first full training cycle for program participants, and conduct an additional provisional review at the conclusion of the training cycle.

"(II) LIMELIGHT TO MEET REQUIREMENTS.—If, after an initial provisional review under subparagraph (A), 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 continuance the 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.
and corrective action for the program, or deregistration, in accordance with procedures established under subsections (b) and (c) of section 131.

(1) CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.—

(D) FAILURE TO MEET REQUIREMENTS.—The registration agency shall periodically review each program registered under subsection 124 by such agency for quality assurance and compliance with the requirements of this Act.

(2) COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM REVIEWS.—

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—

(iii) evaluating the performance of the sponsor of the program, including—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency shall—

(ii) determining whether the registration agency is receiving notification from the sponsor of a program regarding individuals who are registered as new youth apprentices, pre-apprenticeship apprentices, or apprentices who successfully complete the program, as required under this Act.

(1) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The registration agency shall provide technical assistance to the sponsor of such program to ensure that the sponsor is in compliance with this Act; and

(2) CORRECTIVE ACTION AND DEREGISTRATION

(A) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency shall—

(iii) the percentage of program participants who meet the minimum eligibility requirements for entry into the program;

(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) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE 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 such proposal—

(i) disapprove the proposal; or

(ii) approve the proposal; or

(1) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency that registers a program under paragraph (1) shall—

(ii) provides a copy of the certificate of registration to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs or the applicable State veteran agency for the purpose of aligning the registration process with the process for approving such program for eligible use of supplemental educational assistance benefits.

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide a process that will ensure that youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship programs, and all other programs across the programs under the national apprenticeship system, assess the effectiveness of programs in achieving positive outcomes for program participants, including program completers and, to the extent practicable, other 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. 3201 et seq.).

(2) REVIEWS BY REGISTRATION AGENCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency shall—

(iii) the percentage of program participants of race, sex, ethnicity and, to the extent practicable, with physical 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 expects to recruit participants and who meet the minimum eligibility requirements for entry into the program;

(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)(3)(A)(i);

(ii) the completion rates of the program; and

(iii) 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 national 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

(iv) the collection of the information under clause (i) of this subparagraph and subparagraph (B), as necessary.

(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) CORRECTIVE ACTION AND DEREGISTRATION

(A) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency that registers a program under paragraph (1) shall—

(i) by the program type (apprenticeship, youth apprenticeship, or pre-apprenticeship program and the description of the program;

(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. 3201 et seq.);

(iii) the percentage of program participants who meet the minimum eligibility requirements for entry into the program;

(1) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency that registers a program under paragraph (1) shall—

(i) in a case in which the sponsor submits a revised proposal not later than 60 days after receipt of such proposal—

(B) INDIVIDUALLY REGISTER EACH PROGRAM PARTICIPANT.—

(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) CORRECTIVE ACTION AND DEREGISTRATION

(A) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency shall—

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

(iii) the percentage of program participants who meet the minimum eligibility requirements for entry into the program;

(1) 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.

(iii) in a case in which the sponsor submits a revised proposal not later than 60 days after receipt of such proposal—

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide a process that will ensure that youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship programs, and all other programs across the programs under the national apprenticeship system, assess the effectiveness of programs in achieving positive outcomes for program participants, including program completers and, to the extent practicable, other 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. 3201 et seq.).

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(ii) by the program type (apprenticeship, youth apprenticeship, or pre-apprenticeship program and the description of the program; and

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide a process that will ensure that youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship programs, and all other programs across the programs under the national apprenticeship system, assess the effectiveness of programs in achieving positive outcomes for program participants, including program completers and, to the extent practicable, other 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. 3201 et seq.).

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(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. 3201 et seq.);

(iii) the percentage of program participants who meet the minimum eligibility requirements for entry into the program;
“(a) OFFICE OF APPRENTICESHIP.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 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;
(5) $70,000,000 for fiscal year 2026; and
(6) $80,000,000 for fiscal year 2027.

(b) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT.—There are authorized to carry out appropriations made under this section for such purposes as the President shall designate for the purpose of improving the management and effectiveness of programs and activities carried out under this Act and to assist in the evaluation of the programs as described in section 133.

(c) CONTENTS.—Such research shall—

(i) provide information to the Secretary and to the Congress on the effectiveness of programs and activities under this Act;

(ii) provide technical assistance to States and localities; and

(iii) be conducted by agencies of the Executive branch working with States and localities.

(2) DURATION.—The Secretary shall—

(i) 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 section 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) $80,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

(b) TECHNIQUES.—The research conducted under this section shall utilize appropriate methodologies.

(c) CONTENTS.—Such research shall—

(i) be conducted by an independent entity, research that is not subject to the control of the Secretary, and that is designed to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs and activities under this Act.

(ii) be carried out by an entity that has demonstrated through indicators referred to in subsection (e)(9); and

(iii) be conducted through partnerships with other Federal, State, local, sponsor, employer, and non-Federal, public, or private organizations, including institutional or other arrangements, that are qualified to carry out the workforce development functions of the national apprenticeship system and education and training, and that have shown an ability to meet the requirements for funding under this section.

(2) DURATION.—The Secretary shall—

(i) 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.
"(2) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—In awarding grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under this subsection, the Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, ensure a geographically diverse distribution among regions of the country and among urban, suburban, and rural areas.

"(A) MACRO AND MICRO.—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) a socially tagged program, a 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) other public or private organizations that assist program participants in accessing supportive services; or

"(i) a qualified intermediary; and

"(ii) an entity that offers a program that is nationally or regionally expandable;

"(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. The description shall include: (A) the need to create or expand the program activities funded under this subsection; (B) to the extent practicable, a description of the program participants served by the grant; and (C) 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, and services provided to employers and program participants.

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

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

"(B) the effectiveness of the program, including demonstrations of programmatic components such as program costs to employers and to program participants, completion and placement rates, credential attainment, diversity in populations served, the effectiveness of the program in increasing participant's wages and benefits, and services provided to employers and program participants.

"(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 theCarl 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. 321 et seq.), and any related Federal programs; and

"(C) to use funds awarded under this section in support of the programs supported by this grant; and

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

"(E) to recruit and retain program participants in pre-apprenticeship, youth apprenticeship, and apprenticeship programs, including activities carried out under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), and any related Federal programs; and

"(F) to comply with the equal opportunity requirements for diversity described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 111(b)(7) and section 113(c)(6) of title 29, United States Code.

"(G) 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, and services provided to employers and program participants.

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

"(i) a qualified intermediary; and

"(ii) an entity that offers a program that is nationally or regionally expandable;

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

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

"(f) A DDITIONAL 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) 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)(iv) 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 and carry out activities in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(B)(ii) shall include as part of their application a description of—

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

"(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; and

"(v) partnerships with organizations that support the transition from incarceration to entry, such as assistance with housing, transportation, and legal services; and

"(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 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—

(i) a description of the ability of such entity to engage new employers to participate in the related instruction and work-based learning activities described in section 111(b)(5)(C) to the State or local labor market and employer needs; or

(ii) a pre-apprenticeship program, as appropriate; or

(iii) providing financial assistance to employers and, to the extent practical, labor organizations and joint labor-management organizations, technical assistance to support the pre-apprenticeship under the age of 18; and

(iv) providing comprehensive 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 202(a)(1)(A)(iii) shall use such funds to create a new pre-apprenticeship program or expand an existing pre-apprenticeship program, which may include—

(i) coordinating pre-apprenticeship program activities with an apprenticeship program in a high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sector or occupation, including the creation of or expansion of opportunities to the pre-apprentices; or

(ii) providing pre-apprenticeship opportunities to build an understanding of apprenticeship opportunities available to students, including experiential opportunities like internships.

(D) INCENTIVE FUNDS.—

(A) BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 202(a)(1)(A)(iv) 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) paying 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 possible, labor organizations and joint labor-management organizations, technical assistance to support the participation of youth apprentices under the age of 18; and

(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 a youth apprenticeship program;

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

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

(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 of 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.

(C) 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

(B) at least one of the following—

(i) an educational service agency;

(ii) a high school;

(iii) a local educational agency;

(iv) a Tribal educational agency;

(v) an Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, 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

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

(i) the requirements for a high school diploma or equivalent, as applicable, from the State or local labor market and employer needs; 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 202(a)(1)—

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

(ii) to establish or expand partnerships with organizations that provide program participants with access to employers and related activities and articulation agreements for those who successfully complete a pre-apprenticeship to earn academic credit and enroll in an apprenticeship program;

(iii) 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 acquired during the pre-apprenticeship program;

(iv) with respect to participants without a high school diploma or a generally recognized equivalent, paying the costs associated with acquiring such equivalent, and the costs of any related assessments of potential pre-apprentices or active pre-apprentices, including those that may require the reacquisition 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; and

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

(B) ADDITIONAL USES OF FUNDS.—

(1) CREATION OR EXPANSION ACTIVITIES.

(A) APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM CREATION.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 202(a)(1)(A)(i) shall use such funding to create and implement an apprenticeship program, which may include—

(i) providing financial assistance to 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; and

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

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

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

(v) 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 a youth apprenticeship program; and

(vi) paying 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;

(B) APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM EXPANSION.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 202(a)(1)(A)(ii) shall use such funds to expand an existing apprenticeship program, which may include—

(i) providing financial assistance to 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; and

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

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

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

(v) 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 a youth apprenticeship program; and

(vi) paying 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;

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

(viii) 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 internships.

(C) ADDITIONAL USES OF FUNDS.—

(1) CREATION OR EXPANSION ACTIVITIES.

(A) APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM CREATION.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 202(a)(1)(A)(i) shall use such funding to create and implement an apprenticeship program, which may include—

(i) providing financial assistance to 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; and

(ii) integrating work-based and academic learning, which may include training in the workplace;
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 that align with the requirements of the program and learning assessments.

"(iv) providing technical assistance on the 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.

"(C) INDIVIDUALS IMPACTED BY THE JUSTICE SYSTEM.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(C)(ii) 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—

(1) 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

(2) 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)(D)(ii) shall use such funds to encourage participation of small- and medium-sized businesses in programs under the national apprenticeship system, which may include—

(1) 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

(2) supporting the cost of related instruction, assessment or licensure fees, or wages for program participants during related instruction.

"(E) INDIVIDUALS IMPACTED BY THE JUSTICE SYSTEM.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(E)(ii) shall use such funds to encourage participation of small- and medium-sized businesses in programs under the national apprenticeship system, which may include—

(1) 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

(2) supporting the cost of related instruction, assessment or licensure fees, or wages for program participants during related instruction.

"(F) EDUCATIONAL ALIGNMENT GRANTS.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(F)(ii) shall use such funds to strengthen alignment between programs under the national apprenticeship system and education and training programs with secondary and postsecondary education systems, including degree and credential requirements, which may include—

(i) creating partnerships and leveraging collaborations with employers, workforce development organizations, industry associations, labor organizations, and education and training providers to make education and training more affordable and accelerate the expansion of programs under the national apprenticeship system nationwide; (ii) assisting states in expanding programs, starting new programs, and working together to create a pipeline of skilled workers; (iii) increasing the participation and completion of historically nontraditional popula- 

"(C) INDIVIDUALS IMPACTED BY THE JUSTICE SYSTEM.—An eligible entity that receives funds under section 201(a)(1)(C)(ii) shall use such funds to incentivize employer participation 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; or

(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, which may include—

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

(ii) 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.
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 out of 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 when the programs are fully employed upon completion and they earn an average starting wage of more than $70,000 a year.

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

In response, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 includes $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 urge support for this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

This bill would take away opportunities for the 131 IRAPs that have been recognized in the 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 registered apprenticeships, but only 3,000 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 as a graduation rate of approaching 90 percent, which reauthorizes the foundational law on which our apprenticeship programs are built.

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 monies.

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

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

We know that apprenticeships will play a defining role in closing the skills gap and putting more Americans to work, but only if employees and job creators are given the flexibility to innovate and 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 for our industries, but to our Nation.

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

First, I would like to thank former Congresswoman Susan Davis for the work that she and BRETT GUTHRIE put in this bill and how important it was. We had traveled the world looking at different models to see how other countries 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 16 kids, three brothers, four boys. We all went to college. I like to say I went to the other 4-year school, a registered IBEW apprenticeship program for electricians.

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 by远 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), who I just spoke to, who I respect, and whom I value in this debate.

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.


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

I first would like to commend the work of Chairman Scott and the bipartisan cosponsors of this legislation for their diligent efforts to maintain the integrity of the Registered Apprenticeship system, and their continued engagement in this bill, which reauthorizes the foundational law on which our apprenticeship programs are built.

In the eight decades since the Registered Apprenticeship system was born in our nation, the economy, our industry, and technology have drastically changed. What has not
Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021. This program is aimed to help foster continued innovation that recognizes the diverse needs of employers and other tool for apprentices to move into meaningful work in our rapidly evolving economy.

However, the current legislation does not provide the needed flexibility for innovative 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 diverse needs of employers and provides another tool for apprentices to move into meaningful work in our rapidly evolving economy.

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 gentleman 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 797; 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 we recover from the economic consequences of the pandemic, registered apprenticeships provide especially meaningful upskilling and reskilling opportunities for displaced and isolated workers to help them secure good-paying jobs.

I am glad that my bipartisan PART-NERS Act is included to help small and medium-sized businesses develop registered apprenticeships, to help 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. 29, 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 network of women’s organizations and tradeswomen whose mission is to create access, opportunity and equity in nontraditional employment for women. TWTF very much appreciates the reauthorizing of the National Apprenticeship Act (NAA) of 2021 by a way that preserves apprentices and best serves other stakeholders in the apprenticeship system. In particular, TWTF is deeply grateful for the careful attention that H.R. 447 is giving opportunities for women and people of color—populations that have historically been too often unfairly denied such opportunities because of gender or race—by allowing access to and retain high-skill, high-wage jobs through registered apprenticeships, pre-apprenticeships, and youth apprenticeships.

