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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

RECOGNIZING RION-BOWMAN VFW POST

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Rion-Bowman VFW Post in Harrisonburg, Virginia, which recently celebrated its 100th anniversary.

Founded in 1921, VFW Post 632 was the first Veterans of Foreign War chapter founded in the Shenandoah Valley and is one of the oldest in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Combat veterans of every conflict since World War I have called this post home, and it has been led by 73 dedicated commanders over the years.

Current Senior Vice Commander Christopher Rexrode noted the significance of celebrating this milestones during the pandemic, which has forced far too many veterans' clubs across the country to close. He is thankful his post has been able to keep its doors open and continue to serve as a place for veterans to gather, connect, and share experiences and comradery on a daily basis.

Congratulations to VFW Post 632 on this great achievement, and I wish them another 100 years of success.

LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ESHOO). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in the name of liberty and justice for all. I rise in the name of liberty and justice for all because the criminal justice system is on trial. It is on trial in the court of world opinion. It is on trial for crimes committed against human beings in this country.

Some of the complainants would include Eric Garner, Tamir Rice, Breonna Taylor, George Floyd.

I rise in the name of liberty and justice for all because we have reached a point in our history wherein there is one case now that seems to have reached the pinnacle of the system, such that everyone is waiting to see how this case will eventually address liberty and justice for all.

One of the complaints is that in this country we have allowed arresting officers, that we confer enormous power on, literally, the power to execute when necessary.

But the question is: Will these arresting officers not only have the power to arrest, but also the power to be judge, jury, prosecutor, and executioner?

This is the question before the court of world opinion.

We have a case that embraces decades, perhaps even centuries of misdeeds. My hope is that we will receive a just ruling. My prayer is that, if there is not a just ruling, we will have peaceful protests. I believe in peaceful protests. I have gone to jail participating in peaceful protests. I have gone to jail with John Lewis participating in peaceful protests. Twice, he and I were jailed together.

So I rise in the name of liberty and justice for all, understanding that we have an opportunity now to demonstrate to the world that we will not allow an arresting officer to be judge, jury, prosecutor, and executioner. But I also understand, given the history of this country, unfortunately, that things don't always work out as I believe they should.

So my hope is that there will be peaceful protests, but I do hope that the protests will take place if there is not a just verdict. There is nothing wrong with peaceful protests in this country. There is nothing wrong with confronting injustice in this country. There is nothing wrong with standing up for the rights of those who are being denied liberty and justice for all in this country.

I want to see peaceful protests if the wrong verdict is rendered. And, in my opinion, the verdict that we should have is arresting officers can't be judge, jury, prosecutor, and executioner. There are those who would say that I don't have the right to come to these conclusions at this time, and they are wrong.

In the court of public opinion, world opinion, many have already come to this same conclusion. I am merely echoing what they have said. As such, I am a messenger, and the message is: Let's pray for a just decision in the court of world opinion.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JUDGE HARRY WALKER WELLFORD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. KUSTOFF) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KUSTOFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Judge Harry Walker Wellford, who passed away Saturday, April 17.

Judge Wellford was a third-generation Memphian, who dedicated his life to serving his community through the

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justice system, and also dedicated his life to his family.

Judge Wellford started serving his community in our great country at a young age. Like so many of his generation, the Greatest Generation, Harry served our Nation fighting in the Pacific theater during World War II. After serving our Nation overseas, Harry Wellford returned to his home State of Tennessee to obtain his law degree from Vanderbilt University.

In the 1960s, a turbulent time for our Nation and for Memphis, Harry Wellford was an active member of the biracial Memphis Relations Committee, serving for the betterment of the Memphis community.

It was during this time that Harry Wellford became politically active, leading the west Tennessee efforts for Howard Baker's campaign for the United States Senate; and then, in 1970, managing the Statewide campaign for his good friend, Winfield Dunn, to become Governor of Tennessee.

Harry had a good and successful law practice and was well-regarded in the legal community. It was for these reasons that Harry was nominated for a Federal judgeship in 1970 by then-President Richard Nixon. Judge Wellford was unanimously confirmed as district court judge. Later, President Ronald Reagan nominated Judge Wellford for the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, to which he was confirmed.

Judge Wellford had a long and distinguished career on the bench. A good friend of Judge Wellford was Judge Julia Gibbons, who currently serves on the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals and, in 1982, replaced Judge Wellford on the district court when he was elevated to the appellate court. Commenting on him yesterday, Judge Gibbons said: Harry Wellford was one of the people we most admire to become; he was my friend; his touch with people emanated in everything he did in life.

Madam Speaker, Harry and his wife, Katherine, were members of Idlewild Presbyterian Church before she passed away. They loved to travel, and he enjoyed spending his free time playing tennis and golf. Despite being a well-distinguished judge and a political reformer for the State of Tennessee, what mattered most to Harry was his family.

Judge Wellford's favorite song was ''Eternal Father Strong to Save,'' more commonly known as ''The Navy Hymn.'' So appropriate for him and for his generation.

Indeed, Harry Wellford will be sorely missed by all who knew him. Today, Roberta and I are thinking about Harry and his five children: Harry, Jr.; Beasley; Buck; Kate; and Allison.

Harry Wellford, thank you for your service to our great Nation.

THE EXONERATED FIVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, yesterday, April 19, marked the 32nd anniversary of a terrible assault, a sexual assault in Central Park that marked the history and marked really the story of New York City.

But it was also one that resulted in the wrongful arrest and conviction of five young Black and Latino boys for a crime that they did not commit. For years, they were known as the Central Park Five. But after years of injustice and now long after being exonerated, they are now known as the Exonerated Five.

These young men were minors. They were really young boys who were innocent of every single crime they were charged of, and still spent from 6 to 13 years behind bars. They have faced a horrendous story.

They have names. They have faces. They have first names and last names, and they are: Antron McCray, Kevin Richardson, Yusef Salaam, Raymond Santana, and Korey Wise. They will be here in the Capitol, Madam Speaker, tomorrow.

Each one of these young men were deprived of their childhoods, of their innocence, and, most important, of their future. Racial bias and bigotry were at the crux of these young men being deprived of their civil liberties. It is an old tale.

These young men aren't alone in their stories. They are the stories of so many young Black men, Brown men, and Black and Brown young women in our country. As we brace for a court decision, Madam Speaker, they will be visiting the Capitol as free men tomorrow.

But this isn't a story just of misfortune. It is also a story of resilience, the resilience of little boys who were turned into men far too soon; the resilience of a community that never stopped fighting for justice, including grassroots organizing and Council Member Bill Perkins; and the resilience of those that continue to fight today, continue to fight for change, and continue to fight for a new just criminal justice system.

This is an opportune debate, Madam Speaker, as we brace for a court decision that we hope will be just and that the Nation will be in peace; a criminal justice system that, today, often criminalizes far too many Black and Brown young people.

We see stories like theirs replay in the evening news each and every day. So we must never forget. When we see another Black and Brown young man being targeted, pulled over, handcuffed, shot to death in the street, knees on their necks, all while they are innocent, we know that this is not justice.

That is why we need to continue in our fight transforming policing in our country. We know that is not justice. We cannot allow law enforcement to get away with use of excessive force on many young people across this country and ruining their futures. We know that is not justice.

End the choke hold. End the no-knock warrants. Transform our criminal justice system. End over-policing of Black and Brown people. Abolish the death penalty. Dismantle the institutions that are rooted in white supremacy.

□ 1015

No one should have to lose their life or be robbed of their future, Madam Speaker, because we didn't step up and fix our broken system. We know that is not justice.

Madam Speaker, 32 years ago, five young men from Harlem were robbed of their future, but alas they rose above and stand tall today as leaders, advocates, and activists fighting tirelessly to reimagine how we see justice in our country. They have given back to their communities and to our country, and we thank them for their perseverance, for using their voices for change and for coming here to this Capitol tomorrow.

