



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 167

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2021

No. 23

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

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

Eternal God, into Your hands we commend this day, a great American statesman, George Schultz. His patriotism and unwavering principles serve as an example of a life lived in response to Your calling. Remind us that this is a calling to which You call each one of us to filter out the noise and bias, to defuse the competing voices of acrimony and indifference, and to march to the pulse within our souls that beats out the steps of the path You lay before us.

Trust is the coin of the realm, Your realm, Your kingdom here on Earth. And to prosper here requires that we trust in You; that we trust in the moral high ground that You have called us to defend; to trust in the men and women whom You have set beside us and across from us.

May we realize that when this kind of trust, a trust established in our relationship with You and inspired by Your own trustworthiness, when this trust is in the room, good things happen, and everything else is just details.

This day, in You, God, we trust, and we commend the details to Your care.

We pray in the strength of Your holy name.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. 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. Will the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOONEY) come

forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MOONEY 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.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE HONORABLE RON WRIGHT

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all those present in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol and in their districts, to rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of the late Honorable RON WRIGHT of Texas.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the passing of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT), the whole number of the House is 431.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE 117TH CONGRESS

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, February 8, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker,

House of Representatives.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to Rule XI, Clause 2(a) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I respectfully submit the rules of the 117th Congress for the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for publication in the Congressional Record. The Committee adopted these rules by voice vote, with a quorum being present, at our or-

ganizational meeting on Thursday, February 4, 2021.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFAZIO,
Chair.

RULE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) *Applicability of House Rules.*—

(1) *In General.*—The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable privileged motions in the Committee and its subcommittees.

(2) *Subcommittees.*—Each subcommittee is part of the Committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and its rules so far as applicable.

(3) *Incorporation of House Rule on Committee Procedure.*—Rule XI of the Rules of the House, which pertains entirely to Committee procedure, is incorporated and made a part of the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable. Pursuant to clause 2(a)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chair of the Committee is authorized to offer a motion under clause 1 of Rule XXII of the Rules of the House whenever the Chair considers it appropriate.

(b) *Publication of Rules.*—Pursuant to clause 2(a) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee's rules shall be publicly available in electronic form and published in the Congressional Record not later than 60 days after the Chair is elected in each odd-numbered year.

(c) *Vice Chair.*—The Chair shall appoint a vice chair of the Committee and of each subcommittee. If the Chair of the Committee or subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, the vice chair shall preside. If the vice chair is not present, the ranking member of the majority party on the Committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

RULE II. REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(a) *Regular Meetings.*—Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held on the last Wednesday of every month to transact its business unless such day is a holiday, or the House is in recess or is adjourned, in which case the Chair shall determine the regular meeting day of the Committee for that

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

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



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month. A regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with if, in the judgment of the Chair, there is no need for the meeting. This paragraph shall not apply to meetings of any subcommittee.

(b) *Additional Meetings.*—The Chair may call and convene, if the Chair considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to the call of the Chair.

(c) *Special Meetings.*—If at least three members of the Committee desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chair, those members may file with the Clerk of the Committee their written request to the Chair for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify the Chair of the filing of the request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chair does not call the requested special meeting to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the Committee may file with the Clerk their written notice that a special meeting of the Committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify all members of the Committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered; and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting. Such notice shall also be made publicly available in electronic form and shall be deemed to satisfy paragraph (d)(1).

(d) *Notice.*—

(1) *Minimum Notice Period.*—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chair shall make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of a Committee or subcommittee meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which members have notice thereof.

(2) *Changes in Meeting Times.*—A meeting may commence sooner than announced if the Chair, with concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines there is good cause to begin the meeting sooner or the Committee or subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business. The Chair shall make a public announcement of the meeting time change at the earliest possible opportunity.

(3) *Notification of Daily Digest Clerk.*—The Clerk of the Committee shall notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record promptly and make publicly available in electronic form a time change for a Committee or subcommittee meeting made under this paragraph.

(e) *Prohibition on Sitting During Joint Session.*—The Committee may not sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.

RULE III. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS GENERALLY

(a) *Minimum Period for Availability of Committee Markup Text.*—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(4) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chair shall make publicly available, in electronic form, the text of any legislation to be marked up at least 24 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup

of legislation, or at the time of a meeting announcement under paragraph (d)(2) of Committee Rule II if made within 24 hours before such meeting.

(b) *Open Meetings.*—Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public, except as provided by clause 2(g) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(c) *Meetings to Begin Promptly.*—Each meeting or hearing of the Committee shall begin promptly at the time so stipulated in the public announcement of the meeting or hearing.

(d) *Addressing the Committee.*—Except as provided under paragraph (e) of Committee Rule IV, a Committee member may address the Committee or a subcommittee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration—

(1) only when recognized by the Chair for that purpose; and

(2) only for 5 minutes, or for a period of time designated by the Chair with concurrence of the ranking minority member, until such time as each member of the Committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to address the Committee or subcommittee.

A member's remarks shall be limited to the subject matter under consideration. The Chair shall enforce this paragraph.

(e) *Participation of Members in Subcommittee Meetings and Hearings.*—All members of the Committee who are not members of a particular subcommittee may, by unanimous consent of the members of such subcommittee, participate in any subcommittee meeting or hearing. However, a member who is not a member of the subcommittee may not vote on any matter before the subcommittee, be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum, or raise points of order.

(f) *Member Day Hearing.*—Pursuant to section 3(a) of House Resolution 8, the Committee shall hold a hearing at which it receives testimony from members, delegates, and the Resident Commissioner on proposed legislation within the Committee's jurisdiction during the first session of the 117th Congress.

(g) *Broadcasting.*—Whenever a meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or a hearing is open to the public, that meeting or hearing shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House. Operation and use of any Committee internet broadcast system shall be fair and nonpartisan and in accordance with clause 4(b) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House and all other applicable rules of the Committee and the House. Further, pursuant to clause 2(e)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee shall provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings. The Committee shall also maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

(h) *Access to the Dais and Lounges.*—Access to the hearing rooms' daises and to the lounges adjacent to the Committee hearing rooms shall be limited to Members of Congress and employees of Congress during a meeting or hearing of the Committee unless specifically permitted by the Chair or ranking minority member.

(i) *Use of Cellular Telephones.*—During a hearing, markup, or other meeting of the Committee, ringing or audible sounds or conversational use of cellular telephones or other electronic devices is prohibited in the Committee room.

(j) *Availability of Text of Amendments in Electronic Form.*—Pursuant to clause 2(e) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment, or 48 hours after the disposition or withdrawal of any other amendment, to a measure or matter considered by the Committee, the Chair shall cause the text of the amendment to be made publicly available in electronic form.

RULE IV. HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) *Announcement of Hearing.*—

(1) *Minimum notice period.*—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chair shall make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of a Committee or subcommittee hearing, which may not commence earlier than the one week after such notice.

(2) *Changes in hearing times.*—A hearing may commence sooner than announced if the Chair, with concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner or the Committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business. The Chair shall make a public announcement of the hearing time change at the earliest possible opportunity.

(3) *Notification of Daily Digest Clerk.*—The Clerk of the Committee shall notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record promptly and make publicly available in electronic form a time change for a Committee or subcommittee hearing made under this paragraph.

(b) *Written Statement of Proposed Testimony; Oral Statement.*—

(1) *Filing of statement.*—So far as practicable, each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee shall file with the Clerk of the Committee or subcommittee, at least 2 working days before the day of the witness' appearance, a written statement of proposed testimony. The Chair, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, may take the following actions for failure to comply with this requirement: (A) exclude such witness' written testimony from the hearing record; (B) bar such witness' oral presentation of the testimony; or (C) both (A) and (B). Each witness' oral presentation shall be limited to a summary of the written statement.

(2) *Truth in testimony information.*—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, in the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae, a disclosure of any Federal grants or contracts, or payments originating with a foreign government, received during the past 36 months by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness and related to the subject matter of the hearing, and a disclosure of whether the witness is a fiduciary (including but not limited to, a director, officer, advisor, or resident agent) of any organization or entity that has an interest in the subject matter of the hearing.

(3) *Availability of information in electronic form.*—Statements filed under this paragraph, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form 24 hours before the witness appears, to the extent practicable, but not later than one day after the witness appears.

(c) *Minority Witnesses.*—When any hearing is conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the Committee or subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chair by a majority of those minority members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by

the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

(d) *Summary of Subject Matter.*—Upon announcement of a hearing, to the extent practicable, the Committee shall make available immediately to all members of the Committee a concise summary of the subject matter (including legislative reports and other material) under consideration. In addition, upon announcement of a hearing and subsequently as they are received, the Chair shall make available to the members of the Committee any official reports from departments and agencies on such matter.

(e) *Opening Statements; Questioning of Witnesses.*—

(1) *Opening statements.*—

(A) *Chair and ranking member.*—At a hearing of the Full Committee, the Chair and ranking minority member of the Committee shall each be entitled to present an oral opening statement of five minutes. At a hearing of a subcommittee, the Chair and ranking minority member of the Committee and the Chair and ranking minority member of the subcommittee shall each be entitled to present an opening statement for five minutes.

(B) *Other members.*—At a hearing of the Full Committee or a subcommittee, other members of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, may submit written opening statements for the record. The Chair presiding over the hearing may permit oral opening statements by other members of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member.

(2) *Questioning of witnesses.*—The questioning of witnesses in Committee and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chair, followed by the ranking minority member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority parties. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chair shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority nor the members of the minority. The Chair may accomplish this by recognizing two majority members for each minority member recognized.

(f) *Procedures for Questions.*—

(1) *In general.*—A Committee member may question a witness at a hearing—

(A) only when recognized by the Chair for that purpose; and

(B) subject to subparagraphs (2) and (3), only for 5 minutes until such time as each member of the Committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

A member's remarks shall be limited to the subject matter under consideration. The Chair shall enforce this subparagraph.

(2) *Extended questioning of witnesses by members.*—The Chair of the Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the Committee or subcommittee by motion, may permit a specified number of its members to question a witness for longer than 5 minutes. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this subdivision shall be equal for the majority party and minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(3) *Extended questioning of witnesses by staff.*—The Chair of the Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the Committee or subcommittee by motion, may permit Committee staff for its majority and minority party members to question a witness for equal specified periods. The time for ex-

tended questioning of a witness under this subdivision shall be equal for the majority party and minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(4) *Right to question witnesses following extended questioning.*—Nothing in subparagraph (2) or (3) affects the right of a member (other than a member designated under subparagraph (2)) to question a witness for 5 minutes in accordance with subparagraph (1)(B) after the questioning permitted under subparagraph (2) or (3).

(g) *Additional Hearing Procedures.*—Clause 2(k) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House (relating to additional rules for hearings) applies to hearings of the Committee and its subcommittees.

RULE V. PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND REPORTS

(a) *Filing of Reports.*—

(1) *In general.*—The Chair of the Committee shall report promptly to the House any measure or matter approved by the Committee and take necessary steps to bring the measure or matter to a vote.

(2) *Requests for reporting.*—The report of the Committee on a measure or matter which has been approved by the Committee shall be filed within 7 calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the Clerk of the Committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the Committee, for the reporting of that measure or matter. Upon the filing of any such request, the Clerk of the Committee shall transmit immediately to the Chair of the Committee notice of the filing of that request.

(b) *Quorum; Record Votes.*—

(1) *Quorum.*—Pursuant to clause 2(h)(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, a measure or recommendation may not be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee is actually present.

(2) *Record votes.*—Pursuant to clause 3(b) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House, with respect to each record vote on a motion to report a measure or matter of a public nature, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of members voting for and against, shall be included in the Committee report on the measure or matter.

(c) *Required Matters.*—The report of the Committee on a measure or matter which has been approved by the Committee shall include the items required to be included by the rules and orders of the House applicable in the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress.

(d) *Additional Views.*—If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any member of the Committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views, all members shall be entitled to not less than two additional calendar days after the day of such notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such written and signed views in accordance with clause 2(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(e) *Activities Report.*—

(1) *In General.*—Not later than January 2 of each odd numbered year, the Committee shall submit to the House a report on the activities of the Committee.

(2) *Contents.*—The report shall include—

(A) separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House during the Congress;

(B) a summary of the oversight plan submitted by the Committee under clause 2(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House;

(C) a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to the oversight plan specified in subdivision (B);

(D) a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon; and

(E) a delineation of any hearings held pursuant to clauses 2(n), (o), or (p) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(3) *Filing.*—After an adjournment sine die of the last regular session of a Congress, or after December 15 of an even numbered year, whichever occurs first, the Chair may file the report described in subparagraph (1) with the Clerk of the House at any time and without approval of the Committee, provided that—

(A) a copy of the report has been available to each member of the Committee for at least seven calendar days; and

(B) the report includes any supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views submitted by a member of the Committee.

(f) *Other Committee Materials.*—

(1) *In general.*—All Committee and subcommittee prints, reports, documents, or other materials, not otherwise provided for under this rule, that purport to express publicly the views of the Committee or any of its subcommittees or members of the Committee or its subcommittees shall be approved by the Committee or the subcommittee prior to printing and distribution and any member shall be given an opportunity to have views included as part of such material prior to printing, release, and distribution in accordance with paragraph (d) of this rule.

(2) *Documents containing views other than member views.*—A Committee or subcommittee document containing views other than those of members of the Committee or subcommittee shall not be published without approval of the Committee or subcommittee.

(3) *Disclaimer.*—All Committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report: "This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members."

(4) *Compilations of laws.*—To the maximum extent practicable, the Committee shall publish a compilation of laws under the jurisdiction of each subcommittee.

(g) *Availability of publications.*—Pursuant to clause 2(e)(4) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form to the maximum extent feasible.

RULE VI. QUORUMS AND RECORD VOTES; POSTPONEMENT OF VOTES

(a) *Working Quorum.*—One-third of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action other than the closing of a meeting pursuant to clauses 2(g) and 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the authorizing of a subpoena pursuant to paragraph (d) of Committee Rule XII, the reporting of a measure or recommendation pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of Committee Rule V, and the actions described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this rule.

(b) *Quorum for Reporting.*—A majority of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of a measure or recommendation.

(c) *Approval of Certain Matters.*—A majority of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for approval of a resolution concerning any of the following actions:

(1) A prospectus for construction, alteration, purchase or acquisition of a public

building or the lease of space as required by section 3307 of title 40, United States Code.

(2) Survey investigation of a proposed project for navigation, flood control, and other purposes by the Corps of Engineers (section 4 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of March 4, 1913, 33 U.S.C. 542).

(3) Construction of a water resources development project by the Corps of Engineers with an estimated Federal cost not exceeding \$15,000,000 (section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1965).

(4) Deletion of water quality storage in a Federal reservoir project where the benefits attributable to water quality are 15 percent or more but not greater than 25 percent of the total project benefits (section 65 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974).

(5) Authorization of a Natural Resources Conservation Service watershed project involving any single structure of more than 4,000 acre feet of total capacity (section 2 of P.L. 566, 83rd Congress).

(d) *Quorum for Taking Testimony*.—Two members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(e) *Record Votes*.—A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present.

(f) *Postponement of Votes*.—

(1) *In general*.—In accordance with clause 2(h)(4) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chair of the Committee or a subcommittee, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee or subcommittee, may—

(A) postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or on adopting an amendment; and

(B) resume proceedings on a postponed question at any time after reasonable notice.

(2) *Resumption of proceedings*.—When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(g) *Availability of Record Votes in Electronic Form*.—Pursuant to clause 2(e)(1)(B)(i) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chair shall make the result of any record vote publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote.

RULE VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEES; SIZE AND PARTY RATIOS

(a) *Establishment*.—There shall be six standing subcommittees. These subcommittees, with the following sizes (including delegates) and majority/minority ratios, are:

(1) Subcommittee on Aviation (39 Members: 21 Majority and 18 Minority).

(2) Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation (15 Members: 8 Majority and 7 Minority).

(3) Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management (15 Members: 8 Majority and 7 Minority).

(4) Subcommittee on Highways and Transit (58 Members: 31 Majority and 27 Minority).

(5) Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials (33 Members: 18 Majority and 15 Minority).

(6) Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment (28 Members: 15 Majority and 13 Minority).

(b) *Ex Officio Members*.—The Chair and ranking minority member of the Committee shall serve as ex officio voting members on each subcommittee.

(c) *Ratios*.—On each subcommittee there shall be a ratio of majority party members to minority party members which shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the Full Committee. In calculating

the ratio of majority party members to minority party members, there shall be included the ex officio members of the subcommittees.

RULE VIII. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) *Authority To Sit*.—Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Full Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairs shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the Chair and other subcommittee chairs with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Full Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

(b) *Consideration by Committee*.—Each bill, resolution, or other matter favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed upon the agenda of the Committee. Any such matter reported by a subcommittee shall not be considered by the Committee unless it has been delivered to the offices of all members of the Committee at least 48 hours before the meeting, unless the Chair determines that the matter is of such urgency that it should be given early consideration. Where practicable, such matters shall be accompanied by a comparison with present law and a section-by-section analysis.

RULE IX. REFERRAL OF LEGISLATION TO SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) *General Requirement*.—Except where the Chair of the Committee determines, in consultation with the majority members of the Committee, that consideration is to be by the Full Committee, each bill, resolution, investigation, or other matter which relates to a subject listed under the jurisdiction of any subcommittee established in Committee Rule VII referred to or initiated by the Full Committee shall be referred by the Chair to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks. All bills shall be referred to the subcommittee of proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a member of the subcommittee.

(b) *Recall From Subcommittee*.—A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may be recalled therefrom at any time by a vote of a majority of the members of the Committee voting, a quorum being present, for the Committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(c) *Multiple Referrals*.—In carrying out this rule with respect to any matter, the Chair may refer the matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations in the case of any subcommittee after the first), or divide the matter into two or more parts (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) and refer each such part to a different subcommittee, or make such other provisions as he or she considers appropriate.

RULE X. RECOMMENDATION OF CONFEREES

The Chair of the Committee shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those members (1) of the majority party selected by the Chair, and (2) of the minority party selected by the ranking minority member of the Committee. Recommendations of conferees to the Speaker shall provide a ratio of majority party members to minority party members which shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the Committee.

RULE XI. OVERSIGHT

(a) *Purpose*.—The Committee shall carry out oversight responsibilities as provided in this rule in order to assist the House in—

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of—

(A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of the laws enacted by the Congress; or

(B) conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation; and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate.

(b) *Oversight Plan*.—Not later than March 1 of the first session of each Congress, the Chair shall submit to the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Committee on House Administration its oversight plan for that Congress in accordance with clause 2(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House.

(c) *Review of Laws and Programs*.—The Committee and the appropriate subcommittees shall cooperatively review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the Committee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. In addition, the Committee and the appropriate subcommittees shall cooperatively review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of the Committee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake future research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

(d) *Review of Tax Policies*.—The Committee and the appropriate subcommittees shall cooperatively review and study on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

RULE XII. POWER TO SIT AND ACT; POWER TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION OATHS; SUBPOENA POWER

(a) *Authority To Sit and Act*.—For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee and each of its subcommittees, is authorized (subject to paragraph (d)(1))—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned and to hold such hearings; and

(2) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witness and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary.

(b) *Authority To Conduct Investigations*.—

(1) *In general*.—The Committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under Rule X of the Rules of the House and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by Rule X, clause 6 of the Rules of the House) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection therewith.

(2) *Major investigations by subcommittees*.—A subcommittee may not begin, major investigation without approval of a majority of such subcommittee.

(c) *Oaths*.—The Chair, or any member designated by the Chair, may administer oaths to any witness.

(d) *Issuance of Subpoenas.*—

(1) *In general.*—A subpoena may be issued by the Committee or subcommittee under paragraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigations or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present. Such authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chair of the Committee or by any member designated by the Committee. If a specific request for a subpoena has not been previously rejected by either the Committee or subcommittee, the Chair of the Committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee, may authorize and issue a subpoena under paragraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, and such subpoena shall for all purposes be deemed a subpoena issued by the Committee. As soon as practicable after a subpoena is issued under this rule, the Chair shall notify all members of the Committee of such action.

(2) *Enforcement.*—Compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or subcommittee under paragraph (a)(2) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

(e) *Expenses of Subpoenaed Witnesses.*—Each witness who has been subpoenaed, upon the completion of the witness' testimony before the Committee or any subcommittee, may report to the offices of the Committee, and there sign appropriate vouchers for travel allowances and attendance fees. If hearings are held in cities other than Washington, D.C., the witness may contact the counsel of the Committee, or the witness' representative, before leaving the hearing room.

(f) *Deposition Authority.*—Pursuant to section 3(b) of House Resolution 8 and subject to the regulations issued by the Chair of the Committee on Rules and printed in the Congressional Record, the Chair of the Committee, upon consultation with the ranking minority member, may order the taking of depositions, including pursuant to a subpoena, by a member or counsel of such committee subject to regulations issued by the Chair of the Committee on Rules.

RULE XIII. REVIEW OF CONTINUING PROGRAMS; BUDGET ACT PROVISIONS

(a) *Ensuring Annual Appropriations.*—The Committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, ensure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities involved.

(b) *Review of Multi-Year Appropriations.*—The Committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefore would be made annually.

(c) *Views and Estimates.*—In accordance with clause 4(f)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House, the Committee shall submit to the Committee on the Budget—

(1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year which are within its jurisdiction or functions; and

(2) an estimate of the total amount of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction which it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(d) *Budget Allocations.*—As soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year is agreed to, the Committee (after consulting with the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocations made to it in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on such resolution, and promptly report such subdivisions to the House, in the manner provided by section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) *Reconciliation.*—Whenever the Committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process, it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations, and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RULE XIV. RECORDS

(a) *Keeping of Records.*—The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action which shall include—

(1) in the case of any meeting or hearing transcripts, a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved; and

(2) a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is taken.

(b) *Public Inspection.*—Pursuant to clause 2(e) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the result of each such record vote shall be made publicly available by the Committee in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote. Information so available shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members present but not voting.

(c) *Property of the House.*—All Committee records (including hearings, data, charts, and files) shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as Chair of the Committee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all members of the House shall have access thereto.

(d) *Availability of Archived Records.*—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chair shall notify the ranking minority member of the Committee of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of such rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

(e) *Authority To Print.*—The Committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the Committee. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of the Committee shall be paid as provided in clause 1(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

RULE XV. COMMITTEE BUDGETS

(a) *Biennial Budget.*—The Chair, in consultation with the chair of each subcommittee, the majority members of the Committee, and the minority members of the Committee, shall, for each Congress, prepare a consolidated Committee budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee.

(b) *Additional Expenses.*—Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen Committee expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out herein.

(c) *Travel Requests.*—The Chair or any chair of a subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests as provided in Committee Rule XVII within the limits of the consolidated Committee budget as approved by the House and the Chair may execute necessary vouchers thereof.

(d) *Monthly Reports.*—Once monthly, the Chair shall submit to the Committee on House Administration, in writing, a full and detailed accounting of all expenditures made during the period since the last such accounting from the amount budgeted to the Committee. Such report shall show the amount and purpose of such expenditure and the budget to which such expenditure is attributed. A copy of such monthly report shall be available in the Committee office for review by members of the Committee.

RULE XVI. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) *Appointment by Chair.*—The Chair shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the employees of the Committee not assigned to the minority. The staff of the Committee not assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chair, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate.

(b) *Appointment by Ranking Minority Member.*—The ranking minority member of the Committee shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the staff assigned to the minority within the budget approved for such purposes. The staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the ranking minority member of the Committee who may delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate.

(c) *Intention Regarding Staff.*—It is intended that the skills and experience of all members of the Committee staff shall be available to all members of the Committee.

RULE XVII. TRAVEL OF MEMBERS AND STAFF

(a) *Approval.*—Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of Committee members and staff. Travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the Committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chair. Travel shall be authorized by the Chair for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the Chair in writing the following:

- (1) The purpose of the travel;
- (2) The dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;
- (3) The location of the event for which the travel is to be made; and
- (4) The names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b) *Subcommittee Travel.*—In the case of travel of members and staff of a subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of such subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the subcommittee chair and the Chair. Such prior

authorization shall be given by the Chair only upon the representation by the chair of such subcommittee in writing setting forth those items enumerated in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a) and that there has been compliance where applicable with Committee Rule IV.

(c) *Travel Outside the United States.*—

(1) *In general.*—In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the Committee or subcommittee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of the Committee or pertinent subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the Chair, or, in the case of a subcommittee from the subcommittee chair and the Chair. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the Chair, in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

(A) The purpose of the travel;

(B) The dates during which the travel will occur;

(C) The names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;

(D) An agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of Committee jurisdiction involved; and

(E) The names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(2) *Initiation of requests.*—Requests for travel outside the United States may be initiated by the Chair or a subcommittee chair (except that individuals may submit a request to the Chair for the purpose of attending a conference or meeting) and shall be limited to members and permanent employees of the Committee.

(d) *Reports by Members and Staff.*—Within 15 legislative days from the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting, or conference for which travel has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each member and staff member involved in such travel shall submit a written report to the Chair covering the activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

(e) *Applicability of Laws, Rules, Policies.*—Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House and of the Committees on House Administration and Ethics pertaining to such travel, and by the travel policy of the Committee.

RULE XVIII. COMMITTEE PANELS

(a) *Designation.*—In accordance with clause 5(b)(2)(C) of Rule X of the Rules of the House, the Chair of the Committee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, may designate a panel of the Committee consisting of members of the Committee to inquire into and take testimony on a matter or matters that fall within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee and to report to the Committee.

(b) *Duration.*—No panel designated under paragraph (a) shall continue in existence for more than six months after the date of the designation.

(c) *Party Ratios and Appointment.*—The ratio of majority members to minority members on a panel designated under paragraph (a) shall be as close as practicable to the ratio of the Full Committee. All majority members of the panels shall be appointed by the Chair of the Committee, and all minority

members shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee. The Chair of the Committee shall choose one of the majority members so appointed to serve as Chair of the panel. The ranking minority member of the Committee shall similarly choose the ranking minority member of the panel.

(d) *Ex Officio Members.*—The Chair and ranking minority member of the Committee may serve as ex officio members of a panel designated under paragraph (a). The Chair and ranking minority member are authorized to vote on matters that arise before the panel and shall be counted to satisfy the quorum requirement for any purpose.

(e) *Jurisdiction.*—No panel designated under paragraph (a) shall have legislative jurisdiction.

(f) *Applicability of Committee Rules.*—A panel designated under paragraph (a) shall be subject to all Committee Rules herein.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(B) of House Resolution 8, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. on Thursday, February 11, 2021.