TWTF is also appreciative of the significant investments that H.R. 447 makes to the national apprenticeship system.

Our organizational members, such as Chic 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 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 in part by a grant from 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 individuals also lead 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 work well done, the pride of being part of building something tangible and important, the comfort of genuine mentoring and support from our co-workers and colleagues. The tradition of supporting our families with a living wage and real benefits. We have also known the financial struggle of being “last hired, first fired” and the stress of housing, health care, and discrimination. Many, many of us have had successful careers in the trades; many, many of us have been unable to continue 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 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 that fund activities that dedicate 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 of 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 set aside grants to start apprentices in new sectors to size up and grow its proven model.

Some of the requirements for pre-apprenticeship programs contained in H.R. 447 were not clearly included in H.R. 447. These comments are informed by the experiences of both our organizational and individual members.

Some of the requirements for pre-apprenticeship programs contained in H.R. 447 were designed for registered apprenticeship programs but are inappropriate for pre-apprenticeship programs.

Some of the conditions on grants to be used for pre-apprenticeship programs and work with State agencies to carry out certification and technical assistance to make progress on equity and inclusion for women and people of color were not clearly included in H.R. 447.

Some of the requirements for pre-apprenticeship programs would completely fail to address and expand modern workforce. However, 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 requirements 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 shop.

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.

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.

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 complicated and burdensome 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 Demonstration Registered Apprenticeship Programs, which provides companies an alternative avenue to train skilled workers for their specific industry needs, while allowing Americans to earn while they learn.

We should 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 pass this bill.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, today in opposition to 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 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 employers, 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 prevent 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.

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 in our focus on rehabilitation, not retribution. It is time to give those who serve their time, and are trying to start a new life, a second chance.

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


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

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

SWACCA is a national association representing construction company owners employing tens of thousands of laborers, drywall finishers, plasterers, and carpenters who work billions of dollars annually in 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 safety hours. 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 nation's high-quality, competitive services that enable them to be profitable while providing jobs with family-sustaining wages and benefits. 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 pre-apprenticeship 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 standards 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 the 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 this bill. Now, I will agree with you, construction labor unions have a great training program. I have seen them firsthand. But why not expand that to other construction companies and other industries?

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

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I look forward to discussing with my 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 billion new apprenticeship opportunities and yielding over $10 billion in net benefits, this legislation is a lifeline for our economy and for countless Americans, including those in my home State of North Carolina.

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

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

This vote is about how we can ensure 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.

There are so many issues to 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.
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I know in my situation, when I owned my own business, apprenticeships were a great way for people to become employed in our business. However, only a small fraction of the workforce participates in the registered programs. This is because the Department of Labor's apprenticeship program is too burdensome and prescriptive for the actual needs of American businesses.

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

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

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

What is worse is it picks winners and losers by favoring apprenticeship programs, 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 stifies 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 163/4 minutes remaining.

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

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

We are still in the midst of our country's worst economic crisis in decades, and to better serve the American people, we must invest in a workforce, 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 when our Nation truly needs it the most.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.
Idaho, North Idaho College, Lewis-Clark State College, and others, business need flexibility to use approved programs to certify apprenticeships.

Make no mistake, Idahoans are used to dealing with heavy-handed Federal bureaucracy. 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 because the Federal Department of Labor, 94 percent of people who complete a registered apprenticeship are employed upon completion, and their average starting wage is above $70,000.

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

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

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: The AFL-CIO urges you to support the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 (H.R. 447), scheduled for floor consideration this week. H.R. 447 recognizes that Registered Apprenticeship programs are the ‘gold standard’ in our nation’s workforce development system, and we welcome this effort to modernize a law that has not been meaningfully updated since it was enacted 83 years ago.

Unions and our signatory employers have a long history of establishing joint labor-management partnerships to design and implement Registered Apprenticeship programs, so we have a deep interest in maintaining and strengthening our nation’s Registered Apprenticeship programs. 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 improve 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, codify registered 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, ensuring that experts from industry and labor have a role in improving the program.

Registered Apprenticeships are America’s most successful federally authorized workforce development programs, with 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 families, employers, and workers.

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 prior speakers this morning, Mr. GROTHMAN, who said that if the government shut down the economy, it had an obligation to help open it back up. I urge all of my colleagues to vote for this bill and making these $70,000, $80,000, $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.
Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. St. Louis), 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 that 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.

Upgrading 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 by moving 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. 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.

Reinvigorating our apprenticeship system is a clear Democratic opportunity. It is a national priority. It is a national priority for workers across our country. It is essential to our task of building an economy that provides a wider, sturdier bridge to the middle class.

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

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

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

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

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

Now, this bill establishes ratios of journeymen 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 deal. No 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 entities we are talking about in this bill. They can’t get them. You have to be in a union.

Ladies and gentlemen, I hope you see what this is. It is okay for me, but not for thee. It is the same old thing in Washington, D.C., and it is the same old thing across 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
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 the 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 had 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, ORNAMENTAL 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 programs is wise than ever. With record-high unemployment numbers across the country, registered apprenticeships offer people the opportunity to learn a high skill wage, 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 Committee to vote for this bipartisan bill without any harmful amendments.

Sincerely,

ERIC DEAN,
General President.

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-related workplace disruptions.

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

The demand for reskilling workers is high, and we will be left chasing the need of our workforce with the current one-size-fits-all approach. This bill seeks to 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, I may inquire as to how much time remains.

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

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

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

We are living in a time of record job loss with 19 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.
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. Also, 1 percent of the American workforce have completed an apprenticeship. This disconnect disadvantages our workers and puts us behind other industrialized nations.

The National Apprenticeship Act will address this gap in our workforce development system by providing for almost 1 million new apprenticeship positions over 5 years. And here is the really important part, it will generate $10.6 billion in benefits 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 apprenticeships that 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.

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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, 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/piper apprentice in Orlando, Fla., after graduating from college with a degree in architecture. He had already received his state plumbing license, he said, in mechanical engineering from the University of Houston.

In proclaiming it “TRIO Pre-Apprenticeship Partnership Day,” Mayor Turner recognized the company and their education partners, Spring Branch ISD SKY partners—TRIO Electric plans to expand TPAP to other areas of Texas and the U.S.’’

"Today is a great day in the City of Houston," Mayor Turner said. "Beau Pollock of TRIO Electric, dedicated and committed to provide students with job skills," he said. "You are trailblazers," Turner told the students, "willing to work hard and learn work skills. In Houston, we invest in human infrastructure because we believe in people like you."

Pollock, TRIO’s President, thanked the students for performing well on the job and the program could be successful.

"I had a good idea to train students, yet you had to perform," Pollock said. "You performed and proved the idea." TRIO started their apprenticeship program in 2013, "to help meet a critical demand for electricians with technical and leadership skills. Nearly every trade has an advantage of TAP. In 2017, TRIO started working with Spring Branch ISD and Houston Community College (HCC) to establish the TRIO Pre-Apprenticeship Program (TPAP) for high school students. By the fall 2018 semester, more than 150 high school students will be taking advantage of TPAP through Spring Branch ISD, Austin ISD and Grand Prairie ISD. TRIO Electric plans to expand TPAP to other areas of Texas and the U.S."

Spring Branch ISD Superintendent Scott Muri told the students that it was the vision that created the apprenticeship program to solve a need for skilled workers. Houston Community College 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 by learning the skills as teachers other employable and soft skills.

In addition to HCC and Spring Branch ISD, TRIO Pre-Apprenticeship Program partners include Klein Independent School District, KIPP and YES Prep, as well as the Greater Houston Partnership’s UpSkill Houston, United Way, Texas Gulf Coast Workforce Solutions, and the Department of Labor (DOL). The TRIO TAP and TPAP programs are DOL-approved.

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

I show these pictures of diversity in my district of individuals hav-
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 apprenticeship 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) role in the apprenticeship program, and designates 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 connection between the Department of Education and Department of Labor through an interagency agreement to support the创建 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 a program 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 a bipartisan agreement that the National Apprenticeship Act is in desperate need of an update. But the bill before us fails to deliver for students, workers, or job creators.

While Democrats continue with this ill-advised legislation, Republicans will continue working hard to inject innovation and flexibility into the apprenticeship model so that more Americans, many of whom have been put out of work by this very administration, can get back to work.

I urge all Members to vote “no” on the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, as I have listened to the debate back and forth, I feel like it hasn’t covered much of what is so exciting about this bill.

When I was the chief workforce officer of the State of Michigan, it was during the implosion of the auto industry and then the Great Recession. Michigan had the highest unemployment rate of any state for 49 consecutive months. It was in that difficult circumstance that I had to try to help Michigan workers train and get new skills for new opportunities.

There was a Senator from Illinois around that time; his name was Barack Obama. And he got a piece of legislation passed that said that States could use half a percent of their SAFETEA-LU money, their money for highway construction, to help train the workforce of the future, more women, more people of color, more people.

So, I worked with the apprenticeship directors of the highway industry, with people advocating for more opportunities for people of color, and we created pre-apprenticeship programs that helped new people get apprenticeships and a road to the middle class in this country by building our roads.

Mr. Speaker, the point is, we had to do that on our own. The registered apprenticeship system didn’t offer us that. It certainly didn’t offer us that 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 McKECHNIE, 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 as an approach to training programs as possible, and this bill is not the answer. Republicans, including myself have offered several amendments that will make a bad bill better. Please support my amendment to change this legislation. In that regard, I ask for unanimous consent to submit letters of support for my amendment.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the National Apprenticeship Act.

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD the following letter from the Center for Law and Social Policy in support of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.
AND RANKING MEMBER VIRGINIA FOXX: We, prenticeships. A registered, high-quality pre-apprenticeships, including through high-quality pre-apprenticeships remain largely white and male.

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 entrance 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 of color, immigrants, young people, women, workers in jobs paying low wages, and frontline workers who 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 have access to high-quality registered 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 apprentices. 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 equity 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, getting a job through a Registered Apprenticeship pathway still remains largely white and male.

As Congress considers NAA’s reauthorization, we call on Congress to address equity and expand access to Registered Apprenticeships, including through high-quality pre-apprenticeships. A registered, high-quality pre-apprenticeship program can provide support to 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 by ensuring 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 pre-apprenticeships, including pre-apprenticeships and youth apprenticeships be registered. Across states, there is an interest in expanding pre-apprenticeships.
- For pre-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 entrance into registered apprenticeships for successful apprentices.
- Provide adequate compensation for pre-apprentices. Few people can afford the time or money to dedicate months to a pre-apprenticeship program without income to support themselves and their families. Unpaid programs will exclude people with low incomes. People of color, immigrants, young people, women, workers in jobs paying low wages, and frontline workers who 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 have access to high-quality registered workplace rights, benefits, and protections.

We thank the committee for working in a bipartisan manner to ensure the success of 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 Initiative, 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. Invention and Registered Apprenticeships not only strengthen our economy and help 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 do it again. Let us 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 Apprenticeship 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 shepherd this bill in the 116th Congress, for their significant contributions to this legislation.

I urge support for this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Each further amendment printed in part B of House Report 117-3 not earlier considered as part of amendments on or pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 85, shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time after debate for the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor to 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:

“(ii) 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 “;”.

Page 23, after line 23, 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 IV 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 “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. 3182)); or”.

Page 6, line 7, strike “(L)” and insert “(M)”.

Page 6, line 6, 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. 3182)); 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. 10 OFFERED BY MRS. LAWRENCE OF MICHIGAN

Strike page 123, line 3, and all that follows through page 124, line 3, and insert the following:

“(C) INTERMEDIARY GRANTS.—To establish or expand sector-based partnerships for the delivery of programs under the national apprenticeship system to significant scale through—

“(i) national industry qualified intermediaries 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 gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of en bloc amendment.
Mr. Speaker, I include in the Record a letter from Third Way.

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 much-needed conversations 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 strongly 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 work in concert with other provisions to grow 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 will 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 amendment in the underlying bill, 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 nontraditional apprenticeship industries eligible for funding. This is an approach Third Way has long advocated for, and we’re thrilled that it’s a key part of this legislation.

The National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 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 fill 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.
Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. BUSH), my new colleague, with the balance of my time.

I yield myself such time as I may consume. February 5, 2021

Mr. Speaker, as a single mother, as a former childcare worker, and earning an average wage of $70,000 annually, these programs have long been the gold standard for workforce development 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 to open the door 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 to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), my esteemed colleague.

Mr. Speaker, as a nurse, a former childcare worker, and 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 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 support. Mr. Speaker, 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.

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 to the most-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 industry. These programs provide a debt-free ladder of opportunity. Apprentices earn wages from the first day, develop demand skills, and portable credentials.

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 workers have been trained through RAPs. These programs are jointly administered by construction contractors and building trades educators.

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 promise to rebuild and renew America, and have the opportunity for them to earn money while they are doing it.

I yield myself such time as I may consume.
Page 11, line 20, insert “or veterans-service organizations,” after “partners,”.
Page 20, line 21, insert “veterans-service organizations,” after “facilities,”.
Page 111, line 6, 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 “;”.
Page 42, after line 8, insert the following:
“(5) make recommendations on the development of demonstrations projects as described in section 112(f).
Page 120, after line 6, insert the following:
“(D) 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.

Page 121, line 18, strike “green jobs,” and insert “green jobs (including environmental protection and conservation).”.
Page 143, line 5, strike “or”.
Page 143, line 9, strike the period and insert “;”.
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. 21 OFFERED BY MR. TITUS OF NEVADA
Page 121, line 18, 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-apprenticeship 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
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.

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 workers for the jobs of the future, jobs in advanced manufacturing, healthcare, technology, green jobs, and computer science.

According to Code.org, across 24 States, only 35 percent of high schools in the U.S. teach computer science. That same study found that Black and Hispanic students, students receiving free and reduced lunch, and students from rural areas are less likely to attend a school that provides access to this critical subject.