I hope that we use this anniversary on both sides of the aisle as a reminder of how much work still needs to be done to transform our institutions to serve every single one of us.

HONORING JOANNE POWELL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and sacrifice of Mrs. JoAnne Powell, a pillar of the San Angelo community and one of the most distinguished public servants in the U.S. House of Representatives.

JoAnne served the constituents of the 11th District of Texas for over 35 years in the San Angelo office. During this time, she solved thousands of cases with Federal agencies, helped thousands of people, and was the eyes and ears of the office on the ground and throughout our district.

Her pride and joy in mentoring hundreds of men and women who would later go to service academies truly changed our Nation and our military service. She trained four Congressmen over her tenure: TOM LOEFFLER, LAMAR SMITH, MIKE CONAWAY, and now myself. It has been a priceless honor to have her mentorship and her guidance as I begin my journey in Congress.

On top of her congressional service, the influence she and her beloved husband, Colonel Powell, have had on our community cannot be overstated. She married her childhood sweetheart, Charles Powell, in December 1954, just months after his graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy. Charles would go on to become a colonel in the U.S. Air Force and the two would take a long journey and a successful journey in service to this country before settling in San Angelo in 1980 when Colonel Powell became the wing commander of Goodfellow.

At that time, the base was scheduled for closure. Both Colonel Powell and

JoAnne were instrumental in making sure that that mission of training our intelligence personnel in the Air Force, the Marines, the Army, and the Navy continued to become one of the most important in the United States.

When she settled in San Angelo, JoAnne became one of the most involved members of the Concho Valley community and received many honors for serving on boards and for her philanthropic and organizational leadership. She was the epitome of service before self, working hard and handling casework right up until the week before she passed away.

She genuinely cared for every single person and showed Christ's love to everybody she encountered. I cannot express how great this loss is to our team and the entire 11th District.

JoAnne and Colonel Powell, we will miss you.

HONORING GREGORIO GUTIERREZ

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life and the service of Gregorio Gutierrez, a man with a servant's heart, a strong faith in God, and an unmatched ability to connect with all sorts of people.

Born in Mexico, Gregorio came to the United States in 1984; married his wife, Araceli, in 1990; and earned his citizenship in 2000. He followed his passion and founded Conexion San Angelo, the area's first and only bilingual news organization. Since then he has expanded throughout west Texas, and his operation still lives today.

He was an amazing man with a strong legacy that will live on through his wife, Araceli; his son, Ricardo; and all who know him.

San Angelo has honored Gregorio and his family with Gregorio Gutierrez Day which will fall every year on January 23. His family should be proud of his amazing legacy and his service to the Spanish-speaking community, the members of San Angelo, and all of the Concho Valley.

HONORING J.C. CAMPBELL

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of J.C. Campbell, a valued member of the Granbury community who passed away on March 30, 2021.

He served our country admirably in the U.S. Navy during the Korean war aboard the USS *Frank E. Evans*. After coming home, he met and married Sylvia, the love of his life, at North Texas State, and they moved to Granbury in 1960 and have called it home ever since.

He has given much of himself to our community with positions on the Granbury City Council, the volunteer fire department, the Granbury Masonic Lodge, the Bluff Dale Lodge, and as president of the USS *Frank E. Evans* Association, helping to tell the story of the ship he once sailed aboard.

He was an incredible friend to students and staff and a regular fixture at school board meetings. He was a mentor to many and known as the community's biggest cheerleader.

Madam Speaker, I know his family and friends will miss him terribly, and his loss will be felt deeply in Granbury and throughout the 11th District.

Thank you for your service, J.C.

HONORING THE LIPAN GIRLS BASKETBALL TEAM

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the Lipan girls basketball team who recently won the AA State Championship in Texas.

To Coach Amber Branson and the entire team, congratulations on yet another victory and yet another State championship.

RECOGNIZE THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, an open letter to President Joseph Biden:

Mr. President, in just 5 days, the world will mark the 106th anniversary of the beginning of the Armenian genocide, the systematic murder and displacement of 1.5 million Armenian women, men, and children by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923. This will be the first April 24 of your Presidency and your first opportunity to follow through on your promise to recognize the genocide and your decades of leadership on this issue.

On behalf of hundreds of thousands of Armenian Americans, the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of genocide survivors, I ask you to keep that promise and recognize the Armenian genocide.

The facts of the genocide are not in serious dispute. They were recorded in real time by American diplomats who lacked a name for the barbaric and systematic extermination of the Armenian people but knew that it was without precedent in human history. Millions of Armenians were beaten, raped, killed, and marched across deserts by the Ottoman Empire.

From the blood and rubble, the Armenian people survived. Tens of thousands of orphaned children owe their lives to the generosity of Americans who created the Near East Relief Foundation. Those children and their descendants crossed the ocean to build lives in Los Angeles and across the Nation.

You know these facts well, and you have spoken about them directly, including as a candidate for President. As President, it is now in your power to help right decades of denial and in so doing give meaning to your statement last year when you acknowledged the genocide and said that silence is complicity.

As a candidate and now as President, you have spoken of your commitment to human rights. You have spoken of an America who leads not by example of our power, but by the power of our example. If that principle is to have meaning, we cannot waver from it just because it may be inconvenient.

The word genocide is significant because genocide is not a problem of the past, it is a problem of today, including in Xinjiang where Uighurs face a relentless campaign by the Chinese Communist Party to wipe out their culture. And it is a danger today in Artsakh where Turkey assisted Azerbaijan in making war on the Armenians again, and in so doing, threaten another potential genocide. What a comfort it would be to the perpetrators of crimes against humanity in the present day if the most powerful nation on Earth could be cowed into silence about the events of a century ago.

In recognizing the genocide, you will be joining both the House and the Senate who voted overwhelmingly in 2019 to do so.

Mr. President, we must not resort to euphemisms or half-truths. The murder of 1.5 million Armenians was an atrocity—that is surely true—but it was more than that. The act of seeking to destroy a people and a culture is a different kind of evil, and it was not until Raphael Lemkin coined the term genocide that we had a word to describe it.

Millions of Armenians, in Yerevan and across the world, tens of thousands of my constituents, Mr. President, will look to you later this week to see if you will join leaders in France, Germany, the European Union, the Vatican, and in 49 States in recognizing the genocide.

It is my deepest wish that you will speak the truth in all of its horror and recognize the Armenian genocide.

HONORING JEN DAULBY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of ILLINOIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in a bittersweet time in my career here in Congress because it is a time I get to bid farewell to somebody who has been with me since day one. Because she has floor privileges, she is sitting behind me right now and is going to be very embarrassed because I am going to talk about her.

As you can see here, Madam Speaker, this is my longtime chief of staff and staff director of the House Administration Committee, Jen Daulby, and her daughter, Reagan, standing in the Capitol rotunda.

I first met Jen in Illinois when she was a young intern for the State of Illinois one summer. Little did I know that a few years later I would be running a campaign for my former boss, Congressman JOHN SHIMKUS, and I would hire a field office manager who just graduated law school to work out of our Collinsville, Illinois, campaign office. I realized very, very quickly she had opinions of her own—something that in political campaigns sometimes are a little difficult because as a campaign manager, I wanted to be right all the time. But she always taught me: get this stuff done and get me the information I need so I can do my job.

Jen Daulby sitting behind me was a pain in my butt during that campaign.

Fast forward: we got a chance to work together in the Shimkus congressional office. Then she went on to bigger and brighter things working for then-Chairman Goodlatte on the House Agriculture Committee, and then to top it off she had to work for Chairman SENSENBRENNER on the Judiciary Committee. Then as luck would have it, in 2012 I won the closest Republican victory in the Nation. Jen was already making a name for herself in the private sector, but she wanted to come back to the Hill and be a chief of staff.