Thereupon (at 2 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Thursday, February 11, 2021, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-183. A letter from the Deputy Administrator for Policy Support, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Employment and Training Opportunities in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program [FNS-2019-0008 RIN: 0584-AE68] received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-184. A letter from the Supervisory Workforce Analyst, OPDR, ETA, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Strengthening Wage Protections for the Temporary and Permanent Employment of Certain Aliens in the United States [DOL Docket No. ETA-2020-0006] (RIN: 1205--AC00) received February 3, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC-185. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0745; Project Identifier 2019-CE-030-AD; Amendment 39-21296; AD 2020-21-23] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-186. A letter from the Environmental Protection Specialist, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Decabromodiphenyl Ether (DecaBDE); Regulation of Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Chemicals under TSCA Section 6(b) [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0880; FRL-10018-87] (RIN: 2070-AK34) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-187. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Executive Office for Immigration Re-

view, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Asylum Eligibility and Procedural Modifications [EOIR Docket No.: 19-0111; Dir. Order 06-2021] (RIN: 1125-AA91) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-188. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket ID: FEMA-2020-0005; Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8659] received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-189. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0978; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-00459-R; Amendment 39-21318; AD 2020-23-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-190. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0753; Project Identifier 2019-CE-033-AD; Amendment 39-21331; AD 2020-24-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-191. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Charlevoix, MI [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0803; Airspace Docket No.: 20-AGL-30] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-192. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Textron Aviation, Inc., (Type Certificate Previously Held by Cessna Aircraft Company) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0493; Project Identifier 2019-CE-046-AD; Amendment 39-21336; AD 2020-24-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-193. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Textron Aviation, Inc., (Type Certificate Previously Held by Cessna Aircraft Company) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0493; Project Identifier 2019-CE-046-AD; Amendment 39-21336; AD 2020-24-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-194. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Corporation (Type Certificate Previously Held by Allison Engine Company) Turboprop Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0687; Project Identifier AD-2020-00571-E; Amendment 39-21314; AD 2020-22-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-

121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-195. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0970; Project Identifier AD-2020-01359-T; Amendment 39-21305; AD 2020-22-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-196. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Second Limited Extension of Relief for Certain Persons and Operations During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Public Health Emergency [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0446; Amdt. No(s): Amendment numbers 21-104, 61-147, 63-45, 65-62, 91-360, 107-5, 125-71, and 141-23] (RIN: 2120-AL66) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-197. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0919; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-00637-R; Amendment 39-21300; AD 2020-22-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-198. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Textron Inc. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bell Helicopter Textron Inc.) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0921; Project Identifier AD-2020-00323-R; Amendment 39-21303; AD 2020-22-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-199. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0744; Project Identifier 2019-CE-056-AD; Amendment 39-21285; AD 2020-21-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-200. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze Sp. z o.o Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0473; Project Identifier 2018-CE-058-AD; Amendment 39-21308; AD 2020-22-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-201. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of the Class E Airspace; Hartford, KY [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0730; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ASO-20] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-202. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Montezuma, GA [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0763; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ASO-22] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-203. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0585; Product Identifier 2019-SW-112-AD; Amendment 39-21297; AD 2020-22-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-204. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0618; Product Identifier 2019-SW-064-AD; Amendment 39-21288; AD 2020-21-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-205. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0583; Product Identifier 2020-NM-071-AD; Amendment 39-21291; AD 2020-21-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-206. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0678; Product Identifier 2020-NM-098-AD; Amendment 39-21292; AD 2020-21-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-207. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0677; Product Identifier 2020-NM-099-AD; Amendment 39-21293; AD 2020-21-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-208. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0746; Project Identifier 2019-CE-012-AD; Amendment 39-21301; AD 2020-22-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-209. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Textron Aviation Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0472; Project Identifier 2018-CE-060-AD; Amendment 39-21295; AD

2020-21-22] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-210. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31337; Amdt. No.: 3927] received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-211. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Toccoa, GA [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0645; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ASO-18] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-212. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Truckee, CA [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0768; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AWP-25] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-213. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31342; Amdt. No.: 3932] received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-214. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31341; Amdt. No.: 3931] received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BERGMAN (for himself and Mr. NEGUSE):

H.R. 905. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the health care professionals, first responders, scientists, researchers, all essential workers, and individuals who provided care and services during the coronavirus pandemic; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 906. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, from setting a requirement that air carriers and foreign air carriers must require an individual to test negative for COVID-19

to travel in air transportation on an air carrier, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. PRESSLEY):

H.R. 907. A bill to address the psychological, social, and emotional needs of racial and ethnic minorities who experience trauma associated with law enforcement violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 908. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for Federal Exchange outreach and educational activities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Mr. KATKO, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 909. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, to establish a program to award grants to eligible entities to address maternal mental health conditions and substance use disorders with respect to pregnant and postpartum individuals, with a focus on racial and ethnic minority groups, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 910. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct reviews of certain budget requests of the President for the medical care accounts of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 911. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to issue an order requiring installation of a secondary cockpit barrier on certain aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 912. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make certain improvements relating to mental health and suicide prevention outreach to minority veterans and American Indian and Alaska Native veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 913. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require congressional approval before the appropriation of funds for the Department of Veterans Affairs major medical facility leases; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY (for herself, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. RYAN, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. RUSH, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 914. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish dental care in the same manner as any other medical service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BURCHETT (for himself and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 915. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for procedures

to meet a target ratio of public debt to gross domestic product, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CALVERT (for himself, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 916. A bill to provide for a limitation on the number of civilian employees at the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 917. A bill to prohibit the sale of kangaroo products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself and Ms. SÁNCHEZ):

H.R. 918. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to allow States to provide coverage under the Medicaid program for vaccines and treatment for COVID-19 for uninsured individuals without the imposition of cost sharing requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CASTEN (for himself and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 919. A bill to amend title IX of the Social Security Act to extend and increase emergency unemployment relief for governmental entities and nonprofit organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLYBURN (for himself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. GOOD of Virginia):

H.R. 920. A bill to amend the Act entitled "Act to provide for the establishment of the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes" to provide for inclusion of additional related sites in the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Ms. TITUS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. KATKO, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. KILMER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. WELCH, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. STANTON, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MENG, Mr. LIEU, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. BEYER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. TONKO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. RYAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CORREA, Mr. POCAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. JONES, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KEATING,

Mr. CROW, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. CHU, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BROWN, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. NEAL, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. CARSON, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 921. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit the transportation of horses in interstate transportation in a motor vehicle containing 2 or more levels stacked on top of one another, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. CHABOT):

H.R. 922. A bill to prohibit United States Government recognition of the Russian Federation's claim of sovereignty over Crimea, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. KINZINGER):

H.R. 923. A bill to support the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and 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. CUELLAR (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 924. A bill to provide funding for humanitarian relief at the southern border of the United States; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas (for herself, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SOTO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TRONE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BASS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SEWELL, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 925. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) to authorize funding for maternal mortality review committees to promote representative community engagement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H.R. 926. A bill to provide emergency funding for home visiting programs during the pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 927. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit and make the credit fully refundable; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. TORRES of New York,

Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CARSON, Mr. HORSFORD, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. GALLEG0, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. DEAN, Mr. LIEU, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. KILMER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SIREs, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SOTO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. MENG, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. ROSS, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. CROW, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. TONKO, Mr. KEATING, Mr. COOPER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. TRONE, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. WILD, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. SPIER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. MANNING, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. JONES, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. BASS, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. TITUS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. OMAR, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. RYAN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. KAHELE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. CHU, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HOYER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. BEYER, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. HIMES, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. CASTEN, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 928. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the child tax credit fully refundable, establish an increased child tax credit for young children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 929. A bill to provide that the amount of time that an elderly offender must serve before being eligible for placement in home detention is to be reduced by the amount of good time credits earned by the prisoner, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 930. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to provide that nonnative species in the United States shall not be treated as endangered species or threatened species for purposes of that Act; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 931. A bill to exempt from the Lacey Act and the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 certain water transfers between any of the States of Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 932. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study on national forest volunteers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GRIFFITH (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. MULLIN):

H.R. 933. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove short-barreled rifles from the definition of firearms for purposes of the National Firearms Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. HORSFORD:

H.R. 934. A bill to amend the CARES Act to extend Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation and increase the weekly amount, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUIZENGA (for himself, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. POSEY, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 935. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exempt from registration brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 936. A bill to direct the Federal Emergency Management Agency to assist States and local governments with the distribution and tracking of vaccines for COVID-19, to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a national program to oversee the collection and maintenance of all Federal and State data on vaccinations of individuals in the United States for COVID-19 to achieve mass vaccination saturation immunity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on 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. JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SOTO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TRONE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BASS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. EVANS, Ms.

BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SEWELL, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 937. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to integrate telehealth models in maternity care services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LAMALFA (for himself and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H.R. 938. A bill to require the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to create a classification that more accurately reflects the vital role of wildland firefighters; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. LAMALFA (for himself and Mr. NEWHOUSE):

H.R. 939. A bill to exempt certain wildfire mitigation activities from certain environmental requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on 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. LAMALFA (for himself and Mr. NEWHOUSE):

H.R. 940. A bill to establish a categorical exclusion for electric utility rights-of-way, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. BLIRAKIS, and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 941. A bill to reauthorize the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MCBATH (for herself and Ms. SÁNCHEZ):

H.R. 942. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the application of the premium tax credit in the case of certain individuals who are unemployed during 2021; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MCBATH (for herself, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SOTO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TRONE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BASS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SEWELL, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 943. A bill to address social determinants of maternal health with respect to pregnant and postpartum individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 944. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize a loan repayment program to encourage specialty medicine physicians to serve in rural communities experiencing a shortage of specialty medicine

physicians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin (for herself, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SOTO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TRONE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BASS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Ms. SEWELL):

H.R. 945. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guidance to States to educate providers, managed care entities, and other insurers about the value and process of delivering respectful maternal health care through diverse and multidisciplinary care provider models, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SIRES, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 946. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the dollar limitation on deduction of State and local taxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PENCE (for himself and Ms. BROWNLEY):

H.R. 947. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to modify certain requirements of the railway-highway crossings program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SOTO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TRONE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BASS, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SEWELL, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 948. A bill to improve maternal health outcomes for incarcerated individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 949. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for additional funding for teaching health centers graduate medical education; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. DEUTCH,

Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SOTO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TRONE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BASS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SEWELL, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 950. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish and implement a Perinatal Care Alternative Payment Model Demonstration Project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SEWELL (for herself, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SOTO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TRONE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BASS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. JONES, Mr. COHEN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CARSON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. COOPER):

H.R. 951. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a national campaign to increase awareness of the importance of maternal vaccinations for the health of pregnant and postpartum individuals and their children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself and Mr. SUOZZI):

H.R. 952. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to suspend for 2020 the recapture of overpayment of advanced premium tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 953. A bill to provide for the establishment of a COVID-19 containment and mitigation for essential workers program for assisting small businesses and employee representatives of essential workers to reopen or operate consistent with guidance and practices intended to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. BABIN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. STEWART, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. GUEST, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. COLE, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. GRIFFITH):

H.R. 954. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on certain Federal funding made available to entities located in the People's Republic of China or majority owned or controlled by the Chinese Communist Party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mr. TURNER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 955. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to allow States to make medical assistance available to inmates during the 30-day period preceding their release; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TURNER (for himself and Mrs. BEATTY):

H.R. 956. A bill to amend the National Aviation Heritage Act to reauthorize the National Aviation Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SOTO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TRONE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BASS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SEWELL, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 957. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a grant program to protect vulnerable mothers and babies from climate change risks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 958. A bill to codify maternity care coordination programs at the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. CARSON, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. OMAR, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. RYAN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SOTO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. BASS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CROW, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. CHU, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. BERA, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. STANTON, Mr. JONES, Ms. WILD, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 959. A bill to end preventable maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity in the United States and close disparities in maternal health outcomes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, Education and Labor, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, Agriculture,

and 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. WENSTRUP (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. LATTI, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. DAVIDSON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. TURNER, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. RYAN, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio):

H.R. 960. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3493 Burnet Avenue in Cincinnati, Ohio, as the "John H. Lehr and Herbert M. Heilbrun Post Office"; 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. BERGMAN:

H.R. 905.

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

Article One, Section Eight of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 906.

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

Article I of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 907.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 and Clause 18

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 908.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 and Clause 18

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 909.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 and Clause 18

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 910.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 911.

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

Article I, Section VIII, Clause 1

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 912.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 913.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 914.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 915.

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

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 916.

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

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, specifically Clauses 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress) of such section.

OR

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Clause 18.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 917.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 918.

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

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CASTEN:

H.R. 919.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H.R. 920.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 921.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 922.

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

This bill is introduced pursuant to the authority delineated in Article 1, Section I, which includes an implied power for the Congress to regulate the conduct of the United States with respect to foreign affairs.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 923.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. CUELLAR:

H.R. 924.

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

Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:

H.R. 925.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 926.

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

Article I of the Constitution and its subsequent amendments and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 927.

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

Article I of the Constitution and its subsequent amendments and further clarified and

interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 928.

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

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 Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 929.

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

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution and Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 930.

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

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 931.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, providing Congress the authority to regulate Commerce with Foreign Nations, and among the Several States, and with Indian Tribes

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 932.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 933.

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

Article I Section 8

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 934.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. HUIZENGA:

H.R. 935.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clauses I ("The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States"), 3 ("To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes"), and 18 ("To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof).

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 936.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 937.

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

(1) The U.S. Constitution including Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. LAMALFA:
H.R. 938.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. LAMALFA:
H.R. 939.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2
By Mr. LAMALFA:
H.R. 940.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article Four, section 3, clause 2 of the United States Constitution
By Ms. MATSUI:
H.R. 941.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution
By Mrs. MCBATH:
H.R. 942.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mrs. MCBATH:
H.R. 943.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. MCKINLEY:
H.R. 944.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:
H.R. 945.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. PASCRELL:
H.R. 946.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. PENCE:
H.R. 947.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution which grants Congress the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Ms. PRESSLEY:
H.R. 948.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. RUIZ:
H.R. 949.
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 Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:
H.R. 950.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.
By Ms. SEWELL:
H.R. 951.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Ms. SHERRILL:
H.R. 952.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 18 of Section 8 or Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America.
By Ms. SPANBERGER:
H.R. 953.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Ms. STEFANIK:
H.R. 954.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. TONKO:
H.R. 955.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause I
Provides Congress with the power to “lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises” in order to “provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States.”
By Mr. TURNER:
H.R. 956.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. UNDERWOOD:
H.R. 957.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Ms. UNDERWOOD:
H.R. 958.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Ms. UNDERWOOD:
H.R. 959.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. WENSTRUP:
H.R. 960.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7

H.R. 209: Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 225: Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H.R. 233: Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 328: Mr. POCAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. OMAR, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 382: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 384: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 476: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 508: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 510: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 525: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 529: Ms. NORTON and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 530: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 531: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 534: Mr. CARL, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. CLINE, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 543: Mr. PERRY.
H.R. 571: Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 596: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MENG, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. SIRES, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 651: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 666: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 687: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.
H.R. 707: Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 740: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 758: Mr. ALLEN.
H.R. 786: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KILMER, Mr. BEYER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WELCH, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. PANETTA, and Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 793: Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. VELA, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SIRES, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 795: Ms. ADAMS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SIRES, and Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 816: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. NEWMAN, and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 840: Mr. ARRINGTON.
H.R. 842: Ms. DELBENE and Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 855: Mrs. STEEL.
H.R. 861: Mr. SOTO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 863: Mr. GOHMERT and Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 864: Mr. GOHMERT.
H.R. 865: Mr. GOHMERT.
H.R. 890: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. VELA, and Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 892: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. CRENSHAW.
H. Res. 71: Mr. LYNCH, Ms. VAN DUYNE, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H. Res. 81: Mr. ALLEN.
H. Res. 103: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 82: Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 97: Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 207: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 208: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. PALAZZO.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PRIOR TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF THE 116TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT PRIOR TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, prior to sine die adjournment of the Second Session, 116th Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates, he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

October 1, 2020:

H.R. 8337. An Act Making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.

October 2, 2020:

H.J. Res. 87. A joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Michael M. Lynton as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

H.J. Res. 88. A joint resolution providing for the appointment of Franklin D. Raines as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

October 10, 2020:

H.R. 991. An Act to extend certain provisions of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act until September 30, 2030, and for other purposes.

October 20, 2020:

H.R. 1812. An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to furnish Vet Center readjustment counseling and related mental health services to certain individuals.

H.R. 2372. An Act to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of all memoranda of understanding and memoranda of agreement between Under Secretary of Health and non-Department of Veterans Affairs entities relating to suicide prevention and mental health services.

H.R. 4779. An Act to extend the Undertaking Spam, Spyware, And Fraud Enforcement With Enforcers beyond Borders Act of 2006, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6168. An Act to increase, effective as of December 1, 2020, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

October 30, 2020:

H.R. 561. An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the oversight of contracts awarded by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1952. An Act to amend the Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 to require the Secretary of State to report on intercountry adoptions from countries which have significantly reduced adoption rates involving immigration to the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2359. An Act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a report on the Department of Veterans Affairs advancing of whole health transformation.

H.R. 3399. An Act to amend the Nutria Eradication and Control Act of 2003 to include California in the program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4183. An Act to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on disability and pension benefits provided to members of the National Guard and members of reserve components of the Armed Forces by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

December 3, 2020:

H.R. 1773. An Act to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the women in the United States who joined the workforce during World War II, providing the aircraft, vehicles, weaponry, ammunition and other material to win the war, that were referred to as "Rosie the Riveter", in recognition of their contributions to the United States and the inspiration they have provided to ensuing generations.

H.R. 1833. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 35 Tulip Avenue in Floral Park, New York, as the "Lieutenant Michael R. Davidson Post Office Building".

H.R. 3207. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 114 Mill Street in Hookstown, Pennsylvania, as the "Staff Sergeant Dylan Elchin Post Office Building".

H.R. 3317. An Act to permit the Scipio A. Jones Post Office in Little Rock, Arkansas, to accept and display a portrait of Scipio A. Jones, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3329. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5186 Benito Street in Montclair, California, as the "Paul Eaton Post Office Building".

H.R. 4734. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 171 South Maple Street in Dana, Indiana, as the "Ernest 'Ernie' T. Pyle Post Office".

H.R. 4794. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8320 13th Avenue in Brooklyn, New York, as the "Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini Post Office Building".

H.R. 4981. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2505 Derita Avenue in Charlotte, North Carolina, as the "Julius L. Chambers Civil Rights Memorial Post Office".

H.R. 5037. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3703 North Main Street in Farmville, North Carolina, as the "Walter B. Jones, Jr. Post Office".

H.R. 5384. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Crosby Street in Mansfield, Louisiana, as the "Dr. C.O. Simpkins, Sr., Post Office".

H.R. 5901. An Act to establish a program to facilitate the adoption of modern technology by executive agencies, and for other purposes.

December 4, 2020:

H.R. 835. An Act to impose criminal sanctions on certain persons involved in international doping fraud conspiracies, to provide restitution for victims of such conspiracies, and to require sharing of information with the United States Anti-Doping Agency to assist its fight against doping, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1668. An Act to establish minimum security standards for Internet of Things devices owned or controlled by the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3589. An Act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Greg LeMond, in recognition of his service to the Nation as an athlete, activist, role model, and community leader.

H.R. 4104. An Act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint a coin in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Negro Leagues baseball.

H.R. 8276. An Act to authorize the President to posthumously award the Medal of Honor to Alwyn C. Cashe for acts of valor during Operation Iraqi Freedom.

H.R. 8472. An Act to provide that, due to the disruptions caused by COVID-19, applications for impact aid funding for fiscal year 2022 may use certain data submitted in the fiscal year 2021 application.

December 5, 2020:

H.R. 8247. An Act to make certain improvements relating to the transition of individuals to services from the Department of Veterans Affairs, suicide prevention for veterans, and care and services for women veterans, and for other purposes.

December 11, 2020:

H.R. 8900. An Act making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.

December 17, 2020:

H.R. 473. An Act to authorize the Every Word We Utter Monument to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4975. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1201 Sycamore Square Drive in Midlothian, Virginia, as the "Dorothy Braden Bruce Post Office Building".

H.R. 5062. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9930 Conroy Windermere Road in Windermere, Florida, as the "Officer Robert German Post Office Building".

H.R. 5307. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115 Nicol Avenue in Thomasville, Alabama, as the "Postmaster Robert Ingram Post Office".

December 18, 2020:

H.J. Res. 107. A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.

December 20, 2020:

H.J. Res. 110. A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.

December 21, 2020:

H.R. 2246. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 West Cherokee Street in Brookhaven, Mississippi, as the "Deputy Donald William Durr, Corporal Zach Moak, and Patrolman James White Memorial Post Office Building".

H.R. 2454. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 123 East Sharpfish Street in Rosebud, South Dakota, as the "Ben Reifel Post Office Building".

H.R. 2969. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1401 1st Street North in Winter Haven, Florida, as the "Althea Margaret Daily Mills Post Office Building".

H.R. 3005. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located -

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

at 13308 Midland Road in Poway, California, as the “Ray Chavez Post Office Building”.

H.R. 3275. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 340 Wetmore Avenue in Grand River, Ohio, as the “Lance Corporal Andy ‘Ace’ Nowacki Post Office”.

H.R. 3680. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 415 North Main Street in Henning, Tennessee, as the “Paula Croom Robinson and Judy Spray Memorial Post Office Building”.

H.R. 3847. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 117 West Poythress Street in Hopewell, Virginia, as the “Reverend Curtis West Harris Post Office Building”.

H.R. 3870. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 511 West 165th Street in New York, New York, as the “Normandia Maldonado Post Office Building”.

H.R. 4034. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 602 Pacific Avenue in Bremerton, Washington, as the “John Henry Turpin Post Office Building”.

H.R. 4200. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 321 South 1st Street in Montrose, Colorado, as the “Sergeant David Kinterknecht Post Office”.

H.R. 4279. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 445 Main Street in Laceyville, Pennsylvania, as the “Melinda Gene Piccotti Post Office”.

H.R. 4672. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 21701 Stevens Creek Boulevard in Cupertino, California, as the “Petty Officer 2nd Class (SEAL) Matthew G. Axelson Post Office Building”.

H.R. 4785. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1305 U.S. Highway 90 West in Castroville, Texas, as the “Lance Corporal Rhonald Dain Rairdan Post Office”.

H.R. 4875. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2201 E. Maple Street in North Canton, Ohio, as the “Lance Cpl. Stacy ‘Annie’ Dryden Post Office”.

H.R. 4971. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15 East Market Street in Leesburg, Virginia, as the “Norman Duncan Post Office Building”.

H.R. 5317. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 315 Addicks Howell Road in Houston, Texas, as the “Deputy Sandeep Singh Dhaliwal Post Office Building”.

H.R. 5954. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 108 West Maple Street in Holly, Michigan, as the “Holly Veterans Memorial Post Office”.

December 22, 2020:

H.R. 1520. An Act making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1830. An Act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor.

H.R. 3349. An Act to authorize the Daughters of the Republic of Texas to establish the Republic of Texas Legation Memorial as a commemorative work in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4725. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8585 Criterion Drive in Colorado Springs, Colorado, as the “Chaplain (Capt.) Dale Goetz Memorial Post Office Building”.

December 23, 2020:

H.R. 3465. An Act to authorize the Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation to estab-

lish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4761. An Act to ensure U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers, agents, and other personnel have adequate synthetic opioid detection equipment, that the Department of Homeland Security has a process to update synthetic opioid detection capability, and for other purposes.

December 27, 2020:

H.R. 133. An Act making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, providing coronavirus emergency response and relief, and for other purposes.

SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT PRIOR TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, prior to sine die adjournment of the Second Session, 116th Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates, he had approved and signed bills of the Senate of the following titles:

October 1, 2020:

S. 2193. An Act to require the Administrator of General Services to issue guidance to clarify that Federal agencies may pay by charge card for the charging of Federal electric motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 3105. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 456 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the “Richard G. Lugar Post Office”.

October 10, 2020:

S. 227. An Act to direct the Attorney General to review, revise, and develop law enforcement and justice protocols appropriate to address missing and murdered Indians, and for other purposes.

S. 982. An Act to increase intergovernmental coordination to identify and combat violent crime within Indian lands and of Indians.

October 13, 2020:

S. 490. An Act to designate a mountain ridge in the State of Montana as “B-47 Ridge”.

S. 1646. An Act to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in St. Augustine, Florida, as the “Leo C. Chase Jr. Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic”.

S. 4072. An Act to designate the clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Bend, Oregon, as the “Robert D. Maxwell Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic”.

October 17, 2020:

S. 743. An Act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the soldiers of the 5307th Composite Unit (Provisional), commonly known as “Merrill’s Marauders”, in recognition of their bravery and outstanding service in the jungles of Burma during World War II.

S. 785. An Act to improve mental health care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 2661. An Act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to designate 9-8-8 as the universal telephone number for the purpose of the national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system operating through the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and through the Veterans Crisis Line, and for other purposes.

October 20, 2020:

S. 294. An Act to establish a business incubators program within the Department of the Interior to promote economic development in Indian reservation communities.

S. 832. An Act to nullify the Supplemental Treaty Between the United States of Amer-

ica and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Indians of Middle Oregon, concluded on November 15, 1865.

S. 1321. An Act to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit interference with voting systems under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act.

October 21, 2020:

S. 209. An Act to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide further self-governance by Indian Tribes, and for other purposes.

S. 881. An Act to improve understanding and forecasting of space weather events, and for other purposes.

S. 1380. An Act to amend the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to remind prosecutors of their obligations under Supreme Court case law.

October 30, 2020:

S. 2330. An Act to amend the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act to provide for congressional oversight of the board of directors of the United States Olympic and Paralympic Committee and to protect amateur athletes from emotional, physical, and sexual abuse, and for other purposes.

S. 2638. An Act to amend title 49, United States Code, to require small hub airports to construct areas for nursing mothers, and for other purposes.

S. 3051. An Act to improve protections for wildlife, and for other purposes.

S. 3758. An Act to amend the Klamath Basin Water Supply Enhancement Act of 2000 to make certain technical corrections.

S. 4075. An Act to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to provide for the release of certain Federal interests in connection with certain grants under that Act, and for other purposes.

S. 4762. An Act to designate the airport traffic control tower located at Piedmont Triad International Airport in Greensboro, North Carolina, as the “Senator Kay Hagan Airport Traffic Control Tower”.

December 3, 2020:

S. 327. An Act to amend the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to provide for a lifetime National Recreational Pass for any veteran with a service-connected disability.

December 4, 2020:

S. 3147. An Act to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress reports on patient safety and quality of care at medical centers of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 3587. An Act to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study on the accessibility of websites of the Department of Veterans Affairs to individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes.

December 11, 2020:

S. 1982. An Act to improve efforts to combat marine debris, and for other purposes.

S. 4054. An Act to reauthorize the United States Grain Standards Act, and for other purposes.

December 18, 2020:

S. 910. An Act to reauthorize and amend the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes.

S. 945. An Act to amend the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to require certain issuers to disclose to the Securities and Exchange Commission information regarding foreign jurisdictions that prevent the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board from performing inspections under that Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1069. An Act to require the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to establish a constituent-driven program to provide a digital information platform capable of efficiently integrating coastal data with decision-support tools, training, and best practices and

to support collection of priority coastal geospatial data to inform and improve local, State, regional, and Federal capacities to manage the coastal region, and for other purposes.

December 21, 2020:

S. 4902. An Act to designate the United States courthouse located at 351 South West Temple in Salt Lake City, Utah, as the “Orrin G. Hatch United States Courthouse”.

December 22, 2020:

S. 134. An Act to amend title 18, United States Code, with regard to stalking.

S. 578. An Act to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the five-month waiting period for disability insurance benefits under such title for individuals with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

S. 1153. An Act to explicitly make unauthorized access to Department of Education information technology systems and the misuse of identification devices issued by the Department of Education a criminal act.

S. 3703. An Act to amend the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act to improve the prevention of elder abuse and exploitation of individuals with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias.

December 23, 2020:

S. 199. An Act to provide for the transfer of certain Federal land in the State of Minnesota for the benefit of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe.

S. 1014. An Act to establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission, and for other purposes.

S. 2258. An Act to provide anti-retaliation protections for antitrust whistleblowers.

S. 2904. An Act to direct the Director of the National Science Foundation to support research on the outputs that may be generated by generative adversarial networks, otherwise known as deepfakes, and other comparable techniques that may be developed in the future, and for other purposes.

S. 2981. An Act to reauthorize and amend the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps Act of 2002, and for other purposes.

December 30, 2020:

S. 212. An Act to amend the Native American Business Development, Trade Promotion, and Tourism Act of 2000, the Buy Indian Act, and the Native American Programs Act of 1974 to provide industry and economic development opportunities to Indian communities.

S. 900. An Act to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Bozeman, Montana, as

the “Travis W. Atkins Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic”.

S. 2472. An Act to redesignate the NASA John H. Glenn Research Center at Plum Brook Station, Ohio, as the NASA John H. Glenn Research Center at the Neil A. Armstrong Test Facility.

S. 3257. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 311 West Wisconsin Avenue in Tomahawk, Wisconsin, as the “Einar ‘Sarge’ H. Ingman, Jr. Post Office Building”.

S. 3461. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2600 Wesley Street in Greenville, Texas, as the “Audie Murphy Post Office Building”.

S. 3462. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 909 West Holiday Drive in Fate, Texas, as the “Ralph Hall Post Office”.

S. 4126. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 104 East Main Street in Port Washington, Wisconsin, as the “Joseph G. Demler Post Office”.

S. 4684. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 440 Arapahoe Street in Thermopolis, Wyoming, as the “Robert L. Brown Post Office”.

S. 5036. An Act to amend the Overtime Pay for Protective Services Act of 2016 to extend the Secret Service overtime pay exception through 2023, and for other purposes.

December 31, 2020:

S. 461. An Act to strengthen the capacity and competitiveness of historically Black colleges and universities through robust public-sector, private-sector, and community partnerships and engagement, and for other purposes.

S. 914. An Act to reauthorize the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009, to clarify the authority of the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration with respect to post-storm assessments, and to require the establishment of a National Water Center, and for other purposes.

S. 979. An Act to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to incorporate the recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office relating to advance contracts, and for other purposes.

S. 1130. An Act to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the health of children and help better understand and enhance awareness about unexpected sudden death in early life.

S. 1342. An Act to require the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere to update

periodically the environmental sensitivity index products of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for each coastal area of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes.

S. 1694. An Act to require the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to add recommendations and inform other relevant agencies of information relating to the principle of due regard and the limitation of harmful interference with Apollo landing site artifacts, and for other purposes.

S. 1869. An Act to require the disclosure of ownership of high-security space leased to accommodate a Federal agency, and for other purposes.

S. 2174. An Act to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Act, the Attorney General is authorized to use funds appropriated for the operationalization, maintenance, and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) for the purpose of carrying out this Act.

S. 2216. An Act to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to formally recognize caregivers of veterans, notify veterans and caregivers of clinical determinations relating to eligibility for the family caregiver program, and temporarily extend benefits for veterans who are determined ineligible for the family caregiver program, and for other purposes.

S. 2683. An Act to establish a task force to assist States in implementing hiring requirements for child care staff members to improve child safety.

S. 2730. An Act to establish and ensure an inclusive and transparent Drone Advisory Committee.

S. 3312. An Act to establish a crisis stabilization and community reentry grant program, and for other purposes.

S. 3989. An Act to amend the United States Semiquincentennial Commission Act of 2016 to modify certain membership and other requirements of the United States Semiquincentennial Commission, and for other purposes.