Not everyone is going to have a tech-related job, but we know that there is a growing demand that we are struggling to meet for preparing students for these in-demand jobs and for equipping workers with advanced computer science skills.

In fact, a lot of employers in the region I represent in northwest Washington have job openings going unfilled because they can't find folks with the necessary computer science skills.

To prepare students to be successful and innovative in the workforce, the Federal Government should help expand computer science education and pathways to more students.

That is why my amendment would ensure that computer science youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and apprenticeship programs are prioritized for funding through the historic National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

Growing the number of computer science programs, including youth apprenticeships, pre-apprenticeships, and apprenticeships for students in high school and beyond, will provide more 21st century opportunities for our kids, more high-skilled and qualified employees for our local employers, and more economic resiliency for our communities.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his support of this simple yet important amendment, and I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on the package and "yes" on the bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this bloc of amendments, the majority of which are bipartisan, that will strengthen the bill.

Second, several amendments add industries to the list of nontraditional apprenticeship industries and occupations.

Modernizing the 80-year-old National Apprenticeship Act ought to include apprenticeship opportunities within a variety of sectors. Far too often, society paints apprenticeships as only applying to the trades, which is unfortunate.

While there are certainly valuable roles within those fields, we need to expand the horizons of what apprenticeships are capable of providing for workers.

This is also why I think it is important to call these professions rather than the trades. A broader policy should not be limited by how it has traditionally been viewed or how we speak about it.

Third, the amendment offered by Mr. LAMB from Pennsylvania and Mr. TAYLOR from Texas includes veterans service organizations in 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 not promote innovation in apprenticeships but, instead, simply doubles down on the status quo.

So several Members have offered an amendment allowing for "demonstration projects" to promote innovation.

Mr. Speaker, this is insulting. This Chamber deserves a real debate as to how to promote innovation within apprenticeships and work-based learning.

Republicans offered amendments to do just that, but they were not made in order. Representative ALLEN offered an amendment specifically to protect existing industry-driven apprenticeships currently operating out of the Department of Labor. Representative THORISON 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 demonstration projects 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.

One provision in 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 innovative approaches to training, 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 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 generating lots of revenue, especially when they are denying that they are anticipating millions of jobs and participating in related federal programs, after “disabilities”.

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 not effective when what 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 would be denying that.

I don’t know if I will be here 5 years from now or if Mr. LEVIN will be here 5 years from now, but I sure hope 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 my colleagues. So it is intriguing to 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. Pingree). Pursuant to House Resolution 85, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN). The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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 and insert “; to and participate 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 apprenticeship system in effectively increasing the participation of women, minorities, individuals with disabilities, long-term unemployed, individuals impacted by the criminal and juvenile justice system, foster and former foster youth, and individuals with barriers to employment.”

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTES 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 workers,” after “pathway.”

Page 22, line 24, strike “and”.

Page 23, line 5, strike “; and” 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: “(vi) 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 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 “(vi)” and insert “(ix)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MS. STECKELMAN OF WASHINGTON

Page 21, line 2, insert before the semicolon the following: “and inserting the dissemination of best practices to recruit nontraditional apprenticeship populations, 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.”

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. TOWERS 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
Ms. FOXX. 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 renews 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 the ability of preapprenticeship programs to offer stipends to participants in the list of nontraditional populations and dislocated workers.

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 with 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 high-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 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 apprenticeship programs. This is a well-meaning amendment, but as well-intentioned as it is, I hope the Senate will take another look at how to increase the participation of minority-, women-, and veterans-owned businesses without creating requirements that will reduce apprenticeship opportunities.

The balance of the amendments are unobjectionable. They are unobjectionable because they mostly don’t do anything noteworthy. In some cases they repeat provisions already in the bill. In other cases they add additional items to existing laundry lists. In short, these amendments are fine. They don’t make the bill better in any substantive way, but they don’t make it worse.

But, Madam Speaker, the fact that the majority is spending our time on mostly meaningless amendments highlights the mental strain this bill and process. We are on the floor debating amendments that don’t do much, while amendments that could have made significant improvements to the bill were blocked by the Democrats from consideration.

We have talked repeatedly during this debate about how the Democrat bill eliminates existing work-based learning programs at the Department of Labor, mostly apprenticeship programs, at a time our economy, particularly the healthcare sector, needs all the help it can get.

Representative ALLEN offered an amendment to remedy this flaw in the bill. He argued there was a lack of opportunity 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. PERRY would have put union and nonunion 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.
even use the word apprentice. No one has to register their apprenticeship. They are free to do whatever they want.

This is about the Federal Government developing and nurturing training programs that we can proudly say meet the highest 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 get good jobs.

Also, some of my colleagues keep saying that all registered apprenticeships are controlled by the Federal Government. That is simply not true. Half of the States have State apprenticeship agencies, including the great State of North Carolina.

In this bill, we codify their important and autonomous role and, for the first time ever, we provide annual funding because States have been so successful at expanding apprenticeships through Department of Labor grants.

Again, for the first time, we streamline the registration process and create an in-the-box apprenticeship program to make it easier for small and medium-sized businesses to get in this game.

Madam Speaker, this bill is such a wonderful improvement on an already wonderful job training program. I urge everyone to support these en bloc amendments, 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 enforces 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 question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN). The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. HILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 partners for funding under Title II be part of an industry or sector partnership and partner with a labor or joint labor-management organization.

My amendment changes “and” to an “or.” I am afraid that the unintended consequences of the word will be treated as a requirement for the Federal Government that entities requesting funding under Title II must partner with a union.

This bill, as written, allows the government to play favorites with Title II funding and, instead, we should encourage entities to be empowered to make choices that are best for the workforce in their area.

In my view, entities applying for Title II funding under the bill should be partnering with both non-union and union industry leaders. But I have no doubt that should this bill become law, bureaucrats at the Department of Labor will interpret the use of “and” in this section to mean that if you are not partnered with a union organization you will not receive funding. That is my concern.

My home State of Arkansas doesn’t have a large union presence, like many States around the country, and this legislation would make it more difficult for entities in my home State to receive Title II funding.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

This amendment changes the word “and” to “or,” as my colleague from Arkansas pointed out, and it may seem like a small change. But, instead, it inadvertently could take away the empowers the 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, this 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 Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, or WIOA, require three key stakeholders: Representatives of multiple businesses or employers, including small and medium-sized employers, labor representatives, and education or training programs.

Any way you slice it, this amendment does not actually meet the Republican goal of attacking labor unions but, instead, attacks small and medium-sized employers that could be part of these grant programs.

At a time when small and medium-sized businesses across this country are struggling to get back on their feet, thanks to the mismanagement of this pandemic by the Trump administration, the last thing we need to do is deny them the ability to benefit fully from the apprenticeship grants that are part of this bill.

I would urge my colleagues 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 practical language was written for. If
Hon. Kevin McCarthy, Minority Leader, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of the Associated General Contractors (AGC), I 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 U.S. Department of Labor is not allowing all eligible entities to apply for Title II grants under H.R. 447. The amendment offered by Representative HILL addresses the inequities in the bill by clarifying that all registered apprenticeship programs are eligible for grants partnering with unions to receive taxpayer support. AGC is proud of our contractor partners' 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 that are affiliated with a union program would be eligible to qualify. This would provide new and significant funding for the workforce development partner the Home Builders Institute (HBI) has offered skilled 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, but 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 critical funds 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 is necessary because access to critical funds by a diversity of registered training programs as employers seek to rebuild their workforces in the pandemic-ravaged economy.

NABH recognizes Congress's work to expand access to critical funds 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

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. Foxx), the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague for yielding.

Currently, the underlying bill favors grant funding for entities that partner with unions. This would block countless potential participants from accessing these funds and would further cement the program in the way it has been since the 1930s.

If we want to reach 1 million apprenticeships in this country, I fail to see how limiting access by creating earmarks and kickbacks will achieve that goal.

The amendment offered by Representative HILL would make it optional for grant applications to partner with unions. If the majority truly believes that this is not a requirement intended to push more workers into unions, this should be no more than a technical clarification.

Although it would not redeem the underlying bill, this amendment would be a step in the right direction toward opening more apprenticeship opportunities for Americans. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, 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 it, and I support it. 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, un-intentionally 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 floor.

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 noes appear to have it.

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

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. 644, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

**SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) **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 agencies and State offices of Apprenticeship.
  - **Sec. 113. Process and Standards for the National Apprenticeship System.

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

- **Sec. 141. Grant appropriations.
- **Sec. 142. Grant requirements.
- **Sec. 143. Grant appropriations.

**TITLE III—DISAGGREGATION OF DATA**

- **Sec. 202. Grant appropriations.
- **Sec. 203. Grant requirements.
- **Sec. 204. Grant appropriations.

**TITLE IV—EVALUATIONS AND RESEARCH**

- **Sec. 3. DEFINITIONS.
- **Sec. 2. Purposes.
- **Sec. 141. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 142. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 143. Authorization of appropriations.

**TITLE V—INTERIM CREDENTIALS**

- **Sec. 2. Purposes.
- **Sec. 141. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 142. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 143. Authorization of appropriations.

**TITLE VI—NONTRADITIONAL APPRENTICESHIP INITIATIVES**

- **Sec. 2. Purposes.
- **Sec. 141. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 142. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 143. Authorization of appropriations.

**TITLE VII—INDIVIDUALIZED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS**

- **Sec. 2. Purposes.
- **Sec. 141. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 142. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 143. Authorization of appropriations.

**TITLE VIII—AMERICAN INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION**

- **Sec. 2. Purposes.
- **Sec. 141. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 142. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 143. Authorization of appropriations.

**TITLE IX—QUALIFIED INTERMEDIARY**

- **Sec. 2. Purposes.
- **Sec. 141. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 142. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 143. Authorization of appropriations.

**TITLE X—EXCEPTIONS**

- **Sec. 2. Purposes.
- **Sec. 141. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 142. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 143. Authorization of appropriations.

**TITLE XI—GENERAL PROVISIONS**

- **Sec. 2. Purposes.
- **Sec. 141. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 142. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 143. Authorization of appropriations.

**TITLE XII—CONFORMING CHANGES**

- **Sec. 2. Purposes.
- **Sec. 141. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 142. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 143. Authorization of appropriations.

**TITLE XIII—EFFECTIVE DATE**

- **Sec. 2. Purposes.
- **Sec. 141. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 142. Authorization of appropriations.
- **Sec. 143. Authorization of appropriations.
“(vi) developing and providing personalized program participant supports, including by partnering with organizations to provide access to or referrals for supportive services and financial assistance;

“(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 involving 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).

“(C) REGISTRATION AGENCY.—The term ‘registration agency’ means the Office of Apprenticeship, a State Office of Apprenticeship, or a program under the national apprenticeship system 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.

“(D) RELATED INSTRUCTION.—The term ‘related instruction’ means an organized and systematic form of instruction that meets the requirements of section 121.

“(E) RELATED FEDERAL PROGRAMS.—The term ‘related Federal programs’ means programs or activities under the following:

“(1) the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 2912).

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


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

“(6) Title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 790 et seq.).

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

“(8) Career and technical education programs, the postsecondary level under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 3202).”


“(10) 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, in accordance with applicable Federal laws.

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


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

“(P) Training and training programs carried out by the Small Business Administration.

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

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

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

“(T) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY.—The term ‘State apprenticeship agency’ means a State agency recognized as a State apprenticeship agency under section 112.

“(U) STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.—The term ‘State apprenticeship council’ means an entity established under section 119(b)(3) to assist the State apprenticeship agency.

“(V) STATE OFFICE OF APPRENTICESHIP.—The term ‘State office of apprenticeship’ means the office designated by the Secretary to administer programs under the national apprenticeship system in such State and meets the requirements of section 111(b)(4).

“(W) STATE OR LOCAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARDS.—The terms ‘State workforce development board’ and ‘workforce development board’ have the meanings given the terms ‘State board’ and ‘local board’, respectively, in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

“(X) STATE WORKFORCE AGENCY.—The terms ‘State workforce agency’ means the State agency with responsibility for workforce investment activities under chapters 2 and 3 of subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3121 et seq., 3125).


“(BB) SEC. 4. TRANSITION PROVISIONS.

“(C) 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 known 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 section 5 of title 5, United States Code, the Secretary may prescribe rules and regulations to carry out this Act and

“(D) DISAGGREGATION OF DATA.

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

“TITLE I—PROMOTING APPRENTICESHIPS

“Subtitle A—The Office of Apprenticeship

“(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—

“(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 boards, national organizations, employers, trade associations, professional associations, industry groups, labor organizations, joint labor-management organizations, employers, 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, employers, and intermediaries to support 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;

“(C) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AGENCIES.—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.

“(D) STATE OFFICES OF APPRENTICESHIP.—

“(E) 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, as the registration agency for a State described in clause (ii).

“(ii) APPLICABLE STATES.—An applicable State is a State described in clause (ii), 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;

“(bb) is not recognized a State apprenticeship agency under section 112; and

“END”
"(II) submits the request described in clause (i)."

"(B) VACANCIES.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, in the case of a State apprenticeship agency 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 of each such vacancy which vacancy is not filled not later than 90 days after such position has become vacant."

"(C) 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 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 AGREEMENTS, AND REGISTRATION REVIEW.—In order for the Secretary to support the performance standards of programs under the national apprenticeship system and to extend the benefits of such standards to apprenticeship agreements, not later than 1 year after the effective date of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, and not less than every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall 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 of subregulatory frameworks for 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 that such requirements are in compliance with requirements under this Act, meet the needs of employers in such occupation, and promote the participation of such occupation in the national apprenticeship system.

"(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, AND REGISTRATION REVIEW.—"

"(i) IN GENERAL.—From the funds appropriated under section 114(a), the Secretary shall convene, on an ongoing basis, the industry experts 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; and"

"(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 in which the occupations are being established or updated, as determined by the Secretary."