I remember how painful she was to work with when we worked together on that campaign, and I just threw her in as an interview because I knew her. If there was a fifth slot and I was only interviewing four, she would have got it.

But do you know what?

She came in with a plan. She wowed my wife, who was in the interview with me, and my district director, who was in the interview with me, and reminded me how special of a person she was.

Jen likes to say: Thank you for taking a chance on a single mom with a 4-year-old daughter at the time to come back to the Hill and be a part of this institution, because it was her dream to lead an office.

She has got it all wrong once again, because I am glad she took a chance on me as a new Member of Congress who won by only 1,002 votes and came in and made sure that we built an office that was led under the same principles with which we still lead today: work hard, be nice to people, and lead.

This institution over the last 8½ years has been made a lot better place because Jen Daulby was a part of it. I am honored that she was my chief of staff for 6 years and has been running the House Administration minority side for the House for the last 2½ years.

There is not a single GOP staffer in this institution who does not know her name and has not been thankful for the information that she has been able to put out. She helped take the smallest committee in Congress—the House Administration Committee—and allowed us to lead on so many issues.

Now, as she moves back into the private sector, I have to wish her well. It is with a heavy heart I do so, because I can tell you there is not a more tenacious, there is not a more loyal, and there is not a more dedicated person to making this House of Representatives work for all of us as Members of Congress, for every staff member—like she and I used to be—or for every single American.

Jen was here on the floor with us on January 6. Jen was the first person I saw when I walked into my office after I watched my friends get shot on a baseball field. Jen was the first person I saw on day one as a Member of Congress. She is a leader, she is a patriot, and she will always, always have my thanks, the thanks of the American people, and the thanks of this institution. But most importantly, her favorite job is being a mom to her young daughter.

I wish her well in going back to being a mom to Reagan, but I am always going to call you one of my best friends.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from references to guests on the floor of the House.

□ 1030

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF CHAD KALEPA BAYBAYAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. KAHELE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KAHELE. Madam Speaker:

(English translation of the statement made in Hawaiian by Mr. KAHELE is as follows:)

The dark, clouded heavens weep. The spirit has embarked on the path with no return.

Ua kani mai ka papa wa'a
Ua uē ka lani pō panopano
Ua lele ka 'uhane i ke ala ho'i'ole mai

Madam Speaker, I stand before you today to share with you and the Nation the sad news of the passing of a great navigator, leader, educator, and friend, Chad Kalepa Baybayan.

On March 8, 1975, the deep-sea voyaging canoe Hokule'a was launched. Born of legends and stories brought to life through the paintings of the acclaimed Hawaiian artist Herb Kane, it was the first Hawaiian voyaging canoe to sail Hawaii's waters in over 600 years and became a catalyst for Hawaiian pride and identity during the Hawaiian renaissance.

At the age of 19, Kalepa's first connection to Hokule'a was on the shores of his home island of Maui in 1975 during Hokule'a's sail trials and crew training. This first connection inspired him and forever changed his life. He has diligently served the voyaging movement ever since, learning, growing, then mastering and teaching the next generation of navigators.

Kalepa also believed deeply in the importance of education as a vessel to expand the reach of voyaging, and the legacy of education his kupuna and lahui, his ancestors and nation, left for him to continue.

Kalepa obtained a bachelor's in Hawaiian studies and a master's in education, all while being intimately involved with voyaging and wayfinding. He was fluent in 'olelo Hawaii and had a firm belief that indigenous knowledge guiding modern technologies will hold the answers to many of the challenges facing our world today.

In his professional career, Kalepa served as the site director of Honukai, the exploration sciences division of the 'Aha Punana Leo, where his dedication to his language, culture, and love of voyaging inspired him to build the first Hawaiian language voyaging canoe, Hokualaka'i, that touched hundreds of students and introduced them to voyaging through the perspective of his native tongue.

Kalepa then went on to serve as the first-ever navigator in residence at the 'Imiloa Astronomy Center at UH Hilo, which he helped to establish. His work at 'Imiloa also allowed him to engage in the international indigenous education movement while also engaging in the various sciences, bringing the knowledge of his people to the world.

Kalepa was one of just five Native Hawaiian navigators inducted into the rank of Pwo by the late Satawalese Master Navigator Pius ''Mau'' Piailug in 2007. When asked about the kuleana, or responsibilities of being a Pwo master navigator, Kalepa would always simply state that being Pwo is being a light for your community and for your people.

Most recently, Kalepa was key to the success of the World Wide Voyage, which took the voyaging canoe Hokule'a around the world on 31 legs to over 150 ports in 18 nations and to these very shores of Washington, D.C., in May 2016, bringing attention to the health of the oceans, its people, and the need for a more sustainable world.

Kalepa crewed 18 of the 31 legs of this 3-year voyage and, over his career, logged more miles voyaging than any other crewmember in the nearly five-decade history of the Polynesian voyaging canoe Hokule'a.

Kalepa was first and foremost a dedicated and loving husband, son, sibling, father, and grandfather who sought tirelessly to do his part in creating a better world for his 'ohana, his family, and for all children of the world. His unwavering commitment to being a light to his community and his desire to make this world a better place has always shone forth.

I say to my colleagues that Kalepa is a prime example of the type of leader we should all aspire to be, one who inspires others to action while at the same time creating opportunities, oftentimes when they least expect it, for them to fulfill their responsibilities to their communities.

Madam Speaker, on April 8, 2021, Kalepa took his final voyage from this earthly realm, e ola mau loa ka inoa 'o Chad Kalepa Baybayan. His legacy will live on. May we learn from this legacy of service as we lead this Nation and navigate the waters ahead. Mahalo.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Hawaii will provide a translation of his remarks to the Clerk.

RECOGNIZING ROZALYNN FEDERLINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. NORMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Rozalynn Federline for her substantial political investment in my district. She most recently

served as the president of the Clover-Lake Wylie Republican Women, the largest Republican women's organization in the Fifth District of South Carolina.

Rozalynn held this position for 3 years, where she made great contributions to the conservative movement in York County. She was also a volunteer for the Clover Lake Wylie Preservation Park District and played an active role in collecting signatures to get their referendum on the ballot.

Prior to moving to South Carolina, Rozalynn served as a board member and president of the Ocean Springs Republican Women in Mississippi. She later joined the Jackson County Republican Party executive committee. Rozalynn was the first female Republican to run for alderman in Ocean Springs. Unfortunately, she lost to the Democratic incumbent by only 23 votes.

Rozalynn also served on the Ocean Springs Chamber of Commerce executive committee for 4 years, where she was chosen as one of the Outstanding Young Women of America in 1983.

She was president of both the Taconi Elementary Parent Teachers Organization and the Duchess Club children's charity in Mississippi.

Throughout her career, Rozalynn held her own as an international ocean sales account executive at CSX Corporation and Maersk Incorporated, which were two of the largest shipping companies in the world.

One of Clover's most hardworking and loyal constituents, Rozalynn has proven herself an asset to the community. Rozalynn's continued dedication to promoting conservative values in South Carolina and beyond is a blessing that will never go unnoticed.

She and her husband, Chip, echoed and lived the motto: To live is to serve.

RECOGNIZING HOMER'S MUSIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Small Business Month to recognize Homer's Music, a small business and top tourist attraction in Nebraska's Second District.

This year, they celebrate 50 years of service to and entrepreneurship in our community. During those 50 years, Homer's Music had expanded to nearly a dozen locations in Nebraska and Iowa, but only the original Omaha location remains today.

Established in 1971, Homer's Music is one of the founding tenants in Omaha's Old Market, which is comprised of century-old, four- and five-story brick warehouses that were renovated into shops, restaurants, and bars. In fact, The Old Market is also celebrating its 50th anniversary this year as well.

Homer's Music has been recognized as Nebraska's best music retailer and was featured in national publications, including The Wall Street Journal and The New York Times. While they are known for selling vintage records, their love for music and its history remains timeless.