January 1, 2021:

S. 3418. An Act to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to allow the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide capitalization grants to States to establish revolving funds to provide hazard mitigation assistance to reduce risks from disasters and natural hazards, and other related environmental harm.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF THE 116TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, after sine die adjournment of the Second Session, 116th Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates, he had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

January 5, 2021:

H.R. 1240. An Act to preserve United States fishing heritage through a national program dedicated to training and assisting the next generation of commercial fishermen.

H.R. 1503. An Act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act regarding the list under section 505(j)(7) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1966. An Act to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to complete a study on barriers to participation in federally funded cancer clinical trials by populations that have been traditionally underrepresented in such trials.

H.R. 2468. An Act to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the preference given, in awarding certain allergies and asthma-related grants, to States that require certain public schools to have allergies and asthma management programs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3976. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12711 East Jefferson Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the "Aretha Franklin Post Office Building".

H.R. 4031. An Act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4356. An Act to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to allow certain individuals to terminate contracts for telephone, multichannel video programming, or internet access service, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4983. An Act to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Gilbert, Arizona, as the "Staff Sergeant Alexander W. Conrad Veterans Affairs Health Care Clinic".

H.R. 4988. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 Walnut Street in Bordentown, New Jersey, as the "Clara Barton Post Office Building".

H.R. 5023. An Act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Youngstown, Ohio, as the "Carl Nunziato VA Clinic".

H.R. 5123. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 476 East Main Street in Galesburg, Illinois, as the "Senior Airman Daniel Miller Post Office Building".

H.R. 5273. An Act to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a plan to increase to 100 percent the rates of scanning of commercial and passenger vehicles and freight rail entering the United States at land ports of entry along the border using large-scale, nonintrusive inspection systems to enhance border security, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5451. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 599 East Genesee Street in Fayetteville, New York, as the "George H. Bacel Post Office Building".

H.R. 5458. An Act to modify the boundary of the Rocky Mountain National Park, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5459. An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to correct a land ownership error within the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5597. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 305 Northwest 5th Street in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as the "Clara Luper Post Office Building".

H.R. 5663. An Act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to give authority to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, to destroy counterfeit devices.

H.R. 5852. An Act to redesignate the Weir Farm National Historic Site in the State of Connecticut as the "Weir Farm National Historical Park".

H.R. 5972. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 500 Delaware Avenue, Suite 1, in Wilmington, Delaware, as the "Mary Ann Shadd Cary Post Office".

H.R. 5983. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4150 Chicago Avenue in Riverside, California, as the "Woodie Rucker-Hughes Post Office Building".

H.R. 6016. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14955 West Bell Road in Surprise, Arizona, as the "Marc Lee Memorial Post Office Building".

H.R. 6100. An Act to amend title 18, United States Code, to clarify the criminalization of female genital mutilation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6161. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1585 Yanceyville Street, Greensboro, North Carolina, as the "J. Howard Coble Post Office Building".

H.R. 6192. An Act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to honor the 100th anniversary of completion of coinage of the "Morgan Dollar" and the 100th anniversary of commencement of coinage of the "Peace Dollar", and for other purposes.

H.R. 6237. An Act to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to clarify the requirement of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense to reimburse the Indian Health Service for certain health care services.

H.R. 6418. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 509 Fairhope Avenue in Fairhope, Alabama, as the "William 'Jack' Jackson Edwards III Post Office Building".

H.R. 6435. An Act to direct the Federal Trade Commission to develop and disseminate information to the public about scams related to COVID-19, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6535. An Act to deem an urban Indian organization and employees thereof to be a part of the Public Health Service for the purposes of certain claims for personal injury, and for other purposes.

poses of certain claims for personal injury, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7088. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 111 James Street in Reidsville, Georgia, as the "Senator Jack Hill Post Office Building".

H.R. 7105. An Act to provide flexibility for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in caring for homeless veterans during a covered public health emergency, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a retraining assistance program for unemployed veterans, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7259. An Act to allow acceleration certificates awarded under the Patents for Humanity Program to be transferable.

H.R. 7347. An Act to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Ann Arbor, Michigan, as the "Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Kettles Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center".

H.R. 7460. An Act to extend the authority for the establishment by the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation of a commemorative work to commemorate the mission of the Peace Corps and the ideals on which the Peace Corps was founded, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7502. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 101 South 16th Street in Clarinda, Iowa, as the "Jessie Field Shambaugh Post Office Building".

H.R. 7810. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3519 East Walnut Street in Pearland, Texas, as the "Tom Reid Post Office Building".

H.R. 7898. An Act to amend the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to consider certain recognized security practices of covered entities and business associates when making certain determinations, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8354. An Act to establish the Servicemembers and Veterans Initiative within the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8611. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4755 Southeast Dixie Highway in Port Salerno, Florida, as the "Joseph Bullock Post Office Building".

H.R. 8810. An Act to establish a national program to identify and reduce losses from landslide hazards, to establish a national 3D Elevation Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8906. An Act to amend title XXIX of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the program under such title relating to lifespan respite care.

January 13, 2021:

H.R. 221. An Act to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to monitor and combat anti-Semitism globally, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1418. An Act to restore the application of the Federal antitrust laws to the business of health insurance to protect competition and consumers.

H.R. 1472. An Act to rename the Homestead National Monument of America near Beatrice, Nebraska, as the Homestead National Historical Park.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

H.R. 1492. An Act to update the map of, and modify the maximum acreage available for inclusion in, the Yucca House National Monument.

H.R. 1923. An Act to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue certain circulating collectible coins, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1925. An Act to designate the Manhattan Campus of the New York Harbor Health Care System of the Department of Veterans Affairs as the “Margaret Cochran Corbin Campus of the New York Harbor Health Care System”.

H.R. 2444. An Act to authorize the Secretary of State to make direct loans under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2502. An Act to amend title 40, United States Code, to require certain prospectuses for public buildings to be made publicly available, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2744. An Act to authorize the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to prescribe the manner in which programs of the agency are identified overseas, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3153. An Act to direct the Director of the National Science Foundation to support research on opioid addiction, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3250. An Act to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the sites associated with the life and legacy of the noted American philanthropist and business executive Julius Rosenwald, with a special focus on the Rosenwald Schools, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4044. An Act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the National Estuary Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4508. An Act to expand the number of scholarships available to Pakistani women under the Merit and Needs-Based Scholarship Program.

H.R. 4704. An Act to direct the Director of the National Science Foundation to support multidisciplinary research on the science of suicide, and to advance the knowledge and understanding of issues that may be associated with several aspects of suicide including intrinsic and extrinsic factors related to areas such as wellbeing, resilience, and vulnerability.

H.R. 5126. An Act to require individuals fishing for Gulf reef fish to use certain descending devices, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5472. An Act to redesignate the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site as the “Jimmy Carter National Historical Park”.

SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, after sine die adjournment of the Second Session, 116th Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates, he had approved and signed bills of the Senate of the following titles:

January 12, 2021:

S. 4996. An Act to ensure funding of the United States trustees, extend temporary bankruptcy judgeships, and for other purposes.

January 13, 2021:

S. 371. An Act to provide regulatory relief to charitable organizations that provide housing assistance, and for other purposes.

S. 1310. An Act to strengthen the participation of elected national legislators in the activities of the Organization of American States and reaffirm United States support for Organization of American States human rights and anti-corruption initiatives, and for other purposes.

S. 5076. An Act to authorize the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate to delegate authority to approve payroll and personnel actions.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 167

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2021

No. 23

Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Lord of life, help us to know You better that we may love You more.

Provide our lawmakers opportunities to be guided by Your wisdom and strengthened by Your presence. May Your presence lead them to a spiritual maturity that will honor You. Grant that this maturity will inspire them to be a part of the solution and not part of the problem. Show our Senators what they can do to lead our Nation toward a more perfect Union.

Stay close to us, mighty God, for we are Your children.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Denis Richard McDonough, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

1776 COMMISSION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, in his inaugural address, President Biden said his "whole soul" was in the cause of "Bringing America together. Uniting our people. And uniting our Nation"—very worthy things to speak and especially in an inaugural address.

He also recognized that Americans have serious disagreements. Everyone knows that our country is deeply divided politically. I know from his time in the Senate that President Biden understands that people of good will can have honest disagreements about policy.

So he knows that unity does not mean dropping deeply held beliefs and accepting his own policy agenda. As he said—and I have two quotes here—"Every disagreement doesn't have to be a cause of total war" and "Disagreement must not lead to disunion." Real unity requires rediscovering what binds us together as Americans even when we have strongly disagreed politically.

As I have often said, our Nation is unique in human history in that it was founded not on the basis of common ethnic identity or loyalty to, let's say,

a Monarch but on certain enduring principles. Those principles are best articulated in the simple but elegant words of the Declaration of Independence. And you all read these regularly, I am sure.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.

It is a common commitment to this ideal that has bound us together as Americans from the beginning. Our patriot forefathers concluded that these principles were worth fighting for and took up arms in an improbable quest to defeat the largest and best trained military at that particular time. This included many Black patriots who fought for American independence—a unifying fact that I believe deserves a monument on the National Mall, something that I have been working toward for years.

I want to quote Margaret Thatcher. She once observed this. It is a fairly long quote, so bear with me.

Americans and Europeans alike sometimes forget how unique is the United States of America. No other nation has been created so swiftly and successfully. No other nation has been built upon an idea—the idea of liberty. No other nation has so successfully combined people of different races and nations within a single culture. Both the founding fathers of the United States and successive waves of immigrants to your country were determined to create a new identity. Whether in flight from persecution or from poverty, the huddled masses have, with few exceptions, welcomed American values, the American way of life and American opportunities. And America herself has bound them to her with powerful bonds of patriotism and pride. The European nations are not and can never be like this. They are the product of history and not of philosophy.

End of Thatcher's quote.

This quote from a British leader is one of the best summaries that I have read about American exceptionalism. The term "American exceptionalism" is often misunderstood, perhaps due to

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a quirk of the English language. Merriam-Webster's dictionary gives three definitions of "exceptional": one, "forming an exception," as they give an example: "RARE, an exceptional number of rainy days"; or, two, "better than average: SUPERIOR, exceptional skill" are the words they expand on "average"; "deviating from the norm, such as having above or below average intelligence" or physical disability.

Many people here and abroad assume that those who talk about American exceptionalism are just using the second definition and simply asserting that the United States is better than any other country, and that is a wrong interpretation.

American exceptionalism is an assertion of the plain fact that America's foundation is very different from that of most other nations. However, our foundation is increasingly under attack from both the right and the left. Both the 1619 Project and White nationalists assert that America's founding principles are alive and that the United States was founded along ethnic lines.

Oddly enough, this was a position taken by John C. Calhoun in the U.S. Senate when he articulated an alternative to the founding principles intended to justify maintaining slavery in perpetuity. Fortunately, Abraham Lincoln, who revered the Declaration of Independence, prevailed.

The notion that our founding principles are a lie isn't just bad history; it breaks the bonds that unite Americans of all backgrounds.

The 1776 Commission was established specifically to "enable a rising generation to understand the history and principles of the founding of the United States in 1776 and to strive to perform a more perfect Union."

The introduction to "The 1776 Report" states that "a rediscovery of our shared identity rooted in our founding principles is the path to a renewed American unity and a confident American future."

I could not agree more. That is why I was disappointed to see President Biden terminate this commission the same day he took office after making his call for unity. The call to unity is exactly what the President asked for in his inaugural address.

What specifically in that 1776 Commission document does President Biden disagree with? Yes, the report is critical of far-left efforts to denigrate our founding principles, but it is also an important corrective to the alt-right effort to import European-style ethnonationalism, which is also deeply un-American in every sense.

"The 1776 Report" calls for "a restoration of American education, which can only be grounded on a history of those principles that is accurate, honest, unifying, inspiring, and ennobling."

By contrast, California has proposed an ethnic study curriculum that is rooted in the fundamental divisive ten-

ants of critical race theory, with its focus on separate groups of Americans into different degrees of oppressor and oppressed.

Interestingly, despite the California curriculum's focus on victims of prejudice, discussion of anti-Semitism is omitted in favor of criticism of Israel. This curriculum also totally skips over the life and work of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Remember his dream? I quote that statement that he made:

It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal."

Now, that is a very unifying statement. I encourage all Americans to read "The 1776 Report" for yourself. See if you don't agree with the central message that shared attachment to our timeless founding principles is what binds us as a nation. It is no longer available on the main White House website, but it can still be found on the Trump administration's archived website. It is also available on the Hillsdale College website.

RUSSIA

Madam President, I have other short remarks that I want to make on another subject.

Twelve years ago this past Sunday, then-Vice President Biden was in Munich, Germany, to deliver the Obama administration's first major foreign policy speech to world leaders. He said:

It is time to press the reset button and to revisit the many areas where we can and should be working together with Russia.

The premise was that the Bush administration had been too tough on Russia, and a more conciliatory approach was needed.

Beyond the rhetoric, this involved abruptly scrapping planned missile defense cooperation with our allies, the Czechs and Poles, on the anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Poland. Keep in mind, this was 6 months after Russia had invaded and occupied territory of our ally, the Republic of Georgia, an occupation that is still ongoing this very day. That all happened a year after the publication of the book entitled "The New Cold War," by Edward Lucas, detailing the dangerous nature of the Putin regime.

The Russia reset was not just a failure; the reset was ill-conceived and counterproductive from the start. Putin's Russia, like the Soviet Union before it, only understands strength. Unilateral concessions actually encouraged further aggression, like we saw and still see with Ukraine.

I appreciate now-President Biden's more recent tough talk on Russia. I like his rhetoric better than many things that President Trump said. However, I like Trump's actions, like sanctions against the Nord Stream Pipeline, arming and training the Ukrainian military, and partnering with our frontline allies.

The Biden administration no longer talks of a Russian reset, but it has al-

ready announced the extension of the one legacy of the reset policy. The New START Treaty with Russia gutted important monitoring and verification measures that were included in the predecessor agreement.

President Reagan famously quoted a Russian proverb, "Trust, but verify," when he was negotiating with Mikhail Gorbachev. New START cut out the "verify" part, leaving only "trust." But surely we have all learned by now that we cannot trust Vladimir Putin. He has been caught redhanded violating other arms control treaties. So, as recently happened, extending the New START treaty without trying to improve it is a missed opportunity.

I hope that President Biden's future actions more closely match his words, and he scraps all vestiges of the Obama Russian reset policy that he announced 12 years ago this weekend.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

NOMINATION OF DENIS RICHARD MCDONOUGH

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, the Senate is steadily confirming members of President Biden's Cabinet and other key administration officials. In a few hours, we will add one more to the list when the Senate confirms Denis McDonough to serve as Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

Under President Obama, Mr. McDonough was a member of the National Security Council and the White House Chief of Staff. He was a regular face at Walter Reed and a frequent visitor of our troops deployed abroad.

The VA has one of the most sacred missions of all our Agencies, deriving its motto from President Lincoln's second inaugural address:

To care for those who shall have borne the battle.

But the task of achieving that mission is one of organization, institutional know-how, and administrative troubleshooting. I am confident that Mr. McDonough's decades of experience at the highest levels of government make him well qualified to take on the job.

Even as Senators prepare this week to sit as a Court of Impeachment, the Senate will continue its work on other responsibilities. Committees will continue to process nominations, including the nominees to lead the EPA, Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, and the Office of Management and Budget. At the same time, committees will continue the pressing work of addressing the COVID crisis.

Last week, in the early hours of Friday morning, the Senate passed a budget resolution that will pave the way for President Biden's American Rescue Plan. As promised, the Senate held an open, bipartisan, and vigorous amendment process. Several bipartisan amendments passed with overwhelming majorities and were added to the resolution. The fact that the debate went all night and only concluded at around 5:30 in the morning is a testament to the vigor of the amendment process, which, again, I note, was bipartisan. The first amendment, in fact—a very important one by the Senator from Arizona, Ms. SINEMA, and the Senator from Mississippi, Mr. WICKER—helped our restaurant industry, and it was bipartisan.

Now, our Senate committees have instructions to begin crafting legislation to rescue our country from COVID-19; to speed vaccination distribution; provide a lifeline to small businesses; help schools reopen safely; save the jobs of teachers, firefighters, and other public employees; and support every American who is struggling to put food on the table and keep a roof over their heads.

This important, historic work will give hundreds of millions of Americans the relief they need while getting our country back to normal as quickly as possible.

IMPEACHMENT

Mr. President, now, on impeachment, tomorrow, the second impeachment trial of Donald J. Trump will commence, only the fourth trial of a President or former President in American history and the first trial for any public official who has been impeached twice.

For the information of the Senate, the Republican leader and I, in consultation with both the House managers and former-President Trump's lawyers, have agreed to a bipartisan resolution to govern the structure and timing of the impending trial. Let me say that again. All parties have agreed to a structure that will ensure a fair and honest Senate impeachment trial of the former President.

Each side will have ample time to make their arguments: 16 hours over 2 days for the House managers, the same for the former President's counsel. If managers decide they want witnesses, there will be a vote on that, which is the option they requested in regard to witnesses.

The trial will also accommodate a request from the former President's counsel to pause the trial during the Sabbath. The trial will break on Friday afternoon before sundown and will not resume until Sunday afternoon.

As in previous trials, there will be equal time for Senators' questions and for closing arguments and an opportunity for the Senate to hold deliberations, if it so chooses.

And then we will vote on the Article of Impeachment. If the former President is convicted, we will proceed to a

vote on whether he is qualified to enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

The structure we have agreed to is eminently fair. It will allow for the trial to achieve its purpose: truth and accountability. That is what trials are designed to do: to arrive at the truth of the matter and render a verdict. And following the despicable attack on January 6, there must be truth and accountability if we are going to move forward, heal, and bring our country together once again. Sweeping something as momentous as this under the rug brings no healing whatsoever. Let's be clear about that.

Now, as the trial begins, the forces aligned with the former President are preparing to argue that the trial itself is unconstitutional because Donald Trump is no longer in office, relying on a fringe legal theory that has been roundly debunked by constitutional scholars from across the political spectrum.

Just yesterday, another very prominent, conservative, Republican constitutional lawyer, Chuck Cooper, wrote in the Wall Street Journal that Republicans are dead wrong if they think an impeachment trial of a former President is unconstitutional.

Here is what he wrote:

Given that the Constitution permits the Senate to impose the penalty of permanent disqualification only on former officeholders, it defies logic to suggest that the Senate is prohibited from trying and convicting former officeholders. The Senators who supported Mr. Paul's motion should reconsider their view and judge the former president's misconduct on the merits.

That is no liberal. That is Chuck Cooper, a lawyer who represented House Republicans in a lawsuit against Speaker PELOSI, a former adviser to Senator CRUZ's Presidential campaign, driving a stake into the central argument we are going to hear from the former President's counsel.

Now, I understand why this fringe constitutional theory is being advanced. For the past few weeks, the political right has been searching for a safe harbor, a way to oppose the conviction of Donald Trump without passing judgment on his conduct; to avoid alienating the former President's supporters without condoning his, obviously, despicable, unpatriotic, undemocratic behavior. But the truth is no such safe harbor exists. The trial is clearly constitutional by every frame of analysis—by constitutional text, historical practice, Senate precedent, and basic common sense.

Presidents cannot simply resign to avoid accountability for an impeachable offense nor can they escape judgment by waiting until their final few weeks in office to betray our country. The impeachment powers assigned to the Congress by the Constitution cannot be defeated by a President who decides to run away or trashes our democracy on the way out the door. This trial will confirm that fact.

The merits of the case against the former President will be presented, and

the former President's counsel will mount a defense. Ultimately, Senators will decide on the one true question at stake in this trial: Is Donald Trump guilty of inciting a violent mob against the United States, a mob whose purpose was to interfere with the constitutional process of counting electoral votes and ensuring a peaceful transfer of power? And, if he is guilty, does someone who would commit such a high crime against his own country deserve to hold any office of honor or trust ever again?

Consistent with the solemn oath we have all taken to "do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws" of the United States, that is the question every Senator must answer in this trial.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. DUCKWORTH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, first, briefly, I am pleased that Leader SCHUMER and I were able to reach an agreement on a fair process and estimated timeline for the upcoming Senate trial.

This structure has been approved by both former President Trump's legal team and the House managers because it preserves due process and the rights of both sides. It will give Senators, as jurors, ample time to review the case and the arguments that each side will present.

REMEMBERING GEORGE SHULTZ

Madam President, on a completely different matter, on Saturday, we lost a great statesman and scholar who gave more than 80 of his 100 years to his country.

George Shultz's service began in the U.S. Marine Corps. From the beaches of Palau, he was among the Americans who helped retake the Pacific from Japan. Back home, he earned a Ph.D. in economics. He taught at MIT and would later helm the University of Chicago's Graduate Business School. But public service beckoned, and George Shultz began a decades-long run of ping-ponging prolifically between academia and top government posts.

The first of three Presidents who would benefit from his expert counsel, Dwight Eisenhower, hired him as a senior staff economist back in 1955. A decade and a half later, he was back, this time as President Nixon's Secretary of Labor, where he worked on desegregation and, later, as OMB Director. Then, at a pivotal moment for the U.S. and world economies, George Shultz was tapped to lead the Treasury Department. He fought inflation and worked

to modernize our monetary policy so American leaders could control America's destiny.

After an interlude in the private sector, Secretary Shultz's country came calling again. He spent 6½ of President Reagan's 8 years as Secretary of State. He helped steer the smart and strong foreign policy that clinched the free world's victory over the Soviet Union, but even as the Reagan administration nudged communism into a box canyon, this top diplomat's master touch was vital in making sure that tensions did not rise too high.

As amazing as it sounds, this impressive resume doesn't fully explain George Shultz's incredible reputation. It wasn't just all he did. It was how he did it. He led with thoughtfulness, fairness, and, above all, integrity. He lived by the maxim he shared in his centennial reflection just a few weeks ago.

Here is what he said:

Trust is the coin of the realm.

His honesty and thoughtfulness won wide admiration that transcended politics. He won the trust of career diplomats and State Department staff, including those who did not naturally lean to the Reagan right.

Famously, when new Ambassadors met with him on their way abroad, the Secretary would spin a globe and ask them to point out "their country." The unlucky ones who fell for the trap and pointed to their foreign destinations were swiftly corrected. "No," he said. "Your country is always America."

At the McConnell Center at the University of Louisville, we host a distinguished speaker series. George Shultz honored us as our very first ever distinguished speaker back in 1993, and he kept right on writing and speaking and mentoring young people up until just a few weeks ago.

America was his country, all right. He loved it deeply and served it always. The Senate's prayers are with the Shultz family and all the friends and colleagues he leaves behind, a truly remarkable life.

CORONAVIRUS

Madam President, in 2020, a Republican Senate and a Republican administration led five historic pandemic rescue packages on a completely bipartisan basis.

We marshaled the largest Federal response to any crisis since World War II—about \$4 trillion across five bills—all of it completely bipartisan, but now Washington Democrats have other ideas. Even though we are still pushing out \$900 billion in relief that Congress passed less than 2 months ago, even though a group of Senate Republicans met with President Biden to discuss bipartisan avenues for hundreds of billions of dollars more, Washington Democrats have decided they want to go it alone.

It was last March—remember?—when a senior House Democrat called this disaster a "tremendous opportunity to restructure things to fit our vision."

Americans are suffering, but their side seems to see an opportunity to ram through ideological change. That is the impulse behind the Democrats' latest \$1.9 trillion proposal. Their plan for more massive borrowing puts leftwing myths ahead of the scientific evidence and the Nation's urgent needs. While the Biden administration's own scientists say schools could reopen safely right now with smart and simple precautions, their proposal buys into the myth from Big Labor that schools should stay shut a whole lot longer.

While Republicans want to save as many jobs as possible, Washington Democrats are backing Senator SANDERS' demand to more than double the minimum wage. The Congressional Budget Office says this would kill 1.4 million American jobs. Nonpartisan experts say it would send more people to the unemployment line than it would lift out of poverty. But remember, this is all about liberal dreams, not urgent needs.

Some Democrats even want to break Senate rules to jam this through. Last week, the Senate had a 14-hour voting marathon on amendments to the phony, partisan budget that Democrats jammed through as a procedural first step. We got Senators on the record on a host of questions that matter to American families. Sadly, the Democrats blocked our efforts to say that, at the very least, school districts where teachers have been vaccinated certainly need to reopen, to press States to accurately report nursing home deaths, to protect the free exercise of religion, and several more.

Other amendments divided Democrats and were adopted. For example, over some Democrats' objections, the Senate said that illegal immigrants should not receive stimulus checks, that the Keystone XL Pipeline should not be canceled, and that our government should not declare war on fracking. But, amazingly enough, at the end of the night, the very same Senate Democrats who had sought to appear moderate by supporting those three things turned around and voted in lockstep to strip them all out again.

Our colleagues who said they supported these changes voted to strip them right back out at the end of the evening. That is about as Washington, DC, as it gets.

For the sake of America's kids, American jobs, Americans' health, Democrats should put the political games aside and resume the same kinds of bipartisan talks they demanded constantly all of last year. American families deserve a process and a bill that put their actual needs at the center.

BURMA

Now, Madam President, on one final matter, over the weekend, hundreds of thousands of protesters stood up across Burma in defiance of the military coup.

For a week now, the military has detained hundreds of civil society leaders and democratically elected officials,

some on mysterious or obviously specious charges and others without any charge at all. Their actions were illegitimate right from the start, and the treatment of these political prisoners is showing the world the military regime's disdain for the rule of law.

In the face of this tyranny and with the memory of how brutally the military has dealt with protesters in the past, the public unity of so many of Burma's people is a powerful display of courage. In far-flung cities and towns, members of the country's diverse ethnic groups, from the Burman majority to the Shan and Rohingya minorities, have rallied around the democratically elected government. They are demanding justice and an end to military rule.

I have been encouraged over the past week by the diplomatic efforts undertaken by the administration to demonstrate the U.S. condemnation of the military's flagrant assault on political rights. Today, it is time to follow up with meaningful costs on those who aid and abet the suffocation of Burmese democracy.

The people of Burma in the streets today are putting their lives on the line. As one protestor told the New York Times over the weekend, "I don't care if they shoot because under the military, our lives will be dead anyway."

Today, these protestors are joining in the same refrain heard repeatedly in places like Hong Kong, where democratic progress is too often met with jackboots. They are standing up for basic freedoms, and they are paying close attention to who will stand with them.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. FISCHER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

NEW START TREATY

Mrs. FISCHER. Madam President, I come to the floor today to discuss the administration's decision to extend the New START treaty by 5 years.

Supporters hailed the move, with the New York Times reporting that the President's decision "avoided a renewed arms race." Meanwhile, critics, who believed the question of extension had given the United States leverage to extract concessions from Russia, as well as China, described the move as a wasted opportunity and a giveaway to Putin.

As the last bilateral arms control agreement between the United States and Russia, perhaps it shouldn't be surprising that the debate over extending New START took on outsized importance, with parties on both sides seeing it as the vehicle to accomplish all of their goals. Now, with the extension decided, it comes with an opportunity to regain our perspective and consider

the way forward. This begins with a clearer understanding of what the New START treaty accomplishes and what it doesn't.

To begin with, the New START treaty is not a panacea, and extending the agreement does not prevent an arms race with just the stroke of a pen; nor is it an unfair agreement that locks in Russian advantages. It is simply an agreement between the United States and Russia to limit some but not all of the categories of nuclear arms. China is not a party to this agreement.

As critics have pointed out, the treaty's counting rules obscure the true number of deployed nuclear weapons, and it has not prevented Russia's buildup of other kinds of nuclear arms not covered by its limits. Some have described these as "loopholes" for Russia, but they are well-known limitations that also apply equally to both sides.

Since the treaty was signed, the United States has chosen not to invest in new nuclear weapons outside of the treaty's limits. Well, Russia has done the opposite, and they continue to expand their nuclear arsenal. I disagree with my colleagues who see that as a failure of the treaty. It is a failure in the Russian Government for continuing to build up its nuclear arsenal instead of matching our restraint and lowering those tensions.

But it would also be a failure on our part if we had assumed Russia would refrain from building these systems out of the goodness of their heart. Indeed, Russia's behavior since the New START treaty was signed reminds us that it continues to seek a competitive advantage, and in order to achieve its goals, it will go around the limits, as it has done with the New START treaty, or it will go straight through them, as it did with the INF Treaty.

So Russia's nuclear capabilities continue to expand, as does China's buildup of nuclear arms. That New START hasn't prevented these from occurring reflects the fact that the New START treaty simply does not account for the full spectrum of nuclear challenges, and thus, with the agreement to extend the treaty in place, serious threats still remain that really demand our attention.

The growth of both Russia's and China's arsenals must be addressed. Some have called for the Biden administration to immediately pursue talks to this end.

While hurrying to convene another diplomatic summit may have a reassuring appearance to some, diplomacy is not an end unto itself. It is a means to an end.