"(E) INDUSTRY 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.

"(F) 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, pre-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 and practices to ensure 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 date 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 date 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—"

"(I) 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 for providing a data infrastructure that—"

"(A) is developed and maintained by the Secretary, with input from national data and private experts, and is informed by best practices related to credential transparency; and"

"(B) meets the needs of the national apprenticeship system stakeholders reporting data to the Secretary or State apprenticeship agencies; and"

"(ii) making personally identifiable apprenticeable occupations or employers searchable, and comparable so that interested parties can become aware of apprenticeable 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 with related information on the location and apprenticeable occupation;"

"(B) information on education and training providers providing opportunities under such system, including whose programs under such system offer dual or concurrent enrollment programs and articulation agreements;"

"(C) information about the educational and work-based learning 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 this part 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 the plan under section 130 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 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 is 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.

"(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..."
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 date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021.

“(ii) APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION.—Not later than 60 days after the effective date 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 may 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 programs set forth in section 131(b); and

“(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 paragraph (B), providing for the withdrawal of recognition of the program in accordance with section 131(b).

“(c) STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.—

“(1) 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.

“(2) COMPOSITION.—A State apprenticeship council may be regulatory or advisory in nature, and shall—

“(A) be composed of persons familiar with apprenticeship occupations and the issues and challenges in such occupations; and

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

“(i) representatives of employer organizations (including traditional and nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations); and

“(ii) representatives of labor organizations or joint labor-management organizations (including traditional and 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.

“(D) STATE PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For a State apprenticeship agency to be eligible to receive allotments under this Act, the State shall submit to the Secretary a State plan in accordance with subsection (a)(2).

“(B) SUBSEQUENT PLANS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If otherwise provided in this paragraph, a State plan shall be submitted to the Secretary not later than 120 days prior to the end of the 4-year period covered by the plan. In complying with the date on which the plan is submitted under this paragraph, unless the Secretary, during the 90-day period, provides the State apprenticeship agency—

“(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.—For the 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 that may affect 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)(i).

“(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, including—

“(A) potential sponsors, employers, qualified intermediaries, apprentices, or any potential program participant in the national apprenticeship system 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 title C for purposes of assisting such sponsors in meeting such goals.

“(4) RECIPROCITY.—An assurance that the State apprenticeship agency will coordinate with the State apprenticeship 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 traditional and nontraditional apprenticeship programs in the State that—

“(A) promotes diversity in apprenticeable occupations offered throughout the State, and the State plan shall include—

“(i) the requirement that the State plan shall promote the addition of apprenticeable occupations in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations, and in nontraditional apprenticeable 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 State hubs to provide technical assistance to employers across the State, in a manner that takes into consideration geographic diversity, that shall work with industry and sector partners to expand programs under the national apprenticeship system, and apprenticeable occupations, in the State.

“(8) STATE APPRENTICESHIP PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES.—Each State plan shall describe how programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State are aligned with State workforce and education activities.

“(9) STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.—A description of the composition, roles, and responsibilities 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)(i) according to the following requirements:

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

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

“(B) technical assistance to program sponsors, program participants, employers, educators and training providers, and qualified intermediaries;

“(C) 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

“(D) 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 designation of 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 paragraph (4).

“(B) DIVERSITY.—Not less than 5 percent of the amount reserved under subparagraph (A) shall be used by the State apprenticeship agency to support and expand diversity in apprenticeable occupations under the national apprenticeship system in the State, and program participant populations in the State.

“(C) INCENTIVES FOR EMPLOYERS.—A State apprenticeship agency may use the funds reserved under subparagraph (A) to incentivize employers to create new or expand existing apprenticeship programs under the national apprenticeship system.

“(D) STATE-SPECIFIC INITIATIVES.—A State apprenticeship agency may use the funds reserved under subparagraph (A) for State-specific initiatives, such as the development or expansion of youth apprenticeship programs, pre-apprenticeship programs, or apprenticeship programs in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations.

“(E) WORKFORCE ALIGNMENT.—A State apprenticeship agency may use the funds reserved under subparagraph (A) to engage with the State’s workforce development system in support of alignment with the State’s workforce activities and strategic vision.

“(F) REPORT.—A State apprenticeship agency shall report to the Secretary on the activities and accomplishments of the funds under this section.

“(G) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—(1) STATE ALLOTMENTS.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount appropriated under subsection (g) for a fiscal year under this Act in the amount—

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

(2) $76,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

and

(2) $76,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

(3) for each succeeding fiscal year, and for each succeeding fiscal year, the amount set forth in clause (1) and clause (2) shall be added to the amount set forth in clause (2) for the preceding fiscal year.

“(B) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(i) distribute the allotments to eligible States under this section on a State-by-State basis, with a share of each allotment parallel to the share of unemployment in the State in each fiscal year;

(ii) meet the State levels of performance requirements as specified in paragraph (3), and

(iii) cooperate fully during the transition period beginning on the effective date of this provision and ending on the date on which the Secretary establishes a State Office of Apprenticeship in the State; and

(iv) for each eligible State, complete an opportunity for a hearing, that the State apprenticeship agency is not ready to engage in the operation of the national apprenticeship system.

“(H) TERMINATION OF PROGRAM.—If the Secretary determines that a State apprenticeship agency fails for any of the reasons described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall—

(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 percent for each such failure; and

(ii) notice the State apprenticeship agency that the agency’s recognition under this Act shall be withdrawn if the agency fails to remedy the failure.

“(I) TERMINATION OF PROGRAM.—If the Secretary determines that a State apprenticeship agency has—

(i) submitted an application under subsection (a)(2), and

(ii) the Secretary determines, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, that the State apprenticeship agency is not ready to engage in the operation of the national apprenticeship system.

“(J) OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING.—The Secretary shall provide an opportunity for a hearing, that the State apprenticeship agency is not ready to engage in the operation of the national apprenticeship system.

“(K) DIVERSITY.—Not less than 5 percent of the amount under this Act shall be allotted to eligible States under this subsection.

“(L) REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL INVESTMENT.—Except in the case of exceptional circumstances, as determined by the Secretary, in order to receive a full allotment under subsection (a), an 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.

“(M) REQUIREMENTS AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION.—If the Secretary determines, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, that the State apprenticeship agency that the Secretary has recognized for corrective action to remedy such failure, the Secretary shall—

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

(ii) notify the State apprenticeship agency that the agency’s recognition under this Act shall be withdrawn if the agency fails to remedy the failure.

“(N) 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 allocated to eligible States on the basis described in subparagraph (B).

(B) FORMULA.—(i) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount available under subparagraph (A)(i)—

(I) 50 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative share of apprentices in each eligible State, as determined on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available from the Secretary, compared to the total number of apprentices in all eligible States; and

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

(ii) ALLOTMENTS.—Of the amount available under clause (i)(I)—

(i) 50 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative share of jobs that are available in each eligible State on the last business day of the month, as determined on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available from the Secretary, compared to the total number of jobs available in all eligible States, as so determined; and

(ii) 50 percent shall be allocated to eligible States in areas of substantial unemployment in each eligible State, compared to the total number of unemployment in all eligible States; and

(iii) 43 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.

“(O) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

(A) AREA OF SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT.—The term ‘area of substantial unemployment’ has the meaning given in section 132(b)(1)(B)(v) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3172(b)(1)(B)(v)).

(B) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term ‘eligible State’ means a State that has a State apprenticeship agency.

“(P) OUTLINING AREA.—The term ‘outlining area’ means American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands.

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

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

(ii) $76,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

(iii) $77,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

(iv) $78,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and
a hybrid model as described in section (g) with the sponsor of the program. "(1) 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 is permitted 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)(iii), a combination of a minimum number of hours of on-the-job learning and the successful demonstration of competency, as described in a work process schedule. "(2) The program equally grants advanced standing or credit to all individuals applying for the apprenticeship with demonstrated competency or acquired experience or skills, and provides commensurate wages for any progression in standing or credit so granted, including for veterans’ service-acquired skills and experiences. "(3) The program has minimum qualifications for individuals desiring to enter the apprenticeship program, with an eligible starting age for an apprentice of not less than 16 years. "(4) In the case of a program that chooses to issue an interim credential, the program— "(A) clearly identifies each interim credential; "(B) only issues an interim credential for recognized components of an apprenticeship occupation, and establishes how each interim credential specifically links to the knowledge, skills, and abilities associated with such components; and "(C) establishes a process for assessing an individual apprentice’s demonstration of competency and measurable skill gains associated with the particular interim credential. "(O) 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 of an alternative to the conditions set forth in clauses (ii) through (iv) of subsection (b)(1)(C); and "(D) includes mentoring, career exposure, career planning, and career awareness activities. "(P) 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 by which related instruction will be received 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 is permitted by the employer and sponsor that reflects industry standards and is accepted by the registration agency; "(ii) may be accomplished through classroom, on-the-job, or other instructional 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 a State that— "(II) are subject matter experts, defined for purposes of this subparagraph as individuals recognized within an industry as having expertise in the field of instruction; and "(III) consist of 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) or the applicable Federal or State law, as applicable; or "(II) the wage amount required by other applicable Federal or State laws (including regulations) or collective bargaining agreements; and "(D) The term of the apprenticeship program, which may be measured using—
“(2) modify the requirements of subsections (b) through (e), as applicable, upon request from employers or other industry stakeholders.

“(f) APPELLANTSHIP AGREEMENTS.—To en- sure the standards described in subsections (a) through (e) are applied to programs under the national apprenticeship system, the reg- istration agency shall—

“(1) in the case of a sponsorship pro- gram—

“(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 pro- gram;

“(B) that is competency-based, a descrip- tion of the skill sets to be attained by com- pletion of the program, including by gender and work/learning components of 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 description of the skill sets and com- petencies to be attained by completion of the program.

“(2) the number of hours and form of re- lated instruction;

“(3) a schedule of the work processes in the occupation covered by the program, in which the program participant is to be educated and the approximate time to be spent at each process;

“(4) methods for reporting annually data describing the outcomes associated with the program as required by the registration agency.

“(g) RECOGNITION AND REGISTRATION Proc- esses.—

“(1) REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS.—(A) Provisional Review.—An application submitted under subsection (i) that the registration agency determines meets the requirements described in such subsection shall be registered for a provi- sional 1-year period beginning not later than 30 days after such application is submitted. During such period, the registration agency shall accept the apprenticeship agreement as evidence of the program’s com- pliance and registration to operate such pro- gram.

“(B) FULL APPROVAL OR EXTENDED PROV- ISIONAL APPROVAL.—By the end of a provi- sional registration period for a program, the registration agency providing provisional approval shall fully approve the program or make the determination that the program does not comply with the applicable standards under this sub- title and all other applicable program re- quirements under this Act.

“(1) if a registration agency conducting a provisional review determines that the pro- gram complies with the standards and re- quirements under this Act, the registration agency shall fully approve the registration of the program; or

“(2) 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 reg- istration of the program through the first full training cycle for program participants, and conduct an additional provisional review at the conclusion of such cycle.

“(C) FAILURE TO MEET REQUIREMENTS.—If a registration agency conducting a provisional review under subparagraph (A) determines that the program is not in operation or does not conform to the requirements under this Act, the registration agency shall—

“(i) notify the sponsor of the reasons for failure to meet the requirements under this Act; and

“(ii) provide the sponsor technical assistance to maintain the program in compliance with the applicable standards and requirements under this Act.

“(2) APPROVAL OF PROPOSAL.—If the pro-posal is approved, the registration agency shall amend the record of the program to reflect the approval and provide the sponsor with technical assistance to maintain the program in compliance with the applicable standards and requirements under this Act.

“(3) 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 in compliance with the applicable standards and requirements under this Act; and

“(ii) if the sponsor 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.

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

“(A) In general.—The registration agency shall determine whether to approve the proposal and notify the sponsor of the determina- tion not later than 30 days after receipt of the proposal.

“(B) APPROVAL OF PROPOSAL.—If the pro-posal is approved, the registration agency shall—

“(i) notify the sponsor of their determination that the program complies with the applicable standards under this Act, and—

“(ii) provide the sponsor with technical assistance to maintain the program in compliance with the applicable standards and requirements under this Act.

“(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 in compliance with the applicable standards and requirements under this Act.

“Subtitle C—Evaluations and Research

“SEC. 131. PROGRAM EVALUATIONS AND RE- SEARCH.

“(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 gen- eral.—A registration agency shall annually collect performance data for each program registered under section 121 by such agency, to determine the performance of the program with respect to the indicators of performance under section 116(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

“(B) APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.—(A) In general.—A registration agency shall annually collect performance data for each program registered under section 121 by such agency, to determine the performance of the program with respect to the indicators of performance under section 116(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).
 extent practicable and as applicable to programs under the national apprenticeship system; and
(ii) the completion rates of the program.
(B) A 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—
(1) information specifying the levels of performance described in subparagraph (A);
(2) youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program registered under section 121 by such agency—
(II) the average time to completion for the program as compared to the description in the agreement under section 123(b)(1);
(III) the average cost per participant during the most recent program year and the 3 preceding program years;
(IV) the disaggregation of the performance data described in clauses (i) through (V) by—
(I) the program type (apprenticeship, youth apprenticeship, or pre-apprenticeship program registered under section 121);
(II) race, ethnicity, sex, age, and membership in a population specified in section 3(24) of the Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3112(24));
(2) REPORTS.—Not later than 90 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 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 to determine whether the sponsor of the program is complying with the requirements of title I.
(D) REPORT.—
(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.
(5) SUBSEQUENT ACTION.—
(A) 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—
(I) is not in operation;
(II) is not in compliance with the requirements of title I; or
(III) has levels of performance on the indicators described in subsection (b)(1)(A) that are lower than the State goals.
(B) 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); or
(C) the sponsor has not administered the program in accordance with the program's registration, as applicable, or with the requirements of this Act.
(C) NOTIFICATION AND HEARING.—If the registration agency makes a determination described in paragraph (2), the registration agency shall provide the sponsor of the registration agency 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 a hearing, the registration agency shall deregister the program after the period for requesting such a hearing has expired.
(D) NOTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF APPEAL.—Not later than 15 days after the registration agency deregisters a program, or not later than 15 days after the period for requesting such a hearing has expired, the sponsor or program participant shall notify each program participant—
(A) of such deregistration and the effective date; and
(B) that such deregistration automatically 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, State, or local 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 conducted under this Act, the Secretary shall conduct, through an independent entity, evaluation and research on the programs and activities carried out under this title.
‘‘(A) not less than 1 year; and
‘‘(B) not more than 4 years.

