

look forward to such grassroots, community-driven development, and plan to personally contribute to the boosted tourism and recreation. As a student of history I am looking forward to learning more from the trove of culture and history the Dismal has to offer.

I encourage the Senate to consider this legislation to help highlight, study, and conserve the unique ecology and cultural history contained in the Great Dismal Swamp for generations to come.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 473. A bill to amend the CARES Act to extend the subset for the definition of a small business debtor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 473

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “COVID-19 Bankruptcy Relief Extension Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1113 of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(5) (11 U.S.C. 1182 note), by striking “1 year” and inserting “2 years”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2)(B) (11 U.S.C. 101 note), by striking “1 year” and inserting “2 years”.

(b) MODIFICATION OF PLAN AFTER CONFIRMATION.—

(1) Section 1329(d)(1) of title 11, United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “this subsection” and inserting “the COVID-19 Bankruptcy Relief Extension Act of 2021”.

(2) Section 1113(b)(1)(D)(ii) of the CARES Act (11 U.S.C. 1329 note) is amended by striking “this Act” and inserting “the COVID-19 Bankruptcy Relief Extension Act of 2021”.

(c) BANKRUPTCY RELIEF.—Section 1001 of division FF of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) is amended by striking “the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act” each place the term appears and inserting “March 27, 2022”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 76—CONGRATULATING THE NATIONAL ACTIVE AND RETIRED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION ON THE CELEBRATION OF ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY ON FEBRUARY 19, 2021, AND RECOGNIZING THE VITAL CONTRIBUTIONS ITS MEMBERS HAVE MADE TO THE UNITED STATES OVER THE PAST 100 YEARS

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. WARNER)

submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 76

Whereas people in the United States depend on civil servants to carry out the important work of the Federal Government, including—

(1) civilian defense employees who support and equip the United States Armed Forces;

(2) doctors and nurses who care for veterans returning home from war;

(3) cybersecurity professionals who protect critical infrastructure and respond to emerging threats;

(4) scientists and researchers who respond to pandemics and develop new cures for diseases;

(5) Federal law enforcement and intelligence officers who protect the United States from foreign and domestic threats to its physical security;

(6) prosecutors and judges who uphold the laws;

(7) prison guards who keep violent criminals off the streets;

(8) postal workers who keep communities connected and the economy churning;

(9) benefit officers and administrators who deliver important Federal retirement and health benefits; and

(10) revenue agents who ensure the United States has the necessary funds to carry out the work described in paragraphs (1) through (9);

Whereas the National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association (referred to in this preamble as the “NARFE”) was founded in 1921 as the Association of Retired Federal Employees to defend and advance the retirement benefits of civil servants who serve the United States in honor of their service;

Whereas NARFE serves a critical function in promoting the general welfare of the civil servants who serve the United States by delivering valuable guidance, timely resources, and powerful advocacy relating to the earned pay and benefits of the civil servants;

Whereas NARFE is a trusted source of knowledge for the Federal community, Congress, the executive branch, and the media;

Whereas NARFE, a leading voice in Washington and across the country, advocates tirelessly on behalf of the Federal community with the support of grassroots activists in every State and congressional district;

Whereas NARFE provides both Federal workers and retirees with clear, reliable, and accessible counsel to navigate the unique and complex issues relating to their benefits so they can make critical decisions and gain confidence in a secure future; and

Whereas NARFE represents more than 170,000 Federal employees, retirees, and their survivors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates and honors the National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association (referred to in this resolution as the “NARFE”) on the celebration of its 100th anniversary;

(2) commends the civil servants who serve the United States for their outstanding contributions to the United States;

(3) recognizes the vital contributions NARFE members have made to the United States over the past 100 years; and

(4) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the National President and Executive Director of the NARFE.

