

15. Any person whose name is mentioned or who is specifically identified, and who believes that testimony or other evidence presented at a public hearing, or comment made by a Subcommittee Member or counsel, tends to defame the person or otherwise adversely affect the person's reputation, may (a) request to appear personally before the Subcommittee to testify, or, in the alternative, (b) file a sworn statement of facts relevant to the testimony or other evidence or comment complained of. Such request and such statement shall be submitted to the Subcommittee for its consideration and action.

If a person requests to appear personally before the Subcommittee pursuant to alternative (a) referred to herein, said request shall be considered untimely if it is not received by the Chair, Staff Director, or Chief Counsel in writing on or before thirty (30) days subsequent to the day on which said person's name was mentioned or otherwise specifically identified during a public hearing held before the Subcommittee, unless the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member waive this requirement.

If a person requests to file a sworn statement pursuant to alternative (b) referred to herein, the Subcommittee may condition the filing of said sworn statement upon said person agreeing to appear personally before the Subcommittee and to testify concerning the matters contained in the person's sworn statement, as well as any other matters related to the subject of the investigation before the Subcommittee.

16. All testimony taken in executive session shall be kept secret and will not be released for public information without the approval of a majority of the Members of the Subcommittee.

17. No Subcommittee report shall be released to the public unless approved by a majority of the Subcommittee and after no less than 10 days' notice and opportunity for comment by the Members of the Subcommittee unless the need for such notice and opportunity to comment has been waived in writing by a majority of the Minority Members of the Subcommittee.

18. The Ranking Minority Member may select for appointment to the Subcommittee staff a Chief Counsel for the Minority and such other professional staff and clerical assistants as the Ranking Minority Member deems advisable. The total compensation allocated to such Minority staff shall be not less than one-third the total amount allocated for all Subcommittee staff salaries during any given year. The Minority staff shall work under the direction and supervision of the Ranking Minority Member. The Minority Staff Director and the Minority Chief Counsel shall be kept fully informed as to preliminary inquiries, investigations, and hearings, and shall have access to all material in the files of the Subcommittee.

19. When it is determined by the Chair and Ranking Minority Member, or by a majority of the Subcommittee, that there is reasonable cause to believe that a violation of law may have occurred, the Chair and Ranking Minority Member by letter, or the Subcommittee by resolution, are authorized to report such violation to the proper State, local and/or Federal authorities. Such letter or report may recite the basis for the determination of reasonable cause. This rule is not authority for release of documents or testimony.

ENDNOTE

1. Throughout these rules, the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee are referred to simply as the "Chair" and the "Ranking Minority Member." These rules refer to the Chair and

Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs as the Chair and Ranking Minority Member "of the Committee."

59TH INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to thank the staff who worked tirelessly to ensure the 59th inaugural ceremonies were a success even under extreme and extraordinary circumstances.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, also known as JCCIC, is tasked with the planning and execution of the inaugural ceremonies of the President-Elect and Vice President-Elect of the United States at the Capitol. This ceremony is the culmination of 244 years of a democracy. It is the moment when our leaders promise to be faithful to our Constitution. It is the moment when they become, as we all should be, the guardians of our country.

I would like to thank the chair of JCCIC, Senator BLUNT, for his outstanding work to ensure that the inauguration was an extraordinary success. It was a pleasure to work with Senator BLUNT and his extremely professional staff.

I want to commend the entire JCCIC staff, especially Maria Lohmeyer, the Chief of Inaugural Ceremonies, for their remarkable accomplishment. I also want to thank Vincent Brown, who works for me on the Senate Rules Committee, for his work while detailed to JCCIC, as well as my chief of staff, Lindsey Kerr, who worked diligently with JCCIC and many other agencies and offices to ensure a smooth Inauguration.

Maria, Vincent, Lindsey, and the entire committee staff have shown that, through hard work and determination, the entire world can see our democracy prevail.

This year's inauguration was the 59th in our country's history, and it may have been one of the most challenging ever to design. Planning an inauguration under normal circumstances is difficult, but this year's event occurred in the midst of a global pandemic, just 2 weeks after rioters climbed the inaugural stage to siege the Capitol.

The inauguration is an important symbol in our democracy. It has marked the peaceful transfer of power for more than 200 years. It sends an important message to the American people and the world, of unity and a commitment to our democratic principles.

Inauguration day represents a new beginning for the country. It marks the beginning of healing, of unifying, of coming together to get through this crisis.

This inauguration was the result of Democrats and Republicans working together to bring about this important symbol of our determined democracy.

And that spirit of bipartisanship, of working together, was certainly present on the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

Thank you to everyone who made that incredible day one we will remember forever.

RECOGNIZING THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND AND PRINT DISABLED

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled on its 90th anniversary. The National Library Service, or NLS, is part of the Library of Congress, an institution that has long been committed to serving readers with disabilities. The concept of a national library for the blind was introduced in 1897 by the seventh Librarian of Congress, John Russell Young, who established a reading room for the blind that included more than 500 books and music items in raised characters.

In 1913, Congress began to require that one copy of each book be made in raised characters and deposited in the Library of Congress for educational use; but, as impressive as this collection was, it was only available to people who were able to visit in person. In 1931, legislation led by Representative Ruth Pratt of New York and Senator Reed Smoot of Utah created what we now know as the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled to help provide services to blind readers across the country through a national network of cooperating libraries, in braille or audio formats, mailed directly to patrons, or available through instant download. Since its establishment, the service has grown to expand service to children, serve people with physical and reading disabilities, and encompass an accessible music materials collection that is now the largest in the world.