‘‘(3) LIMITATIONS.—
‘‘(A) AMOUNT.—A grant awarded under this section shall not be in an amount greater than $1,500,000.

‘‘(B) NUMBER OF AWARDS.—An eligible partnership 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.

‘‘(d) 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 shall be used; and

‘‘(B) identifies the businesses and institutions of higher education that comprise the eligible partnership;

‘‘(C) identifies the source and amount of the matching funds required under subsection (c);

‘‘(D) identifies the number of program participants who will participate and complete the relevant earn-and-learn program within 1 year of the expiration of the grant;

‘‘(E) identifies the amount of time, not to exceed 3 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 description of the program evaluation criteria specified in paragraph (1) and make recommendations to the Secretary in awarding or refusing to award a grant under this section;

‘‘(H) identifies the anticipated earnings of program participants;

‘‘(I) supports including marketing, national e-tools, and other expanded capacity lacking among business and industry needs, including machinery, testing equipment, hardware, and software;

‘‘(3) the alignment of the program with 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.

‘‘(6) AWARD BASIS.—The Secretary shall award grants under this section on the following basis—

‘‘(1) the number of participants to be served by the proposal;

‘‘(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 occupations;

‘‘(4) the recommendations of the readers under subsection (d)(2)(C).

‘‘(7) PURPOSES OF AWARDS.—The Secretary may award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, 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, such as women, minorities, individuals with disabilities, individuals with substance abuse issues, or veterans;

‘‘(B) that are in high-need 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) committing to supporting national industry and equity intermediaries in establishing or expanding sector-based partnerships to support the delivery or expansion of programs under this section 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) supporting including marketing, national e-tools, and other expanded capacity and technical assistance supports;

‘‘(2) the purchase of national apprenticeship system 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 expenses 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; and

‘‘(8) any fees associated with the certification or assessments described in paragraph (7);

‘‘(9) establishing or expanding partnerships with educational and training providers to 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, educational 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 communities that wish to expand industry or sector partnerships and opportunities under the national apprenticeship system;

‘‘(12) conducting any activities as described in the application that would advance the purposes of the grant.

‘‘(h) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to eligible partnerships awarded under a grant.
(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 "title II of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 85, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, for more than a year, America's workers have faced unprecedented challenges and unimaginable uncertainty. Today, nearly 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 approach of providing paid work experience, coupled with classroom instruction and on-the-job mentorship, is a proven approach to equipping workers with the skills they need for lifelong success.

Individuals who complete high-quality apprenticeship programs enter into well-paying jobs and do so without the debt that so often saddles our younger generation of workers.

Yet, less than 3 percent of the workforce participates in the registered apprenticeship system, and the vast majority of the programs are concentrated in only a handful of industries. This leaves our strongest workforce development strategies vastly underutilized.

We need to reinvigorate the national apprenticeship system. Our amendment preserves the eligibility partnerships that allow our workforce leaders across the country to design programs that fit 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 empower 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 FOXX, 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 the House Committee on Education and Labor, Washington, DC.

Mr. BOBBY SCOTT. Madam Speaker, first, I include in the Record a letter from the Manufacturing Institute in support of the bill.

Apprenticeship Act of 2021. To the extent that any part of 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 this 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.

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I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to empower 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 FOXX, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, first, I include in the Record a letter from the Manufacturing Institute in support of the bill.
business community in closing the skills gap and helping individuals enter a rewarding career. The National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, in addition to Congresswoman Slotkin’s (D-Michigan) amendment, addresses many of the challenges that manufacturers have long experienced in the Registered Apprenticeship system by streamlining the registration and approval procedures, and by providing greater 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 applaud the bipartisan 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 work-training 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 and in fact, leading on innovation. For example, an amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS), which was included in the en bloc amendments, allows the Secretary of Labor to fund innovation in apprenticeships by allowing demonstration projects in non-traditional sectors, subject to the recommendation of the National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeships approved 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 $745 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 strongly supports the act as it is. Some say we are creating a one-size-fits-all approach with this bill, but that isn’t true either. We include new apprenticeship models, such as competency-based and hybrid options, and expand youth apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships, something employers have consistently requested.

This amendment is a step in the wrong direction. At a time when at least 7 million people have permanently lost their jobs due to the mis-handling of the pandemic, and when the economy is facing a deep recession, the underlying bill is focused on getting people back to work with the best skills possible.

I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the amendment offered by Representative STEFANIK, a distinguished member of the Education and Labor Committee.

Modernizing the apprenticeship system in this country is more important now than ever, as millions are in need of reskilling. This amendment would drastically improve the Registered Apprenticeship Program while also permitting DOL to pursue work-based learning outside the registered system, such as Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Programs.

The exclusion of this amendment would stop this innovative progress and preserve 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).

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, the question is on the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes 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.

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. 59), providing for the consideration of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 5) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government...
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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 to the attention of the 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. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

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, 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 once and for all 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 difficulties covering their regular household expenses, an estimated one in five adults are behind on rent, and 10.3 million homeowners are behind on their mortgages.

This isn’t just desirable, this isn’t just sensible; this is a moral imperative.

Parents in my district and in so many communities are struggling to put food on the table for their family. Nearly 24 million people, or nearly 11 percent of all adults in this country, have reported that their households sometimes, or often, didn’t have enough to eat in the past 7 days. Before the pandemic, the Department of Agriculture found that number was fewer than 3.5 percent over the full 12 months of 2019.

This isn’t just advisable, this isn’t just constructive; this is a moral imperative.

So let’s talk about what we are going to do to rise to this challenge. We are moving forward with the budget reconciliation process to ensure that Congress can pass meaningful coronavirus relief without delay or partisan gridlock. The budget resolution before us provides a framework for reconciliation with a target of up to $1.9 trillion. It is designed solely to respond to the overwhelming majority, including a majority of Republicans across this country, to support passage of emergency legislation, including stimulus payments, vaccine funding, and other pandemic responses in this plan.

This isn’t a partisan issue because it is not only red or blue families, but families of all political persuasions that are struggling, and I am certain my colleagues in the minority know that all too well.

I urge Members of this House to support this budget resolution so we can immediately get to work on this desperately needed American Rescue Plan. If our moral imperative.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, today’s rule deems the Senate version of the budget resolution, S. Con. Res. 5, as passed. Last night, the Senate considered this measure, along with hundreds of amendments. The House passed its version, H. Con. Res. 11, on Wednesday. The two measures are largely the same, but because this 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 rules 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.

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 had amounted to procedural votes. The House has had little to say in this resolution outlining the reconciliation instructions by simply deeming the Senate version in this rule.

As I mentioned on Tuesday, budget reconciliation is a fast-track tool used to implement policy changes into law requiring only 51 votes in the Senate to pass.

Senator Sanders has stated the budget reconciliation does not have to be a partisan process. I actually agree with that. But that is exactly what this resolution sets up. Democrats control the House and the Senate and the White House, so we don’t need to work with the Republicans on a resolution to benefit Americans.

Democrats previously promised $2,000 stimulus checks on billions for State and local governments, expansion of Medicaid, pension bailouts, added unemployment benefits, implementation of a Green New Deal, passed the citizen employment benefits, implementation of the training for those two jobs is clearer than paramedics though at the same level as paramedics though. 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. 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 instructions will engage in a more bipartisan manner.

With that, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Just a couple of brief points. First, as it relates to the amount of discussion about this, we debated this resolution with few changes earlier this week on Wednesday. We had a lengthy conversation. We are discussing it again now.

If we are successful in passing this resolution, it will go to the appropriate standing committees for their markup on the various allocations in this resolution, and then it will come back here for passage again.

So I think it is fair to say from a process point of view that we will have plenty of opportunities to make our arguments in front of the American public and let them make 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. If we decide to do that.

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 in the 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 over the try line, the Trump Administration 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 we knew to acknowledge the urgency of the coronavirus.

He soft-pedaled it along with a bumbling 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 we went on. They didn’t know what was in it. And that produced almost $1 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 type. 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 75% of the 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 co-sponsors, we picked up on H.R. 793 44 co-sponsors 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 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 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 secret or waived by the previous administration, not shared. It was here that we were given that same information.

Unfortunately, I sit on one of the authorizing committees that is responsible for preparedness. Did we do a single thing on a hearing basis during the month of February? The 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 actions 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.

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 turning.

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 having 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 from this point forward as we work together as a Congress to support the 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.

I am listening to American voices 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. LÉGER FERNANDEZ).

Ms. LÉGER 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 those 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 a very 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 teachers safe. The science says students need 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 my State, 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 rates and no new cases 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 the only option for 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. Congress needs to end 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 to the Chambers and I look forward to working with her on important objectives, such as this.

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 well as the establishment of a point of debate and argument. 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 to the Chambers and I look forward to working with her on important objectives, such as this.

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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 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 and had a discussion about how this legislation meets the needs of the American people. As our colleagues may be aware, early this morning, before 6 a.m., the Senate passed a budget bill, which is identical in instruction to the bill that we sent there.

We had the debate on that bill on Wednesday. It passed with a strong vote in the House, and then went to the Senate. It comes back to us now and we are addressing it. So that is what brings us to the floor now.

What brings us to the floor now is the opportunity to crush the virus, to put vaccines in the arms of the American people, money in the pockets of the American people, children safely in school, people back in their jobs.

We can do that following science and good governance to make it happen. We 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 should be my hope that we don’t have to take 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.

In order to have a guarantee that the people’s needs will be met, we are passing this legislation today.

I hope that we will have a very strong vote in favor of crushing the virus, money in the pockets, people back to work, and children, children safely in schools.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH), the lead Republican on our House Budget Committee.

Mr. SMITH. 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 that, and this piece of legislation is all about getting vaccines and shots in people’s arms. Let me tell you, less than 10 percent of the money that is appropriated in this piece of legislation actually goes to vaccines and shots. It is 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 the very states that have contributed to or made 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-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 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 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 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 on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(e) 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:

[Nay vote]

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I very much appreciate all of my colleagues for their words in support of the rule before us today.

Madam Speaker, I 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.

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.

The material previously referred to by Mr. MURDOCH 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 the consideration of the bill (H.R. 682) to encourage local educational agencies to resume in-person instruction at school, as amended, 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 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. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(e) 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]
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

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

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. McCaul. 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

[Roll No. 27]

YEAS—219

NAYS—209

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 accepted.

The text of S. Con. Res. 5 is as follows:

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 the fiscal year 2021 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

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 accepted.
TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 1102. Reserve fund for deficit-neutral legislation.

Sec. 1103. Reserve fund for reconciliation legislation.

Sec. 1104. Reserve fund for deficit-neutral legislation.

Sec. 1106. Reserve fund relating to improving the solvency of Federal trust funds.

Sec. 1107. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal environmental and water policies.

Sec. 1108. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal relief funds for State or local governments.

Sec. 1109. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting actions by the Federal 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. 1110. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding health savings accounts.

Sec. 1111. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Federal debt limit.

Sec. 1112. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal relief funds for Israel.

Sec. 1113. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the United States energy security campaign.

Sec. 1114. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing information online regarding the expenditure of COVID–19 relief funds.

Sec. 1115. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the solvency of Federal trust funds.

Sec. 1116. 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. 1117. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing additional payments to Americans affected by the COVID–19 pandemic.

Sec. 1118. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Sec. 1119. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to COVID–19 vaccine administration and a public awareness campaign.

Sec. 1120. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the Provider Relief Fund.

Sec. 1121. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving services and access to postsecondary education.

Sec. 1122. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to hardrock mineral production.

Sec. 1123. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Sec. 1124. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on small businesses during a pandemic.

Sec. 1125. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the authority of States or local governments to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by the COVID–19 pandemic.
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, $7,408,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $8,684,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,470,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $8,849,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,522,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $8,999,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,563,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $9,139,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,595,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $9,267,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,617,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $150,171,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $121,805,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $144,165,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $125,194,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $134,645,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $128,638,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $130,729,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $132,003,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $131,492,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $134,674,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $135,558,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $126,652,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $805,014,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $1,331,736,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,331,161,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $1,394,651,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,779,410,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $1,445,598,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $770,908,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $619,246,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $628,956,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $620,759,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $612,726,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $632,210,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $627,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $640,597,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $585,193,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $683,758,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $627,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $645,839,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $643,707,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $641,962,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $627,556,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $577,389,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $618,615,000,000.

