

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.**(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) **VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.**—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) **AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.**—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021;

(2) for the period October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2022 through February 28, 2023.

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SENATE RESOLUTION 66—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

Mr. SANDERS submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on the Budget; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 66

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on the Budget (in this resolution referred to as the “committee”) is authorized from March 1, 2021 through February 28, 2023, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) **EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2021.**—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021 under this resolution shall not exceed \$3,703,929, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$18,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) **EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 PERIOD.**—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022 under this resolution shall not exceed \$6,348,919, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$30,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) **EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2023.**—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2022 through February 28, 2023 under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,645,806, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.**(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) **VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.**—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) **AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.**—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021;

(2) for the period October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2022 through February 28, 2023.

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SENATE RESOLUTION 67—CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF TREVOR REED, A UNITED STATES CITIZEN WHO WAS UNJUSTLY FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED TO 9 YEARS IN A RUSSIAN PRISON

Mr. CORNYN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 67

Whereas United States citizen Trevor Reed is a resident of Granbury, Texas, and a United States Marine Corps veteran;

Whereas Trevor Reed traveled to Moscow, Russia to visit his girlfriend on May 16, 2019; Whereas Moscow City Police detained Trevor Reed on August 16, 2019;

Whereas Trevor Reed was accused of endangering the lives of the police officers by grabbing the arm of the police officer driving the vehicle and elbowing another officer while enroute to the police station, causing the vehicle to swerve;

Whereas Trevor Reed was not given food or water until approximately 72 hours after his initial arrest;

Whereas Trevor Reed was not given a medical evaluation of his injuries until 10 days following his arrest;

Whereas the defense team representing Trevor Reed—

(1) presented video evidence to the courts that disproved the statements by the police officers about supposed endangerment and wrongdoing; and

(2) was denied access to additional video evidence from inside the police vehicle and police station that had the potential to prove Trevor Reed was innocent;

Whereas the police officers claimed emotional and physical damages, but they did not sustain any visible injuries or claim any time missed from work;

Whereas the Constitutional Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Second Court of Cassation of General Jurisdiction concurred that Russian procedural law was violated in the way that Trevor Reed’s bail was revoked;

Whereas the United States Embassy in Moscow has filed complaints with the Russian Foreign Ministry regarding denial of communications with Trevor Reed;

Whereas during the trial, the defense counsel representing Trevor Reed presented 59 minutes of traffic camera video from 4 traffic cameras that showed the police car—

(1) did not change direction or leave its lane;

(2) did not swerve; and

(3) did not stop or slow down;

Whereas the Investigative Bureau and Golovinsky District Court Judge Dimitry Arnout denied a request by Trevor Reed to investigate how his injuries occurred;

Whereas, on July 30, 2020, Judge Arnout read a verdict that dismissed all defense evidence, witnesses, and government experts and only considered select excerpts of the statements by the police officers;

Whereas the judge sentenced Trevor Reed to 9 years in a prison camp even though—

(1) no person had previously been sentenced to more than 8 years in prison for similar crimes; and

(2) lesser sentences have been given to individuals who used weapons to inflict life threatening injuries to police officers;

Whereas the judge also ordered Trevor Reed to pay 100,000 rubles to each police officer for moral and physical injuries;

Whereas Trevor Reed had already been detained in Russia for 1 year at the time of the verdict by the judge;

Whereas, after the Trevor Reed was sentenced, the United States Ambassador to Russia, John Sullivan, stated that—

(1) the case by the prosecution and the evidence presented against Trevor Reed were “so preposterous that they provoked laughter in the courtroom”;

(2) the conviction and sentence were “ridiculous”; and

(3) “justice was not even considered”;

Whereas upon appeal to the Moscow City Court, the Golovinsky District Court failed

to provide Trevor Reed with translated copies of the decision by the court and trial transcripts as required by law; and

Whereas Judge Arnout refused to correct corrupted transcripts even after being provided third-party certified corrections and ordered to do so by the appeals court: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation immediately release Trevor Reed and all other prisoners arrested for political motivations;

(2) condemns the practice of politically motivated imprisonment in the Russian Federation, which violates the commitments of the Russian Federation to international obligations with respect to human rights and the rule of law;