It is important to remember that negotiating limits on Russia's tactical weapons and bringing China into the arms control process have long been U.S. diplomatic objectives. Indeed, the Obama-Biden administration sought these goals, as did the Trump administration, which deserves credit for elevating them to the highest levels. However, the consistent refusal of both

Russia and China to engage in serious talks demonstrates that neither nation feels sufficient incentive to negotiate. New attempts at negotiations without addressing this wouldn't achieve a different result.

In truth, what is needed isn't another conference in a European capital; it is a serious effort here at home to create incentives for both Russia and China to halt their nuclear buildups and to have them choose a different path.

Congress and the administration should work together to strengthen the hands of our negotiators. To that end, we can start by rejecting calls being made by some advocates to cut our nuclear forces unilaterally or allow them to age into obsolescence by delaying their much needed modernization. These calls are not new; however, our senior military leaders have consistently advised against such courses of action, and the past two administrations have rejected them as well. They should be rejected again.

As most in this Chamber know, our nuclear forces have aged far beyond their designed lifetime. After delaying and deferring the modernization of our nuclear forces for decades, we are now at an inflection point. As Admiral Richard, the current STRATCOM commander, testified last year, "Many of the modernization and sustainment efforts necessary to ensure the deterrent's viability have zero schedule margin and are late-to-need."

His point is clear. Further delay will result in capabilities aging-out with no replacements available. Our nuclear deterrent would literally wither on the vine. This would have a number of disastrous consequences for our security at a time when nuclear threats are growing, and it would also dramatically undermine future diplomatic efforts to negotiate limits with Russia and China on their arsenals. After all, why would either nation agree to new rounds of arms reductions if they knew that the United States was cutting its forces anyway, regardless of whether they agreed to do likewise?

We must keep this in mind when we hear calls to dismantle the triad or cancel our modernization programs. Doing so would make our country less safe by cutting the forces needed to deter aggression, and it would make the world less safe by ensuring that the United States is never in a position again to push for real reductions to Russian and Chinese nuclear forces.

Instead of reducing incentives for Russia and China to negotiate, Congress and the administration should work together to strengthen them and set the conditions for successful diplomatic efforts in the future.

Thank you, Madam President.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

NOMINATION OF DENIS RICHARD McDONOUGH

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, today I rise in support of my friend and fellow Minnesotan, Denis McDonough, as President Biden's nominee for Secretary of Veterans Affairs. And no one knows but you, the Senator from Illinois, Madam President, about how important this job is for our veterans.

Denis grew up in Stillwater, MN, which is right near the Wisconsin border. He is a grandson of Irish immigrants, the son of devout Catholic parents, and brother to 10 siblings. He attended St. John's College in Collegeville, MN, and in addition to graduating summa cum laude, he played safety on the very proud championship St. John's football team.

I have been privileged to call Denis a friend for years, and I know he will serve our country well as the Secretary of Veterans Affairs. As he has done his whole life, he will honor the promises our country has made to our veterans and their families.

Denis's commitment to our Nation's veterans was clear during his time as President Obama's Chief of Staff, where he made sure that every decision impacting our servicemembers, veterans, and their families was befitting of their sacrifices. Showing respect and gratitude for our Nation's veterans is not something Denis just prioritizes; it is a value for him.

As we know from his time as President Obama's Chief of Staff, he is an adept manager who understands how to tackle complex challenges throughout our government, which will be vital for the next Secretary.

As we also know, the VA is facing a number of challenges, from helping veterans to stay safe during the pandemic to improving the quality of care for veterans around the country. These are not simple problems, and these are not simple challenges, and they will require, as you have shown, Madam President, true leadership and vision, which has been, again, the hallmark of Denis's time in public service.

I also know that he will work tirelessly to find bipartisan solutions, and I think you see that from the support that he has gotten throughout the country as well as on the Veterans' Affairs Committee, where I was honored to introduce him when he started on this journey of Senate approval, and it has never been more important than ever to unite our country and get that kind of support. So much of our work with our veterans is about keeping our promises and showing respect, not just in words but in actions.

What other Senators who don't know Denis as well or are new to Washington—what they may see as time goes on, they will see the qualities of honor and loyalty in Denis's commitment to his family, which also includes his family in Minnesota. I know this firsthand. He has so many relatives that you can't go anywhere without

running into some McDonough. You see it in how he has treated everyone he has worked with, when he worked in the Senate, when he worked as President Obama's Chief of Staff. I also will assure my fellow Senators that he will listen to Senators. He will have respect for the people who work here. You see it every day in how he always puts his country first.

During his distinguished career, Denis has approached each and every job with the spirit of respect, honesty, collaboration, and a willingness to make himself accessible to his colleagues and his team. He is deeply committed to supporting the workforce at the VA.

I want our veterans to know he will do two things so well: He will listen, and he will get things done for you.

One of my favorite stories about Denis involves this—listening and then getting things done. We were having a lot of trouble up in northern Minnesota with the iron ore mines closing down, as you all remember, kind of coming out of the downturn. It never really bounced back. Then we had the steel dumping going on from China and other countries, the illegal steel dumping, and that really spread through the country and led to the closure of many of our mines.

We tried to introduce legislation, and finally I asked Denis to come up to northern Minnesota, since he was from our State, as President Obama's Chief of Staff and sit down with a bunch of mayors from northern Minnesota, from Minnesota's Iron Range, with workers and with mine owners.

There was this long, long table, and nearly everyone had spoken. Near the end, a miner named Dan Hill was the last to go, and he said: Well, everything has been said, so I will just tell this story. He said that he was out of work, and he said that his son had just graduated from preschool. The teacher asked them at the graduation: What do you want to do when you grow up? The kids were saying all kinds of things—that they wanted to play basketball or they were going to fly an airplane and all kinds of cool things—and Denis's son looked at the teacher and said: I want to be a miner like my daddy.

At that moment, Dan Hill took this steelworker T-shirt that he had in his hand and he threw it across the whole long table. And I remember sitting next to Denis thinking, you were a football player; catch the T-shirt. And he caught the T-shirt.

Dan Hill said:

Mr. McDonough, make it come true. Make it come true.

Denis listened, but then he acted. He went back to Washington and he didn't just ignite a fire under the Commerce Department to get them to do even more work than they were already doing on enforcing tariffs and going after this illegal dumping and bringing things to the International Trade Commission, he also looked at other agencies, and he helped us, along with

SHERROD BROWN and so many others, to pass legislation that made a difference.

All of this happened, and Dan Hill got his job back. Then I invited Dan Hill to come to one of the last State of the Unions for President Obama, and Denis invited Dan Hill to the White House, and Dan Hill got to meet practically everyone surrounding the President.

That is Denis McDonough. He listened, but he didn't just say "Oh, I got there. I went. We will try our best"; he actually followed through the minutia of government to get things done.

I am going to end with the words of a poet whom President Biden happens to love. Given Denis's Irish roots, I can't think of a better person to quote from today, and it is Mr. Heaney, who once wrote: "Anyone with gumption and a sharp mind will take the measure of two things: what's said and what's done."

So Denis will not just say words to the veterans of this country; as your Secretary, he will get things done.

With that, I ask my colleagues to support the nomination of Denis McDonough as Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

IMPEACHMENT

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, it has been more than a month since a violent mob stormed this building and attempted to disrupt the congressional certification of Presidential electors—the vote of those electors. Rather than a peaceful transition of power, some of the mob turned their grievances into violent action. But, again, that is the problem with mobs. No matter what the intentions were of those who were simply exercising their rights to free speech and free assembly, mobs invariably degenerate into the lowest common denominator.

That element of the mob assaulted police officers, destroyed property, and trespassed in the halls of the U.S. Capitol. Some roamed these halls in search of Members of Congress against whom they actually threatened harm. And if not for the heroism of the men and women of the Capitol Police, the human cost would have likely been higher.

The criminal acts of the mob were disgraceful and indefensible. Regardless of party or politics, there should be no disagreement on that most basic point. The people making up this mob came to Washington with the idea that the results of the 2020 election were not final. President Trump fed that fantasy by repeatedly claiming the election was stolen, even after he had exhausted

all of his legal remedies in dozens and dozens of lawsuits. The President's actions were reckless. He should have known better than to stoke a flame he could not and did not control.

But the events of January 6 are only part of the story, and it is the congressional response, including impeachment, that I now want to talk about. Simply put, this snap impeachment raises serious questions about fundamental fairness, due process, or, more accurately, a lack thereof. Unlike previous impeachments, there was no formal inquiry, no investigation, no hearings, no witnesses, no cross-examination, no nothing. We know impeachment is not like a traditional judicial proceeding. It is not a court of law. But it does make common sense—and I think this was the direction we gave the House during the last impeachment trial—that it is the House's obligation to investigate, develop the evidence, and then charge, not the other way around.

Historically, this has been true for impeachment proceedings. Each time, the House has conducted a full-scale investigation before a vote on the Articles of Impeachment. As I said, that was the case last year when the House spent months deposing witnesses, holding hearings, building a case against the President before ever announcing formal charges.

But this time around, they took an entirely different approach. In attempting to justify this unprecedented departure from a fair and dignified proceeding, some of our Democratic friends claim that no evidence needs to be presented, saying that we were all witnesses to what happened on January 6 and that we can be jurors, witnesses, and, in the words of at least one Democratic Senator, victims all at the same time.

This week, President Trump's defense team will have the opportunity to present its case, and I expect the lack of due process to be a major area of focus and rightfully so.

Unfortunately, that is not the only problem with this impeachment trial. The Constitution requires the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court to preside over the impeachment trial of a President. But since this is the trial of a former President, a private citizen, someone who no longer holds office, Chief Justice Roberts will not be presiding. As a result, the senior Senator from Vermont will now serve as both a judge and a juror, in addition to being a witness, I presume, and, in the words of another Senator, a victim.

I respect Senator LEAHY, but the fact of the matter is, he cannot be an impartial arbiter. He has a conflict of interest. Following the House's impeachment vote, Senator LEAHY called President Trump "the greatest threat to the Constitution and to American democracy in a generation." He voted to convict Donald Trump during the last impeachment trial and apparently has already decided to do it again in this trial.

The fact of the matter is, no American, let alone a former President, should be tried before a juror who has already determined guilt or innocence and who also serves as a judge. I want to be abundantly clear, though, on one point. President Trump's words and actions leading up to the attack were reckless and wrong, but as we all know, the constitutional standard for impeachment isn't recklessness.

Treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors—those are the offenses that the Constitution allows Congress to impeach and remove a President from office for violating or from committing, which brings us to one of the biggest concerns I have. Donald Trump is no longer President of the United States. He is a private citizen. Our Democratic colleagues moved so fast that they could impeach the President while he was in office but failed to transmit the Articles to the Senate until he became a private citizen.

Legal experts have debated not only the constitutionality of trying a former President but also the wisdom of doing so, and I share concerns on both those fronts. I think this ill-timed impeachment trial sets a dangerous precedent for future former Presidents.

As politicized as impeachment has become, it could become a reoccurring political exercise that would be toxic for our democracy. Prominent Democrats have warned about the dangers of using impeachment as a political weapon against an opposing party.

During the impeachment inquiry of President Clinton, Senator LEAHY himself counseled:

A partisan impeachment cannot command the respect of the American people. It is no more valid than a stolen election.

I agree with him. The problem with one party using impeachment to exact political retribution on an opposing party's President at the end of his term or even after that President has left office seems quite obvious to me. It is political retribution.

Depending on which party controls Congress and which occupies the White House, this could turn into a regular blemish on our democracy. Rather than focusing together on our future and a new administration, seeking common ground and unity, as President Biden has called for, such a precedent of trying a former President could create an endless feedback loop of re-creation.

I think this is a dangerous and destructive path, and I would implore my colleagues on both sides to consider the long-term implications of this precedent. As Justice Story explained, the Framers saw the Senate as a tribunal, in his words, "removed from popular power and passions . . . and from the more dangerous influence of mere party spirit," and was guided by "a deep responsibility to future times."

So, as before, I don't take my role as a juror lightly, and I will reserve final judgment until both the House im-

peachment managers and President Trump's defense team have had the opportunity to present their cases. But I do think, indeed, I fear, we are skating on very thin ice and are in danger of inflicting great harm to our country by this rushed, unfair, and partisan proceeding. May God help us.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

ISSUES FACING AMERICA

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, when President Biden addressed the Nation on Inauguration Day, he promised unity and bipartisanship. It was a big part of his inaugural address, and so far the Democrats here in Washington are not living up to that promise. Their message, and we saw this last week, is not unity; it is submit and conform.

On his very first day in office, President Biden rubberstamped 17 separate Executive orders. Since then, he has approved so many changes that a lot of Tennesseans can barely keep track of the orders and memos and directives that are flying out of the Oval Office.

It is safe to say the only benchmark they have to work with is the number of lost jobs we will see as a result of all of this paper-and-pen governance and paperwork. Jobs gone—stroke of a pen.

The American people are very unsettled by this. I am hearing it from Democrats, Independents, Republicans, Libertarians.

Last week, I came to the floor, and I spoke in detail about how this lack of clarity about the future has made many Tennesseans fearful of the impending changes to our national security policy. They are very unsettled.

So many of our veterans in Tennessee have talked with me about this. They don't like all this soft talk when it comes to talking about China and Russia and Iran and North Korea. They are worried about what comes next. The domestic policy mandates have done nothing at all to give reassurances or calm spirits.

Last week, the Senate Democrats put forth a budget proposal that treats struggling communities like hypotheticals that could work with theoretical changes, all created for a graduate-level economics exam. They are not dealing with real problems and real life.

For about 15 hours, we debated and voted on a fraction of the almost 900 amendments filed in an attempt to do some damage control to that budget resolution. But when Friday morning came and went, all the Democrats had to offer was a glaringly partisan resolution that blatantly contradicted President Biden's stated commitment to unity and bipartisanship.

And, you know what, in a perfect world, the solutions the Democrats have come up with just might work. But we do not live in a perfect world; we live in a fallen world.

This country is not created in the image of the Democratic Party. To anyone who has ever managed a small business budget, what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are trying to do just does not make good common sense.

One of the top issues I hear about from people back home in Tennessee is this proposal they have for a \$15-an-hour minimum wage. I feel I should remind my colleagues that resistance to this mandate doesn't come from a place of stinginess or classist hatred but from a place of absolute confidence that it will destroy small businesses, even with the phase-in period.

I have not heard from a single business owner who will be able to pay the wage and employ the same number of people—not one. They will have to let staff go.

A report by the Congressional Budget Office released just today echoes and confirms their concerns. By 2025, the Democrats' proposal will cut jobs for 1.4 million workers, at a time when workers are struggling to get back to work. So much for job creation, and we all know the best economic stimulus is a job.

Just 6 weeks ago, Congress passed a \$900 billion COVID relief package. Very little of that money has been spent. Yet Democrats and the White House continue to demand trillions—that is right, trillions—in overbroad spending that targets no specific problem and has no actual bipartisan support. If that is not bad enough, billions of dollars from last year's bipartisan relief packages, all five of them, also remain unobligated.

So we are at \$3.6 trillion in spending, and they are wanting another \$1.9 trillion, with little idea of the effect that remaining unobligated funding will have on the economy. But still, the data shows that what has been spent already has made a difference and will continue to do so.

Relief should be timely. It should be targeted. It should be temporary. Those that need the help should get the help, but we do not need overbroad spending.

The Congressional Budget Office released another report just over a week ago showing that if we leave the laws governing how we tax and spend alone—leave them alone on the books, in force—the GDP will continue to rise and the economy will get back to its prepandemic health without, without Congress authorizing one more penny in relief spending.

So the American people want to know why, why are the Democrats claiming that the only solution to our present crisis is to spend as much as possible, as quickly as possible, without considering which sectors of the economy actually need the help, which families need help, which individuals need help.

What we do know is what we saw in 2009 and 2010 and 2011 and 2012 and 2013 and 2014 and 2015, which is that, if you

get in here and overspend without targeting, without direction, you slow the recovery. We know that. We watched it. We lived through it.

They are going to need a better answer than “because we say so,” “because this is what we are going to do,” because the people understand that the Federal deficit was historically large even before the pandemic. They know how debt works and that a big deficit means more of that Federal debt.

They also know that who holds that debt matters and that we are beholden, right now, to China, to OPEC, for trillions of dollars in that debt.

Scale that down for a minute. When that same thing happens to one of these small businesses, when they max their credit line, if they fall behind in their payroll, they can't plan for the future, they can't plan for emergencies, and they can't invest in their own success.

The same concepts apply to the Federal budget. You cannot tax and spend your way to prosperity. You have to have economic growth.

So I ask my colleagues: Why are you making decisions that are going to slow the recovery and slow the economic growth?

The Democrats' approach to planning for the future might sound good in theory, it might sound good in hypotheticals, but real-life economics is not. Future pandemics are not. The need to innovate and stay competitive in the warfighting domain is not. Those are real-life issues.

The Democrats have been so aggressive this past couple of weeks, and President Biden, in taking out the eraser and trying to erase 4 years of productive policy that benefited millions of Americans, and the people are starting to wonder what else they are going to throw away in favor of a very autocratic, authoritarian, empty vision for our Nation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I be able to finish my remarks before the vote.

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

NOMINATION OF DENIS RICHARD MCDONOUGH

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I rise to support the nomination of Denis McDonough to be Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Mr. McDonough brings to this position a wealth of experience as a national security professional and White House Chief of Staff. He knows how to solve problems, break down bureaucratic silos, and deliver results.

As the VA Secretary, Mr. McDonough will face a host of new challenges brought on by COVID-19. I appreciate his commitment to addressing these issues head-on, including the need to lead an aggressive effort to vaccinate veterans and their healthcare providers, ensure that claims are processed in a timely man-

ner, and review the proposed rule on VA home loans exiting COVID-19 forbearance.

In addition to the immediate challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, I know that one of Mr. McDonough's priorities is to tackle the structural needs of the VA. I am also pleased that Mr. McDonough has already promised to defend the VA healthcare system against efforts at privatization. Additionally, I am grateful for Mr. McDonough's assurances that he will act assertively to create a culture of zero tolerance toward sexual harassment and assault in the Department. This is of particular importance after a VA inspector general's report found that his predecessor engaged in active measures to discredit a congressional staffer who reported that she was sexually assaulted at a VA medical center. We must ensure that our women veterans are treated with dignity and respect at all VA facilities.

I also want to applaud Mr. McDonough's pledge to make ending veteran homelessness a national priority. My home State of Maryland has been a national leader in this effort. Montgomery County, MD, effectively ended veteran homelessness in 2015, and the Veterans Village in Perryville is creating a model for using VASH vouchers to build supportive communities that house and provide services to homeless veterans. The State is also moving forward with an aggressive effort to build a second veterans home in Sykesville. This is a moral imperative, and Maryland has been leading the way. I trust that we will have the same level of urgency from the VA under Secretary McDonough, and I look forward to continuing the partnership on these efforts.

The Department of Veterans Affairs provides crucial services, care, and peace of mind for our Nation's 18 million veterans. The VA has more to do to make sure that the care that it provides is worthy of those who served our Nation. I believe that Mr. McDonough's experience has prepared him well to continue that effort, and I support his nomination.

Mr. TESTER. Madam President, I rise today in support of Denis McDonough. Denis is President Biden's choice to lead the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Though there is a great political divide in our Nation, I believe that veterans across the country and Members on both sides of the aisle are united by a very basic expectation: that the next VA Secretary be an individual of honesty, integrity, and vision. This individual must listen to veterans and put their well-being above all else.

Denis McDonough has demonstrated that he is, unequivocally, the man for this job. And to be clear, this is not an easy job. But Denis is used to making tough calls. He has shown an exemplary commitment to public service and a strong willingness to do right by those who have worn the uniform and sacrificed on behalf of our liberties.

As White House Chief of Staff, he quickly earned a reputation for getting the job done, working across Federal Agencies, and finding common ground. For the last 20 years, he has played a key role in many decisions surrounding sending our military men and women to war and knows that taking care of these folks when they return home is a cost of war and a shared responsibility.

Veterans need someone like Denis fighting in their corner, but the truth is there is simply too much at stake.

With more than 400,000 Americans dying from COVID-19 in less than a year, the VA Secretary's top responsibility will be ensuring that the Department has everything it needs—from vaccines to personal protective equipment, to additional healthcare and supportive services—to care for veterans and to protect the VA's employees.

He will be held accountable when it comes to swiftly implementing a number of historic reforms, from the John Scott Hannon Veterans Mental Health Care Improvement Act, a bill that is out-of-box thinking to help our veterans in the mental health challenges and suicides that have resulted, to the Deborah Sampson Act, an act to help the largest or the fastest growing group of veterans, our women veterans, have access to care, to the expansion of presumptive coverage for thousands of additional Vietnam veterans exposed to Agent Orange and overdue coverage for our Vietnam veterans—not to mention a myriad of other critical priorities that have been in the works for years and need serious attention, such as the Caregivers Program and the electronic health record modernization effort.

But Denis is fully prepared to take on these responsibilities. He is ready to build the trust of our Nation's servicemembers, veterans, and their families, and treat them with the respect that they have earned.

Now more than ever, veterans need a strong leader who will prioritize delivering timely and quality healthcare and benefits over making political points. I am confident that, as VA Secretary, Denis will be squarely focused on serving these needs.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in confirming him to this role, where I have no doubt that he will be successful. Our Nation's veterans are counting on us.

Now, unfortunately, my friend and colleague, the ranking member of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, JERRY MORAN, couldn't make it back in time for this nomination due to bad weather and flight delays. But he was planning on voting to advance this nomination today because he believes Denis McDonough is someone who shares his commitment to taking care of our veterans.

With that, I yield.

VOTE ON MCDONOUGH NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the McDonough nomination?

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

Further, if present and voting, The Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) would have voted "yea."; and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) would have voted "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 87, nays 7, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 55 Ex.]

YEAS—87

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Risch
Blackburn	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Blunt	Hoeben	Rounds
Booker	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Boozman	Johnson	Sanders
Braun	Kaine	Sasse
Brown	Kelly	Schatz
Cantwell	Kennedy	Schumer
Capito	King	Scott (SC)
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Lankford	Shelby
Casey	Leahy	Sinema
Cassidy	Lee	Smith
Collins	Lujan	Stabenow
Coons	Lummis	Sullivan
Cornyn	Manchin	Tester
Cortez Masto	Markey	Thune
Cramer	McConnell	Tillis
Crapo	Menendez	Tuberville
Daines	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Fischer	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wicker
Graham	Peters	Wyden
Grassley	Portman	Young

NAYS—7

Cotton	Hagerty	Scott (FL)
Cruz	Hawley	
Ernst	Marshall	

NOT VOTING—6

Barrasso	Inhofe	Paul
Burr	Moran	Toomey

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The Senator from Ohio.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

The Senator from Ohio.

(At the request of Mr. TESTER, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

CONFIRMATION OF DENIS RICHARD McDONOUGH

• Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I would like to speak in support of confirming Denis McDonough to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs. Mr. McDonough has demonstrated his dedication to public service over the last 25 years and has assured me that he will bring that same dedication to the Department of Veterans Affairs in its mission to serve our veterans.

He has experience leading and implementing policy across the Federal Government and has earned a reputation for being able to make government work better. Although he is not a veteran, he has made his case that he is personally devoted to serving veterans and seeing them achieve success, and it is my belief that he is sincere in that assertion.

Mr. McDonough testified that he appreciates the clear roles of Congress in passing law and of the executive branch in executing them. He has committed to me and to our committee that he will faithfully implement critical VA reforms in line with congressional intent, and I intend to hold him accountable for the decisions and actions he makes as Secretary.

We have made significant progress with the VA to provide permanent veterans' choice in access to care, mental health and suicide prevention, employee accountability, and improved benefits for veterans, their dependents, and survivors. We cannot backtrack on this progress, and the next VA Secretary must be ready on day one to continue building on this success.

I will support Mr. McDonough's confirmation and hold him to his commitment to work with our committee and with our veteran stakeholders to deliver the improved benefits and services Congress has legislated. •

REMEMBERING RICHARD THORNBURGH

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, today I want to pay tribute to the late Richard L. Thornburgh, a former Pennsylvania Governor and former U.S. Attorney General. Dick Thornburgh was also a hero to the disability community for his longstanding advocacy for the rights and self-determination of people with disabilities.

Born in Pittsburgh on July 16, 1932, Dick received an undergraduate degree from Yale University and a law degree from the University of Pittsburgh Law School before going into private practice.

In 1969, President Richard Nixon appointed Dick as the U.S. attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and in 1975, President Gerald Ford appointed him to serve as the Assistant

Attorney General for the Justice Department's Criminal Division. Two years later, he returned to Pennsylvania.

In 1978, Dick was elected Governor of Pennsylvania and was reelected in 1982, becoming the first Republican to serve two successive terms as Governor of the Commonwealth.

During his time in office, Governor Thornburgh provided a steady hand and a calm demeanor. Most notably, he led Pennsylvania through the Three Mile Island crisis, America's worst nuclear meltdown. He took charge of the crisis and in so doing won praise from President Jimmy Carter and from Pennsylvanians for how he handled the potential disaster. At the time of the Three Mile Island Crisis, Governor Thornburgh said:

You have to reassure people. You have to go before the cameras and microphones and tell them what you know and what you don't. You have to stop the rumors and, of course, you have to make decisions. There isn't any Republican or Democratic way to deal with a nuclear crisis. Nobody has ever had to deal with this kind of accident before.

In 1988, President Ronald Reagan nominated Governor Thornburgh to be the U.S. Attorney General, a position in which he served until 1991. He resigned in 1991 to run for the U.S. Senate in Pennsylvania following the tragic death of Senator John Heinz in a plane crash. Governor Thornburgh lost the Senate election to Harris Wofford, who had been appointed to the vacancy 6 months before the 1991 election.

Following his Senate run, Governor Thornburgh served a 1-year appointment as Under-Secretary General at the United Nations at the request of President George H.W. Bush. In that role, he sought to bring reform, transparency, and accountability to the United Nations.

After his service at the United Nations, Governor Thornburgh returned to private practice but would continue to serve in advisory roles at the State and Federal level, imparting his wisdom and experience in a number of different arenas.

Of his many contributions to public life, Governor Thornburgh was especially respected in the disability rights community for his tireless advocacy for the rights and self-determination of people with disabilities.

Governor Thornburgh's son, Peter, was injured in a car accident in 1960, a tragic accident that also killed Thornburgh's wife, Ginny Hooton. The accident left Peter Thornburgh, then just 4 months of age, with a significant brain injury that caused physical and intellectual disabilities. Governor Thornburgh is quoted as saying that the accident "made him think about what he could do with his life to contribute to the world."

As Attorney General in Bush Administration, Dick Thornburgh helped to shepherd the Americans with Disabilities Act, ADA, through Congress during a most critical period in 1989. On

June 21, 1989, then Attorney General Thornburgh affirmed to the disability community and the Nation the Bush administration's intent to support the passage of the ADA and to sign the legislation when Congress passed the bill.

When the ADA passed Congress, Attorney General Thornburgh said that the day was "one of emancipation, not just for the millions of Americans with disabilities who will directly benefit from this Act, but even more so for the rest of us now free to benefit from the contributions which those with a disability can make to our economy, our communities and our own well-being."

Walter Cohen, who served as both Pennsylvania's secretary of public welfare and attorney general, stated that Governor Thornburgh was responsible for Pennsylvania creating home and community based services for people with disabilities and for ordering the closure of the Pennhurst State School and Hospital, which had been found to be housing hundreds of people with developmental and intellectual disabilities in squalor.

Mr. President, for many Governor Thornburgh is known for his decades of public service to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to the Federal Government. He is deserving of this recognition, and the people of Pennsylvania owe him their deepest gratitude for his service. But any discussion of Governor Thornburgh's service would be incomplete if we did not pause to note that because of his efforts, in part, the lives of people with disabilities have been dramatically improved. Our built environment and transportation system have been made available to all people. It is now understood that every child, no matter their disability, has the right to a quality, public education. People with disabilities, rather than living in institutions, are now free to grow up and flourish in the community and setting of their choice.

These opportunities may be taken for granted now, but they were hard fought gains achieved through the sweat and tears of the disability community and those who fought alongside them every step of the way. Dick Thornburgh was one of the greatest of these champions. His public service to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is worthy of commendation. We extend condolences to Dick's wife, Ginny, his sons, John, David, Peter and William, and to his grandchildren and great grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL RAY RENOLA

Mr. REED. Madam President, today I pay tribute to a very special Rhode Islander, COL Ray Renola, USA (Ret.), who holds a unique distinction among all Americans.

Mr. Renola, at 104 years old, is the oldest living graduate of my alma mater, the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. A member of the class of 1940, Mr. Renola stands at the head of the Long Grey Line of West Pointers who have served the Nation since 1802.

As described in a recent column by Mark Patinkin in the Providence Journal, Ray was the son of Italian immigrants and one of eight children raised on the West End of Providence. He was a graduate of Classical High School in Providence and then entered Brown University, but in 1936, he made the decision to serve his country and restart and complete his college education at West Point.