Social Security (650):
(Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $619,246,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $628,956,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $620,759,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $612,726,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $632,210,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $627,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $645,839,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $643,707,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $641,962,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $627,556,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $577,389,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $618,615,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $577,389,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $618,615,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $619,246,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $628,956,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $620,759,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $612,726,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $770,908,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $770,908,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $786,462,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $786,462,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $800,409,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $800,525,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $823,982,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $820,641,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $858,454,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $858,986,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $900,409,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $900,525,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $936,814,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $946,672,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $768,853,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $766,853,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $713,126,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $713,065,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $720,847,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $720,355,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $768,853,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $766,853,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $834,359,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $833,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $851,671,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $851,452,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $851,671,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $851,452,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $683,756,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $685,451,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $1,028,856,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,026,841,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $1,098,460,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,098,027,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $1,244,688,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,244,201,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $1,184,583,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,184,948,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $1,331,736,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,331,161,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $1,445,598,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,779,410,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $1,394,651,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $770,908,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $605,086,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $605,086,000,000.
SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>Budget authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$903,023,000,000</td>
<td>$996,745,000,000</td>
<td>$1,040,535,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$996,745,000,000</td>
<td>$1,065,417,000,000</td>
<td>$1,133,156,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$1,133,156,000,000</td>
<td>$1,182,469,000,000</td>
<td>$1,279,797,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>$1,279,797,000,000</td>
<td>$1,326,172,000,000</td>
<td>$1,490,030,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>$1,326,172,000,000</td>
<td>$1,367,215,000,000</td>
<td>$1,520,539,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
<th>Budget authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$7,847,000,000</td>
<td>$7,678,000,000</td>
<td>$7,621,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$7,621,000,000</td>
<td>$7,247,000,000</td>
<td>$7,048,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$7,048,000,000</td>
<td>$6,998,000,000</td>
<td>$6,898,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>$6,898,000,000</td>
<td>$6,629,000,000</td>
<td>$6,574,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>$6,574,000,000</td>
<td>$6,318,000,000</td>
<td>$6,195,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Committee on Finance of the Senate 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.

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 $328,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

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 $1,075,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

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 $50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

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 $289,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

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 $308,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.
not more than $17,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(i) 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 $340,956,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(ii) COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than $35,903,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

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 $304,956,000,000 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 $22,717,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(e) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $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) UNITED STATES AND OTHER TAXING JURISDICTIONS AFFECTED BY THE COVID–19 PANDEMIC.—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 $10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(h) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $304,956,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(i) COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $360,100,000,000 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 $360,100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(l) ADDITIONAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on the Budget 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.

The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregate, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments to bills, joint resolutions, for 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, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2030.

SEC. 2003. 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, aggregate, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments to bills, joint resolutions, for 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, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2030.

SEC. 2004. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE AUTHORITY OF STATES AND OTHER TAXING JURISDICTIONS TO TAX 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, aggregate, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments to bills, joint resolutions, for 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, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2030.
The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to 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 OTHER PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening and improving the administration of COVID–19 vaccines to States, which may include supporting States in implementing a transparent and consistent vaccine administration process and building stronger public health and public awareness campaigns to increase awareness and knowledge of the safety and effectiveness of COVID–19 vaccines (particularly among communities of color, 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 LOW 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 low 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 supplemental dollars 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 PROHIBITING THE RATE FROM INCREASING ABOVE 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 increasing above the Federal minimum wage during a global 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. 3011. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE SOLICITATION OF COVID–19 RELIEF DONATIONS ONLINE REGARDING THE EX-PENDITURE 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 improving the solicitation of COVID–19 relief donations online, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over 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.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to 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, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over 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 increasing above the Federal minimum wage during a global 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. 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 increasing the Federal minimum wage during a global 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. 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 the Federal minimum wage during a global 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.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to 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 increasing above the Federal minimum wage during a global 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.
resolution, and make adjustments to 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 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. 3019. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ACTIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH THAT WOULD MAKE THE UNITED STATES MORE RELIANT ON COUNTRIES WITH DEGRADED ENVIRONMENTAL 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 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.

SEC. 3020. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENFORCING 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 vote or votes of the Senate in response to this concurrent resolution on the budget, for the purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 611 et seq.) and applying rules and making the allocations for in this resolution and the concurrent resolution on the budget, the allocations provided for in this subsection shall apply in the House of Representatives in the same manner as if such allocations were in a joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on the budget for fiscal year 2021. The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2021 consistent with title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations consistent with title I for fiscal year 2021 and for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030 for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

(b) IN THE SENATE.—If this concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to by the Senate and House of Representatives without the appointment of a committee of conference in response to this concurrent resolution on the budget, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2021 consistent with title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations consistent with title I for fiscal year 2021 and for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030 for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

SEC. 4002. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 15301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2090a 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 the applicable 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 enforcement of section 302(a)(1) 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 revised pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 611 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 the amounts provided by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

SEC. 4004. ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary concepts and definitions in the Biennial Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)).

(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 adjudge the allocations, aggregations, 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 2026.

SEC. 4006. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

Notwithstanding subsection (d) of section 203 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-67; 127 Stat. 207), 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 2303 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Cong.), 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 control those rules (other than 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. 4475) 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-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 IN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 1, printed in part B of House Report 117-3, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The 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:

[Vote roll not provided here]
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, Allen   McHenry (Bailes)   Ruiz (Aguilar)
Allen   McKeon (Clarks)   Rush (Underwood)
Amodei (Kelly)   Meng (Clarks)   Santos (Scalise)
Arendt   Meng (MA)   Seeber (Scalise)
Arrington   Mispelbier   Titus (Connolly)
Babin   Nadler   Tubb (Sanford)
Baldor   Napolitano (Correa)   Titus (Connolly)
Baird   Napolitano (Kildee)   Tran (Shelby)
Baldrew   Napolitano (Kildee)   Tran (Steffen)
Baldwin   Napolitano (Kildee)   Treglia (Steffen)
Baldus   Napolitano (Kildee)   Tylor (Steffen)
Banks   Napolitano (Kildee)   Ulrich (Steffen)
Barks   Neal (GA)   Unzicker (Steffen)
Barrett   Neal (GA)   Vargas
Barr   Neal (GA)   Vargas (Steffen)
Bates   Neal (GA)   Veasey (Steffen)
Batts   Neal (GA)   Velázquez (Steffen)
Baxter   Neal (GA)   Vespa (Steffen)
Bechtle   Neal (GA)   Viele (Steffen)
Becerra   Neal (GA)   Villarreal (Steffen)
Becerra (CA)   Neal (GA)   Villarreal (Steffen)
Begert   Neal (GA)   Visclosky (Steffen)
Bendich   Neal (GA)   Walls (Steffen)
Bentz   Neal (GA)   Wasfy (Steffen)
Berkley   Neal (GA)   Watkins (Steffen)
Betz   Neal (GA)   Watson (Steffen)
Bilirakis   Neal (GA)   Waterman (Steffen)
Bilirakis (FL)   Neal (GA)   Waterman (Steffen)
Billings  Neal (GA)   Waterman (Steffen)
Bilirakis (FL)   Neal (GA)   Waterman (Steffen)
Bilirakis (FL)   Neal (GA)   Waterman (Steffen)
Bilirakis (FL)   Neal (GA)   Waterman (Steffen)
Bilirakis (FL)   Neal (GA)   Waterman (Steffen)
Bilirakis (FL)   Neal (GA)   Waterman (Steffen)
Bilirakis (FL)   Neal (GA)   Waterman (Steffen)
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The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BUTTERFIELD). The previous question is ordered on 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 had it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(c) 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:

[Roll No. 31]

YEAS—247

Yeas

Adams, Aguilar, Allred, Armstrong, Ackerman, Acton, Adkins, Aguilar, Ali, Bowers, Boyle, Brown, Brownley, Buck, Bush, Bustos, Carbajal, Cardenas, Carson, Carter, Castor, Castro, Chu, Cicilline, Clarke (MA), Clarke (NY), Cleaver, Clyburn, Cohen, Connolly, Cooper, Correa, Correa,_CHUNK_1

Not Voting—11

NAYS—245

Nays

Adams, Aguilar, Allred, Armstrong, Ackerman, Acton, Adkins, Aguilar, Ali, Bowers, Boyle, Brown, Brownley, Buck, Bush, Bustos, Carbajal, Cardenas, Carson, Carter, Castor, Castro, Chu, Cicilline, Clarke (MA), Clarke (NY), Cleaver, Clyburn, Cohen, Connolly, Cooper, Correa, Correa, CHUNK_2

NAY—173
PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I was detained and unable to cast my vote for one amendment to...
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 cases.

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 coronal 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 in the Capitol.

I keep being asked about the metal detector. I was not happy about metal detectors. But for some weeks now, I have been complying, taking my stuff off, putting the table, going through the metal detector.

I did that yesterday and came in here, and I was going to be recognized to speak. Since the restroom is just right there through that door, you see it as you are standing there at the door, I did what I have done for a number of weeks now. I went to the restroom and came back. Since the officers see you, and there was nobody else in the area, as there usually isn’t these days, I went in, came out.

So, I don’t know, it isn’t like “The Godfather.” There are no tanks on the sidewalks, 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 in or out of the Capitol, 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 there, and back, never having to be reexamined when you are just right there.

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 along with the unconstitutional action anyway.

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, must be rooted out, and rooting them out must be put down by force. The war on terror has moved State sides, 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 especially black specialists—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 we were no longer in the same country—especially after the failed hostage rescue attempt that I believe had more to do with civilian oversight restrictions than it was anything they did in Iran.

I was there. I was in 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 usashing the Carter White House because we were in the military. Our political opinions didn’t matter. When 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 defend 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 firing bullets 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 find them. They are not talking about us, are they?

And if they are, what exactly are they describing?

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 Carlson Tonight has exclusive obtained evidence that Bank of America, the second largest bank in the country, with more than 60 million customers, is actively 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 the event 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 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 New York. Number three, purchase of weapons or at a weapons-related merchant between January 7 and their upcoming suspected stay in the D.C. area around January 6. And also airline-related purchases since January 6.

The first thing you should notice about that profile is that it is remarkably broad. Any user of a debit card 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 match these "thresholds of interest," or the "Tucker Carlson Tonight" has learned, Bank of America has turned over the results of its internal scan to Federal authorities, apparently without notifying the people 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 you say you trust the only four 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-Qaeda.

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 an answer to 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 what a complaint 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 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: Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act, the National Security Act, the Right to Financial Privacy Act—which is kind of ironic; they don't need probable cause towards 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 also aware of 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 relationships with a known 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 happening in 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.

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 in town, asking for a warrant. As assistant DA, I got to know him.

Once a day, 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 coming to the 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 to give me all the records you have on a certain individual or a certain business. And by the way, under this NSL law, if you tell anybody that you got this demand for records, then you will have committed a felony, and we will prosecute you.

Now, back then, it didn't say you could even tell your lawyer. But the President George W. Bush administration Justice Department said: But we are not going to interpret it that way. Somebody who receives a National Security Letter demand for production can talk to their lawyer. We won't prosecute anybody for talking to their own lawyer.

Well, wasn't that generous. But we were assured, both privately in meetings and under testimony, that there were no known violations of the law on National Security Letters. It was always to go after foreign terrorists or people that associated with foreign terrorist groups; that is what we are doing.

It still was a concern. That just seems like so much power. Eventually,
But the Attorney General at the time—really good, decent guy, Alberto Gonzales—he had indicated that he was not aware of any 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.

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 probably. But 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, I went 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 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 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 might think, gee, what if he got reelected, then he could put people in place that used those National Security Letters to go after all the people he didn’t like.

Maybe that would be enough to encourage people who hate former President Trump to actually take some action to really try to see people’s rights protected. We need to have checks on our power, 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 Haklai. It says: "DeSantis bracing for ‘big fight’ over Big Tech crackdown: ‘We’re buckled up.’"

And that is another area where it is not the government that is abusing people’s rights, but it is the Big Tech. And 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 here is talk about a big brother, 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 she 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. Televi

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One day, at the Judiciary Committee, the head of the FBI came in, and I 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 computer, maybe he doesn't want to be watched by big sibling and that is not nice.

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?"

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 un

Yet George Orwell foresaw that this big sibling would be out there someday watching and listening.

So I told my old friend, Congressman Ron DeSantis as Governor of Florida. This article says he "took aim Tuesday at the country's largest technology companies, which he characterized as a group of 'monopoly communications platforms' based on how they have grown to regulate public discourse ... DeSantis announced a crackdown on tech companies over content moderation, which he equated to political manipulation, reiterating a belief held by many conservatives that Silicon Valley is biased against right-leaning viewpoints."

Parenthetically, here is an article in Time magazine by Molly Ball, "The Secret History of the Shadow Campaign That Saved the 2020 Election." And, of course, she characterizes—well, I say she. I don't know. Molly may be a guy—but characterizes what went on as being justified, but try to save the election for then-Senator Biden. And it is quite the 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: "...the thing 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. Any action that is taken by companies to effectively promote a candidate will be considered campaign contributions.

"The Governor proposed measures to enhance user rights as well, including 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 processors, use e-mail, use the text. So you go to a rally that they don't like or you engage in wrongdoing, 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 mainstream 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, not 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.

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 want a fair and just justice, not somebody...你看，这里有个小贴纸，也许他...
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 slamming guilty of fraud upon the FISA court of lying under oath was just allowed to plead and get probation. And I said that the day before yesterday— I think it was December of 2019 that Kleinsmith had changed the information to help them in what amounted to being illegally getting a warrant against somebody in the Trump campaign—I said, I hope they are not going to use him as a scapegoat when there are so many in the DOJ or FBI that lied under oath.

They committed what certainly appeared to be crimes. I will say, Durham entirely dropped the ball. The information should have been out long ago as people would know what was true and not have to rely on big tech to lie to them or manipulate them. But he dropped the ball.

And so it appears to many people that there is a double standard when it comes to justice.

If you are a part of the DOJ, FBI, or intelligence and you favor Democrats, it appears you get a better deal, but we will see.

This is Friday and, Mr. Speaker, I know it is Friday and I am told I am the last speaker of the day. You have been immensely gracious, and I hope you have a good weekend.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Sincerely,

Chairman.

FEBRUARY 5, 2021

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

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RULES OF THE PROCEDURE

RULE IV. SUBPOENAS

(a) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Chair, in accordance with clause (a) of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities within the jurisdiction of the Committee, following consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(b) In addition, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or its Subcommittee 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 designated by the Committee or Subcommittee being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chair or by any Member designated by the Committee or Subcommittee.