It is one thing to own a business, but it is another to keep it alive for decades. Despite the ongoing pandemic that has financially impacted many local shops and businesses throughout America, Homer's Music has remained intact.

Small businesses are the backbone of our economy and society, many of which are family or minority-owned. Today, and every day, we thank all small businesses in our community and across Nebraska for their passion, entrepreneurship, and advancement to our State's economy and culture.

Madam Speaker, I close with congratulations to Tom Weidner and family and to Mike Fratt and his team for accomplishing 50 years in business, and here is to 50 more.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF JAMES ROBERT ''BOBBY'' RYON, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor Bobby Ryon of Hinesville, Georgia, who sadly passed away on March 20 at the age of 65.

Bobby lived a remarkable life and touched countless lives. He was a lifelong resident of Hinesville, Georgia, and was a proud graduate of Bradwell Institute's class of 1974.

Everyone who knew Bobby remembers his kind and gentle spirit. He was a former city of Hinesville council member, and served in various capacities in many organizations, including Liberty County Hospital Authority, Liberty County Chamber of Commerce, Diversity Health Clinic, and Hinesville Housing Authority.

Through every position he had, he worked to better his community and every life he touched. Many say that his greatest love was his family, and those who knew him best know his greatest love also was his Lord.

My thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends, and all who knew him, during this most difficult time.

CONGRATULATING BRUNSWICK HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT TEACHERS

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Brunswick High School student teachers, who recently passed the end of pathway assessments for early childhood education. These students earned the honor of being the high-scoring group that has participated in the Pint Pirates program—all of this while in the middle of a pandemic.

I commend this group of students for their hard work and dedication. The Pint Pirates program is an in-school preschool program offered at Brunswick High and taught by students from Glynn Academy and Brunswick High School pursuing the early childhood education pathway. The mission of the class is to help young children prepare for prekindergarten and to better prepare high school students who are interested in teaching early childhood programs.

I am extremely proud to have these great students and program here in the First Congressional District of Georgia.

To teachers, students, and staff alike at Brunswick High School and Glynn Academy: Congratulations on your accomplishments, and keep up the good work.

HONORING WALTER RONALD HUGGINS

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to remember and honor Ronnie Huggins of Garden City and Rincon, Georgia, who passed away on March 21, 2020, at the age of 80.

Ronnie was born in Savannah, Georgia, and was a graduate of Savannah High School. He went on to proudly serve our country in the 118th U.S. Army Field Artillery Regiment. One of Ronnie's passions in life was helping others achieve their dreams.

He started his own construction business and quickly became a distinguished and beloved residential home builder throughout the Coastal Empire and Lowcountry of Hilton Head Island. He took great pride in, and had a talent for, helping others achieve their dream home, spending countless hours drawing and redrawing house plans by hand.

Ronnie's passion as a volunteer in youth recreation would eventually lead to an appointment as the recreation director for Garden City.

Ronnie's wife, Sheila, passed away on March 30, 2021. My thoughts and prayers are with their family, friends, and all who knew them during this most difficult time.

RECOGNIZING BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA'S 250TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 250th anniversary of the founding of Brunswick, Georgia.

Located on the southeast coast of Georgia, Mark Carr was the first European settler to live in what is now the city of Brunswick. In 1771, the council of the Royal Province of Georgia ordered the city of Brunswick to be laid out on Carr's land. The city was platted by George McIntosh, copying the Oglethorpe Plan of Savannah.

Since its founding, the city of Brunswick has overcome fires, hurricanes, wars, and pandemics and has flourished as a coastal city.

Despite such trying times in the past year due to the pandemic, businesses have continued to emerge and the spirit of the people continues to shine.

It has been 250 years since the momentous decision to establish Brunswick as a city, and I want to recognize the great citizens and public officials of Brunswick who have made it and continue to make it a tremendous community and place to live.

Let this anniversary serve as a reminder of all that we have gone through in the past and how capable we are of making it through these trying times together.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BARBARA FLAUMENBAUM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in tribute to the life and legacy of Mrs. Barbara Flaumenbaum, the late mother-in-law of a member of our team, Mr. Peter Chong.

Born in West Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Barbara worked tirelessly as a lab technician for many years and had a spirit that warmed and welcomed all lucky enough to cross her path. You didn't have to know her well to see and understand how deeply she valued generosity and compassion. Not a day went by when Barbara did not exemplify these traits. She instilled these qualities and so much more in her family and the many lives she touched, including her son-in-law, Peter.

Barbara and her husband of over 45 years, Steven, raised two incredible daughters, Alisha and Lindsay. Family was everything to Barbara, and what Barbara loved most about life was being a mother and, most recently, a grandmother to her two grandsons, Ethan and Benjamin.

They say the best measure of a life well-lived has less to do with the number of our accomplishments, but more to do the with the number of lives we have touched.

Madam Speaker, it is clear that Barbara's was a life well-lived and one that will be greatly missed by all.

□ 1045

RECOGNIZING COUNCIL ROCK SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tremendous work and ingenuity of a group of students at Council Rock South High School in Pennsylvania's First Congressional District.

At the height of the pandemic, Daniel Krauss, Noah Necowitz, Dean DiDomenico, and Dylan Weselovs, along with the guidance of their teacher, Fred Bauer, saw a need in our community and heeded the call to help. This innovative, impressive group of young men worked tirelessly to design, manufacture, and deliver 3,000 lifesaving PPE face shields that were certified by the Bucks County Emergency Operations Center to medical facilities, nursing homes, and our frontline heroes in Bucks County.

I want to applaud this very special group of students for taking what they learned in the classroom and using that to serve our community. I know the future of both our community and country is bright with young men like Daniel, Noah, Dean, and Dylan at the helm. I stand here today on the floor to express our community's utmost pride and gratitude for them. We are excited to see all that they will accomplish and know that, wherever their paths may lead, their futures will be very bright.

REMAINING FOCUSED ON INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I recently met with local and State leaders about the infrastructure needs of our community, which are significant. There is widespread agreement that an investment in our Nation's infrastructure is needed to alleviate traffic, improve flooding conditions, and address other safety concerns.

Imagine my disappointment, Madam Speaker, to learn that less than 10 percent of President Biden's $2 trillion infrastructure package will be spent on roads and bridges. Also of concern, less than 2 percent of the package is allocated for waterways, locks, dams, ports, and airports, which are all very important to the State of Florida; and less than 50 percent is allocated for much-needed broadband expansion, which would help to address the digital divide in our country.

These traditional infrastructure projects, coupled with infrastructure investments that are linked to our Nation's security, such as safeguarding our energy grid, water systems, and other critical assets from cyber and other attacks, are the types of projects my constituents want to see funded.

Unfortunately, President Biden is using the guise of infrastructure spending, which enjoys relatively high support among Americans—it is really a bipartisan issue—to push highly partisan and unpopular policy proposals, such as the Green New Deal. Many of these policies will hurt American consumers and workers.

The vast majority of spending in the bill consists of non-infrastructure expenditures. For example, the bill contains $400 billion in expansion of Medicaid; $213 billion in spending for housing initiatives; $100 billion of additional funding for schools, without any type of requirement for them to reopen; $50 billion for a new office at the U.S. Department of Commerce; $35 billion for climate science; and $10 billion for a new ''Civilian Climate Corps.''

Adding insult to injury, Madam Speaker, this astronomical spending plan would be funded through tax increases. This current proposal fails to address our Nation's most critical infrastructure needs and falls short of meeting my constituents' expectations.

We can do better, Madam Speaker, if we work together. My constituents want their elected officials to work together to get things done, improving opportunities for our families and our community. They do not want to see us use our time in Washington to play political games. Please be assured I will remain focused on this paramount objective.