Like many of our World War II veterans, Ray did not talk much about his service on the western front as a lieutenant colonel and commanding officer of the 375th Field Artillery Battalion. In short, he deployed his battalion and led them against fierce enemy resistance, unpredictable weather, harsh terrain, and austere conditions. And he led them as they made great contributions to Allied forces during the push toward Berlin in 1944-1945. After the war, Ray continued his service to our country with postings from Belgium to the Pentagon, before retiring from the military after 20 years of service. He had a similarly successful career in the private sector, working for Bulova and GTE.

He found the love of his life with Lucille, to whom he was married for 30 years, until her passing in 2010. They shared an active life of sport and travel. He remains the loved and revered patriarch of the larger, extended Renola family.

Ray embodies what it means to live an extraordinary life: love for his country; love for his family; a life of duty, honor, and country.

RECOGNIZING JANE HARMAN

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, when Jane Harman left Congress in 2011 to head the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars, she described herself as dedicated to the belief that the political center is where most Americans are and where the best policy answers are found. As this great leader and my dear friend steps down from the Wilson Center, I take this opportunity to thank her for unswerving devotion to that principle.

Our friendship was forged in the challenging days after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Reaching across the aisle, we worked closely together as leaders of the Homeland Security committees in the House and Senate. From the landmark intelligence reform legislation we crafted, to addressing protections for our Nation's cargo ports and other critical infrastructure, to improving emergency preparedness in communities throughout America, Jane was always an informed, effective, and committed partner.

I will never forget how, when Jane testified at a Senate Homeland Security Committee hearing on maritime security in 2006, she called me her "Security Sister." It is a title that fills my heart with pride and affection.

Jane's untiring work to protect our Nation defines her public service.

Elected nine times by the people of California's 36th Congressional District, she served on all major security committees—Homeland Security, Intelligence, and Armed Services. She served as ranking member of the Intelligence Committee's Working Group on Terrorism and Homeland Security and chaired the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing, and Terrorism Risk Assessment.

After Jane left Congress, she served as a member of the Director of National Intelligence's Senior Advisory Group. She currently serves on the Executive Committee of the Trilateral Commission and the Advisory Board of the Munich Security Conference. She also cochairs the Homeland Security Experts Group and is a member of the Presidential Debates Commission and the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget.

Jane has been recognized as a national expert at the nexus of security and public policy issues with the Defense Department Medal for Distinguished Service, the CIA Agency Seal Medal and Director's Award, and the Director of National Intelligence Distinguished Public Service Medal. The University of Southern California's Presidential Medallion, its highest award, is a fitting tribute to her outstanding service to her State and to our Nation.

Jane is the first woman to lead the Wilson Center. Chartered by Congress in 1968, the center is the Nation's key nonpartisan policy forum for tackling global issues through independent research and open dialogue. Under her leadership, the center advanced its mission to generate actionable ideas for policies that affect our security and our relations with the world.

No tribute to Jane would be complete without mention of her late husband, Sidney. Driven by a shared ideal of public service, they accomplished so much in politics, business, philanthropy, and the arts.

I thank Jane Harman—my colleague, my friend, my "sister"—for all that she has done for our country. I wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING RALPH "CHAD" COLLEY, JR.

● Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, I rise today to honor the life of Ralph "Chad" Colley, Jr., who passed away on January 30, 2021, at the age of 76. Mr. Colley was a hero in every sense of the word. His courage, positive nature, and life of service provided a shining light that inspired everyone around him.

Colley was a veteran of the Vietnam war, a gold medal athlete, an accomplished pilot, a successful businessman, and a tireless advocate for veterans and all Americans with disabilities. His military honors included the Silver

Star, Bronze Star, Purple Heart, and Combat Infantryman Badge.

Colley was born in Fort Smith, AR, on May 13, 1944. His father served in the U.S. Army, and the family lived in Kansas, Georgia, Germany, and Japan. He attended North Georgia College, where he earned a bachelor's degree in mathematics, played football, and ran track. After his graduation in 1966, he followed in his father's footsteps and served as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army. A year later, he married Betty Ann Putnam, and they shared 53 years together. They had two children, Ryan and Emily.

As part of the 101st Airborne Division, Colley arrived in Vietnam in November 1967. Within 6 months, he was a company commander. In July of 1968, he was commanding the 3/187th infantry company when he stepped on a landmine. The blast led to amputation of both of his legs above the knee and his left arm below the elbow. While recovering, he sent Betty Ann a letter that said, "I'm banged up pretty bad, but I'm still me."

He recalled in later years that he was grateful to have only suffered physical injuries. "I had to get on with it. Plain and simple." And, he did get on with it. Although he had to leave his lifelong dream of serving in the military, he did not let this dramatic change of plans slow him down.

Within 2 years of his injury, the Colleys had settled in Barling, AR, where he began selling real estate in 1970. That same year, he was honored nationally as the Outstanding Disabled Veteran of the Year, obtained his pilot's license, and took up skiing.

Throughout the 1980s, Colley provided leadership to help disabled veterans and was part of efforts to make public facilities more accessible to all disabled Americans. He served as a member and leader with the Disabled American Veterans, DAV, National Amputee Chapter 76 in New York, and with the DAV in Arkansas. Colley was elected national commander for the DAV from 1983 to 1984 and lived in Washington, DC, to advocate for veterans on a national and international level.

Colley also devoted time to helping candidates he believed in, including working on the Arkansas State GOP Executive Committee, the Sebastian County GOP Committee, and on the Presidential campaigns for both George H.W. Bush and Bob Dole. His efforts led to him speak at the 1996 Republican National Convention in San Diego, CA.

His life was not all policy and politics, and his involvement in the DAV led him to further develop his passion for snow skiing. Colley was a natural athlete and was eventually selected for the U.S. Paralympic Team. During the 1992 Paralympic games in Albertville, France, he won gold medals in both downhill and super-G events. He was 48 years old.

By 2002, Colley had retired. He and Betty Ann shared time between their

homes in Barling and New Smyrna Beach, FL. He remained active in veterans organizations and gave his voice and influence to countless projects, including plans for future expansion of the Fort Smith National Cemetery.

In 2017, Colley shared memories of his favorite childhood Christmas with *Do South Magazine*. When he was 11 years old, his parents hosted holiday gatherings in their small home for all 120 men in the four platoons his father commanded. The expense of providing food for all of those people meant a much smaller Christmas for their family, but they gave all they had to make it a memorable holiday for those home-sick soldiers.

Colley wrote:

Of all of the Christmases I've celebrated and all the gifts I've ever received, which one is, without equal, the most loving, meaningful, instructional and lasting gift? Why it's the one I celebrated with more than one hundred big brothers! These are the six aspects of my best Christmas gift ever: the gift of empathy, the gift of joy, the gift of brotherhood, the gift of sharing, the gift of the possible and the gift of self. This gift has shaped the character of my brother Ken and me for our whole lifetimes.

I am grateful for the incredible example Chad Colley gave us throughout his life. His values ran deep, influencing every facet of his character and informing his remarkable experiences. My staff recently had the honor of interviewing him for the Library of Congress Veterans History Project. He was a man of great kindness and humility who gave credit for all of his accomplishments to his faith and family.

I join Chad Colley's family, friends, and all Arkansians in mourning his passing. Although he accomplished tremendous things personally, like the example set by his parents, I know his legacy will be what he taught us all about kindness, humility, and service.●

BICENTENNIAL OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

● Ms. DUCKWORTH. Madam President, I rise today in celebration of the George Washington University's bicentennial. As a proud alumna of this great institution of higher education, I would like to recognize the GW's achievement in reaching this historic milestone.

Founded as a modest Columbian College 200 years ago, there was no guarantee that the George Washington University would succeed. Ultimately, it was the dedication, ingenuity, and hard work of many generations of world-class faculty, impressive students, and accomplished alumni over the past two centuries that accounts for why GW evolved into the preeminent, global research university it is today.

Aspiring citizen-leaders worldwide attend the George Washington University precisely because of the opportunities GW provides its students to not only learn inside the classroom from leading thinkers and researchers, but to grow by applying this academic

knowledge outside the classroom in a wide-range of settings throughout our Nation's Capital.

In fact, the George Washington University's vast network of world-class academic opportunities, partnerships, and policy-research initiatives is not only responsible for educating our future leaders, but also for advancing technological innovation, driving improvements in public health and policy, and developing a greater understanding of both our world and humanity in ways that have made an impact on millions of lives.

At this moment, GW faculty are conducting pioneering research to fight global poverty, HIV/AIDS, cancer, climate change, terrorism and many other urgent challenges. Many of GW's researchers, doctors, and public health officials have been at the forefront in responding to the deadly Coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic.

As the George Washington University celebrates its bicentennial, it is a good time to reflect on the incredible legacy established by thousands of distinguished GW alumni. Graduates include current and former heads of state from around the world, scores of dedicated public servants, and leading experts that have accumulated a vast record of accomplishments across many academic fields.

Last, but certainly not least, and a point of great personal appreciation for this GW alum, is GW's longstanding commitment to U.S. servicemembers, veterans, and military families. Indeed, the very first recipient of the original Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944—more commonly known as the GI Bill of Rights—was Donald Balfour, a GW student. Today, GW is consistently recognized as one of our Nation's best institutions of higher education for veterans and military-affiliated students because it recognizes the invaluable leadership experience and unique perspectives these men and women bring to the classroom.

As GW enters its third century, I look forward to watching as the George Washington University builds on its 200-year legacy of academic excellence and ground-breaking research by attracting, educating, and inspiring future generations of leaders who will make a positive impact on the world.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:03 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 5. 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.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first

and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 269. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the work opportunity credit; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 270. A bill to amend the Act entitled "Act to provide for the establishment of the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes" to provide for inclusion of additional related sites in the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. REED, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 271. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit and make the credit fully refundable; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CORNYN, and Ms. ERNST):

S. 272. A bill to amend the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006, to require the budget justifications and appropriation requests of agencies be made publicly available; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 273. A bill to improve the management of driftnet fishing; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 274. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to allow States to provide coverage under the Medicaid program for vaccines and treatment for COVID-19 for uninsured individuals without the imposition of cost sharing requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

S. 275. A bill to allow individuals to choose to opt out of the Medicare part A benefit; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

S. 276. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to include a prohibition on the listing of a living nonnative species as a threatened species or an endangered species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 277. A bill to exempt from the Lacey Act and the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 certain water transfers between any of the States of Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WARNOCK (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 278. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to provide assistance for socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers and socially disadvantaged groups, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 279. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to update the national broadband plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 280. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to revise the policy of the Agency to address the threats of climate change, to include considerations of climate change in the strategic plan of the Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COONS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BROWN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KING, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. REED, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. KAINE, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 281. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for conducting or supporting research on firearms safety or gun violence prevention; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CASEY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 282. A bill to designate a portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 283. A bill to establish a National Climate Bank; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. REED:

S. 284. A bill to support the provision of library services and technology to meet the needs stemming from the coronavirus; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 285. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to allow States to make medical assistance available to inmates during the 30-day period preceding their release; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 286. A bill to conduct or support further comprehensive research for the creation of a universal coronavirus vaccine; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 287. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guid-

ance to States to educate providers, managed care entities, and other insurers about the value and process of delivering respectful maternal health care through diverse and multidisciplinary care provider models, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BURR, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 288. A bill to reauthorize the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 289. A bill to authorize appropriations for offsetting the costs related to reductions in research productivity resulting from the coronavirus pandemic; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 290. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to require the President to designate an employee of the National Security Council to be responsible for pandemic prevention and response, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 291. A bill to establish the National Office of New Americans within the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. KING, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 292. A bill to provide family members of an individual who they fear is a danger to himself, herself, or others, or law enforcement, with new tools to prevent gun violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. ERNST, Mr. PAUL, Mr. COTTON, Mr. RISCH, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. LEE, Mr. MORAN, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. 293. A bill to protect the dignity of fetal remains, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. ERNST, Mr. PAUL, Mr. COTTON, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MORAN, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. 294. A bill to provide for parental notification and intervention in the case of an unemancipated minor seeking an abortion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. COONS):

S. 295. A bill to designate residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region as Priority 2 refugees of special humanitarian concern, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 296. A bill to limit funding for the World Health Organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. KING):

S. 297. A bill to make exclusive the authority of the Federal Government to regulate

the labeling of products made in the United States and introduced in interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 298. A bill to require the Government Accountability Office to study the role pharmaceutical benefit managers play in the pharmaceutical supply chain and provide Congress with appropriate policy recommendations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 299. A bill to amend section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 to reaffirm civil rights, victims' rights, and consumer protections; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WARNOCK, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 300. A bill to address the history of discrimination against Black farmers and ranchers, to require reforms within the Department of Agriculture to prevent future discrimination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 301. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to provide Federal standards for mail-in ballots and reporting of election results with respect to elections for Federal office; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 302. A bill to establish a program to support county and municipal government entities in reducing the spread of COVID-19 through standardized testing and evaluation measures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 303. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to support the efforts of State and local governments to provide for priority testing of certain transportation workers with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and require the owners and operators of equipment and facilities used by passenger or freight transportation employers to clean, disinfect, and sanitize that equipment and provide personal protective equipment to certain employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 304. A bill to provide targeted funding for States and other eligible entities through the Social Services Block Grant program to address the increased burden that maintaining the health and hygiene of infants and toddlers, medically complex children, and low-income adults or adults with disabilities who rely on adult incontinence materials and supplies place on families in need, the resultant adverse health effects on children and families, and the limited child care options available for infants and toddlers who lack sufficient diapers and diapering supplies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 305. A bill to establish the Springfield Race Riot National Monument in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. COONS, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 306. A bill to provide a process for granting lawful permanent resident status to aliens from certain countries who meet specified eligibility requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 307. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make grants for travel promotion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S.J. Res. 7. A joint resolution disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Minor Consent for Vaccinations Amendment Act of 2020; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. Res. 36. A resolution reaffirming the strategic partnership between the United States and Mongolia and recognizing the 30th anniversary of democracy in Mongolia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. Res. 37. A resolution expressing solidarity with the San Isidro Movement in Cuba, condemning escalated attacks against artistic freedoms in Cuba, and calling for the repeal of laws that violate freedom of expression and the immediate release of arbitrarily detained artists, journalists, and activists; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. Res. 38. A resolution establishing procedures for access to the floor of the Senate and the Senate Wing of the Capitol during impeachment proceedings against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. Res. 39. A resolution to authorize the installation of appropriate equipment and furniture in the Senate chamber for the impeachment proceedings of Donald John Trump, former President of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. Res. 40. A resolution establishing procedures for access to the galleries of the Senate Chamber during impeachment proceedings of Donald John Trump, former President of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. Res. 41. A resolution allowing limited laptop computer access on the floor of the Senate during impeachment proceedings of Donald John Trump, former President of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 42. A resolution honoring the memories of the victims of the senseless attack at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School on February 14, 2018; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. Res. 43. A resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to implement an agenda to Transform, Heal, and Renew by Investing in a Vibrant Economy ("THRIVE"); to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. Res. 44. A resolution denouncing the Maduro regime's fraudulent legislative elections, the absence of acceptable conditions to ensure free, fair, and transparent electoral processes in Venezuela, and the further erosion of Venezuelan democracy; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. DURBIN,

Ms. HASSAN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. COONS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KING, Mr. BENNET, Ms. WARREN, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. REED, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. BURR):

S. Res. 45. A resolution celebrating Black History Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. OSSOFF):

S. Res. 46. A resolution calling on the President of the United States to take executive action to broadly cancel Federal student loan debt; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 14

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 14, a bill to identify and combat corruption in countries, to establish a tiered system of countries with respect to levels of corruption by their governments and their efforts to combat such corruption, and to evaluate foreign persons engaged in grand corruption for inclusion as specially designated nationals under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act.

S. 24

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms.

CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 24, a bill to protect the personal health data of all Americans.

S. 35

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 35, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Officer Eugene Goodman.

S. 85

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 85, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the limitation on the deduction for certain taxes, including State and local property and income taxes.

S. 93

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) were added as cosponsors of S. 93, a bill to amend the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act to modify the foreign persons subject to sanctions and to remove the sunset for the imposition of sanctions, and for other purposes.

S. 124

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 124, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that amounts paid for an abortion are not taken into account for purposes of the deduction for medical expenses.

S. 125

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 125, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit treatment of certain distributions and reimbursements for certain abortions as qualified medical expenses.

S. 145

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 145, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to repeal the requirement that the United States Postal Service prepay future retirement benefits, and for other purposes.

S. 158

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 158, a bill to promote international efforts in combating corruption, kleptocracy, and illicit finance by foreign officials and other foreign persons, including through a new anti-corruption action fund, and for other purposes.

S. 171

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 171, a bill to authorize the Keystone XL Pipeline.

S. 206

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 206, a bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to require hospitals and certain other participating providers under Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program to disclose the provider's policy on parental consent for the provision, withdrawal, or denial of life-sustaining treatment for minors, and for other purposes.

S. 207

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 207, a bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to require hospitals and certain other participating providers under Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program to disclose the provider's policy on parental access to the medical records of minors, and for other purposes.

S. 239

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 239, a bill to permanently enact certain appropriations Act restrictions on the use of funds for abortions and involuntary sterilizations, and for other purposes.

S. 247

At the request of Mr. LEE, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 247, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide compensatory time for employees in the private sector.

S. 255

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 255, a bill to establish a \$120,000,000,000 Restaurant Revitalization Fund to provide structured relief to food service or drinking establishments, and for other purposes.

S. 259

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 259, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow for the personal importation of safe and affordable drugs from approved pharmacies in Canada.

S. 262

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 262, a bill to allow tax credits to State and local governments for paid sick leave and paid family and medical leave.

S. 263

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 263, a bill to preserve health benefits for workers.

S. RES. 35

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 35, a resolution condemning the military coup that took place on February 1, 2021, in Burma and the Burmese military's detention of civilian leaders, calling for an immediate and unconditional release of all those detained and for those elected to serve in parliament to resume their duties without impediment, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 273. A bill to improve the management of driftnet fishing; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the "Driftnet Modernization and Bycatch Reduction Act." I thank Senator CAPITO for her cosponsorship as well as continued partnership on this important legislation.

This bipartisan bill passed the Senate last Congress by unanimous consent and then passed the House of Representatives in December 2020. Unfortunately, then President Trump chose to veto the bill based on misguided policy and inaccurate data.

I urge my colleagues to once again support this bill, which solely affects California fishery management, but has far-reaching beneficial impacts for a wide range of marine animals, including endangered species. This legislation modernizes a commercial fishery to promote sustainable fishery management and creates a win-win for conservation goals and commercial fishing profitability.

THE ISSUE

Large mesh drift gillnets, as defined in this legislation, have a mesh hole size of 14 inches or greater and are used to target swordfish and thresher shark off the California coast. However, alarmingly, these nets utilized by this one fishery in Federal waters, according to NOAA, are responsible for 90% of porpoise and dolphin deaths in all west coast fisheries combined.

These substantially sized nets are between 1 and 1.5 miles long and extend more than 100 feet below the ocean's surface. This creates a "net wall" that ensnares approximately 60 non-target species, known as bycatch, leading to severe harm or drowning of endangered marine turtles, whales, dolphin, and numerous fish species.

In addition to being banned everywhere else in the United States and in

some international waters, these specific nets were also banned in California's state waters in 2018. This bill would bring much needed parity to state and federal laws on the west coast.

After the State ban, a large majority of the remaining commercial fishery using drift gillnet gear voluntarily turned in their permits to the State and received compensation to transition to alternative, sustainable gear, such as deep set buoy gear.

This bill is critically needed to complete the transition of the fishery and provide Federal partnership to the successful State program. The Federal waters off the California coast are the last place in the United States where these dangerous nets are still used.

HOW OUR BILL WOULD HELP

This bill is identical to the legislation that passed in the 116th Congress. It provides a common-sense solution by phasing out drift gillnets over a five-year period from enactment in favor of more sustainable alternatives, such as deep-set buoy gear. This sustainable gear has already been proven to yield higher market prices for fishermen and considerably reduces the amount of bycatch.

In fact, 2020 landings data from the PacFIN database for swordfish shows that drift gillnet gear caught only 19.8 metric tons of swordfish at an average of \$3.62 per pound yielding a total of \$157,728. In the same fishing season, deep set buoy gear caught 79.4 metric tons of swordfish at an average of \$5.88 per pound for a total value of \$1,028,932. Important to note, deep set buoy gear also had an extremely low bycatch rate—less than 2 percent—illustrating how this fishery can be both more sustainable and profitable.

The transition program includes a grant authorization for Federal funding to match State funds for local fishermen to exchange their current permits and purchase new, sustainable gear.

This bill has broad support at the State and Federal level, as well as national groups such as American Sportfishing Association and Oceana.

In addition, this bill includes a provision important to the Pacific halibut fishery in Alaska that I have worked with Senator SULLIVAN and the Commerce Committee to include.

The provision would enable the Secretary of Commerce to approve certain charter vessel operators who guide recreational anglers and harvest Pacific halibut in certain federal waters to collect fees that would fund the Recreational Quota Entity Program for the purposes of halibut conservation and research.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to once again pass the "Driftnet Modernization and Bycatch Reduction Act", and I urge them to support the swift passage of this bipartisan bill.

Thank you once again to Senator CAPITO and to Commerce Committee

leadership, Senator CANTWELL and Senator WICKER for their assistance on this important legislation.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the Floor.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BURR, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 288. A bill to reauthorize the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I am pleased to introduce the Timely Reauthorization of Necessary Stem Cell Programs Lends Access to Needed Therapies (TRANSPLANT) Act of 2021 with Senators RICHARD BURR, TINA SMITH, and TIM SCOTT. This bill offers promise to the tens of thousands of individuals diagnosed with leukemia and lymphomas, sickle cell anemia, and rare genetic blood disorders.

Our bipartisan legislation renews the C. W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program and the National Cord Blood Inventory (NCBI), the only programs in the Country that maintain donor registries for individuals in need of a bone marrow and umbilical cord blood transplantation. Over twenty-two million Americans are registered bone marrow donors resulting in nearly 6,500 transplants just last year. In the years since NCBI was established, more than 300,000 cord blood units have been collected, facilitating more than 100,000 blood stem cell transplants. The TRANSPLANT Act would reaffirm the commitment to these life-saving programs, which have been helping to connect individuals in need of bone marrow or umbilical cord blood transplants with donors for more than two decades.

The public registries, made up of donors from all over the country, have been a true lifeline for the Americans who have found an unrelated match. By strengthening and enhancing the important programs operating these registries, many more Americans will be afforded the opportunity to find a match if they are ever in need. I look forward to swift consideration of this legislation in the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee and working toward passage in the full Senate.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 299. A bill to amend section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 to reaffirm civil rights, victims' rights, and consumer protections; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Safeguarding Against Fraud, Exploitation, Threats, Extremism and Consumer Harms Act, also known as the SAFE TECH Act. I thank my colleagues, Senator WARNER and Senator KLOBUCHAR, for working with me on this important piece of leg-

islation, which fulfills the promise of Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act by forcing internet companies to finally address the serious harms their platforms cause—harms like civil rights and human rights violations, stalking and harassment, and wrongful death.

Section 230—often called the law that created the internet—was passed in 1996. For some context, in 1996, Google was two years from being founded. Mark Zuckerberg was in middle school. And, the internet effectively shut down for nineteen hours when a technical glitch took American Online offline.

The law was passed with a noble goal in mind: to encourage operators of then-nascent internet message boards to act as "Good Samaritans" and voluntarily police illegal and harmful content posted by third parties. Section 230 accomplished this goal by declaring that "[n]o provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider." These twenty-six words have effectively shielded internet platforms from liability for any harm caused by content posted by third parties for the past twenty-five years.

Unfortunately, whatever incentive Section 230 was meant to provide to encourage internet platforms to police content has proven to be no incentive at all. The statute's broad immunity applies whether a platform carefully reviews each piece of content posted by a user or performs no content moderation whatsoever. It immunizes platforms that have actual knowledge illegal content has been posted. It even applies if the platform itself encouraged the user to post the content. The result has been internet platforms large and small turning a blind eye to the real-world harms they cause.

Let me tell you about a few of those real-world harms.

Over the course of five months in late 2016 and early 2017, Matthew Herrick was harassed and physically assaulted by men directed to his home and office by the gay dating app Grindr. These men—over 1,100 in total—were responding to a fake profile created by Mr. Herrick's ex-boyfriend. Grindr was on notice of both the fake profile and its harmful effects. Mr. Herrick and his friends filed approximately fifty reports with the company reporting the problem and seeking help. But the company did nothing while Mr. Herrick suffered.

On October 21, 2012, Radcliffe Haughton walked into a Wisconsin spa and shot and killed three women, including his estranged wife, and wounded four others before turning the gun on himself. He had purchased the gun the prior day from a private seller he found on the online gun marketplace Armslist.com. He was able to purchase the gun even though his wife had recently obtained a domestic abuse restraining order that specifically prohibited Mr. Haughton from purchasing

a gun. For all intents and purposes, Armslist was designed to facilitate such illegal sales. It precluded users from flagging illegal sales; it allowed people to anonymously purchase guns without a background check; and it enabled prohibited purchasers to search only for sellers that did not check criminal backgrounds or keep records. Mr. Houghton took advantage of these features and, as a result, three people are dead.

On August 25, 2020, 17-year-old Kyle Rittenhouse shot and killed two people and injured a third on the streets of Kenosha, Wisconsin during a protest of the police shooting of Jacob Blake. Mr. Rittenhouse was one of many armed, right-wing counter-protesters encouraged to travel to Kenosha by a Facebook page run by a group called “Kenosha Guard” that asked if any followers would be willing to “take up arms and defend [the city] from the evil thugs.” Despite being flagged to Facebook at least 455 times as a call to violence, the company left the page up.

In none of these cases did Grindr, Armslist, and Facebook act like “Good Samaritans.” They did not voluntarily police the content on their platforms. Instead, they either actively encouraged or turned a blind eye to dangerous and illegal content knowing full well Section 230 immunized them for any harm their platforms caused. Any attempt by victims to hold the platforms accountable for their roles would be blocked by Section 230.

Under the SAFE TECH Act, this would no longer be the case. This bill would ensure that internet companies either address the serious problems they are causing or face potential liability. It does so by creating targeted exceptions to Section 230’s broad immunity, including exceptions for advertisements and other paid content; claims for injunctive relief; civil rights, stalking, and harassment laws; wrongful death actions; and suits under the Alien Tort Claims Act.

Introducing these exceptions to Section 230 does not guarantee that platforms will be held liable in all—or even most—cases where they cause real-world harm. But it will give victims the opportunity to make their case. By doing so, the SAFE TECH Act will punish those bad actors who are actively encouraging or turning a blind eye to dangerous and illegal content, while allowing true “Good Samaritans” to flourish online. That was the promise of Section 230. After twenty-five years, it’s about time we realize that promise.