(c) At least two calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays when the House is not in session) before issuing any subpoena pursuant to subsection (a), the Chair shall consult with the Ranking Member regarding the authorization and issuance of the subpoena and shall provide a full copy of the proposed subpoena, including any proposed document schedule, at that time.

(d) The requirements of subsection (c) may be met in the event that the Chair does not reasonably allow for advance written notice.

Publication of Committee Rules

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

FOR THE 117TH CONGRESS

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

H. CON. RES. 17

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WILLIAM N. CONEY

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule L. The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of the Committee on the Judiciary and its Subcommittees to the extent provided within this rule.

(a) The regular meeting day of the Committee on the Judiciary shall be on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 10:00 a.m., and on Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays when the House is in session.

(b) A regular meeting may be called by the Chair of the Committee or, when the Chair is not present, by the Secretary of the Committee.

(c) The Chair shall furnish each Member of the Committee or Subcommittee with the minutes of the meetings and motions of the Committee or Subcommittee, along with a report of the proceedings, when available, within 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 a majority vote, and the Members are present for the transaction of business, the Chair or Subcommittee Chair shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

(d) Meetings and proceedings shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee determines by a majority vote to close proceedings 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) Transcripts of those hearings conducted by the Committee which are decided to be printed shall be published in verbatim form. Any witnesses who are not Members of Congress, whose comments are 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 transcription, or disputed errors in transcription, shall be appended to the record and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted.

(h) Prior to approval by the Chair of hearing testimony conducted jointly with other congressional Committees, 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 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 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: administrative courts, Courts, Legal Services Corporation, Federal Rules of Evidence, Civil and Appellate Procedure, judicial ethics, patent and trademark law, information technology, and 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 of Crimes of Crime, courts, 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 aliens, naturalization, border immigration enforcement, other appropriate matters as referred to by the Chair, and relevant oversight.
- The Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law shall have jurisdiction over 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, tax administration, interstate commerce, interstate compacts, other appropriate matters as referred to by the Chair, and relevant oversight.
(c) The Chair of the Committee and Ranking Minority Member shall be ex officio Members of 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's official 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.
for the adoption of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 5) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2022 and setting forth the annual budgetary levels for fiscal years 2023 through 2032 (Rept. 117-5). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred to the proper committees:

By Mr. Smith of New Jersey (for himself, Mrs. Hartzler, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Allen, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Arrington, Mr. Barin, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Banks, Mr. Banks, Mr. Rice of Oklahoma, Mr. Bigos, 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. Carbajal, 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, Mr. Fortenberry, Ms. Foxx, Mr. Scott Franklin of Florida, Mr. Gartz, 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. Harshaarger, Mr. Herbst, Mr. Herrell, Mr. Hice of Georgia, Mrs. Hinson, Mr. Hollingsworth, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Huizenga, Mr. Issa, 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. Luetkemeyer, Ms. Mack, Mr. Mann, Mr. Mast, Mr. McCarthy, Mrs. McClain, Mr. McNerney, Mr. McKinley, Mrs. Wagner of Wyoming, 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. Piercy, Mr. Pluyger, Mr. Posey, Mr. Reschenthaler, Mr. Rice of South Carolina, Mr. Rogers of Kentucky, Mr. Rogers of Alabama, Mr. Rose, Mr. Roseendale, Mr. Royer, Mr. Roy, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Scalise, Mr. Schweikert, Mr. Austin Scott of Georgia, Mr. Sessions, Mr. Smith of Missouri, Mr. Bumgarner, Mr. Smith of Mississippi, Mr. Stewert, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania, Mr. Timmons, Mrs. Wagner, Mr. Walberg, Mrs. Walorski, Mr. Waltz, Mr. Weer of Texas, Mr. Weinspup, Mr. Westerman, Mr. Williams of Texas, Mr. Wilson of South Carolina, Mr. Wohnack, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Young):

H.R. 18. A bill to prohibit taxpayer funded subsidies of, in addition to the Committees 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. Wagner, Mr. Hervey, Mr. Rose, Mr. Rogers of Texas, Mr. Correa, Mr. Kelly of Mississippi, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Houlanah, Ms. Slotkin, Mr. San Nicolas, Mr. Galloway, and Mr. Pence):

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. Gallager):

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 such committee members 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. Barin, Mr. Williams of Texas, Mr. Wright, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Weer of Texas):

H.R. 858. A bill to designate the Rocksprings Station of the U.S. Border Patrol located on West Main Street in Rocksprings, Texas, as the “Donna M. Doss Border Patrol Station”; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, 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. Boebert (for herself, Mr. Perry, Mr. Gosar, Mr. Weer of Texas, Mr. Newhouse, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Scott of Mississippi, Mr. Gohmert, Mr. Estes, Mr. Biggs, Mr. Barn, Mr. Banks, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Young, Mr. Emmer, Mr. Hice of Georgia, Mr. Staubers, 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 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. Weer of Texas, Mr. Perry, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Parish, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Joyce of Pennsylvania, Mr. Tiffany, and Mr. Allen):

H.R. 860. A bill to require States to obtain informed consent for all organ and tissue procurement; 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, Ms. Watson Coleman, and Mr. Casten):

H.R. 861. A bill to amend the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 to require an emergency notification meeting in the event of the release of an extremely hazardous substance from a facility for 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. Bar, 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 and to be arrested, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Brooks (for himself, Mr. Dunt, Mr. Possey, Mr. Bilirakis, Mr. Bueh, Mr. Mark of North Carolina, Ms. Lesko, Mr. Barin, Mr. Weer of Texas, Mr. Rosenbale, Mr. Norman, Mr. Hice of Georgia, Mr. Bishop of North Carolina, Mr. LaMalfa, Mr. Moore of Alabama, Mr. Gattz, 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 business illegally conducted in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Brooks (for himself, Mr. Gattz, 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. Mica, 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. Moorel, 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. DEGETTE (for herself, Mr. UPTON, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. RANGEL, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HINES, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHALIFA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LAMB, Mr. LANDER, Mr. LERVIN of California, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LUCAS, Ms. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSU, Mr. MCKENNEY, Ms. MING, Mr. MOORELLE, Mr. MOUTON, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NOLAN, Mr. POLLHAN, Mr. POMMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. ROD, Mr. ROUSER, Ms. ROYCE, Mr. RUZBUSHAN, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCALISE, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SCHUMAN, Ms. SHUMAK, Mr. SIMPSON of Washington, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TRONE, Mr. 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 (for himself, Mr. MESSIE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BROGS, Mrs. BOEHRT, 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 include only one subject, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBBS (for himself and Mr. DEGETTE):

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 Decency Act of 1996 (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 nations that oppose the United States or the United Nations, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio (for himself, Ms. 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 centers and service providers regarding the Coordinated Entry program; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of California (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BARIN, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BUD, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. HERGERSDON, Mr. KELING, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ROSE, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. BAIRED, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GROTMAN, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. STEVETT, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. STEVIE, 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 to require that infants born with and identified as being affected by substance use or withdrawal symptoms, Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, and related issues, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself, Mr. NORTON, Mr. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Ms. PLASKET):

H.R. 880. A bill to amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to enhance 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 Product Safety Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. NORTON, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. SPEIR, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. 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; to the Committee on Education and Commerce.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. FURRER, Mr. WHITTING, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. PLASKETT):
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. STEVENS):

H.R. 891. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deduction for student loan interest paid, and for other purposes; 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. 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 the 2020 public health emergency period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. MASSIE (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ROY, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mrs. ROEVER):

H.R. 899. A bill to terminate the Department of Education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. NEUSE, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. COHEN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BERNIE SANDERS, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. LEE of New York):

H.R. 900. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deduction 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. THIEL:

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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

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 deny the tax exempt status for bonds issued by sanctuary jurisdictions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. BARIN, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. BUD, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. STEUER, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. PERRY, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. GREENSHAW):

H.R. 906. A bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Dr. Li Wenliang 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 BRUTLER, Mr. FULCHER, and Mr. SIMPSON):

H. Res. 105. A resolution recognizing the work 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 Mr. RUIZ, Mrs. HURST, Mr. CICILETTI, and Mr. 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 Mr. BROWN for himself and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:

H. Res. 102. A resolution expressing the sense of Congress that hydro-power 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. 103. A resolution condemning the Chinese military drone that was dispatched into American airspace 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 Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. KRANNA, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BOWYER of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MECAHIN, Mr. JAYAPAL, and Ms. HOOLEY):

H. Res. 104. A resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to implement an agenda to Transform, Heal, and Renew through Investing in Economic Opportunity ("THRIVE"); to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, Natural Resources, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BIBBS (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

H. Res. 105. A resolution reaffirming that voting is a fundamental right of all eligible
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PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY introduced a bill (H.R. 904) for the relief of Mariana Nduzi, which was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

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:

Article I, Section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution: “To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution of foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.”

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:
H. R. 861.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3

By Mr. GIBBS:
H. R. 862.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18; and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2; The Times, Places, and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed by each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of Chusing Senators and Representatives.”

By Mr. GOHMERT:
H. R. 874.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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.
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 United States Constitution:
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. 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:
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.”

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 Mr. LAHOOD:
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 Mr. ROY:
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 Ms. SPEIER:
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, to pay the Debt 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. 893.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:
H.R. 894.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

Additionally, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:
H.R. 1: Mr. HOYER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. ESPALLAT, Mr. SHIRES, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. BEA, Mr. CARSON, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. DUSTER, Ms. ESCH, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. RUZBA, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SHEARMAN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. 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. BEGERT, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CASE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. MRNG, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. OMAR, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHMIDT.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:
H.R. 1: Mr. Hoyer, Mr. Clyburn, Mr. Scott. Mr. Smith of Washington, Mr. Espallat, Mr. Shires, Mr. Hastings, Ms. Adams, Mr. Bea, Mr. Carson, Mr. Kim of New Jersey, Mr. Levin of Michigan, Ms. Duster, Ms. Esch, Mr. Foster, Mr. Ruzba, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Sherman, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania, Mr. Higgins of New York, Mr. Pappas, Mr. 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. Begert, Mr. Norcross, Mr. Evans, Mr. Blumenauer, Mr. Case, Mr. Connolly, Ms. Meng, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, Ms. Omar, Mr. Raskin, Ms. Schmidt.
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. Cole.
H.R. 395: Mr. Fuglie.
H.R. 410: Mrs. Watson Coleman, Mr. Payne, Mr. Lowenthal, and Mrs. Bustos.
H.R. 431: Mr. Wittman, Mr. McCollum, and Ms. Plaskett.
H.R. 435: Mr. Espallart, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, Mr. Garcia of Illinois, Mrs. 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. 504: Mr. Johnson of Ohio.
H.R. 508: Mrs. Napolitano.
H.R. 509: Mrs. Napolitano.
H.R. 511: Mrs. Napolitano.
H.R. 523: Mrs. Hayes and Mr. Sires.
H.R. 529: Mr. Pocan, Mr. Hastings, and Ms. Garcia of Texas.
H.R. 532: Mr. Moolenaar, Mr. Guest, Mr. Murphy of North Carolina, and Mr. Pflicker.
H.R. 539: Mr. Webster of Florida.
H.R. 544: Mr. Morelle and Ms. Chu.
H.R. 545: Mr. Murphy of North Carolina.
H.R. 547: Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Baird, Mrs. Hinson, Mr. Smith of Nebraska, and Mr. Latta.
H.R. 549: Mr. Bumilmanauer, Mr. San Nicolas, and Mr. Carson.
H.R. 553: Mr. Lamb.
H.R. 555: Mrs. Lamb.
H.R. 556: Mr. Wallace.
H.R. 584: Mrs. Vela and Mr. Tsongas.
H.R. 591: Mr. Tiffany, Mr. Murphy of North Carolina, Mr. DesJarlais, and Mr. Fulcher.
H.R. 593: Mr. Fitzpatrick.
H.R. 594: Mr. Norten.
H.R. 613: Mr. Zeldin, Mr. Span Patrick Maloney of New York, Mr. Mogul, Mr. Derschmidt, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Lieu, Ms. Sewell, Mr. DeSoto, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Cardenas, Mr. Vicente Gonzalez of Texas, Mr. Scott of Virginia, Mr. Allred, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Soto, Mr. Butterfield, Ms. Stevens, Mr. McNerney, Ms. Costa, Ms. Laney, Ms. Nyes, Mr. Garamendi, Mr. Larson of Connecticut, Mr. Yarmuth, Mr. Doggett, Ms. McEachin, Mr. Cottrell, Mr. Waters, Mr. Peters, Ms. Ocasio-Cortez, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Delgado, Ms. Bourdeaux, Mr. Crist, Ms. Bustos, Ms. Tuit, Mr. Culberson, Mr. Cleaver, Mr. Miyaw, Mr. Meeks, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Garcia of Illinois, Mrs. Fletcher, Ms. Roybal-Allard, Ms. Strickland, Mr. Levin of California, 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 Mr. Butterfield.
H.R. 82: Mr. Souza, 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, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Mier, Mr. Johnson of Florida, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Brownley, Ms. Lert of California, Ms. Norton, and Mr. Giralval.
H.R. 233: Mr. Taylor, Mr. Herr, and Mr. Vicente Gonzalez of Texas.
H.R. 240: Mr. Hors, 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: Ms. Miller-Merkes.
H.R. 276: Mr. Corses.
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, Ms. Brownley, Mrs. Harshaar, and Mr. Newhouse.
H.R. 779: Mr. Hoey.
H.R. 790: Mr. Burgess.
H.R. 791: Mr. Tonko, 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, Mr. Craig, Ms. 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, Mr. Jackson Lee, Mr. Keating, Mr. Kelly of Illinois, Mr. Kilmer, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mr. LaMagna, 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. Ruppersgerber, Ms. Sewell, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Smith of Washington, Ms. Spanberger, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Suozzi, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Ms. Titts, Mr. Tonko, Mrs. Trahan, Ms. Underwood, Mr. Welch, Ms. Wexton, Mr. Yarmuth, Mr. Grijalva, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Pallone, Ms. Dean, Mr. Pascarella, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Gomez, Ms. Lee of California, Mr. Cicilline, Ms. McBath, Ms. Scoular, Mr. McGovern, Ms. Evans, Miss Rice of New York, Ms. Meng, Mr. Lawson of Florida, Ms. Napolitano, Mr. DeFazio, Mrs. Raskin, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Lawson of Connecticut, Ms. Spear, Ms. Lee of California, Ms. Kuster, and Mr. Rush.
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. 842: Mr. San Nicolas, Ms. Lofgren, and Ms. Strickland.
H.R. 852: Mr. Panetta, Mr. Stanton, Ms. Meng, Ms. Lois Frankel of Florida, Ms. Souzzi, Mr. Budd, Ms. DesJarlais, and Mr. Fitzpatrick.
H.R. 893: Mr. Fitzpatrick.
H.R. 897: Ms. Schrier, Ms. Sanchez, Mr. Veasey, Mr. Garcia of Texas, and Mr. Mcslow.
H.R. 907: Mr. Napolitano.
H.R. 914: Mr. Napolitano.
H.R. 922: Mr. Napolitano.
H.R. 930: Mr. Napolitano.
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 cleanout. 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.