SUPPORTING RIGHT-TO-WORK LAWS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS. Madam Speaker, earlier this month, employees at Amazon's Bessemer, Alabama, fulfillment facility rejected unionization by a 1,798–738 vote. That is a monumental 70 percent against unions to a meager 30 percent for unions.

Bam. That kind of vote sends a powerful anti-union, pro-liberty message to America and the world.

I applaud Amazon's Bessemer employees for rejecting unionization attempts by out-of-state agitators, from the President to Hollywood actors and on down. A primary reason why Amazon chose to locate nearly 6,000 good-paying jobs in Alabama is Alabama's nonunion reputation.

Alabama maintains that reputation after Bessemer's overwhelming anti-union vote, thus ensuring even more companies will relocate even more good-paying jobs from union States up north into Alabama.

Alabama is a right-to-work State.

What does ''right to work'' mean?

Right-to-work laws protect citizens from being forced against their will to join a union, pay union dues, and subject themselves to union bosses.

Alabama's right-to-work status gives Alabama a strong economic advantage over forced union States. For example, 69 percent of jobs reshored from overseas back into America between 2010 and 2019 have gone to right-to-work States. U.S. Commerce Department data, adjusted for cost-of-living differences, revealed that 2019's manufacturing job pay in right-to-work States averaged $83,000 per employee, $4,000 more than in forced union States. That is a big difference in pay.

According to Bureau of Labor Statistics data, right-to-work States' overall job growth was a robust 11 percent over the past decade versus a meager 2.4 percent in forced union States. When that data is limited to manufacturing jobs only, right-to-work States, over the past decade, enjoyed a very good 9.1 percent increase in manufacturing jobs while forced union States had a horrible two-tenths of 1 percent cut in manufacturing jobs.

Better yet, 2018 Census data reveals that after-tax mean income per household, after cost-of-living adjustment, was $64,572 in right-to-work States versus $60,244 in forced union States. That is, on average, $4,328 more real, adjusted for cost of living, income per capita in right-to-work versus union States. That is a huge difference.

So, Madam Speaker, the economic data clearly proves that right-to-work laws benefit workers. Consistent with that economic prosperity and desire for

freedom and liberty—after all, no one likes being told what they can and cannot do—74 percent of Americas say they support right-to-work laws, according to a recent Gallup Poll.

Despite overwhelming American support for right-to-work laws, dictatorial Socialists in March rammed through the House a bill that repeals all right-to-work laws in America. Worse yet, dictatorial Socialists seek to use President Biden's infrastructure bill to slip in a provision that repeals all right-to-work laws in America.

I hope neither of these terrible dictatorial bills ever reaches President Biden's desk. Certainly, I will vote against them and I will vote for freedom, liberty, and protection of America's right-to-work laws.

Madam Speaker, America would be stronger if more States would enact right-to-work laws. I encourage citizens and elected officials to promote right-to-work laws, freedom of choice, and the freedom and liberty right-to-work laws represent.

IMPORTANCE OF BIPARTISAN ENGAGEMENT ON INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. TORRES of California). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIMENEZ) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the House on the importance of bipartisan engagement on infrastructure.

Yesterday afternoon, I had the privilege of sitting in the Oval Office with President Biden as we, along with a small group of Senators and Representatives, discussed the best way possible to move forward on infrastructure.

Our commitment is clear: Republicans agree that we should put more resources and key investments into the things that we consider the traditional definition of infrastructure. This includes our roads and highways, bridges, ports, and waterways. In order to maintain our competitiveness in the world, strategic investments in things like public transportation and improved air and rail mobility are also key.

We also need to continue fostering American entrepreneurship and private investment in the area of automotive technology with numerous auto companies making great gains in automotive vehicles running on clean, safe, sustainable energy sources, as well as creating an economic environment where they can continue to build out their own electric charging station networks.

Republicans also understand the importance of the technology side of infrastructure, such as the need to expand rural broadband, fortify our cybersecurity to protect critical assets from foreign adversaries, and improving our telecommunication networks across the country. These are all key areas where Republicans and Democrats can come together and work on infrastructure solutions in a broad, bipartisan way.

As it was made clear to the President, unfortunately, the current proposal floating around goes well beyond that scope and includes funding for projects that are not infrastructure. As much as some of our Members on the other side of the aisle want to speak it into truth, the expansion of social welfare programs is not infrastructure.

If my colleagues want to engage in a rigorous debate over the merits of expanding Medicaid and providing elder care, or whatever else they want to put into this infrastructure proposal, they ought to bring separate bills onto the floor. I am sure my colleagues on this side of the aisle will be happy to engage in that debate.

What we cannot allow is for these provisions to be snuck into a big spending package under the guise of infrastructure.

I do have a small glimmer of hope that there is a bipartisan avenue for moving an infrastructure package. In order to get it done, it is going to take compromise between both sides. President Biden and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle must engage in earnest negotiations with Republicans. Let's put all of our cards on the table and bring forward targeted legislation that actually supports American infrastructure.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 57 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. STANTON) at noon.

PRAYER

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

God our judge, as we anxiously await the verdict from the jury in Minnesota, we plead our case with You. As a country, we are rent with acrimony, torn by our individual understandings of right and wrong, facts and feelings, and divided by a host of opinions on crime and punishment.

Call us to lay all of this—as hopeless as it appears—on Your judgment seat. Then lay Your divine hand upon the outcome of this case, and also on our compatriots' anger, their thoughts of revenge, and the insatiable need to disrupt and destroy. Stay any inclinations toward violence and remind us that vengeful behavior is no more justified than the acts of those who precipitated that grief and harm and ignited our cities.

Be merciful on this Nation—despite how we have turned our backs on Your perfect love. As You inevitably judge our response to the incidents of unrest that plague our land, forgive our iniquities and heal our brokenness. Redeem the soul of our country.

Then inspire these leaders of our government to find ways to represent back to their districts and to our communities a better way toward reconciling the divide. Call them to follow Your example of compassion and care, humility and love.

In Your saving name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. HAGEDORN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HAGEDORN 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

THE NORTHERN BORDER

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, it has been 395 days since the United States-Canadian border closed, and the closure was just extended another 30 days.

Families on both sides of the border have been torn apart. People who love each other, parents, and grandchildren are unable to see each other. Vaccinated citizens of both countries significantly lower the risk of getting COVID and wearing face masks significantly lowers the risk of giving COVID.

We need a plan to open the U.S.-Canadian border with vaccines, face masks, and good physical distancing. We can do so safely and successfully.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

(Mr. HAGEDORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAGEDORN. Mr. Speaker, workforce development is key to sustaining

jobs and economic growth. Manufacturers, small businesses, trade unions, and industry groups are concerned about the increasing skilled labor shortage. Unfortunately, current law limits the use of eligible savings accounts to help reduce the costs of obtaining advanced technical certifications.

My legislation, the American Workforce Empowerment Act, would allow 529 savings accounts to be used for non-degree technical training certificate programs, tools, and any tests that are required to maintain certifications.

As the American workforce rebounds, we will see increased need for skilled workers to meet rising manufacturing, shipping, and construction demand. These skilled labor positions are good-paying jobs that help provide economic stability for hardworking Americans and are essential to the expansion of our Nation's economy.

CONGRATULATING CAPTAIN JONATHAN TURNBULL

(Mr. BERGMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Captain Jonathan Turnbull on his promotion to major in the United States Army.

Captain Turnbull of Gaylord, Michigan, was deployed in Syria where he worked with local forces and nongovernmental organizations to stabilize the area and provide humanitarian assistance.

On January 16, 2019, an ISIS suicide bomber forever changed the course of his life and the life of his brothers. Four Americans were killed on that day, and Jonathan received life-threatening injuries. His courage and bravery on that day and each day since has inspired countless Americans as he recovered and continued his service.

Jonathan is the epitome of an American patriot and embodies the fighting spirit of our Nation's Armed Forces. He has fought for his life and his country and has truly earned this promotion to major.

