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.

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.

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