I therefore encourage my colleagues to support the SAFE TECH Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 36—RE-AFFIRMING THE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MONGOLIA AND RECOGNIZING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF DEMOCRACY IN MONGOLIA

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 36

Whereas the United States and Mongolia established diplomatic relations in January 1987, and since that time the relationship has grown stronger based on shared strategic interests, security cooperation, democratic values, good governance, and respect for human rights;

Whereas, since its peaceful democratic revolution in 1989, through a series of initiatives, Mongolia has charted a successful path to multiparty democracy and a free market economy;

Whereas, in 1990, the Government of Mongolia declared an end to a one-party and authoritarian political system and adopted democratic and free market reforms;

Whereas, in 1992, Mongolia adopted a constitution establishing a democracy, becoming the first country in Asia to transition from communism to democracy;

Whereas Mongolia has shown its commitment to a “third neighbor” relationship with the United States by sending troops to support United States operations in Iraq from 2003 through 2008 and Afghanistan since 2009, and Mongolia has a strong record of troop contributions to international peacekeeping missions;

Whereas successive Mongolian governments have taken notable steps to strengthen civil society, battle corruption, and spur economic development;

Whereas the Parliament of Mongolia, the State Great Khural, has engaged with Congress, including through the House Democracy Partnership, thereby promoting responsive and effective governance through peer-to-peer cooperation;

Whereas Mongolia began as a partner to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in 2004, graduated to become a participating state in 2012, and participates actively in the work of the OSCE for stability, peace, and democracy;

Whereas Mongolia has regularly invited the OSCE and other organizations to send monitoring teams for its presidential and parliamentary elections;

Whereas Mongolia has also been an active member of the Community of Democracies (CoD), a global coalition of states that support adherence to common democratic values and standards, and Mongolia has not only remained active since the founding of the CoD in 2000, but successfully chaired the CoD from 2011 through 2013;

Whereas, in addition to supporting the OSCE and the CoD, Mongolia supports democratic initiatives while participating in a wide range of other global institutions;

Whereas, most recently, on June 24, 2020, Mongolia successfully organized parliamentary elections, strengthening its commitment to democracy and the rule of law;

Whereas the success of Mongolia as a democracy and its strategic location, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and ability to pursue an independent foreign policy are important to the national security of the United States;

Whereas the United States has provided support to Mongolia through the Millennium Challenge Corporation through an initial compact signed in 2007 designed to increase economic growth and reduce poverty and a second compact signed in 2018 involving investments in water infrastructure, including supply and wastewater recycling, as well as water sector sustainability;

Whereas, on September 20, 2018, the United States and Mongolia released a joint statement and the “Roadmap for Expanded Economic Partnership between the United States and Mongolia,” outlining the intent to deepen the bilateral commercial relationship, including through full implementation of the obligations under the Agreement on Transparency in Matters Related to International Trade and Investment between the United States of America and Mongolia, signed at New York September 24, 2013 (in this preamble referred to as the “United States-Mongolia Transparency Agreement”), and collaboration in supporting Mongolian small- and medium-sized enterprises through various programs and projects;

Whereas, according to the Bureau of the Census, trade between the United States and Mongolia is modest but growing, with total trade in 2019 between the two countries of approximately \$217,400,000, including \$192,800,000 in United States exports to Mongolia and \$24,600,000 in United States imports from Mongolia;

Whereas Mongolia is a beneficiary country under the Generalized System of Preferences program, but its use of the program remains low, as, in 2018, only \$3,200,000 of exports from Mongolia to the United States were under the program; and

Whereas, on July 31, 2019, the United States and Mongolia declared the bilateral relationship a Strategic Partnership and noted the shared desire—

(1) to intensify cooperation as strong democracies based on the rule of law through safeguarding and promoting democratic values and human rights, including the freedoms of religion or belief, expression, including internet and media freedom, assembly, and association, anticorruption and fiscal transparency, and youth and emerging leader development;

(2) to cooperate in promoting national security and stability across the Indo-Pacific region so that all countries, secure in their sovereignty, are able to pursue economic growth consistent with international law and principles of fair competition;

(3) to deepen national security and law-enforcement ties through collaboration on bilateral and multilateral security, judicial, and law-enforcement efforts in the region;

(4) to strengthen cooperation in multilateral engagements such as peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, and disaster preparedness and relief operations;

(5) to expand trade and investment relations on a fair and reciprocal basis, support private sector-led growth, fully implement the United States-Mongolia Transparency Agreement, promote women’s entrepreneurship, and continue to explore support for infrastructure under the new United States International Development Finance Corporation with the new tools provided under the BUILD Act of 2018 (22 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.);

(6) to strengthen border security, prevent illegal transshipment and trafficking, expand cooperation on civil aviation safety and oversight, and efficiently facilitate legitimate travel between Mongolia and the United States;

(7) to increase cooperation in addressing transnational threats such as terrorism, human trafficking, drug trafficking, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, cyberattacks, transnational organized crime,

pandemics, and other emerging nontraditional security threats;

(8) to continue to develop an environment in which civil society, social media, and a free and independent media can flourish; and

(9) to maintain high-level official dialogues, encourage bilateral exchanges at all levels of government, and further develop people-to-people exchanges to deepen engagement on issues of mutual interest and concern: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of the relationship between the United States and Mongolia and remains committed to advancing this Strategic Partnership in the future;

(2) emphasizes the importance of free and fair elections in Mongolia;

(3) applauds the continued engagement of Mongolia in the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Community of Democracies, congressional-parliamentary partnerships, including continued high-level parliamentary exchange, and other institutions that promote democratic values, which reinforces the commitment of the people and the Government of Mongolia to those values and standards;

(4) encourages the United States Government to help Mongolia use its benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences program and other relevant programs to increase trade between the United States and Mongolia;

(5) urges the United States International Development Finance Corporation to expand activities in Mongolia to support economic development, diversification of the economy of Mongolia, and women-owned small- and medium-sized enterprises;

(6) urges private and public support to help diversify the economy of Mongolia through increased cooperation and investments, as well as infrastructure and other vital projects;

(7) urges the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, and other relevant agencies to continue to support Mongolia's democratic and economic development and efforts on anticorruption;

(8) reaffirms the importance of civil society to the continued democratic development of Mongolia;

(9) encourages the Government of Mongolia to build a regulatory system that supports and encourages the growth and operation of independent nongovernmental organizations and continues to pursue policies of transparency that uphold democratic values; and

(10) encourages the Government of Mongolia to continue legal reform, institutional capacity building, and to improve the independence of other democratic institutions.

SENATE RESOLUTION 37—EX-PRESSING SOLIDARITY WITH THE SAN ISIDRO MOVEMENT IN CUBA, CONDEMNING ESCALATED ATTACKS AGAINST ARTISTIC FREEDOMS IN CUBA, AND CALLING FOR THE REPEAL OF LAWS THAT VIOLATE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF ARBITRARILY DETAINED ARTISTS, JOURNALISTS, AND ACTIVISTS

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 37

Whereas artists, journalists, and activists in Cuba have faced increased censorship, per-

secution, and arbitrary detention by the Government of Cuba as a result of Decrees 349 and 370, which seek to restrict artistic freedoms and silence independent media in Cuba;

Whereas, in December 2018, Decree 349 entered into force, requiring that artists and those who hire them receive prior approval from the Government of Cuba to operate in public or private spaces or otherwise be subject to confiscation of materials, fines, or sanctions without the right to an appeal;

Whereas, in July 2019, Decree 370 entered into force, regulating and imposing sanctions with respect to the free distribution of information through the internet and leading to increased repression, arbitrary detentions, and censorship by the Government of Cuba;

Whereas international human rights groups, including Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, have condemned Decrees 349 and 370 as violating fundamental freedoms and contradicting Article 54 of the 2019 Constitution of Cuba, which guarantees freedom of expression;

Whereas, in 2018, the San Isidro Movement (MSI), an organization of artists, activists, academics, and journalists, began to peacefully protest increased censorship and persecution in Cuba;

Whereas Denis Solís González, a musician and member of the San Isidro Movement, was detained on November 9, 2020, and sentenced to 8 months in prison on “contempt of authority” charges after sharing a live video online of a police officer entering his home without a warrant;

Whereas, on November 19, 2020, artists and activists from the San Isidro Movement launched a day of poetry and gathered at a private residence to discuss actions to protest the arbitrary detention of Denis Solís González, and during that peaceful activity, state police blocked access to the house, confiscating all food and humanitarian supplies;

Whereas, in response to the events of November 19, 2020, 17 independent artists and activists went on a 7-day hunger strike at the private residence, during which state authorities allegedly contaminated water sources in order to sicken the artists and activists;

Whereas, on November 26, 2020, state security agents forcibly entered the protest site to remove the 17 artists and activists, blocking internet connectivity and communications throughout Cuba during the raid;

Whereas, on November 27, 2020, approximately 300 people gathered outside the Ministry of Culture of Cuba to peacefully protest the lack of artistic freedom in Cuba and the arbitrary arrest of Denis Solís González and other artists and activists in an unprecedented demonstration against the Government of Cuba, and, despite the use of tear gas by state security forces, the protesters were undeterred;

Whereas, as a result of the protest on November 27, 2020, Cuban officials met with 30 artists and activists, including 5 leaders of the San Isidro Movement, and agreed to stop harassment of Cuban artists and initiate a dialogue between the San Isidro Movement, other activists, and the government;

Whereas, despite that commitment by Cuban officials, the Government of Cuba subsequently escalated its attacks against the artists and activists who participated in the meeting, including by surrounding and blocking access to their homes;

Whereas the Cuban regime used state-controlled media to label the acts of peaceful protest by the San Isidro Movement as treason, which, according to Article 4 of the 2019

Constitution of Cuba, is a crime subject to imprisonment and penalty of death;

Whereas, on December 4, 2020, the Government of Cuba unilaterally ended the dialogue process with Cuban artists and independent civil society and political activists;

Whereas, on January 27, 2021, officials of the Ministry of Culture, led by Minister Alpidio Alonso and Vice Ministers Fernando Rojas and Fernando León Jacomino, physically assaulted a group of 20 to 30 artists who had gathered outside the Ministry of Culture to restart a dialogue process with authorities and demand an end to the repression of the artistic community;

Whereas, following the assault on the group by Minister Alonso and Vice Ministers Rojas and Jacomino, Cuban state security forces violently detained protesters; and

Whereas, despite the suspension of the dialogue process by the Government of Cuba, artists, activists, and independent journalists continue to bravely advocate for fundamental freedoms and denounce human rights violations in Cuba: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) stands in solidarity with the members of the San Isidro Movement and their efforts to advance freedom of expression in Cuba;

(2) calls on Cuban authorities to engage in a meaningful dialogue process with the members of the San Isidro Movement and other artists and activists seeking to advance freedom of expression in Cuba;

(3) calls on the Government of Cuba to immediately release Denis Solís González and other arbitrarily imprisoned artists and journalists;

(4) urges the officials of the Ministry of Culture of Cuba to refrain from physical violence and any other acts of repression against Cuban artists and journalists;

(5) calls for the immediate repeal of Decrees 349 and 370 and other laws in Cuba that violate freedom of expression;

(6) urges democratic governments and legislatures in Europe and Latin America to renew their support for democratic activists in Cuba and speak out against the repression of artists and journalists in Cuba; and

(7) encourages the Secretary of State to condemn the persecution, threats, and intimidation of Cuban artists and journalists.

SENATE RESOLUTION 38—ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES FOR ACCESS TO THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE AND THE SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL DURING IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DONALD JOHN TRUMP, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 38

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SENATE FLOOR ACCESS.

During impeachment proceedings against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States, the following procedures relating to access to the Senate floor shall apply:

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) ENTRANCE THROUGH CLOAKROOMS.—Individuals with privileges under rule XXIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate (as limited by paragraph (2) of this section), or with privileges under paragraph (3) of this section, shall access the floor of the Senate through the cloakrooms only, unless otherwise directed by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

(B) GENERAL LIMITS ON ACCESS.—Access to the floor of the Senate shall be limited to the number of vacant seats available on the floor of the Senate based on protocol considerations enforced by the Secretary for the Majority, the Secretary for the Minority, and the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

(C) SEATING REQUIREMENTS.—All individuals with access to the floor of the Senate shall remain seated at all times.

(2) LIMITED STAFF ACCESS.—Officers and employees of the Senate, including members of the staffs of committees of the Senate or joint committees of the Congress and employees in the office of a Senator, shall not have privileges under rule XXIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate to access the floor of the Senate, except as needed for official impeachment proceeding duties in accordance with the following:

(A) The Majority Leader and the Minority Leader shall each be limited to not more than 4 assistants.

(B) The Secretary of the Senate and the Assistant Secretary of the Senate shall each have access, and the legislative staff of the Secretary of the Senate shall be permitted as needed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Senate.

(C) The Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate and the Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper shall each have access, and doorkeepers shall be permitted as needed under the supervision of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

(D) The Secretary for the Majority (or a replacement designated by such Secretary), the Secretary for the Minority (or a replacement designated by such Secretary), the Assistant Secretary for the Majority, and the Assistant Secretary for the Minority shall each have access, and cloakroom employees shall be permitted as needed under the supervision of the Secretary for the Majority or the Secretary for the Minority, as appropriate.

(E) The Senate Legal Counsel and the Deputy Senate Legal Counsel shall have access on an as-needed basis.

(F) The Parliamentarian of the Senate and assistants to the Parliamentarian of the Senate shall have access on an as-needed basis.

(G) Counsel for the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate shall have access on an as-needed basis.

(H) The minimum number of chamber assistants necessary to carry out their duties, as determined by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate and under the supervision of the Secretary for the Majority or the Secretary for the Minority, as appropriate, shall have access.

(3) OTHER INDIVIDUALS WITH SENATE FLOOR ACCESS.—The following individuals shall have privileges of access to the floor of the Senate:

(A) Not more than 1 assistant to the President pro tempore.

(B) Assistants to the managers of the impeachment of the House of Representatives.

(C) Counsel and assistants to counsel for Donald John Trump, former President of the United States.

SEC. 2. ACCESS TO THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—During impeachment proceedings against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States, access to the second floor of the Senate Wing of the Capitol shall be limited to—

(1) Senators;

(2) officers and employees of the Senate with appropriate Senate-issued identification cards and appropriate credentials;

(3) employees of the Architect of the Capitol (as necessary and in accordance with subsection (b));

(4) individuals with privileges under rule XXIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate (as limited by section 1(2)) or with privileges under section 1(3);

(5) individuals with official business related to the impeachment proceedings; and

(6) members of the press with appropriate credentials.

(b) ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—The Architect of the Capitol shall advise the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate of all officers or employees of the Architect of the Capitol who require access to the Senate Wing of the Capitol during the impeachment proceedings.

SEC. 3. ENFORCEMENT BY THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER.

The Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate shall enforce this resolution and take such other actions as necessary to fulfill the responsibilities of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate under this resolution, including the issuance of appropriate credentials as required under paragraphs (2) and (6) of section 2(a).

SENATE RESOLUTION 39—TO AUTHORIZE THE INSTALLATION OF APPROPRIATE EQUIPMENT AND FURNITURE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER FOR THE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS OF DONALD JOHN TRUMP, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 39

Resolved,

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION FOR EQUIPMENT AND FURNITURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In recognition of the unique requirements raised by the impeachment proceedings against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate shall install appropriate equipment and furniture in the Senate chamber for use by the managers from the House of Representatives and counsel for the former President in their presentations to the Senate during all times that the Senate is sitting for trial with the President pro tempore presiding.

(b) SCOPE.—The appropriate equipment and furniture referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

(1) A lectern, a witness table and chair if required, and tables and chairs to accommodate an equal number of managers from the House of Representatives and counsel for the former President, which shall be placed in the well of the Senate.

(2) Such equipment as may be required to permit the display of video or audio evidence, including video monitors and microphones, which may be placed in the chamber for use by the managers from the House of Representatives or counsel for the former President.

(c) MANNER.—All equipment and furniture authorized by this resolution shall be placed in the chamber in a manner that provides the least practicable disruption to Senate proceedings.

SENATE RESOLUTION 40—ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES FOR ACCESS TO THE GALLERIES OF THE SENATE CHAMBER DURING IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS OF DONALD JOHN TRUMP, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 40

Resolved,

SECTION 1. ACCESS TO GALLERIES OF THE SENATE CHAMBER.

During the impeachment proceedings against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States, the following procedures relating to access to the galleries of the Senate Chamber shall apply:

(1) PRESS GALLERIES.—The press galleries of the Senate Chamber shall remain open and available for members of the press under established procedures.

(2) OTHER GALLERIES.—Access to all galleries of the Senate Chamber not described in paragraph (1) shall be available only to Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. ENFORCEMENT BY THE SERGEANT AT ARMS.

The Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate shall enforce this resolution and take such other actions as necessary to fulfill the responsibilities of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate under this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 41—ALLOWING LIMITED LAPTOP COMPUTER ACCESS ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE DURING IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS OF DONALD JOHN TRUMP, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 41

Resolved,

SECTION 1. LAPTOP COMPUTER ACCESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—During impeachment proceedings against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States, laptop computers may be used on the floor of the Senate Chamber only in accordance with the following:

(1) Two laptop computers may be used by the impeachment managers and their assistants.

(2) Two laptop computers may be used by the counsel for the former President of the United States and their assistants.

(3) One laptop computer may be used by the President pro tempore and the assistants of the President pro tempore.

(4) Laptop computers available to employees and officers of the Senate on the floor of the Senate Chamber during a regular session of the Senate may be used by such employees and officers as necessary.

(b) USE OF LAPTOP COMPUTERS IN OTHER ROOMS OF THE SENATE FLOOR.—During impeachment proceedings against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States, laptop computers may be used in other areas of the floor of the Senate (not including the Senate Chamber) by individuals described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (a) and, as determined necessary, other employees and officers of the Senate.

(c) ENFORCEMENT BY THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER.—The Sergeant at

Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate shall take such actions as are necessary to enforce this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 42—HONORING THE MEMORIES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE SENSELESS ATTACK AT MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS HIGH SCHOOL ON FEBRUARY 14, 2018

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 42

Whereas, on February 14, 2018, a mass shooting that took the lives of 17 teachers and students took place at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida;

Whereas the people of the United States continue to pray for the individuals who were affected by this tragedy;

Whereas the Parkland community has shown strength, compassion, and unity in the past 3 years; and

Whereas February 14, 2021, marks 3 years since the horrific attack: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the memories of the victims of the senseless attack at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School on February 14, 2018, and offers heartfelt condolences and deepest sympathies to the families, loved ones, and friends of the victims;

(2) honors the survivors of the attack and pledges continued support for their recovery;

(3) recognizes the strength and resilience of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School community; and

(4) expresses gratitude to the emergency medical and health care professionals of the Parkland community for their efforts in responding to the attack and caring for the victims and survivors.

SENATE RESOLUTION 43—RECOGNIZING THE DUTY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT AN AGENDA TO TRANSFORM, HEAL, AND RENEW BY INVESTING IN A VIBRANT ECONOMY (“THRIVE”)

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 43

Whereas families and communities throughout the United States share similar hopes and dreams of a good life that is free from worry about meeting basic needs, with reliable and fulfilling work, a dignified and healthy standard of living, and the ability to enjoy time with loved ones;

Whereas the United States faces the stress of multiple, overlapping crises—old and new—that prevent the achievement of these fundamental human rights and needs, in which the COVID-19 pandemic has killed over 450,000 United States residents; more than 10,000,000 United States workers remain unemployed; rising economic inequality has made working families vulnerable; tens of millions of individuals do not get the health care they need; and intensifying climate

change increases the threats to our health, economy, and livelihoods;

Whereas these health, economic, and climate crises have magnified centuries-old injustices, causing high rates of death and hardship among Black, Brown, and Indigenous communities due to long-standing systemic racism—a fact spotlighted by an emerging, multiracial movement to end violence against Black people;

Whereas these crises are causing the inequitable workloads of women—particularly women of color—to grow, especially as women of color overwhelmingly make up the essential workforce, bearing the weight of the increased care needs of children, the elderly, and the sick;

Whereas, even before the COVID-19 crisis, many rural communities and independent family farmers suffered from poverty, declining economic opportunity, and alarming rates of farm bankruptcy, including loss of land from Black farmers and the exploitation of Black, Brown, and Indigenous farmers caused by predatory and racist public, private, and governmental institutions and policies;

Whereas the root of our interlocking economic and environmental crises is society’s historical willingness to treat some communities and workers as disposable;

Whereas it is necessary to counteract systemic injustice and value the dignity of all individuals in order to address unemployment, pandemics, or climate change and ensure the survival of the Nation and the planet;

Whereas the choices made in response to these crises will shape the United States’ direction for the 21st century and beyond, offering an opportunity to reshape our society to provide a good life for each of us and for our children and grandchildren; and

Whereas the United States has the means to support fulfilling livelihoods for millions of people—Black, Indigenous, Brown, Latinx, Asian/Pacific Islander, White, immigrant, urban and rural, old and young, of many faiths, genders, abilities, and talents—while working to heal harms, protect communities, and invest in a future that fosters justice, not crisis: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) it is the duty of the Federal Government to respond to the crises of racial injustice, mass unemployment, a pandemic, and climate change with a bold and holistic national mobilization, an Agenda to Transform, Heal, and Renew by Investing in a Vibrant Economy (“THRIVE”) (referred to in this resolving clause as the “Agenda”), to build a society that enables—

(A) greater racial, economic, and gender justice;

(B) dignified work;

(C) healthy communities; and

(D) a stable climate; and

(2) such Agenda shall be assessed upon its ability to uphold its foundational pillars, including—

(A) creating millions of good, safe jobs with access to unions by—

(i) investing in projects including—

(I) upgrading our broken infrastructure to expand access to clean and affordable energy, transportation, high-speed broadband, and water, particularly for public systems;

(II) modernizing and retrofitting millions of homes, schools, offices, and industrial buildings to cut pollution and costs;

(III) investing in public health and care work, including by increasing jobs, protections, wages, and benefits for the historically unpaid and undervalued work of caring for children, the elderly, and the sick;

(IV) protecting and restoring wetlands, forests, and public lands, and cleaning up pollution in our communities;

(V) creating opportunities for family farmers and rural communities, including by untangling the hyper-consolidated food supply chain, bolstering regenerative agriculture, and investing in local and regional food systems that support farmers, agricultural workers, healthy soil, and climate resilience; and

(VI) developing and transforming the industrial base of the United States, while creating high-skill, high-wage manufacturing jobs across the country, including by expanding manufacturing of clean technologies, reducing industrial pollution, and prioritizing clean, domestic manufacturing for the aforementioned investments;

(ii) prioritizing the mobilization of direct public investments, while excluding false solutions that—

(I) increase inequality;

(II) privatize public lands, water, or nature;

(III) violate human rights;

(IV) expedite the destruction of ecosystems; or

(V) decrease union density or membership;

(iii) driving investment toward real full employment, where every individual who wishes to work has a viable pathway to a meaningful and dignified job with the right to form a union, including by establishing new public employment programs, as necessary; and

(iv) subjecting each job created under this Agenda to high-road labor standards that—

(I) require family-sustaining wages and benefits, including child care support;

(II) ensure safe workplaces;

(III) protect the rights of workers to organize; and

(IV) prioritize the hiring of local workers to ensure wages stay within communities to stimulate economic activity;

(B) building the power of workers to fight inequality by—

(i) reversing the corporate erosion of workers’ organizing rights and bargaining power so that millions of new clean energy jobs, as well as millions of existing low-wage jobs across the economy, become the family-supporting union jobs that everyone deserves, including by—

(I) passing the bipartisan Protecting the Right to Organize Act;

(II) repealing the ban on secondary boycotts;

(III) requiring employer neutrality with regard to union organizing;

(IV) ensuring that “franchising” and other corporate structures may not be used to hinder collective bargaining on a company-wide, regional, or national basis;

(V) advancing sectoral bargaining in certain economic sectors; and

(VI) ensuring that no workers are misclassified as “independent contractors;”

(ii) expanding union representation for all workers; and

(iii) creating ladders of opportunity, particularly for women and people of color, to access registered apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs in communities of all sizes across the country;

(C) investing in Black, Brown, and Indigenous communities to build power and counteract racial and gender injustice by—

(i) directing at least 40 percent of investments to communities that have been excluded, oppressed, and harmed by racist and unjust practices, including—

(I) communities of color;

(II) low-income communities;

(III) deindustrialized communities; and

(IV) communities facing environmental injustice;

(ii) ensuring that investments in these communities enable—

(I) the creation of good jobs with family-sustaining wages;

(II) economic ownership opportunities that close the racial wealth gap;

(III) pollution reduction;

(IV) climate resilience;

(V) small business support;

(VI) economic opportunities for independent family farmers and ranchers; and

(VII) the expansion of public services;

(iii) ensuring that affected communities have the power to democratically plan, implement, and administer these projects;

(iv) prioritizing local and equitable hiring and contracting that creates opportunities for—

(I) people of color;

(II) immigrants, regardless of immigration status;

(III) formerly incarcerated individuals;

(IV) women;

(V) LGBTQIAP+ individuals;

(VI) disabled and chronically ill individuals; and

(VII) marginalized communities; and

(v) providing access to quality workforce training, including through registered apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships to ensure real pathways to good careers, including those that have historically been inaccessible;

(D) strengthening and healing the nation-to-nation relationship with sovereign Native Nations, including by—

(i) making systemic changes in Federal policies to honor the environmental and social trust responsibilities to Native Nations and their Peoples, which are essential to tackling society's economic, environmental, and health crises;

(ii) strengthening Tribal sovereignty and enforcing Indian treaty rights by moving towards greater recognition and support of the inherent self-governance and sovereignty of these nations and their members; and

(iii) promulgating specific initiatives that reflect the nuanced relationships between the Native Nations, including—

(I) the confirmation by Congress that Tribal nations can exercise their full and inherent civil regulatory and adjudicatory authority over their own citizens, lands, and resources, and over activities within their Tribal lands;

(II) the codification of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent as it relates to Tribal consultation; and

(III) the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, without qualification;

(E) combating environmental injustice and ensuring healthy lives for all, including by—

(i) curtailing air, water, and land pollution from all sources;

(ii) removing health hazards from communities;

(iii) replacing lead pipes to ensure clean water is available to all;

(iv) remediating the cumulative health and environmental impacts of toxic pollution and climate change;

(v) ensuring that affected communities have equitable access to public health resources that have been systemically denied, which includes—

(I) upgrading unhealthy and overcrowded homes, public schools, and public hospitals;

(II) ensuring access to healthy food, mental health support, and restorative justice; and

(III) investing in universal childcare, care for individuals with disabilities, senior care, and a robust care workforce; and

(vi) focusing these initiatives in Black, Brown, and Indigenous communities that have endured disproportionately high death

rates from COVID-19 due to higher exposure to air pollution and other cumulative health hazards as a result of decades of environmental racism;

(F) averting climate and environmental catastrophe, including by—

(i) contributing to a livable climate and environment for today and for future generations, including by—

(I) staying below 1.5 degrees Celsius of global warming;

(II) building climate resilience to keep communities safe; and

(III) ensuring sustainable resource use;

(ii) deploying investments and standards in the electricity, transportation, buildings, manufacturing, lands, and agricultural sectors to spur the largest expansion in history of clean, renewable energy, emissions reductions, climate resilience, and sustainable resource use;

(iii) transforming the power sector in order to move the country, by not later than 2035, to carbon pollution-free electricity that passes an environmental justice screen to prevent concentrating pollution in Black, Brown, and Indigenous communities;

(iv) prioritizing materials and parts that meet high labor, environmental, and human rights standards throughout the supply chain;

(v) supporting sustainable, domestic production of healthy, nutritious food that pays independent farmers and ranchers a fair price for their land stewardship; and

(vi) ensuring that funding under this Agenda goes to workers and communities affected by the economic and environmental crises, not to corporate fossil fuel polluters;

(G) ensuring fairness for workers and communities affected by economic transitions by—

(i) guaranteeing that workers and communities in industries and regions in economic transition due to COVID-19, climate change, and other economic shocks receive—

(I) stable wages and benefits, including full pension and healthcare;

(II) early retirement offerings;

(III) crisis and trauma support; and

(IV) equitable job placement; and

(ii) investing in transitioning areas to support—

(I) economic diversification;

(II) high quality job creation;

(III) community reinvestment;

(IV) retooling and conversion;

(V) reclamation and remediation of closed and abandoned facilities and sites;

(VI) child and adult care infrastructure; and

(VII) funding to shore up budget shortfalls in local and State governments; and

(H) reinvesting in public sector institutions that enable workers and communities to thrive by—

(i) rebuilding vital public services and strengthening social infrastructure in cities and counties, healthcare systems, schools, the postal service, and other services;

(ii) investing in equitable public education opportunities, including career and technical education pathways that prepare youth—especially girls; Black, Brown, and Indigenous students; students with disabilities; students from low-income families; and other students from marginalized groups—for high-quality jobs of the future, and state of the art technology and schools, so that from the beginning students are prepared to transform society and preserve democracy;

(iii) investing in the workers who provide care to children, the elderly, and communities burdened by neglect;

(iv) creating new public institutions, inspired by and improving upon New Deal-era institutions, to ensure universal access to critical resources and to strategically and

coherently mobilize and channel investments, in line with the above priorities, at the scale and pace that these times require; and

(v) coupling this institutional renewal with democratic governance and accountability to correct the systemic misallocation of resources and representation that prevents families and communities from meeting fundamental human needs and pursuing fulfilling lives.