I speak for the entire First District when I say how proud we are of Jonathan, his service, and his commitment.

I wish him, Samantha, Ian, and baby Scotty all the best in the many years to come.

MOUNT NOTRE DAME GIRLS BASKETBALL

(Mr. WENSTRUP asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mount Notre Dame High School girls basketball team on winning the Ohio High School Athletic Association championship.

Mount Notre Dame captured the Division 1 State championship title after beating Newark in a 2-point double overtime thriller. This championship was the eighth championship for the Mount Notre Dame basketball program—the most in Ohio school history.

Coach Scott Rogers led his team to a 28–0 record, a number two national ranking, and has won 72 consecutive games.

Among the team's many talented athletes is junior guard KK Bransford who was recently named Ohio's Ms. Basketball.

I commend Coach Scott Rogers and the entire Mount Notre Dame girls basketball team for this historic accomplishment and tradition of excellence.

Congratulations, again, to the Mount Notre Dame players, to Coach Rogers and his staff, and to the Mount Notre Dame faithful.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER

(Mr. GUEST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, since mid-January we have seen a surge of immigrants coming into the country along our southwest border. The numbers are staggering, and the situation along the border continues to deteriorate daily. In March, over 172,000 individuals were encountered by law enforcement, the highest number of monthly encounters in the last 15 years.

Last week, I had the opportunity to visit the border and met with both Federal and State law enforcement officers. We heard repeatedly that recent changes by the Biden administration have driven the overwhelming surge.

Lost in the border conversation is the incredible amount of resources being diverted to try and manage the immigrants we are encountering. This shift in resources is being exploited by drug cartels who continue to use the southwest border as the primary pipeline to bring cocaine, methamphetamine, and fentanyl into the country.

The question can no longer be: Is there a crisis along the border?

But instead it should be: How long will the crisis last, and how bad must the crisis become before the President will act?

THE SOUTHERN BORDER

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address what I think is the biggest crisis to our sovereignty since I have been here, and that is what is going on at the border.

It is hard to think of something new to say, but I want to point out as we pursue an open borders policy that it greatly increases the power of the Mexican cartels.

Because the Mexican cartels have a monopoly on letting people in this country, I heard a story of two people who weren't part of the cartels trying to sneak people across. Two of them were skinned alive, and a third one was partially skinned and sent back to say: This is what happens if you try to push people across without going through the cartels.

I want to point out an anecdote of a father and a, perhaps, 7-year-old girl who were murdered for trying to come across without the approval of the cartels.

I would like to address the 70,000 people who died from illegal drugs this year. I was recently at the Milwaukee DEA, and I was told last year 540 people in Milwaukee County died of illegal drug use, and the local agents suspected that all 540 were killed by drugs or ingredients from drugs that came across the Mexican border.

Please, President Biden, do something about the crisis on the border.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

LOCAL GRAMMY WINNER JAMES BLACHLY

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Johnstown, Pennsylvania, local, James Blachly, on his 2021 Grammy win.

In April 2018, Blachly and the Johnstown Symphony Orchestra performed the U.S. world premiere of Dame Ethel Smyth's ''The Prison.'' It was this performance that won the 2021 Grammy.

Serving as the music director of the Johnstown Symphony Orchestra and as music director of the Experiential Orchestra, Mr. Blachly is known for his innovative programming which aims to increase audience engagement.

James is an incredibly talented conductor and composer. In 2016, he was the only conductor from the United States invited to participate in the first annual Young Conductors Showcase as part of El Sistema's 40th anniversary celebration, and he was the only U.S. conductor to be invited as Conducting Fellow in Maestra Marin Alsop's final year at the Cabrillo Festival of Contemporary Music.

Congratulations to James and the Johnstown Symphony. Their hard work and dedication have truly paid off.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 20, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II

of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 20, 2021, at 9:42 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to Relative to the death of the Honorable William ''Bill'' Emerson Brock III, former United States Senator for the State of Tennessee S. Res. 163.

Appointments:

Board of Visitors of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

National Council on Disability.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1415

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. JAYAPAL) at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 20, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 20, 2021, at 12:26 p.m.:

Appointments:

United States Holocaust Memorial Council for the 117th Congress.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

TRAINING IN HIGH-DEMAND ROLES TO IMPROVE VETERAN EMPLOYMENT ACT

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2523) to amend the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to improve the COVID–19 Veteran Rapid Retraining Assistance program, to make certain technical corrections to the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2523

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 ''Training in High-demand Roles to Improve Veteran Employment Act'' or the ''THRIVE Act''.

SEC. 2. IMPROVEMENTS TO COVID–19 VETERAN RAPID RETRAINING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8006 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (3) of subsection (c) and inserting the following new paragraph (3):

''(3) DETERMINATION OF HIGH-DEMAND OCCUPATIONS.—

''(A) INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall use the list of high-demand occupations prepared in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor.

''(B) MODIFICATIONS.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may add and remove occupations from the list under subparagraph (A) as the Secretary determines appropriate.'';

(2) in subsection (d)(3)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''(other than such a program pursued solely through distance learning on a half-time basis or less)'' after ''a covered program of education under the retraining assistance program under this section''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''less than a half-time basis'' and inserting ''a half-time basis or less'';

(3) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), and (h) as subsections (k), (l), and (m), respectively;

(4) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsections:

''(f) EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, shall contact each veteran who pursues a covered program of education under this section—

''(1) not later than 30 days after the date on which the veteran begins the program of education to notify the veteran of the availability of employment placement services upon completion of the program; and

''(2) not later than 14 days after the date on which the veteran completes, or terminates participation in, such program to facilitate the provision of employment placement services to such veteran.

''(g) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall seek to enter into a memorandum of understanding with one or more qualified nonprofit organizations for the purpose of facilitating the employment of veterans who participate in the retraining assistance program under this section.

''(2) QUALIFIED NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—For purposes of this subsection, a qualified nonprofit organization is a nonprofit organization that—

''(A) is an association of businesses; and

''(B) has at least two years of experience providing job placement services for veterans.

''(h) FOLLOW UP OUTREACH.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in coordination with the Secretary of Labor, shall contact each veteran who completes a covered program of education under the retraining assistance program under this section 30, 60, 90, and 180 days after the veteran completes such program of education to ask the veteran about the experience of the veteran in the retraining assistance program and the veteran's employment status.

''(i) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—Not later than the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, the Secretary of Labor shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report containing the following information about veterans who participate in the retraining assistance program under this section:

''(1) The percentage of such veterans who found employment before the end of the second calendar quarter after exiting the program.

''(2) The percentage of such veterans who found employment before the end of the fourth calendar quarter after exiting the program.

''(3) The median earnings of all such veterans for the second quarter after exiting the program.

''(4) The percentage of such veterans who attain a recognized postsecondary credential during the 12-month period after exiting the program.

''(j) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the termination of the retraining assistance program under subsection (l), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the outcomes and effectiveness of the program.'';

(5) in subsection (l), as so redesignated, by striking ''No retraining assistance may be paid under this section after the date that is 21 months after the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''No retraining assistance may be paid under this section for a covered program of education that begins on or after December 11, 2022'';

(6) in subsection (m), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: '', which shall be carried out as if such section were authorized for the payment of readjustment and rehabilitation benefits to or on behalf of veterans under chapters 30, 31, and 41 of title 38, United States Code. Not more than $386,000,000 may be obligated or expended to carry out this section.''; and

(7) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(n) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'covered public health emergency' means the declaration—

''(A) of a public health emergency, based on an outbreak of COVID–19 by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d); or

''(B) of a domestic emergency, based on an outbreak of COVID–19 by the President, the Secretary of Homeland Security, or State, or local authority.

''(2) The term 'veteran' means—

''(A) a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable; or

''(B) a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces who performs active service for a period of 30 days or longer by reason of the covered public health emergency.