(3) urges the United States Government, in all interactions with the Government of the Russian Federation, to raise the case of Trevor Reed and to press for his release;

(4) expresses support for Trevor Reed, Paul Whelan, and all prisoners unjustly imprisoned in the Russian Federation;

(5) urges the Government of the Russian Federation provide unrestricted consular access to Trevor Reed while he remains in detention;

(6) until the release of Trevor Reed, calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to—

(A) provide Trevor Reed any necessary medical treatment and personal protective equipment;

(B) notify the United States Ambassador to Russia of any medical problems or complaints that arise during his detention; and

(C) provide the United States Embassy in Moscow with full access to all of the medical records of Trevor Reed;

(7) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to respect universally recognized human rights of Trevor Reed; and

(8) expresses support to the family of Trevor Reed and a commitment to bringing Trevor Reed home.

SENATE RESOLUTION 68—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD SUBMIT THE PARIS AGREEMENT TO THE SENATE FOR REVIEW AND CONSIDERATION

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. WICKER, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 68

Whereas, in August 2016, President Obama entered the United States into the decision by the 21st Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris, France, adopted December 12, 2015 (referred to in this preamble as the “Paris Agreement”), without the advice and consent of the Senate as required by section 2 of article 2 of the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas President Trump announced that the United States would cease all implementation of the Paris Agreement in June 2017, and formally withdrew the United States from the Paris Agreement in November 2019, which withdrawal became effective in November 2020;

Whereas, according to a report, by 2035, the Paris Agreement will result in—

(1) an aggregate gross domestic product loss of over \$2,500,000,000,000;

(2) a 13 to 20 percent increase in household electricity expenditures; and

(3) the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs;

Whereas the Paris Agreement, and cumbersome regulations associated with the Paris Agreement, put the economy of the United States at a competitive disadvantage and risk even greater job loss and energy rate increases at a time when the economy of the United States is already hurting from the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas, in addition to the economic costs of the Paris Agreement, the Paris Agreement obligates United States taxpayer dollars towards a \$100,000,000,000 fund to assist climate change mitigation and adaptation in other countries with minimal oversight or transparency;

Whereas, according to a report, if every signatory of the Paris Agreement fulfills their—

(1) commitment under the Paris Agreement, the Paris Agreement will have a negligible impact on climate change, reducing global average temperatures by just 0.086 degrees Fahrenheit by 2100; or

(2) commitment under the Paris Agreement if the Paris Agreement were extended another 70 years, average global temperatures would be reduced by just 0.306 degrees Fahrenheit by 2100;

Whereas, through free-market innovation and investments in clean, efficient energy, the United States has seen the largest absolute decline in emissions globally while emissions from several signatories of the Paris Agreement continue to increase;

Whereas clause 2 of section 2 of article 2 of the Constitution of the United States provides that the President may only enter into a treaty “provided two thirds of the Senators present concur”;

Whereas section 723.3 of chapter 11 of the Foreign Affairs Manual of the Department of State provides that, “[i]n determining whether any international agreement should be brought into force as a treaty or as an international agreement other than a treaty, the utmost care is to be exercised to avoid any invasion or compromise of the constitutional powers of the Senate, Congress as a whole, or the President”;

Whereas, given the historical precedents, the potential costs and benefits, and the fact that the Paris Agreement could in future decades result in stronger obligations for the United States than the Senate anticipated when it gave its consent to ratifying the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at New York May 9, 1992, and entered into force March 21, 1994, the Paris Agreement is a treaty; and

Whereas, on January 20, 2021, President Biden announced his intent to reenter the United States into the Paris Agreement without seeking the advice and consent of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the decision by the 21st Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris, France, adopted December 12, 2015 (referred to in this resolution as the “Paris Agreement”), is considered a treaty requiring the advice and consent of the Senate; and

(2) President Biden should immediately submit the Paris Agreement to the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 69—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. DURBIN submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on the Judiciary; which was referred to the

Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 69

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary (in this resolution referred to as the “committee”) is authorized from March 1, 2021 through February 28, 2023, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2021.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021 under this resolution shall not exceed \$6,908,656, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022 under this resolution shall not exceed \$11,843,410, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$125,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2023.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2022 through February 28, 2023 under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,934,754, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$80,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;