SENATE RESOLUTION 44—DENOUNCING THE MADURO REGIME'S FRAUDULENT LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS, THE ABSENCE OF ACCEPTABLE CONDITIONS TO ENSURE FREE, FAIR, AND TRANSPARENT ELECTORAL PROCESSES IN VENEZUELA, AND THE FURTHER EROSION OF VENEZUELAN DEMOCRACY

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 44

Whereas, on December 6, 2020, the regime of Nicolás Maduro held fraudulent legislative elections for Venezuela's National Assembly that did not comply with international standards for free, fair, and transparent electoral processes;

Whereas the Maduro regime sought to use fraudulent legislative elections to install a new National Assembly on January 5, 2021, in an effort to undermine Venezuela's National Assembly, which was democratically elected in 2015;

Whereas, pursuant to section 112 of the VERDAD Act of 2019 (22 U.S.C. 9702), it is the policy of the United States to recognize the democratically elected National Assembly of Venezuela, elected in December 2015 and sworn in on January 2016, as the only legitimate national legislative body in Venezuela;

Whereas the United States and more than 50 countries—including Canada, the 27 member countries of the European Union, and 21 members of the Organization of American States, among others—have expressed concern about the lack of legitimacy of the December 6, 2020, electoral process held in Venezuela and the Maduro regime's failure to meet international standards for a free, fair, and transparent election;

Whereas, on January 6, 2021, the European Union issued a public statement on the Maduro regime's December 6, 2020, legislative elections, stating that "the elections failed to comply with international standards" and that it does not recognize the electoral process as "credible, inclusive or transparent, nor . . . its outcome to be considered as representative of the democratic will of the Venezuelan people";

Whereas, on January 5, 2021, members of the Lima Group—including Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela—issued a joint declaration stating that the Lima Group does not "recognize the legitimacy or legality of the National Assembly installed on January 5, 2021. This illegitimate National Assembly is the product of the fraudulent elections of December 6, 2020, organized by the illegitimate regime of Nicolás Maduro.";

Whereas, on December 8, 2020, the International Contact Group—including Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, the European Union, France, Germany, Italy,

the Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Uruguay—issued a public declaration stating that the Maduro regime's December 6, 2020, elections did not meet internationally accepted standards, "[n]or did they meet conditions required by Venezuelan laws," and that "they cannot recognize the results of this electoral process as legitimate or representative of the will of the Venezuelan people";

Whereas, on June 12, 2020, the Maduro regime's illegitimate Supreme Court unilaterally appointed new members to Venezuela's National Electoral Council without the approval of the democratically elected National Assembly;

Whereas, throughout 2020, the Maduro regime—

(1) sought to co-opt and undermine independent political parties through a campaign of systematic persecution; and

(2) used its discredited Supreme Court to strip independent political parties of their leadership, including Voluntad Popular, Primero Justicia, and Acción Democrática;

Whereas the Maduro regime has a demonstrated track record of holding fraudulent elections over the last four years;

Whereas, in May 2018, the Maduro regime held fraudulent presidential elections that were broadly criticized as illegitimate, leading more than 50 countries to recognize the end of Nicolás Maduro's term in office and the inauguration of National Assembly President Juan Guaidó as Interim-President of Venezuela on January 23, 2019;

Whereas, on July 30, 2017, the Maduro regime manipulated the results for Venezuela's Constituent Assembly by more than 1,000,000 votes, according to Smartmatic, the company that supplied Venezuela's electronic voting machines;

Whereas, according to the Venezuelan constitution, Juan Guaidó, as President of the National Assembly, serves as Venezuela's Interim President in the absence of a democratically elected president of Venezuela;

Whereas the conditions do not currently exist for the free, fair, and transparent election of new members of the National Assembly or the president of Venezuela;

Whereas, as of September 7, 2020, the internationally recognized nongovernmental organization Foro Penal confirmed that, out of the 110 individuals recently released from prison by the Maduro regime to serve out the remainder of their sentences under house arrest, 53 were political prisoners, and that currently 363 political prisoners remain unjustly detained by the Maduro regime without due process;

Whereas, on September 16, 2020, the United Nations Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela found that Nicolás Maduro and senior members of his regime ordered and carried out a campaign of extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, torture, and arbitrary detentions that amounted to systematic crimes against humanity;

Whereas the Maduro regime's efforts to hold fraudulent legislative elections, undermine the democratically elected National Assembly and independent political parties, and implement a campaign of state-sponsored violence and repression further erodes democracy and the rule of law in Venezuela; and

Whereas, as codified under section 4 of the Venezuela Defense of Human Rights and Civil Society Act (Public Law 113-278; 128 U.S.C. 3013), it is the policy of the United States "to support the people of Venezuela in their aspiration to live under conditions of peace and representative democracy as defined by the Inter-American Democratic Charter of the Organization of American States": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) denounces the Maduro regime's fraudulent legislative elections on December 6, 2020, as an effort to undermine Venezuela's democratically elected National Assembly;

(2) does not recognize the legitimacy of the National Assembly installed by the Maduro regime on January 6, 2021;

(3) joins members of the international community, including members of the Lima Group, the Organization of American States, and the European Union, in rightfully rejecting the Maduro's regime's fraudulent and illegitimate legislative elections on December 6, 2020;

(4) urges that presidential and legislative elections in Venezuela be conducted at the earliest possible date that conditions for international standards for free, fair, and transparent electoral processes, including credible international election observation, can be met;

(5) calls on the Maduro regime to cease its campaign of systematic persecution against Venezuela's independent political parties and their leadership;

(6) calls on the Maduro regime to immediately release all political prisoners, facilitate access by humanitarian organizations, and end its campaign of extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, torture, and arbitrary detentions of political opponents, human rights defenders, civil society activists, peaceful protesters, and citizens; and

(7) takes note of the finding of the United Nations Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela that the Maduro regime's campaign of state-sponsored violence and repression against the people of Venezuela amounted to crimes against humanity, and calls for Nicolás Maduro and senior members of his regime to be held accountable for their actions.

SENATE RESOLUTION 45—CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. COONS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KING, Mr. BENNET, Ms. WARREN, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. REED, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. BARR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 45

Whereas, in 1776, people envisioned the United States as a new nation dedicated to the proposition stated in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness";

Whereas Africans were first brought involuntarily to the shores of the United States as early as the 17th century;

Whereas African Americans suffered enslavement and subsequently faced the injustices of lynch mobs, segregation, and denial of the basic and fundamental rights of citizenship;

Whereas, in 2021, the vestiges of those injustices and inequalities remain evident in the society of the United States;

Whereas, in the face of injustices, people of good will and of all races in the United States have distinguished themselves with a commitment to the noble ideals on which the United States was founded and have fought courageously for the rights and freedom of African Americans and others;

Whereas African Americans, such as Lieutenant Colonel Allen Allensworth, Maya Angelou, Arthur Ashe, Jr., James Baldwin, James Beckwourth, Clara Brown, Blanche Bruce, Ralph Bunche, Shirley Chisholm, Holt Collier, Miles Davis, Louis Armstrong, Larry Doby, Frederick Douglass, W. E. B. Du Bois, Ralph Ellison, Medgar Evers, Aretha Franklin, Alex Haley, Dorothy Height, Jon Hendricks, Olivia Hooker, Lena Horne, Charles Hamilton Houston, Mahalia Jackson, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, B.B. King, Martin Luther King, Jr., Coretta Scott King, Thurgood Marshall, Constance Baker Motley, Rosa Parks, Walter Payton, Bill Pickett, Homer Plessy, Bass Reeves, Hiram Revels, Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson, Jackie Robinson, Aaron Shirley, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Booker T. Washington, the Greensboro Four, the Tuskegee Airmen, Prince Rogers Nelson, Recy Taylor, Fred Shuttlesworth, Duke Ellington, Langston Hughes, Muhammad Ali, Elijah Cummings, Ella Fitzgerald, Mamie Till, Toni Morrison, Gwen Ifill, Diahann Carroll, Chadwick Boseman, John Lewis, Katherine Johnson, Rev. C.T. Vivian, Hank Aaron, Edith Savage-Jennings, Septima Clark, Mary McLeod Bethune, Cicely Tyson, John Hope Franklin, and Chief Justice of South Carolina Ernest Finney, along with many others, worked against racism to achieve success and to make significant contributions to the economic, educational, political, artistic, athletic, literary, scientific, and technological advancement of the United States;

Whereas the contributions of African Americans from all walks of life throughout the history of the United States reflect the greatness of the United States;

Whereas many African Americans lived, toiled, and died in obscurity, never achieving the recognition those individuals deserved, and yet paved the way for future generations to succeed;

Whereas African Americans continue to serve the United States at the highest levels of business, government, and the military;

Whereas the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass inspired the creation of Negro History Week, the precursor to Black History Month;

Whereas Negro History Week represented the culmination of the efforts of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the "Father of Black History", to enhance knowledge of Black history through *The Journal of Negro History*, published by the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, which was founded by Dr. Carter G. Woodson and Jesse E. Moorland;

Whereas Black History Month, celebrated during the month of February, originated in 1926 when Dr. Carter G. Woodson set aside a special period in February to recognize the heritage and achievements of Black people in the United States;

Whereas Dr. Carter G. Woodson stated, "We have a wonderful history behind us. . . . If you are unable to demonstrate to the

world that you have this record, the world will say to you, 'You are not worthy to enjoy the blessings of democracy or anything else.'";

Whereas, since its founding, the United States has imperfectly progressed toward noble goals;

Whereas the history of the United States is the story of people regularly affirming high ideals, striving to reach those ideals but often failing, and then struggling to come to terms with the disappointment of that failure, before committing to try again;

Whereas, on November 4, 2008, the people of the United States elected Barack Obama, an African-American man, as President of the United States; and

Whereas, on February 22, 2012, people across the United States celebrated the groundbreaking of the National Museum of African American History and Culture, which opened to the public on September 24, 2016, on the National Mall in Washington, District of Columbia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges that all people of the United States are the recipients of the wealth of history provided by Black culture;

(2) recognizes the importance of Black History Month as an opportunity to reflect on the complex history of the United States, while remaining hopeful and confident about the path ahead;

(3) acknowledges the significance of Black History Month as an important opportunity to commemorate the tremendous contributions of African Americans to the history of the United States;

(4) encourages the celebration of Black History Month to provide a continuing opportunity for all people in the United States to learn from the past and understand the experiences that have shaped the United States; and

(5) agrees that, while the United States began as a divided country, the United States must—

(A) honor the contribution of all pioneers in the United States who have helped to ensure the legacy of the great United States; and

(B) move forward with purpose, united tirelessly as a nation "indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

SENATE RESOLUTION 46—CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE EXECUTIVE ACTION TO BROADLY CANCEL FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN DEBT

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. OSSOFF) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 46

Whereas the United States is facing historic public health and economic crises caused by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic that threatens the financial well-being of nearly every American family;

Whereas even before the COVID-19 pandemic, the United States also faced a historic student loan crisis, which is currently holding back our struggling economy and restricting opportunity and prosperity for millions of American families;

Whereas nearly 43,000,000 Americans currently hold more than \$1,500,000,000,000 in Federal student loan debt;

Whereas more than 9,000,000 Federal student loan borrowers are currently in default on those Federal student loans;

Whereas the COVID-19 economic recession and historic unemployment have compounded stagnant wages, labor market discrimination, and rising costs of living, making it nearly impossible for many Americans to ever fully repay their student loans;

Whereas this historic student debt crisis has left millions of Americans less prepared to weather the recession triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic as Black and Brown communities, which never fully recovered from the devastating effects of the previous economic recession, have been hit hardest by the devastating health and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas student debt disproportionately impacts Black and Brown borrowers, who face the worst effects of the student debt crisis, with—

(1) Black households disproportionately holding the most debt, compared to other households;

(2) Black students, due to ongoing structural barriers that have resulted in persistent racial inequities in incomes and wealth, forced to accrue more student debt and more often than their White peers;

(3) Black student borrowers struggling more in student loan repayment, including defaulting at higher rates than their White peers;

(4) nearly half of Black graduates owing more on their undergraduate student loans 4 years after graduation than they did when they received their degree;

(5) the median Black student borrower owing 95 percent of their debt 20 years after starting college, while the median White student borrower owing 6 percent of their debt after such period;

(6) Latino student borrowers, who borrow at rates similar to their White peers despite having lower household incomes and significantly less household wealth, are more likely than their White peers to default on their student loans;

(7) within 6 years of starting school, Latino borrowers are almost twice as likely to default on their student loans, in comparison to their White peers; and

(8) women of color, particularly Black women, on average take on more student loan debt than members of any other group and are more likely to face difficulties repaying student loans;

Whereas parents, grandparents, and older individuals are especially vulnerable to the burden of student loan debt, as people over the age of 50 are most likely to default on their student loans and over 114,000 retired people have had their Social Security benefits garnished due to their student loans;

Whereas almost 1/3 of the outstanding Federal student loan debt is held by individuals who did not complete their degree or program, and nearly 40 percent of Federal student loan borrowers have no degree 6 years after enrolling in college;

Whereas Black students and other students who have attended Historically Black Colleges and Universities have had to bear a larger share of student loan debt because of the historic and continued underfunding of these institutions at the State and Federal levels;

Whereas student loan debt cancellation for the families that need it most can substantially increase Black and Latino household wealth and help close racial wealth gaps;

Whereas women hold more than two-thirds of the Nation's student loan debt and must borrow an average of \$3,000 more than men to attend higher education;

Whereas, if left unaddressed, the student debt crisis will worsen inequality, exacerbate the current recession, widen the racial wealth gap, and slow economic recovery;

Whereas broad student loan debt cancellation is the most efficient and effective solution to our student debt crisis, would help millions of families, and would remove a significant drag holding back our economy;

Whereas broad student loan debt cancellation would provide immediate relief to millions of American families who are struggling during this pandemic and recession, and prevent them from having an unsustainable student debt burden waiting for them once this pandemic is over;

Whereas broad student loan debt cancellation would provide a boost to our struggling economy through a consumer-driven economic stimulus, greater home-buying rates and housing stability, expanded access to more affordable financial products including car loans and mortgages, higher college completion rates, and greater small business formation;

Whereas more than 230 community, civil rights, consumer, and student advocacy organizations have urged student loan debt cancellation for all borrowers in response to the COVID-19 pandemic public health and economic crises;

Whereas cancelling up to \$50,000 in Federal student loan debt per borrower is the most equitable way to ensure the benefits of cancellation reach the borrowers most in need of relief because that action would lift a disproportionate number of low-income borrowers and Black and Latino borrowers completely out of student debt, including nearly 90 percent of all borrowers in the lowest income quintile and over 90 percent of Black and Latino borrowers in the lowest income quartile;

Whereas borrowers who would receive full student loan debt cancellation if the Federal Government cancelled \$50,000 per borrower in student loan debt have lower income and assets than the borrowers who would receive partial cancellation if the Federal Government took that action;

Whereas Congress has already granted the Secretary of Education the legal authority to broadly cancel student debt under section 432(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1082(a)), which grants the Secretary the authority to modify, "... compromise, waive, or release any right, title, claim, lien, or demand, however acquired, including any equity or any right of redemption";

Whereas, in 2020, the Department of Education reportedly used this authority to implement relief for Federal student loan borrowers during the COVID-19 pandemic; and

Whereas, on June 29, 2020, President Donald J. Trump, with the support of Secretary of Education Betsy DeVos, vetoed H.J. Res. 76 "Providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to 'Borrower Defense Institutional Accountability'", blocking a resolution that passed Congress with bipartisan support to overturn a Department of Education rule that makes it harder for defrauded Federal student loan borrowers to see their loans discharged: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the Secretary of Education's broad administrative authority to cancel Federal student loan debt under the existing authorities of section 432(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1082(a));

(2) calls on the President of the United States to take executive action to broadly cancel up to \$50,000 in Federal student loan

debt for Federal student loan borrowers administratively using existing legal authorities under such section 432(a), and any other authorities available under the law;

(3) encourages the President of the United States, in taking such executive action, to use the executive's authority under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure no tax liability for Federal student loan borrowers resulting from administrative debt cancellation;

(4) encourages the President of the United States, in taking such executive action, to ensure that administrative debt cancellation helps close racial wealth gaps and avoids the bulk of Federal student loan debt cancellation benefits accruing to the wealthiest borrowers; and

(5) encourages the President of the United States to continue to pause student loan payments and interest accumulation for Federal student loan borrowers for the entire duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I have a request for one committee to meet during today's session of the Senate. It has the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committee is authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, February 8, 2021, at 6 p.m., to conduct a classified hearing.

AMAZON

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, today, Amazon workers in Alabama will begin receiving ballots that will give them, finally, a real voice in their workplace by choosing to join a union.

Amazon would not be the massively successful company that it is and Jeff Bezos wouldn't be a multibillionaire without the hard work and the dedication of its hundreds of thousands of U.S. workers. They have put in long hours and risked their own health during this pandemic to meet the increased demand that we all know.

As of October, 20,000—think of this—20,000 Amazon workers, 20,000 workers at one company, Amazon, had contracted COVID-19. That is as of October. We know those numbers would be much higher today.

Because of their hard work, Amazon's profits have soared by more than 70 percent. The company's workers deserve to share in the success that they made possible.

Amazon claims to recognize the value of its workers. They call their workers "heroes fighting for their communities and helping people get critical items they need." Heroes, they call them.

If the company truly believed and appreciated that they were heroes, Amazon might back up its words with ac-

tion. That means letting these workers organize. It means stopping the corporate union-busting tactics that they have deployed against these workers.

Amazon, one of most powerful corporations in the world, unleashed all of that power to fight their own workers who are just asking for a voice on the job. They have harassed employees with anti-union propaganda, misleading text messages, websites, and fliers.

One Washington Post headline really said it all: "Amazon's anti-union blitz stalks Alabama warehouse workers everywhere, even the bathroom."

Workers have reported they don't get enough time for bathroom breaks in the warehouse. That is how intense the company's pressure is. When they are able to use the restroom, even there, workers are hit with anti-union propaganda fliers on the stall doors.

Amazon has repeatedly tried to block mail-in voting and force workers to hold the union election in person, putting its workers—remember, 20,000 already have been diagnosed back in October—putting its workers' health at even more risk, just to suppress the vote. It is all part of a pattern for Amazon.

In 2019, Amazon fired a Staten Island warehouse worker who called for unionization. They monitor employees' online communications. Last fall, we learned the company planned to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars on new software to monitor, their words, "threats" like unions.

It is little wonder Amazon is afraid of workers getting more power. So much of their business model is built on top of exploiting workers, often Black and Brown workers and women.

Instead of employing many drivers directly, they use what they call Amazon Flex drivers. Just like with other gig economy jobs, "Flex" is corporate PR speak for denying workers their rights as full employees.

They have failed to provide complete data on COVID-19 spread in the workplace, so we really can't find out whether the company is protecting its workers' health.

Amazon rolled back its tiny \$2-per-hour pandemic raise in June. It announced a \$2-an-hour bonus pandemic raise with great fanfare many months ago. Then they rolled it back in June, and then they announced a one-time bonus of \$300 per worker, not \$3,000 per worker, \$300 a worker from a company that brought in \$200 billion in revenue the previous year. I am sorry, \$280 billion—280,000 million—\$280 billion in revenue; they gave workers a bonus of \$300.

And Amazon is not alone. The Washington Post looked at the 50 biggest corporations and found that between April and September, these companies handed out more than \$240 billion to their stockholders through stock buybacks and dividends.

Companies like that are making more and more and more money. They

are giving it back to executives and stockholders in huge dividends and stock buybacks. Yet their workers are exposed to these health hazards at work, exposed to this virus. They come home always anxious and scared about infecting their families.

The workers risk their own health, often at rockbottom wages, to make those companies so profitable.

If even a global pandemic, where America's workers have been on the frontline, if even that will not get corporations to rethink their business model that treats workers as expendable, then we have to give workers more power on the job.

A grocery store worker said: You know, they say—told me, they say I am essential, but, really, I feel expendable because they don't pay me much, and they don't protect me on the job.

PRO ACT

Mr. President, so what do we do?

It should mean collective bargaining. It should mean unions. It is why I joined Senator MURRAY and many of my colleagues last week to reintroduce the Protecting the Right to Organize Act, the PRO Act.

It is a comprehensive overhaul of our labor laws to protect workers' right to stand together and bargain for fair wages, fair benefits, safer workplaces.

We know corporations have attacked and undermined worker protections for decades, made it harder and harder for workers even to stand a chance in organizing a union when they choose to.

And look what has happened to our economy, as corporations take away workers' power: Productivity goes up, corporate profits soar, executive compensation explodes through the roof, but wages stay flat, and the middle class shrinks.

Just go over that again. Corporate profits, workers' productivity goes up. Workers are working harder and more efficiently. Productivity goes up, corporate profits soar, executive compensation explodes, but wages stay flat, and the middle class shrinks.

Our bill would work to level the playing field, finally give workers a fighting chance against corporate union-busting tactics like we see right now today, last week, the week before, and today at Amazon.

It would strengthen the punishment against companies that violate workers' rights to organize and the companies that retaliate against union organizers.

It would restore to an economy rigged against workers by closing loopholes that allow employers to misclassify their employees as supervisors and independent contractors so they don't have to live under labor law.

We can't in this country, whether it is in Las Cruces or in Dayton—we can't have a strong, growing middle class without strong unions.

Union members earn 19 percent more, on the average, than similar workers in nonunion jobs. They have better healthcare. They are better able to

save for retirement. They have more predictable hours—talk to the Amazon workers about their hours—and they have more control over their schedules and more economic security.

At a time when this pandemic reveals so much about inequality in our society, it is more vital than ever that we empower all workers.

It is not a coincidence that so many of the workers, at corporations like Amazon, whom they exploit are workers of color. It is true at the Amazon Alabama facility. The Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, organizing in Alabama, has made respect and dignity central to its campaign.

It comes back to the dignity of work. Remember what Dr. King said. He said:

No labor is really menial unless you're not getting adequate wages.

The president of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Stuart Appelbaum, said:

We see this as much as a civil rights struggle as a labor struggle.

We know where Dr. King was assassinated and what he was doing. He was fighting for civil rights. He was fighting for worker rights, fighting for sanitation workers in Memphis, some of the most exploited workers in America.

A union card is a ticket to the middle class, and we fight for economic justice by making it available to all workers. We just need corporations just to get out of the way, let workers organize, let workers take control over their careers and their futures.

When you love this country, you fight for the people who make it work, whether it is in New Mexico or Ohio or all over this country.

That is what the Amazon workers in Alabama are doing. It is what unions have done throughout our history in this country. It is what we can do in the Senate by passing the PRO Act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

HONORING THE MEMORIES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE SENSELESS ATTACK AT MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS HIGH SCHOOL ON FEBRUARY 14, 2018

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 42, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 42) honoring the memories of the victims of the senseless attack at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School on February 14, 2018.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to re-

consider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 42) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I would like to thank my colleague Senator RUBIO for joining me to introduce this resolution today honoring the 17 victims of the senseless attack at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School on February 14, 2018: Alyssa Alhadeff, Scott Beigel, Martin Duque Anguiano, Nicholas Dworet, Aaron Feis, Jaime Guttenberg, Chris Hixon, Luke Hoyer, Cara Loughran, Gina Montalto, Joaquin Oliver, Alaina Petty, Meadow Pollack, Helena Ramsay, Alex Schachter, Carmen Schentrup, Peter Wang.

I think of those innocent lives almost every day, lost too early in the tragic shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, FL.

These individuals were sons, daughters, parents, and partners. They were educators, athletes, musicians. Many of them just kids, with a life full of promise ahead of them.

My heart breaks knowing they will never get to pursue their dreams and that their families will always have a piece of their heart missing.

Since that horrible day, I have worked closely with many of the victims' families to ensure no child, educator, or family has to experience that again.

We passed the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act while I was Governor of Florida to make sure our State does everything in its power to prevent further tragedies.

Now, as a U.S. Senator, I am fighting for improvements on the Federal level, including the Luke and Alex School Safety Act, named after Luke Hoyer and Alex Schachter, which builds on our work to keep schools safe.

And while we can't bring back these lives lost that tragic day nearly 3 years ago, I will always work to honor those lost and do everything in my power to protect our students and educators and ensure they have a safe environment to learn and succeed.

Now, I yield the floor to my colleague Senator RUBIO.

Mr. RUBIO. I thank my colleague from Florida.

I recall so vividly that day on February 14, 2018. It started like it does most days with people across the country. They take their children to school, drop them off, and, in this case, maybe some of them drove themselves.

And within hours, the lives of 17 families had been changed forever. It was a horrible tragedy: 17 students and faculty members who lost their lives; another 17 that were wounded in the attack. And it shocked the country.

It was shocking because they went to do what so many people do on a regular basis in a place where you never think that something like that could happen.

And as my colleague pointed out, there is no resolution in the Senate or words that we can say that will restore the lives that were lost, erase the pain still felt by those victims, the families, the friends, those who loved them.

But even as we continue to grieve, we must also work to prevent something like this from happening anywhere at any time.

I was proud that in the early days after this tragedy, within just a few weeks, together, working across the aisle, we passed the STOP School Violence Act, which provided Federal grant money for school safety. And that has been ongoing now for 3 years.

We passed the Fix NICS Act, which helped patch some of the holes that existed in our background check system.

Since that day, I have had the honor of getting to know and working with the parents of many of those who lost their lives at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School.

And I will say that their grace in the face of the most traumatic loss that any parent, any sibling, any cousin, any grandparent, anyone can imagine—working with them has been humbling in the face of the grace that they have shown. The commitment to ensuring that no one else has to go through what they did is inspiring.

There are so many I can point to who have made a difference in their own way. They have all sort of focused on different aspects of what we should be doing, and I just want to take a moment today to recognize one individual, Max Schachter.

I know many of you have gotten to know him here. This man works tirelessly. He lost his son Alex on that day.

But his commitment has actually produced significant progress, thanks to his leadership, and I must say his leadership—and I spoke to him again last Friday, and he continues to work on these issues.

And thanks to that, last year, the Federal Government created a Federal clearinghouse on school safety best practices—a place that any district, any school can go to and something that is constantly being updated, that puts an essential location for best practices and offers access to an array of resources for schools across our Nation that are looking to protect their students.

And this is important because in the aftermath of this, everyone was trying to figure out, well, what should we do? And there was no central place where you could go to and find that out.

And recently, as my colleague from Florida has pointed out, I, along with my colleague from Florida and Senator RON JOHNSON, we reintroduced the Luke and Alex School Safety Act, named after—partially after his son Alex, which would make this clearinghouse permanent. It was put in place

by the Agency, but this would make it permanent.

And I just think of parents like Max, who have poured so much of their own lives into this work and continue to do so, and he is always churning out new ideas.

We spoke this last Friday about data that is now available, that a lot of people don't even know is there; data that shows you which schools are having suspensions, which schools are having fights, which schools are having arrests and violence as a way of finding anomalies in the data. I mean, he is constantly—and Max has become a subject matter expert through this tragedy, but he is constantly looking for improvements that can be not just done in Florida but across the country, and he is tireless all across the country.

There is something else we took that was successful in Florida, and today we have reintroduced, along with Senator REED and Senator KING and my colleague from Florida—that is reintroducing the Extreme Risk Protection Order and Violence Prevention Act, to encourage the passing of these laws that allow you to identify someone who is a danger to themselves or others, to go to a court, provide them due process, and potentially prevent a suicide or a senseless act like what we saw on that day 3 years ago.

And this bill would not mandate it, but it would dedicate the Department of Justice funds to incentivize more States to adopt similar measures. It will encourage the rest of the country to follow the lead in Florida and to save lives. We know it has prevented suicides and we know it has prevented potential attacks in Florida and in States where it has been implemented. And we can't force more States to do it, but we can try to incentivize them.

So it is my hope and my prayer that as we continue to work together that we can achieve this and other things so that no family, no community, no State, no one will have to go through what the incredible families of Parkland endured on that day and the 3 years that followed.

Today, as we remember the lives that were lost, let us pledge to honor them by continuing to move forward toward safer and more secure schools and communities in our work here.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

IMPEACHMENT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I was just noting that the Senate Chamber has been rearranged because tomorrow we commence the impeachment trial, the second impeachment of Donald Trump.

In the center of the well is a podium and microphone where the attorneys representing the House managers who voted the impeachment resolution will stand to make their case a few hours after we commence the trial. The

President's defenders will have the same opportunity.

They will be standing in a spot that is literally 4 or 5 feet away from a location still fresh in my mind. It was there right in the center of the aisle between the majority and minority leader of the Senate, on January 6, when two men appeared whom I had never seen before in plain clothes and stood in the center of the well holding automatic weapons.

It was just minutes after the Vice President had been removed from the chair where you are sitting, whisked off the floor of the Senate by the Secret Service, I imagine. He was pulled off the floor. It wasn't a "follow me, Mr. Vice President"; they pulled him off the floor. That was at 2:15. Within a few minutes, the mob which had invaded the U.S. Capitol was on the march, on its way toward this Chamber where most of us were sitting, having dealt with our constitutional responsibility of counting the electoral votes.

I remember when they interrupted the quorum call that they were conducting for one of the Capitol policemen to stand before us and say: Everyone stay in your seats. We are going to bring all the staffers. They are going to line the walls. We are going to lock all the doors. This will be the safe room in the Capitol.

It couldn't have been more than 10 or 15 minutes later when the same policeman said: Everybody out now.

The mob had come through the Capitol, through the Rotunda, and was now on the Senate side of the building within easy reach of 100 Senators. So we filed out the back door and down a staircase, over to the tunnels, and down to the Hart Building, hoping to escape them. I watched through the window as I went down the steps and saw all the flags coming up toward the Capitol—American flags, Trump flags, flags I didn't recognize—all the people coming up here.

We know what happened later that same day. The mob crashed through the doors into this Chamber, posed for pictures at our desks, and scrawled messages to us, went through our desks and looked at them, literally interrupted the business of the U.S. Senate counting all the electoral votes.

Was that just an accident, that thousands of people were in Washington on January 6? Was that just an accident, that they gathered at the Ellipse for the President of the United States, Donald Trump, to speak to them? Was it just an accident that within 40 minutes or 45 minutes after the President sent them off to the Capitol, they were here breaking windows and breaking down doors to come inside? No, it was by design.

We are now learning who designed that strategy and that attack on the Capitol, and tomorrow we are going to start a trial to determine whether the former President of the United States of America bears responsibility for inciting that mob or inspiring that insurrection.

When you read the history of the writing of the Constitution, it is almost impossible—maybe it is impossible to put yourself in the moment. These men, all men, gathered in Philadelphia. They had just fought a bloody, long war, a Revolutionary War against one of the most powerful nations in the world, and they were setting up a government on this side of the ocean with the hopes that it would survive. And they were worried. They were worried about the enemy from without and the enemy from within. They talked about our responsibility to maintain this democracy and the challenges we might face.

At the time, they were wary because of what they lived through. As we read about it now, we wonder, what was the concern? What was behind all that concern?