''(3) The term 'active service' has the meaning given such term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply as if included in the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2).

SEC. 3. INFORMATION PROVIDED BY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS ABOUT POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED.—Subsection (c) of section 3698 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(C)—

(A) in clause (xi), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in clause (xii), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new clauses:

''(xiii) whether the institution is listed on the College Navigator website as affiliated with a religion and, if so, which religious denomination;

''(xiv) whether the Secretary of Education or other head of a department or agency of the Federal Government has determined that the institution is a minority serving institution and, if so, which one or more types of minority serving institutions; and

''(xv) whether the institution is gender specific.''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''To the extent practicable, the Secretary shall ensure that such information is provided in a searchable format.''.

(b) DEFINITION.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(3) The term 'College Navigator website' has the meaning given that term in section 132 of the Higher Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1015a).

''(4) The term 'minority serving institution' means any of the following:

''(A) A part B institution, as such term is defined in section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1061(2)).

''(B) A Hispanic-serving institution, as such term is defined in section 502(a)(5) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1101a(5)).

''(C) A Tribal College or University, as such term is defined in section 316(b)(3) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)(3)).

''(D) A predominantly Black institution, as such term is defined in section 318(b)(6) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1059e(b)(6)).

''(E) A Native American-serving, nontribal institution, as such term is defined in section 319(b)(2) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1059f(b)(6)).

''(F) An Alaska Native-serving institution or Native Hawaiian-serving institution, as such terms are defined in section 317(b) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1059d(b)).

''(G) An Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institution, as such term is defined in section 320(b) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1059g(b)).''.

(c) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to the information provided under section 3698 of title 38, United States Code, beginning on the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. DELAY OF EFFECTIVE DATE FOR LIMITATION ON COLOCATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF STATE APPROVING AGENCIES.

Section 1024 of the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–315) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 1024. LIMITATION ON COLOCATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF STATE APPROVING AGENCIES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3671 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''''(c) The Secretary may not recognize a State department or agency as the State approving agency for a State for purposes of this chapter if such department or agency is administered at, or colocated with, a university or university system that offers courses or programs of education that are subject to approval under this chapter by the State approving agency for that State.'.

''(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.''.

SEC. 5. CLARIFICATION OF APPLICABILITY OF TREATMENT OF CERTAIN FOR-PROFIT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) CLARIFICATION.—Section 1022(c) of the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–315) is amended by inserting '', or the conversion of a for-profit educational institution to a public educational institution,'' after ''nonprofit educational institution''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply as if included in the enactment of the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–315).

SEC. 6. CLARIFICATIONS REGARDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

Subsection (f) of section 3679 of title 38, United States Code, as added by section 1018 of the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–315), is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(E), by inserting '', to the maximum extent practicable,'' after ''including'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting '', or any person with whom the institution has an agreement to provide educational programs, marketing, advertising, recruiting or admissions services,'' after ''educational institution'';

(B) in paragraph (A)(ii), by striking ''1-month'' and inserting ''one-month''; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following new subparagraph (B):

''(B) Provides a commission, bonus, or other incentive payment based directly or indirectly on success in securing enrollments or financial aid to any persons or entities engaged in any student recruiting or admission activities or in making decisions regarding the award of student financial assistance.'';

(3) in paragraph (4)(A), by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following new clauses:

''(ii) Suspending the approval of the courses and programs of education offered by the educational institution by disapproving new enrollments of eligible veterans and eligible persons in each course or program of education offered by that educational institution.

''(iii) Revoking the approval of the courses and programs of education offered by the educational institution by disapproving all enrollments of eligible veterans and eligible persons in each course or program of education offered by that educational institution''; and

(4) in paragraph (5)(A), by striking ''1-academic-year period'' and inserting ''one-academic-year period''.

SEC. 7. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) TITLE 38.—Title 38, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) The second section 1164, as added by section 5501 the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–315), is redesignated as section 1166 and transferred so as to appear after section 1165 (and the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 11 of such title is conformed accordingly).

(2) Subsection (l) of section 3313, as added by section 1010 of such Act (as effective on August 1, 2021), is amended to read as follows:

''(l) VERIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall require—

''(A) each educational institution to submit to the Secretary verification of each individual who is enrolled in a course or program of education at the educational institution and is receiving educational assistance under this chapter—

''(i) not later than such time as the Secretary determines reasonable after the date on which the individual is enrolled; and

''(ii) not later than such time as the Secretary determines reasonable after the last date on which a student is able to withdraw from the course or program of education without penalty; and

''(B) each individual who is enrolled in a course or program of education and is receiving educational assistance under this chapter to submit to the Secretary verification of such enrollment for each month during which the individual is so enrolled and receiving such educational assistance.

''(2) FORM OF VERIFICATION.—Verification under this subsection shall be in an electronic form prescribed by the Secretary.

''(3) FAILURE TO SUBMIT VERIFICATION.—If an individual fails to submit the verification required under paragraph (1)(B) for two consecutive months, the Secretary may not make a monthly housing stipend payment to the individual under this section until the individual submits such verification.''.

(3) Section 3673A, as added by section 1013 of such Act, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''searchable''; and

(B) in subsection (c), by inserting ''searchable'' before ''database''.

(4) The subsection (f) of section 3679, as added by section 1017 of such Act, is redesignated as paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of such section 3679 and is transferred so as to appear after paragraph (2) of such subsection.

(5) Section 3696(g)(4)(A)(iii)(III), as amended by section 1020 of such Act, is amended by striking ''paragraph (3)(B) of this subsection'' and inserting ''paragraph (3)''.

(b) JOHNNY ISAKSON AND DAVID P. ROE, M.D. VETERANS HEALTH CARE AND BENEFITS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2020.—The Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–315) is amended as follows:

(1) In section 1013(a)(1), by inserting ''of title 38'' after ''of chapter 36''.

(2) In section 2205(c)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''EFFECTIVE DATE'' and inserting ''APPLICABILITY''; and

(B) by striking ''the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to grants applications submitted on or after the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.''

(3) In section 4101(b), by striking ''subchapter'' and inserting ''chapter''.

(4) In section 5501—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''of such title'' and inserting ''of title 38, United States Code''; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking ''section 1164'' each place it appears and inserting ''section 1166''.

SEC. 8. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2523, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2523, as amended, the Training in High-Demand Roles to Improve Veteran Employment Act, or THRIVE Act.

H.R. 2523, as amended, builds off the work of the American Rescue Plan to deliver employment training quicker and more effectively to veterans who have lost their jobs due to COVID–19.

The American Rescue Plan was one of the most important pieces of legislation many of us will ever have the chance to vote on, making generational investments into veteran healthcare, homelessness, and job training programs.

Following the passage of that legislation into law, the Department of Veterans Affairs highlighted some improvements to the law to deliver job training benefits quicker and more equitably to all Americans, regardless of where they live.

The legislation before us will get those benefits out quicker to veterans and will improve the recordkeeping of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Labor to ensure veterans are aware of options available to them to find quality employment.

The THRIVE Act will also see the VA partner with local business groups to facilitate job placement.

Madam Speaker, in addition, the Department shared with our committee ways to improve the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020, to improve the experience for student veterans who are still being impacted by classroom experiences due to COVID–19.

This is why this legislation, offered by Economic Opportunity Subcommittee Chairman MIKE LEVIN and Ranking Member MIKE BOST, is so timely and important.

This legislation is endorsed by many VSOs, including the Student Veterans of America, the National Association of State Approving Agencies, Paralyzed Veterans of America, and Disabled American Veterans.

I wish to thank Speaker PELOSI and Leader HOYER for bringing H.R. 2523, as amended, to the floor so quickly. I urge the rest of my colleagues to support this legislation to ensure VA can deliver assistance to our veterans as quickly as possible.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2523, as amended, the Training in High-Demand Roles to Improve Veteran Employment Act, or THRIVE Act.