SENATE RESOLUTION 77—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 22 THROUGH FEBRUARY 26, 2021, AS “PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK”

Mr. TESTER (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. COONS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. REED, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KAINE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 77

Whereas public education is a significant institution in a 21st-century democracy;

Whereas public schools in the United States are where students come to be educated about the values and beliefs that hold the individuals of the United States together as a nation;

Whereas public schools prepare young individuals of the United States to contribute to the society, economy, and citizenry of the country;

Whereas 90 percent of children in the United States attend public schools;

Whereas Federal, State, and local lawmakers should—

(1) prioritize support for strengthening the public schools of the United States;

(2) empower superintendents, principals, and other school leaders to implement, manage, and lead school districts and schools in partnership with educators, parents, and other local education stakeholders; and

(3) support services and programs that are critical to helping students engage in learning, including counseling, extracurricular activities, and mental health supports;

Whereas public schools should foster inclusive, safe, and high-quality environments in which children can learn to think critically, problem solve, and build relationships;

Whereas public schools should provide environments in which all students have the opportunity to succeed beginning in their earliest years, regardless of who a student is or where a student lives;

Whereas Congress should support—

(1) efforts to advance equal opportunity and excellence in public education;

(2) efforts to implement evidence-based practices in public education; and

(3) continuous improvements to public education;

Whereas every child should—

(1) receive an education that helps the child reach the full potential of the child; and

(2) attend a school that offers a high-quality educational experience;

Whereas Federal funding, in addition to State and local funds, supports the access of students to inviting classrooms, well-prepared educators, and services to support healthy students, including nutrition and afterschool programs;

Whereas teachers, paraprofessionals, and principals should provide students with a well-rounded education and strive to create joy in learning;

Whereas superintendents, principals, other school leaders, teachers, paraprofessionals, and parents make public schools vital components of communities and are working

hard to improve educational outcomes for children across the country; and

Whereas the week of February 22 through February 26, 2021, is an appropriate period to designate as “Public Schools Week”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates the week of February 22 through February 26, 2021, as “Public Schools Week”.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 6—URGING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON TRUTH, RACIAL HEALING, AND TRANSFORMATION

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BROWN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. COONS, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. PADILLA) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 6

Whereas the first ship carrying enslaved Africans to what is now known as the United States of America arrived in 1619;

Whereas that event 400 years ago was significant not only because it ushered in the institution of chattel slavery of African Americans, but also because it facilitated the systematic oppression of all people of color that has been a devastating and insufficiently understood and acknowledged aspect of our Nation's history over those past 400 years, and that has left a legacy of that oppression that haunts our Nation to this day;

Whereas the institution of chattel slavery in the United States subjugated African Americans for nearly 250 years, fractured our Nation, and made a mockery of its founding principle that “all men are created equal”;

Whereas the signing of the Constitution of the United States failed to end slavery and oppressions against African Americans and other people of color, thus embedding in society the belief in the myth of a hierarchy of human value based on superficial physical characteristics such as skin color and facial features, and resulting in purposeful and persistent racial inequities in education, health care, employment, Social Security and veteran benefits, land ownership, financial assistance, food security, wages, voting rights, and the justice system;

Whereas that oppression denied opportunity and mobility to African Americans and other people of color within the United States, resulting in stolen labor worth billions of dollars while ultimately forestalling landmark contributions that African Americans and other people of color would make in science, arts, commerce, and public service;

Whereas Reconstruction represented a significant but constrained moment of advances for Black rights as epitomized by the Freedman's Bureau, which negotiated labor contracts for ex-enslaved people but failed to secure their own land for them;

Whereas the brutal overthrow of Reconstruction failed all individuals in the United States by failing to ensure the safety and security of African Americans and by emboldening States and municipalities in both the North and South to enact numerous laws and policies to stymie the socioeconomic mobility and political voice of freed Blacks, thus maintaining their subservience to Whites;

Whereas Reconstruction, the civil rights movement, and other efforts to redress the grievances of marginalized people were sabo-

taged, both intentionally and unintentionally, by those in power, thus rendering the accomplishments of those efforts transitory and unsustainable, and further embedding the racial hierarchy in society;

Whereas examples of government actions directed against populations of color (referred to in this resolution as “discriminatory government actions”) include—

(1) the creation of the Federal Housing Administration, which adopted specific policies designed to incentivize residential segregation;

(2) the enactment of legislation creating the Social Security program, for which most African Americans were purposely rendered ineligible during its first 2 decades;

(3) the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (commonly known as the “G.I. Bill of Rights”; 58 Stat. 284, chapter 268), which left administration of its programs to the States, thus enabling blatant discrimination against African American veterans;

(4) the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, which allowed labor unions to discriminate based on race;

(5) subprime lending aimed purposefully at families of color;