If you are honest, you know that in 1861, our Nation went to war with itself in a Civil War with over half a million lives lost. So it was a fragile democracy, as they thought. But we never dreamed—at least, I never dreamed that in the 21st century, there would be a concern over an insurrection to overthrow the Government of the United States with violence. No, not in America. Not in 2021. That is exactly what happened on January 6. That is why we will be meeting tomorrow for the accountability of Donald Trump for that event.

Now, there are people who have told us we should get over it. Get over it. He is gone. Why do you keep talking about Donald Trump? Let him ride off into the sunset, as one fellow shouted at me at the airport a few weeks ago. Why would you want to keep reminding us of our differences in visions?

Well, I think the answer is pretty obvious. We can't reach real unity in America until we deal with the reality of America as Donald Trump left it, and January 6 was a classic illustration.

There is one other image I share in my thinking about this trial when I hear former U.N. Ambassador Nikki Haley, the former Governor of South Carolina, say "Get over it" to the Democrats. I think of that solemn scene in the Capitol Rotunda last week as we honored Capitol Hill Policeman Brian Sicknick, who was murdered by that mob—murdered by that mob.

I spoke to his mom and dad afterwards. He always wanted to be a police officer. He served in the Air Force, but he wanted to be a police officer. His mom said: "We thought of all places for him to be a police officer, the safest had to be the United States Capitol building." And she lost her son to that murderous mob. I can't get over that. I am sure his family will never get over it.

If we can't give an honest answer to the American people for what happened and who was responsible for it, shame on us.

America came close to losing this democracy on January 6. This President's

design was to make sure an election didn't count, that November 3 was ignored. What happened on January 6 was an attempted coup, make no mistake. As others have pointed out, an attempted coup that is not punished is a trial run for the next time.

Over the 4 years of his Presidency, someone decided to take account of the many times that the President lied to the American people. They were in the thousands. Many of his lies were an attempt to discredit anyone or any institution that stood in his way. It is an old trick straight out of the authoritarian handbook: Tell so many lies that people can no longer tell fact from fiction.

His last and most damaging lie was, over and over he repeated to the American people: They stole the election. They rigged the election.

Donald Trump's apologists will come to the floor of the Senate in the next few days and say that he had a First Amendment right to say whatever he wanted, whether it was the truth or not. But no one, not even the President, has a First Amendment right to incite an insurrection against this government. That is not a right; it is a crime, a high crime.

When he first ran for President in 2016, Donald Trump said the only way he could lose is if the election were stolen. Four years later, he tweeted the lie of a stolen election so many times at his rallies.

When he lost, he tried to convince the courts. He went to 60 different courts pleading that the election had been rigged and stolen. They laughed him out of the court every time.

He tried to bully officials in swing States and members of his own administration. On January 2, as Americans were dying of COVID-19, Donald Trump was on the telephone to the Republican secretary of state of the State of Georgia, spending more than an hour pleading and threatening him to somehow "find the votes" to overturn that State's votes in the Presidential election. Trump failed. The Republican secretary of state refused his request. He was not intimidated by his threats and had the foresight to tape record the conversation so there could be no denial.

For weeks before January 6, Donald Trump exhorted his followers to come to Washington on the day that Congress would assemble to certify State electoral votes. He knew that his extremist followers were waiting for their signals and their orders.

Over the summer, when armed extremists stormed and occupied State capitals, demanding an end to COVID safety instructions, Donald Trump cheered them on.

On January 6, he whipped them into a frenzy just a few short moments from here. He spoke for more than an hour at that rally at the Ellipse. This is some of what he said—and I quote Donald Trump—to the mob on its way to the Capitol.

"We will never give up," he said. "We will never concede. It doesn't happen."

Then he said, "We won this election, and we won it by a landslide. This was not a close election."

Then he spoke of his Vice President, and he said, "I hope Mike is doing the right thing. I hope so. I hope so. Because if Mike Pence does the right thing, we win the election. . . . All [the Vice President] has to do is send it back to the states to recertify, and we become president, and you are the happiest people."

Then he said, "We have to fight like hell," Donald Trump said to that crowd before they made it up to the Capitol. "If you don't fight like hell, you're not going to have a country anymore," Donald Trump said. "Our boldest endeavors have not yet begun. . . . We're going to the Capitol. We're going to try and give [the Republicans] the kind of pride and boldness that they need to take back our country."

Donald Trump wasn't shocked at what happened next. The crowd followed orders. He was excited. According to reports, he ignored police pleas from the White House, who begged him—people around him begged him to do something to calm the mob before they got to the Capitol.

At 2:11 p.m., the mob smashed through the doors and windows and began pouring into this building.

Thirteen minutes later, while the mob chanted "Hang Mike Pence," Donald Trump tweeted "Mike Pence didn't have the courage to do what should have been done to protect our Country . . . giving States a chance to certify a corrected set of facts . . . USA demands the truth!"

At 6:01 p.m., Donald Trump again tweeted to the mob 4 hours after they had broken into this building. Here is what he said: "These are the things and events that happen when a sacred landslide election victory is unceremoniously & viciously stripped away from great patriots who have been badly & unfairly treated for so long. Go home with love & in peace."

And he closed, "Remember this day forever!"

I will. And those of us in this building at the moment will. Brian Sicknick's family will.

Now nearly all of our Republican colleagues tell us it is time to move on. Forget about it. Forget the authoritarian President and his contempt for democracy that summoned this mob. Forget the failed coup without accountability. Just move on.

Polls show that the majority of Republican voters in America believe Donald Trump's lie. They still believe him, even after it has been rejected by local and State election officials of both parties. That is why the Senate is proceeding to the second impeachment trial tomorrow.

Donald Trump is gone from elected office, but the poison he injected into the national bloodstream remains, and it grows even more toxic.

On the inauguration of President Joe Biden, it was different from any I have seen, and it was the tenth one that I witnessed. The crowd was contained in a very small garden area. There were many more National Guardsmen in the streets of Washington as he was sworn in on January 20 than the crowd that assembled on the Mall.

I used to go to Central America and visited countries like El Salvador. I can remember being at the capitol of El Salvador. I was struck, at the time, by soldiers standing on the street corners with automatic weapons, and I thought: What kind of country can this be that soldiers will stand up just like a normal cop on the beat with automatic weapons?

We have reached that point here in Washington. We have reached that point in the Senate Chamber. It is a reminder of the fragility and vulnerability of our democracy.

There is a great cost to what we have just been through, and we continue to incur it to keep the people in this Capitol safe and those who visit. But there is a deeper cost. Brian Sicknick is part of the cost of January 6. He was proud to protect this Capitol. He gave his life for doing it.

Last Wednesday, Officer Sicknick's ashes were carried in a wooden box into the Rotunda of the Capitol, where we honored him. The silence of his return was made more painful by remembering how an angry mob had desecrated this building that he loved. Brian Sicknick paid for that hushed peace with his life. He is one of a long line of patriots who have given their lives over more than 240 years to protect this country.

For his sake, for all of those wounded on January 6, and for the safety of our democracy, we have to put an end to Donald Trump's big lie, once and for all, and look honestly at the culpability of the man who incited this mob to attack Congress, to attack the Constitution, and to attack our way of life.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING GEORGE P. SHULTZ

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, as many of us know, our country is mourning the loss of a great man, a man who I believe was one of the greatest of the Greatest Generation.

Yesterday, we all received the sad news that George Shultz, Secretary Shultz, died in his home in California yesterday. He was 100 years old. He just celebrated his 100th birthday in December.

He was a man of great intelligence, of courage, of integrity. He exemplified service, what is great about this Nation, and hope for our country—not just for our country but countries around the world. Democracy itself was something that this great American promoted.

He leaves behind his wife Charlotte, 3 daughters, 2 sons, 11 grandchildren, and 9 great-grandchildren. Of course, our prayers for his family are going out to all of them during this difficult time.

There are people who have lived history, and there are people who have made history. Secretary Shultz made history. He lived a life in full, and he was always giving back to his country, to his fellow Americans.

He was one of only two, I believe, American citizens who held four different Cabinet posts in the U.S. Government. He was OMB Director, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of the Treasury, and, most importantly, Secretary of State for almost the entire two terms of President Reagan's tenure during some very perilous times in our country's history.

As Secretary of State, there is no doubt that Secretary Shultz, along with President Reagan, did so much to win the Cold War, to bring down the Berlin Wall eventually, to successfully not just defeat in the Cold War the Soviet Union but to foster the infrastructure of democracy around the globe. If you read about his exploits, if you read his autobiography, you will see so much of what George Shultz did for our country, which was so important.

It is not an exaggeration to say we are living in a more peaceful and prosperous world—there is no doubt we have challenges—because of men like Secretary Shultz.

One of the great honors of my lifetime was to get to know Secretary Shultz over the last several years. I had the opportunity to meet with him many, many times and to listen and learn—and his mind was so sharp—from the stories that he would tell. This, to me, is another great example of leadership—people who, even in the end years of their life, are still mentoring others, whether Senators or students.

He would regularly teach classes at Stanford as part of the Hoover Institution out there. He kept writing books until his 100th birthday.

I had the opportunity to wish him a happy birthday in December and was even on a Zoom call with him. I will say, in my experience with him, certain things kept coming out, themes of a life: service, of course, patriotism, integrity, trust, and also the U.S. Marine Corps.

You know, when it comes to the issue of integrity, you look at Secretary Shultz's career, his life, and he always had integrity as the highest principle, and he talked about that, not just integrity to do the right thing, which meant sometimes saying no, but he did this throughout his career. And, then,

at the very twilight of his career, he talked about not just integrity but trust—trust as the coin of the realm of a good life, of service.

As he was turning 100 in December, he put out a little pamphlet. It is right here. I read the whole thing. I encourage my colleagues to read it:

Life and Learning after One Hundred Years. Trust Is the Coin of the Realm. Reflections on Trust and Effective Relationships across a New Hinge of History. George P. Shultz, December 13, 2020.

Who does that when they are 100—put out a pamphlet on trust? Well, George Shultz did that.

In the pamphlet, Secretary Shultz wrote that one lesson he learned as a child and retained over and over again was the importance of trust. As he says in this pamphlet:

When trust was in the room, whatever room that was—the family room, the school-room, the coach's room, the office room, the government room, or the military room—good things happen. When trust was not in the room, good things did not happen.

I think, certainly, we can learn that here in the U.S. Senate, where trust is the coin of the realm here. There is no doubt about that.

This idea of trust is a lesson that stayed with him throughout his career and a concept that he believed—when you read all his writings and talked to him the way so many of us have had the opportunity to—helped lead to the end of the Cold War—trust. President Reagan, General Secretary Gorbachev together eliminated intermediate-range nuclear weapons, which laid down the foundation for the peaceful end of the Cold War in which the United States was victorious.

This pamphlet by Secretary Shultz on trust can be found online at https://www.hoover.org/sites/default/files/research/docs/shultz_finalfile_web-ready.pdf.

Even to the end of his days, he was still looking at providing guidance to the Senate. I had a talk with him, as I mentioned, just about 5 weeks ago about his coming to testify in front of the Armed Services Committee, a tradition started by another great American, John McCain, chairman of the Armed Services Committee. Every January, we would start with some statesmen with a lot of knowledge and history, and George Shultz was always part of that, testifying in front of the Armed Services Committee at 98, 99 years old, with Henry Kissinger, the junior man in the room, who was just a year or two younger.

Senator REED and I were just talking recently about bringing Secretary Shultz back to, once again, testify in front of the Armed Services Committee, and I am sad to say we have lost this great American before he can do that again.

Let me conclude with this: The other thing I loved about George Shultz is that he was, first and foremost, a U.S. marine. Until the end of his life, he spoke about the pride he gained from

servicing in combat in World War II as a Marine Corps officer and the many, many lessons he learned throughout his life from his service in the Marines.

The first time I ever met the Secretary, I went into his office. I thought there would be a bunch of pictures with famous people—there were some of those—but there were Marine Corps recruiting posters everywhere.

Former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, another great American, recounted in her excellent op-ed about the legacy of Secretary Shultz just yesterday in the Washington Post. He told her that being Secretary of State was “the best job in government.”

When she got nominated to be Secretary of State, he called her to give her some advice. They were very good friends. He was a mentor of hers as well. He said it is the best job in government, the Secretary of State. And then he corrected himself: It is the best job except for when I was a Marine Corps captain.

That is what he told Condi, so he was first and foremost a marine.

For all of these reasons, I will be calling up a resolution, a bipartisan resolution, to honor the life, achievements, and legacy of the Honorable George P. Shultz, who has done so much for our great Nation. We are working on this. Hopefully, we will get it passed in the Senate here soon. It is very bipartisan already. I was hoping to get it done tonight.

When great Americans leave us, it is really important that we reflect and look on the life of service, commitment, patriotism, honor, courage, and learn from that. Even though he is gone after 100 years, I know I am going to be learning from George Shultz for a long, long time. I sure hope and I expect and I certainly believe that my colleagues here in the U.S. Senate and our fellow Americans will be as well.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination: Executive Calendar No. 14, Kathleen Holland Hicks, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense.

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

The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Kathleen Holland Hicks, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the nomination with no intervening action or

debate; that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Hicks nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume legislative session.

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

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following resolutions that were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 38, S. Res. 39, S. Res. 40, and S. Res. 41.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolutions by title en bloc.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 38) establishing procedures for access to the floor of the Senate and the Senate Wing of the Capitol during impeachment proceedings against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States.

A resolution (S. Res. 39) to authorize the installation of appropriate equipment and furniture in the Senate chamber for the impeachment proceedings of Donald John Trump, former President of the United States.

A resolution (S. Res. 40) establishing procedures for access to the galleries of the Senate Chamber during impeachment proceedings of Donald John Trump, former President of the United States.

A resolution (S. Res. 41) allowing limited laptop computer access on the floor of the Senate during impeachment proceedings of Donald John Trump, former President of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to en bloc and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolutions were agreed to en bloc.

(The resolutions are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it

adjourn until 1 p.m., Tuesday, February 9; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; further, that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume the impeachment trial of former President Donald John Trump.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 1 P.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:15 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, February 9, 2021, at 1 p.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, February 8, 2021:

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

DENIS RICHARD MCDONOUGH, OF MARYLAND, TO BE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

KATHLEEN HOLLAND HICKS, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING FORMER REP. JANE
HARMAN

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 8, 2021

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I want to take a moment to pay tribute to a dear friend and a wonderful former colleague of ours. Former Rep. Jane Harman, who retired from this House in 2011 after nine terms representing the Thirty-Ninth District of California, is stepping down in February after ten very successful years as CEO of the Wilson Center. I hope all of us in this House will join me in congratulating her and wishing her well in her next endeavors. I have no doubt that she will find new ways to continue serving her country, as she has done with such dedication and ability since her days as a staffer for Sen. John Tunney in the early 1970's and during her time in Congress, where she served as Ranking Member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Jane's entire career has been spent in service to the people of California and to the American people.

The Wilson Center was created by Congress in 1968 to serve as a nonpartisan policy forum and support research into addressing global issues. It continues to fulfill its role as a public think tank, a place where scholars and leaders come together to seek creative solutions to some of the country's and the world's most intractable challenges. As the first woman to serve as its CEO, Jane oversaw an expansion of its programs, helped grow its federal appropriation by a third, and launched its Global Women's Leadership Initiative. She drew on her close contacts abroad to bring world-class scholars and global leaders to the Center for informative discussions and debates, and I was honored to be her guest at the Center's fiftieth anniversary dinner in 2018 and to welcome Jane back to Capitol Hill for the Center's very informative 'Fiscal Ship' budgetary exercise in 2016. Under her guidance, the Wilson Center has truly lived up to its mission and will surely continue to do so for a long time to come as a result of her sound management and oversight.

I hope all of us will take a moment to thank former Rep. Jane Harman for her many years of outstanding service to our country and her commitment to the hard work of ensuring that our democracy can deliver the best policy-making for the American people. She will long remain a friend to so many of us in this House, and I will continue to cherish her friendship and her wise counsel in the years ahead.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF DORIS
SCHUMACHER TERRETT

HON. ANDY KIM

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 8, 2021

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Doris Terrett. She was a beloved member of the New Jersey community who passed away on February 4, 2021 at the age of eighty-eight. She is survived by her daughter and son-in-law Kim and David Keosian and her dear grandson Christopher Michael Keosian.

Doris lived a full life and leaves behind a legacy of service that has touched many. I know I speak for the entire 3rd Congressional District when I say we are grateful for Doris' contributions to our community.

My heart goes out to Doris' entire family. They will be in my thoughts and prayers during this difficult time when too many New Jersey families are grieving.

PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION
OF S. CON. RES. 5, CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 5, 2021

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, one year later and we are still in the biggest economic and health crisis the country has ever faced. It warrants the biggest governmental response the country has ever seen. To rescue our people, our economy and our health care system, we need a comprehensive, lasting rescue plan immediately. The American people cannot afford any more delays.

After a disastrous mishandling by the former administration the United States remains the epicenter of a global pandemic. Cases of the coronavirus are still high. Schools remain closed, businesses shuttered, unemployment is rising. It is harrowing.

The hour is dark. But today, Congress is ready to help get families, workers, and the country to the dawn of the recovery. This crisis is not over so our work is not done. Let us secure a pathway for the American Rescue Plan and start to build back better.

REINTRODUCTION OF THE
CONGRESS COMMISSION ACT

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 8, 2021

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise to reintroduce the Congress Commission Act of

2021. This bill establishes the bipartisan Congressional Commission to Strengthen Representative Democracy to study and make recommendations on membership of the House of Representatives, the methods by which representatives are elected, and how to ensure opportunities for greater constituent and representative engagement.

The United States is the least representative democracy out of all of our international peers. It has been over one hundred years since the representative chamber has increased in size. During those intervening years the United States has added four additional states, the population has expanded exponentially, and the extension of voting suffrage means our national electorate looks vastly different than it did in the early twentieth century. And yet, over the course of more than a century, there has been insufficient effort to consider or enact changes to House membership that could improve how such population growth in number and diversity are reflected by federal representatives. Too many years have passed us by without any serious consideration of how our nation's growth and progress is reflected in the People's House.

We have in front of us an overwhelming amount of evidence illustrating the need for reform of the House of Representatives. Just last year, our fellow Americans took to the streets and ballot boxes demanding change and we came close to admitting a new state to our union. The completion of the 2020 Census provides us essential data on the population of the nation and the growing, disparate ratio of almost 750,000 Americans to each Member of the House. This is just the average. One Member may represent anywhere from almost 530,000 constituents, up to over 1,050,000 constituents. This Commission will determine if such a disparity in districts' populations ensures the just and equitable representation our chamber is intended to provide each citizen and district.

While I speak to the challenges of our current membership structure, ultimately the Commission to Strengthen Representative Democracy is not required to change the size of the House, voting methods for Representatives, or any other House process or assembly. I expect my colleagues that will participate on the Commission will execute their duties justly, judiciously, and with the intent of what is best for our constituents and our nation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

IN RECOGNITION OF BRUCE
BEACH'S RETIREMENT

HON. VERONICA ESCOBAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 8, 2021

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Bruce Beach, the recently retired Director of Bands at Franklin High School in El Paso, Texas.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

For 25 years, Mr. Beach taught music education to thousands of students. It is no easy feat to teach 20 students, let alone 200. However, Mr. Beach is much more than an educator. Many of his students have pursued their musical and non-musical aspirations because of his support and guidance. His students learned important life skills like teamwork, responsibility, and dedication.

In 2015, Mr. Beach served as President of the Texas Bandmasters Association. He represented El Paso and oversaw the annual convention that showcased new music and teaching methods for fellow bandmasters. In addition to teaching, he also found time to participate in the El Paso Wind Symphony where he played principal trombone.

Congratulations to Mr. Beach on all his achievements. I thank him for his commitment to education and the arts.

RECOGNIZING THE CAREER OF
POUDRE FIRE AUTHORITY CHIEF
TOM DEMINT

HON. JOE NEGUSE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 8, 2021

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, so often the safety of our communities falls to the responsibility of just a few. Today, I rise to honor one of those few: Chief Tom DeMint of the northern Colorado's Poudre Fire Authority.

In addition to his nearly 33 years with the Fire Authority, Chief DeMint served for 11 years as E.M.S. personnel, culminating in 44 years of dedicated service to our community. Now, he is heading into a very well-earned retirement.

A leader with a steadfast work ethic, caring demeanor, and a great sense of humor, Chief DeMint's service is concluding after assisting the Fire Authority in adapting to the pandemic while also battling one of the most long-lasting and devastating wildfire seasons in our state's history. The chief partnered with Poudre's 220 Fire Authority personnel to combat these fires and ensure the safety of our civilians. His leadership and expertise were irreplaceable during these trying times and will be sorely missed by all those who served alongside him.

Let us remember today and all days that our communities are able, not only to survive, but also thrive, because of those who run into the fire for us.

I share my endearing gratitude to Chief DeMint for his tireless service and wish him a happy and relaxing retirement.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL COURT
REPORTING AND CAPTIONING
WEEK

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 8, 2021

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, today, we recognize Court Reporting and Captioning Week. Court reporters and captioners are highly trained professionals who share a unique ability to convert the spoken word to text that can be read, streamed, broadcast, searched, and archived. This specialization includes broadcast captioning and realtime translation services for people who are deaf and hard of hearing, as well as providing near-instant translation in legal and other settings. Approximately 48 million Americans are considered deaf or hard-of-hearing, and the captioning services of realtime writers and stenographic captioners ensure that all Americans have equal access to news and other vital information.

In the 116th Congress, I reintroduced the Training for Realtime Writers Act, which would reauthorize the Training for Realtime Writers Grant Program and encourage careers in realtime writing and court reporting, provide scholarships for students, and modernizes curriculum to adapt to our changing world. I was proud to have my bill included in the 2008 Higher Education Act Reauthorization and in the College Affordability Act of the 116th Congress.

The Training for Realtime Writers Grant Program has been successful in training the current generation of captioners and court reporters and has aided in the rapid growth of these professions. By reauthorizing the Training for Realtime Writers grants, students will have the opportunity to enter a technical, well-paid, and highly skilled career that will allow them to become court reporters and captioners immediately upon graduation.

I want to acknowledge the court reporters and captioners in the House of Representatives, especially those who were on the House floor on January 6, 2021, when insurrectionists breached the Capitol. Their work is crucial to the sustained function of our government, and I thank them for their service and dedication to our country.

From maintaining the integrity of our democracy to ensuring every citizen stays up to date on today's 24-hour news cycle, realtime writers are vital to Americans in all communities. Over the past decade, this program has encouraged a new generation of realtime writers

to enter this vital field. I am proud to work with the National Court Reporters Association and with my friend Rep. RODNEY DAVIS to reauthorize this program so we can continue to increase awareness and interest in this profession.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, February 9, 2021 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 10

10 a.m.

Committee on the Budget

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Neera Tanden, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

SD-608

FEBRUARY 11

10 a.m.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Organizational business meeting for the 117th Congress.

SD-G50

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Miguel A. Cardona, of Connecticut, to be Secretary of Education, and Martin Joseph Walsh, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Labor.

SD-430

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate confirmed the nomination of Denis Richard McDonough, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S561–S588

Measures Introduced: Thirty-nine bills and twelve resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 269–307, S.J. Res. 7, and S. Res. 36–46. **Pages S571–73**

Measures Passed:

Honoring the victims of Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School: Senate agreed to S. Res. 42, honoring the memories of the victims of the senseless attack at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School on February 14, 2018. **Pages S584–85**

Floor access during impeachment proceedings: Senate agreed to S. Res. 38, establishing procedures for access to the floor of the Senate and the Senate Wing of the Capitol during impeachment proceedings against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States. **Page S588**

Equipment and furniture installation for impeachment trial: Senate agreed to S. Res. 39, to authorize the installation of appropriate equipment and furniture in the Senate chamber for the impeachment proceedings of Donald John Trump, former President of the United States. **Page S588**

Galleries access during impeachment trial: Senate agreed to S. Res. 40, establishing procedures for access to the galleries of the Senate Chamber during impeachment proceedings of Donald John Trump, former President of the United States. **Page S588**

Limited laptop access during impeachment trial: Senate agreed to S. Res. 41, allowing limited laptop computer access on the floor of the Senate during impeachment proceedings of Donald John Trump, former President of the United States. **Page S588**

Impeachment of Former President Trump—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 1 p.m., on

Tuesday, February 9, 2021, Senate resume consideration of the Article of Impeachment against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States.

Page S588

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 87 yeas to 7 nays (Vote No. EX. 55), Denis Richard McDonough, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs. **Pages S561–69**

Kathleen Holland Hicks, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense. **Pages S587–88**

Messages from the House: **Page S571**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S573–74**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S574–83**

Additional Statements: **Pages S570–71**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S583**

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—55) **Page S569**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and adjourned at 7:15 p.m., until 1 p.m. on Tuesday, February 9, 2021. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's RECORD on page S588.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

AROUND THE WORLD THREAT ASSESSMENT

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee receive a closed briefing on around the world threat assessment from Kin Moy, Acting Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and other sundry briefers.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills Introduced: 56 public bills, were introduced. **Pages H479–83**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H484**

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Moment of Silence: The House observed a moment of silence in remembrance of the late Honorable Ron Wright of Texas. **Page H473**

Whole Number of the House: The Speaker announced to the House that, in light of the passing of the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Wright, the whole number of the House is 431. **Page H473**

Quorum Calls—Votes: There were no Yea and Nay votes, and there were no Recorded votes. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 2:04 p.m.

Committee Meetings

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Committee on Education and Labor: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its rules for the 117th Congress, and approved subcommittee chairs, ranking members, and assignments.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Environment and Public Works: organizational business meeting to consider committee rules, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 117th Congress, and the nomination of Michael Stanley Regan, of North Carolina, to be Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, 10 a.m., SR–325.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Neera Tanden, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget, 9:15 a.m., SD–342.

House

Committee on the Budget, Full Committee, business meeting on Consideration of Rules of the Committee on the Budget for the 117th Congress, 11 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Education and Labor, Full Committee, markup on Committee Print to comply with reconciliation directives included in section 2001 (b) of the Concurrent Resolutions on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021, H. Con. Res. 11 and S. Con. Res. 5, 2 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Committee on Environment and Climate Change, hearing entitled, “Back in Action: Restoring Federal Climate Leadership”, 12 p.m., Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on the Constitution Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled “Constitutional Means to Prevent Abuse of the Clemency Power”, 9 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, hearing entitled “State of the U.S. Maritime Industry: Impacts of the COVID–19 Pandemic”, 11 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Webex.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD Week of February 9 through February 12, 2021 Senate Chamber

On *Tuesday*, Senate will resume consideration of the Article of Impeachment against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on the Budget: February 10, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Neera Tanden, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget, 10 a.m., SD–608.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: February 11, organizational business meeting for the 117th Congress, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: February 9, organizational business meeting to consider committee rules, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 117th Congress, and the nomination of Michael Stanley Regan, of North Carolina, to be Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, 10 a.m., SR–325.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: February 11, business meeting to consider the nominations of Miguel A. Cardona, of Connecticut, to be Secretary of Education, and Martin Joseph Walsh, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Labor, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: February 9, to hold hearings to examine the nomination

of Neera Tanden, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget, 9:15 a.m., SD-342.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, February 10, Full Committee, organizational meeting and business meeting on a proposal to satisfy the Committee's reconciliation instructions as required by S. Con. Res. 5, 2 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, February 10, Full Committee, markup on Committee Print of Providing for reconciliation pursuant to S. Con. Res. 5, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021; and legislation to comply with the reconciliation directive included in section 2001 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021, S. Con. Res. 5, 12 p.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, February 10, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Homeland Cybersecurity: Assessing Cyber Threats and Building Resilience", 2 p.m., Webex.

Committee on House Administration, February 10, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 1 p.m., Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, February 11, Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law, hearing entitled "Justice Restored: Ending Forced Arbitration and Protecting Fundamental Rights", 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Webex.

February 11, Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship, business meeting on adoption of the Subcommittee's Rules of Procedure and Statement of Policy for Private Immigration Bills; and Request for a DHS Departmental Report on the Beneficiaries of H.R. 187, H.R.

680, H.R. 739, and H.R. 785, 2 p.m., 2141 Rayburn and Webex.

February 11, Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship, hearing entitled "The U.S. Immigration System: The Need for Bold Reforms", 2:15 p.m., 2141 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Small Business, February 10, Full Committee, markup on Committee Print providing for reconciliation pursuant to S. Con. Res. 5, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021, 5 p.m., 2360 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, February 10, Full Committee, markup on legislation on proposals to comply with the reconciliation directive included in section 2001 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021, S. Con. Res. 5, 11 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Ways and Means, February 10, Full Committee, begin markup on legislation on proposals to comply with the reconciliation directive included in Section 2001 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021, S. Con. Res. 5, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

February 11, Full Committee, continue markup on legislation on proposals to comply with the reconciliation directive included in Section 2001 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021, S. Con. Res. 5, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

February 12, Full Committee, continue markup on legislation on proposals to comply with the reconciliation directive included in Section 2001 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021, S. Con. Res. 5, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

1 p.m., Tuesday, February 9

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Thursday, February 11

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will resume consideration of the Article of Impeachment against Donald John Trump, former President of the United States.

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 9 a.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

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