I also want to recognize the central role local libraries play in connecting the national NLS program to constituents in my State. NLS and the Minnesota Talking Book and Braille Library provide service to nearly 6,600 people and over 1,600 institutions in Minnesota, each day working to make the NLS mission "that all may read" a reality.

The National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled has long had an innovative approach to meeting the needs of Americans with disabilities, with an institutional history that spans phonograph records, cassette tapes, flash memory cartridges, and the internet while it continually supplies hard-copy and digital braille materials. Today, I congratulate the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled and its dedicated staff on its 90th anniversary and express my appreciation of their continued commitment to ensuring that all may read.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE 75TH
ANNIVERSARY OF ENIAC DAY

• Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise today in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the electronic numerical integrator and computer. This anniversary, formally known as ENIAC Day, marks the 1946 dedication at the University of Pennsylvania of the first all-electronic, programmable computer.

Invented by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert of the University's Moore School of Electrical Engineering, construction of the computer began in July 1943. After several years of tireless work, Mauchly and Eckert produced a 27-ton computer that occupied 1,800 square feet of floor space and could complete complex calculations near instantaneously. Also due credit are the original programmers of ENIAC, Kathleen McNulty Mauchly Antonelli, Jean Jennings Bartik, Frances Betty Snyder Holberton, Marlyn Wescoff Meltzer, Frances Bilas Spence, and Ruth Lichterman Teitelbaum, without whom the operation of the machine would not be possible. After ENIAC, Mauchly and Eckert continued to be industry pioneers and went on to invent UNIVAC, the first commercial computer. Today's Unisys Corporation, which I am proud to note is headquartered in Blue Bell, PA, traces a momentous part of its origins back to J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly and their early inventions.

As we mark this 75th anniversary, we marvel at the impact of ENIAC and how far computers have come. While ENIAC was originally intended as a tool to further our national defense, we have come to rely on later iterations of the computer in all aspects of life. Computers enable us to be more efficient, more connected and have transformed the world we live in. I look forward to what the world looks like when we celebrate the 100th anniversary of ENIAC Day in 2046.●

RECOGNIZING CONTINUOUS
COMPOSITES

• Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, as a senior member and former chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each month I recognize and celebrate the American entrepreneurial spirit by highlighting the success of a small business in my home State of Idaho. Today, I am pleased to honor Continuous Composites, Inc., in Coeur d'Alene as the Idaho Small Business of the Month for March 2021.

Continuous Composites is a technology company developing composite additive manufacturing solutions co-founded by Ken Tyler, John Swallow, and Tyler Alvarado in 2015. The company owns the world's earliest granted patents on Continuous Fiber 3D Print-

ing—CF3D—a revolutionary, automated manufacturing process that utilizes high-performance continuous fibers, e.g., carbon fiber, glass fiber, optical fibers, with “snap curing” thermoset resins to produce lightweight, high-performance composite parts on-demand. Historically, composites have been limited to high-end products, including military applications, where the advantages of high-performance, low-weight materials outweigh costly conventional manufacturing processes. CF3D is reshaping composites manufacturing at exponentially reduced costs and lead times while providing users with a much greater degree of design freedom. The company has an extraordinary opportunity to change how industrial businesses and the Department of Defense innovate and manufacture throughout the entire product life cycle, from design and prototyping to serial production and sustainment. Continuous Composites' novel approach to 3-D printing has garnered interest from many industry leaders, national laboratories, and government agencies resulting in strategic partnerships and multimillion dollar equity investments. Continuous Composites' CF3D technology is directly aligned with the United States of America's national defense strategy, which has led to significant engagement from the Air Force Research Laboratory.

Since its founding, Continuous Composites has been rapidly hiring numerous engineers and business professionals, attracting talent from across the country to Coeur d'Alene. Last September, Alvarado and Swallow announced the remodel and opening of a 7,500-square-foot manufacturing demonstration facility on their campus in downtown Coeur d'Alene. This historic building is now being used for advanced research, development, and commercialization of CF3D. The expansion will provide high-paying, in-demand jobs of the future to the Coeur d'Alene community.

Continuous Composites is an outstanding example of a small, trailblazing Idaho business that is leading the way in technological innovation. Congratulations to Tyler, John, Ken, and the whole Continuous Composites team for your outstanding achievements. You make our great State proud, and I look forward to your continued growth and success.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:39 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5. An act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation, and for other purposes.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE
CALENDAR

The following bill and joint resolution were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 461. A bill to create a point of order against legislation modifying the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

S.J. Res. 9. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of nine justices.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER
COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-526. A communication from the Program Analyst, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Advanced Methods to Target and Eliminate Unlawful Robocalls, Fourth Report and Order” ((CG Docket No. 17-59) (FCC 20-187)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 11, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-527. A communication from the Program Analyst, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Limits on Exempted Calls Under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991” ((CG Docket No. 02-278) (FCC 20-186)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 11, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-528. A communication from the Attorney for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fees for Production of Records; Other Amendments to Procedures for Disclosure of Information Under the Freedom of Information Act” ((16 CFR Part 1015) (Docket No. CPSC-2020-0011)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 23, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-529. A communication from the Attorney, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Drawbridge Operation Regulation; New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway, Atlantic City, New Jersey” ((RIN1625-AA09) (Docket No. USCG-2020-0215)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 11, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-1. A concurrent resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio urging the United States Congress to enact H.R. 1556, the Sunshine Protection Act of 2019 which would permanently extend daylight savings time; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.