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 today 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.
he installed and trained employees on the use of the first scanning registers in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

In 1983, Mark joined the Honesdale National Bank (HNB), and in 2018, he retired as vice president and marketing director. At HNB, he launched a marketing strategy that included radio ads to promote community events. He used the banking acumen he acquired at HNB to teach banking courses at local colleges and at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Bucknell University in Lewisburg, and Penn State in State College through the Pennsylvania Bankers Association. He also spoke at businesses and nonprofits on a variety of topics, including customer service, team building, and marketing.

Mark was interested in politics. He actively engaged with the political process by serving on committees on the local and state levels and ran for local office in Honesdale and Wayne County. In 1999, he ran a successful campaign for Wayne County Commissioner and served from 2000 to 2003.

Mark was dedicated to his local community and sought to give back to his friends and neighbors by devoting his time to local charity organizations and advocacy groups. He served as the president of the Wayne County Habitat for Humanity; an officer, board member, and member of the Executive Committee for the NEPA Alliance; a member of the Honesdale Jaycees; a youth basketball coach and champion Little League coach; chairman of the Wayne County Big Brothers/Big Sisters; and president of the Scranton Chapter of the American Institute of Banking (AIB). For his efforts, Mark received many awards and recognitions, including Jaycee of the Year and American Institute of Banking (AIB). For his efforts, Mark received many awards and recognitions, including Jaycee of the Year and American Institute of Banking (AIB).

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 LAPEREA AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. LISA C. McCLAIN OF MICHIGAN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Friday, February 5, 2021

Ms. 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 memorial 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 of Iowa. 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
Larry, like any Iowan, can't imagine not helping meals, offer donations, and so much more. 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 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 Donald Trump Jr. 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,” “Preside-ent Pence, where’s my money?” “Nancy Pelosi, we’re coming for you” and other frightening and direct threats to members of Congress. This violent insurrection culminated with a mob of 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,” Former Representative 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 want to try all Impeachments.” 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 elected officials outright lie that Trump whipped up the crowd with had been rejected across the board:
- Of 80 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 affected the outcome.”
- And reportedly called the claims of the president’s lawyer “bulls---.”
- By Republican 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.”

Madam Speaker, the truth is 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 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 Congress can proceed even while the president was still in office, so that point is moot.

The Senate must convict Donald Trump and keep him from holding office ever again. This is not a close call. The president lied that he had won, he tried to overturn an election in violation of his oath, he tried to illicitly overturn an 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 protect our own party. If Republicans 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.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CARROLL MAXWELL

HON. VAN TAYLOR
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 5, 2021

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to recognize and celebrate the life of Carroll Homer Maxwell, Jr.

Born to Virginia and Carroll Homer, Sr. on May 29, 1928, in Wichita Falls, Texas, Carroll worked and relocated to the west 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 is a testament to the high esteem the community held him in. Carroll went home to our Lord on December 26, 2020 where he 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 New York University's School of Law, graduating in 1965 at the age of 25. He joined the US Navy and was stationed in the Philippines as a Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy Judge Advocate General Corps, which immediately got him started in the courtroom where he thrived.

In 1968, he returned from his service in the military to his native state of Connecticut, launching his 40-year journey as a top-notch trial lawyer. Within a year of his return, he joined a law firm headed by another icon in the legal profession Mr. Theodore Koskoff. Richard discovered a mentor in Ted from the outset, as he deeply aligned with his associate's passion for civil rights, fairness and the American system of trial by jury. After just three short years, Richard permanently sealed his commitment to the firm, joining as a senior partner and re-establishing it under the name of Koskoff, Koskoff and Bieder. After experiencing the loss of Ted Koskoff in 1989, Richard continued his work as senior partner alongside Ted's son, Michael Koskoff, who was a kindred spirit advocating difficult, and sometimes controversial cases that many other lawyers would shy away from.

The firm's high-quality work attracted many associates and clients, allowing Richard the freedom in the latter half of his career to perform a great deal of pro bono representation, oftentimes as an advocate for the most vulnerable in our communities. Whether it was a class action suit in the aftermath of a state or national disaster, a battle against a powerful institution, or the co-founding of an organization to provide pro bono representation of children under custody of the Department of Children and Families—using the law to promote a just society was his passion.

Richard Bieder's direct impact upon the lives of others and the institution of lawyering cannot be understated. After 9/11, Richard responded by helping to organize a nationwide network of lawyers and create Trial Lawyers Care (TLC), which is believed to be the largest pro bono legal program in the history of the U.S. Under his stewardship as President, TLC assisted families eligible to file claims under the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund. Meanwhile, between 2001 and 2009, Richard was appointed by a U.S. District Court Judge to oversee ongoing 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 staunch supporter of the U.S. District Court Judge to oversee ongoing suites between the City of Hartford and its minority population on a range of issues.

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 today 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 living his life to the fullest. He 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 7-14 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 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 encouraged and incited the disgraceful attack on our nation’s Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 as well as acts of violence against former presidents of the United States. She has posted on social media a split-screen picture of herself with an AR–15 automatic weapon on one side and three female Members of Congress on the other with the caption, “The Squad’s Worst Nightmare.” No Member of Congress should have to worry about being in pictures with an AR–15 pointed at them. As a deliberative body, we debate, and we disagree. But we do not abide death threats of any sort.

Her attempted apology on the House floor was just a disingenuous attempt at covering her true beliefs. Never once did she address the violent comments towards Democratic Leadership that she made or agreed with.

The Republican leadership refused to punish Rep. GREENE for her statements and behavior. In fact, they thought it was a good idea to put her on the House Education and Labor Committee. For a Member of Congress to claim that the Parkland tragedy is fake and then be assigned to the Education Committee is outrageous. It is a slap in the face to all the families who lost children and loved ones during that horrific time.

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. 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 an end 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 a 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. McCLELLAN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 5, 2021

Mrs. McCLELLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize 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 GPA, ranking her 9th in her class. I thank Kacie for her tireless dedication and selfless service to the Lapeer Community.

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RECOGNIZING JOE CULBERTSON

HON. YVETTE HERRELL
OF NEW MEXICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 5, 2021

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, today I rise to acknowledge this year’s winner of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association’s Ayudando Siempre Alli award, Joe Culbertson. Joe is a veteran of the United States Army and a great New Mexican who has worked tirelessly to better his community his entire life.

No stranger to representing the community around him, Joe has served as President and Vice President of the Northeastern New Mexico Livestock Association where he fought on behalf of the livestock industry. Additionally, he has served on the State Advisory Land Committee, the New Mexico Cattle Growers Water Committee, the Natural Resource Committee, and the county predator control board. Additionally, Joe has been a county representative on the Eastern Plains Council of Government where he fought for rural issues.

Joe’s service to his community spans over four decades. He helped start the local fire department in Rosebud in 1980 and has served both on the board of directors and as Assistant Fire Chief. He even helps on the ground as an EMT-basic and ambulance driver.

Currently serving as president of W.O. Culbertson & Sons, Inc., a family ranching business with roots dating back all the way to 1915, Joe knows the importance 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.

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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 long-time 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 Walspring 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 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’s dedication 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.

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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 today 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 Lexington, 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 worked through 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.

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RECOGNIZING THE LYNCHBURG AREA VETERANS COUNCIL

HON. BEN CLINE
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 5, 2021

Mr. CLINE of Virginia. 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 what 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 salesmen for a wig manufacturing firm in 1971. A little more than ten years later, he followed through on his vision of building a family business rooted in integrity and diligence and established Sam Moon Trading, Inc. As the success of this business grew, he continued to open new Sam Moon Trading Company locations, which now span the state of Texas. Marked by their savings and affordability, their 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. Mr. Patrick Ford, a 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:

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 congressional committees to improve the solvency of major Federal trust funds.

Pages 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.  

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.  

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 45) Crapo/Portman Amendment No. 55, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently extending the income tax rate reductions for individuals and small businesses provided under Public Law 115–97.  

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 46), Hoeven Amendment No. 887, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting a Federal carbon tax and preventing American job losses and regressive household utility bill, home heating, and gasoline price increases.  

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.  

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.  

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.  

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 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.  

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.  

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.  

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.  

Additional Cosponsors:  

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:  

Additional Statements:  

Amendments Submitted:  

Record Votes: Twenty-two record votes were taken today. (Total—54)  

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,
Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 50 public bills, H.R. 18, 855–903; 1 private bill, H.R. 904; and 10 resolutions, H.J. Res. 15; and H. Res. 102–110, were introduced

Additional Cosponsors:

Reports Filed:

Committee on Rules. Survey of Activities of the House Committee on Rules for the 116th Congress (H. Rept. 116–722).

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cuellar to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

National Apprenticeship Act of 2021: The House passed H.R. 447, to amend the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly referred to as the “National Apprenticeship Act”) and expand the national apprenticeship system to include apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeship registered under such Act, to promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, by a yea-and-nay vote of 247 yeas to 173 nays, Roll No. 31.

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–3 shall be considered as adopted.

Agreed to:

Levin (MI) en bloc amendment No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–3: Feenstra (No. 7) that includes the Department of Justice as an agency that the Office of Apprenticeship shall cooperate with in order to provide technical assistance in aligning the national apprenticeship system with mentorship programs in the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Golden (No. 8) that adds “agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting” to the list of eligible programs for non-traditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; Kilmer (No. 11) that adds “computer science” to the list of eligible programs for nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; Lamb (No. 12) that incorporates veterans into the underlying bill by adding veterans service organizations (VSOs) to the list of partner organizations involved in the national apprenticeship system; adding VSOs to the entities that should be contacted for promoting and raising awareness about apprenticeship opportunities, and adding veteran status as one of the demographic identifiers for reporting on apprenticeships; Pappas (No. 17) that allows for demonstration projects to provide for innovation in the national apprenticeship system, including activities responding to the COVID–19 public health emergency; Slotkin (No. 20) that adds “Environmental Protection and Conservation” to the category of Green Jobs under nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; adds eligible expenses for apprenticeships grants, including equipment, instructional materials, etc.; Titus (No. 24) that adds “hospitality and tourism” to the list of eligible programs for nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; and Trone (No. 26) that directs the Office of Apprenticeship to coordinate with the Attorney General and Bureau of Prisons to support the establishment and expansion of pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship programs in all Federal correctional institutions, to offer technical assistance for State prison systems and employers seeking to operate or improve corrections-based pre-apprenticeship or apprenticeship programs, and to support the successful transition of individuals in correctional institutions to pre-apprenticeship or apprenticeship programs upon exiting from correctional settings;

Levin (MI) en bloc amendment No. 3 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–3: Meng (No. 14) that includes user-friendly formats and languages that are easily accessible in efforts to promote youth apprenticeships and
greater diversity in the national apprenticeship system; includes the FCC under the Ex Officio non-voting members section of the National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeships; Moore (WI) (No. 15) that strengthens efforts to ensure that low-income individuals and others with barriers to employment are able to participate in apprenticeships, including in fields where such groups are underrepresented; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 16) that includes “renewable energy” to energy occupations listed under eligible programs for nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; Payne (No. 18) that expands apprenticeship and grant access for minority, veteran, and women-owned businesses; Ross (No. 19) that increases support to State apprenticeship agencies to establish or expand apprenticeship hubs, and workforce development organizations that support nontraditional populations and 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

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 yeas-and-nay vote of 243 yeas to 178 nays, Roll No. 28).

Rejected:

Hill amendment (No. 10 printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–3) that sought to change the Title II funding partnership requirements to the extent practical to partner with an industry or with a labor or joint labor management organization (by a yeas-and-nay vote of 186 yeas to 236 nays, Roll No. 29); and

Stefanik amendment (No. 22 printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–3) that sought to provide authority for additional programs of work-based learning, strike the establishment of the National Advisory Committee and interagency agreement, and provide additional flexibility for the state plan process (by a yeas-and-nay vote of 175 yeas to 245 nays, Roll No. 30).

H. Res. 85, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 447) and the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 11) was agreed to Tuesday, February 2nd. Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030—Rule for Consideration: The House agreed to H. Res. 101, providing for the adoption of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 5)setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030, by a yeas-and-nay vote of 219 yeas to 209 nays, Roll No. 27, after the previous question was ordered by a yeas-and-nay vote of 220 yeas to 210 nays, Roll No. 26.
Upon adoption of H. Res. 101, S. Con. Res. 5 is hereby adopted. 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

Senate Chamber
Program for Monday: Senate will begin consideration of the nomination of Denis Richard McDonough, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and vote on confirmation thereon at 5:30 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2 p.m., Monday, February 8

House Chamber
Program for Monday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 2 p.m.

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