(6) disenfranchisement of Native Americans, who, until 1924, were denied citizenship on land Native Americans had occupied for millennia;

(7) Federal Indian Boarding School policy during the 19th and 20th centuries, the purpose of which was to “civilize” Native children through methods intended to eradicate Native cultures, traditions, and languages;

(8) land policies toward Indian Tribes, such as the allotment policy, which caused the loss of over 90,000,000 acres of Tribal lands, even though two-thirds of that acreage was guaranteed to Indian Tribes by treaties and other Federal laws, and similar unjustified land grabs from Indian Tribes that occurred regionally throughout the late 1800s and into the termination era in the 1950s and 1960s;

(9) the involuntary removal of Mexicans and United States citizens of Mexican descent through large-scale discriminatory deportation programs in the 1930s and 1950s;

(10) the United States annexation of Puerto Rico, which made Puerto Ricans citizens of the United States without affording them voting rights;

(11) racial discrimination against Latino Americans, which has forced Latino Americans to fight continuously for equal access to employment, housing, health care, financial services, and education;

(12) the Act entitled “An Act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese”, approved May 6, 1892 (commonly known as the “Chinese Exclusion Act”; 22 Stat. 58, chapter 126), which effectively halted immigration from China and barred Chinese immigrants from becoming citizens of the United States, and which was the first instance of xenophobic legislation signed into law specifically targeting a specific group of people based on ethnicity;

(13) the treatment of Japanese Americans, despite no evidence of disloyalty, as suspect and traitorous in the very country they helped to build, leading most notably to the mass incarceration of Japanese Americans beginning in 1942;

(14) the conspiracy to overthrow the Kingdom of Hawaii and annex the land of the Kingdom of Hawaii, without the consent of or compensation to the Native Hawaiian people of Hawaii; and

(15) the United States history of colonialism in the Pacific, which has resulted in economic, health, and educational disparities among other inequities, for people in United States territories, as well as independent nations with which the United States has treaty obligations;

Whereas those discriminatory government actions, among other government policies that have had racially disparate impacts, have disproportionately barred African Americans and other people of color from building wealth, thus limiting potential capital and exacerbating the racial wealth gap;

Whereas research has shown that the persistent racial wealth gap has had a significant negative impact on other racial disparities, such as the achievement gap, disparities in school dropout rates, income gaps, disparities in home ownership rates, health outcome disparities, and disparities in incarceration rates;

Whereas United States civic leaders and foundations have spearheaded critical efforts to advance racial healing, understanding, and transformation within the United States, recognizing that it is in our collective national interest to urgently address the unhealed, entrenched divisions that will severely undermine our democracy if they are allowed to continue to exist;

Whereas many of the most far-reaching victories for racial healing in the United States have been greatly enhanced by the involvement, support, and dedication of individuals from any and all racial groups;

Whereas at the same time, much of the progress toward racial healing and racial equity in the United States has been limited or reversed by our failure to address the root cause of racism, the belief in the myth of a hierarchy of human value based on superficial physical characteristics such as skin color and facial features;

Whereas the United States institution of slavery, as well as other examples enumerated in this resolution, represent intentional and blatant violations of the most basic right of every individual in the United States to a free and decent life;

Whereas the consequences of oppression against people of color have cascaded for centuries, across generations, beyond the era of active enslavement, imperiling for descendants of slaves and other targets of oppression what should have otherwise been the right of every individual in the United States to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;

Whereas more than 40 countries have reckoned with historical injustice and its aftermath through forming Truth and Reconciliation Commissions to move toward restorative justice and to return dignity to their citizens;

Whereas for 3 decades there has been a growing movement inside and outside Congress to have the Federal Government develop material remedies for the institution of slavery, including through a Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans described in H.R. 40, 117th Congress, as introduced on January 4, 2021, and S. 40, 117th Congress, as introduced on January 25, 2021;

Whereas the formation of a United States Commission on Truth, Racial Healing, and Transformation does not supplant the formation of a Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans, but rather complements that effort; and

Whereas contemporary social science, medical science, and the rapidly expanding use of artificial intelligence and social media reveal the costs and potential threats to our democracy if we continue to allow unhealed, entrenched divisions to be ignored and exploited: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) affirms, on the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the first slave ship to the United States, that the Nation owes a long-overdue debt of remembrance to not only those who