This legislation would make needed improvements to the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. It would also make several technical corrections to the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Improvement Act of 2020.

COVID–19 has had a profound impact on our economy. It has closed small businesses across the country and left millions of Americans unemployed. That includes an estimated half a million veterans. Before the pandemic, the veterans unemployment rate was at a near record low. Today, it is almost double that.

We must help our veterans get back to work. I introduced the Veterans Economic Recovery Act earlier this year to do just that. That bill created the Veterans Rapid Retraining Assistance Program, or V-RAP. V-RAP allows veterans who are unemployed because of COVID–19 to receive rapid retraining to compete for high-demand jobs.

The bulk of the Veterans Economic Recovery Act was enacted as part of the American Rescue Plan. Unfortunately, because Speaker PELOSI used the reconciliation process to pass the ARP, there were several provisions of V-RAP that were not included. That is why I was pleased to work with Chairman LEVIN on the bill before us today. It would finish the job and ensure that V-RAP is set up for success.

Specifically, the THRIVE Act would allow the VA to add jobs to the in-demand occupations list so the training leads to meaningful employment; require the VA to work with the Department of Labor and nonprofit organizations to ensure that V-RAP participants are provided employment services once their training is over; require the GAO to report on the overall effectiveness of V-RAP; and make changes to how the VA pays schools for training that participants receive so that it can be used by the veterans very quickly.

While I am glad the changes are being made, it is unfortunate they were not initially addressed in the ARP.

The THRIVE Act also includes the text of the bill by Representative TORRES of California. Her bill would add information to the GI Bill comparison tool to let the veterans know if schools have a religious affiliation or have historically served a particular minority population. This will help veterans be better informed when they decide to use their GI Bill benefits.

I thank Representative TORRES for her work, and I am glad that we were able to include her legislation in this bill.

I am grateful to Chairman TAKANO and Congressman LEVIN for working with me on the THRIVE Act. I am confident that it will help veterans get back on their feet.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, the author of the bill, and also my good friend and fellow Californian.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I thank our great chairman, Chairman TAKANO, and our ranking member for their great work. It is an honor to continue serving our veterans in a bipartisan manner and to chair the relevant subcommittee.

As the Representative for Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton and thousands of military families in the region, I am incredibly proud of the work we have accomplished in the past few years for our Nation's veterans.

Back in January of this year, the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act was signed into law. It was a historic omnibus bill for veterans that strengthened many benefits and services for those who have served our country. It was a great bipartisan accomplishment. Again, I am grateful to all of my colleagues for getting it across the finish line.

It included provisions to improve services for homeless veterans, to protect GI Bill benefits, improve the Transition Assistance Program for servicemembers returning to civilian life, and so much more. It was the product, again, of bipartisan, bicameral work, proof that we can do things on a bipartisan basis here in Washington, D.C., and I was proud to help lead that bill.

Most recently, we passed the American Rescue Plan, a landmark piece of legislation to help Americans get through this pandemic, including our veterans who have struggled to get back on their feet during this difficult time.

A key piece of that bill was nearly $400 million for a rapid retraining program for veterans who are unemployed as a result of this pandemic and don't have access to other veteran education benefits.

Both of these bills were huge accomplishments; but, like all legislation, they weren't perfect, and there are still steps that we must take to make these programs work even better for the veterans they are intended to serve.

That is why I was proud to introduce legislation with Ranking Member MIKE BOST of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, amending the American Rescue Plan and the Isakson-Roe legislation to improve job training and education programs for our veterans.

For example, our bill makes changes to the Rapid Retraining Assistance Program so we are focusing on high-demand occupations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, it will also improve the VA's communication with veterans about employment placement services. It will clarify veterans' eligibility for housing stipends under the retraining program. And it will ensure the VA works with qualified nonprofit business associations to facilitate the employment of participating veterans.

Nothing in this bill is controversial. It is all about improving existing veterans' programs so they can get back to work and make the most of the services they have earned and deserve.

Madam Speaker, I hope we can pass this bill without delay, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. CAWTHORN).

Mr. CAWTHORN. Madam Speaker, America's veterans are facing an unemployment crisis that threatens their livelihoods. While this current government focuses on giving jobs to illegal immigrants, approximately half a million veterans are out of work as of March 2021.

Americans often talk about their love of our troops. As politicians, we often take victory laps through our districts meeting veterans and pledging to work for them. Now it is time for us to act on that pledge. The THRIVE Act represents a commonsense step to empower both veterans and educational institutions who provide much-needed workforce training.

I come from a family of veterans. For six generations, the men of my family have served their country proudly in the Armed Forces. I represent the first generation to enter a different type of service. While I cannot say I have experienced the trauma and sacrifice that our men and women have experienced on the battlefield, I have witnessed the brutally difficult task of transitioning back to the home front. If we, as elected Representatives, can ease that process and reduce veteran unemployment in one fell swoop, then I firmly believe that we are obligated to do so.

The THRIVE Act would ensure that the additional authorities and funding Congress provided for unemployed veterans work as intended to help veterans in need to find good, well-paying jobs. Let's enable our veterans to transition back into civilian life. Those who have given so much to this Nation deserve nothing less.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

□ 1430

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I want to thank all the Members who were involved in moving forward with this legislation, especially Chairman TAKANO, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the bipartisan way in which we moved forward on this bill. I want to thank all my colleagues, and I urge all of them to join me in passing H.R. 2523, as amended.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2523, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 51, WASHINGTON, D.C. ADMISSION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1573, ACCESS TO COUNSEL ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1333, NATIONAL ORIGIN-BASED ANTIDISCRIMINATION FOR NONIMMIGRANTS ACT; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 330 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 330

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 51) to provide for the admission of the State of Washington, D.C. into the Union. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Oversight and Reform now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 1573) to clarify the rights of all persons who are held or detained at a port of entry or at any detention facility overseen by U.S. Customs and Border Protection or U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 1333) to transfer and limit Executive Branch authority to suspend or restrict the entry of a class of aliens. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 4. House Resolution 316 is hereby adopted.

SEC. 5. House Resolution 188, agreed to March 8, 2021, is amended—

(1) in section 11, by striking ''April 22, 2021'' and inserting ''May 20, 2021'';

(2) in section 16, by striking ''calendar day of April 22, 2021'' and inserting ''legislative day of May 20, 2021''; and

(3) in section 17, by striking ''April 22, 2021'' and inserting ''May 20, 2021''.

SEC. 6. (a) At any time through the legislative day of Thursday, April 22, 2021, the Speaker may entertain motions offered by the Majority Leader or a designee that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV with respect to multiple measures described in subsection (b), and the Chair shall put the question on any such motion without debate or intervening motion.

(b) A measure referred to in subsection (a) includes any measure that was the object of a motion to suspend the rules on the legislative day of April 19, 2021, or April 20, 2021, on which the yeas and nays were ordered and further proceedings postponed pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX.

(c) Upon the offering of a motion pursuant to subsection (a) concerning multiple measures, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

SEC. 7. (a) House Concurrent Resolution 30 is hereby adopted.

(b) For purposes of the joint session to receive the President of the United States on April 28, 2021, former Members, Delegates,

and Resident Commissioners shall not be admitted to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, today the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 330, providing for three measures.

First, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 51, the Washington, D.C. Admission Act, under a closed rule. It provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform and provides for one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 1333, the NO BAN Act, and H.R. 1573, the Access to Counsel Act of 2021, both under closed rules. The rule provides an hour of debate on each bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary and provides one motion to recommit on each bill.

The rule deems as passed H.R. 316, providing for the expenses of certain committees, and H. Con. Res. 30, providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President of the United States. The rule also restricts former Members' access to the House floor during the joint session.

Additionally, the rule provides authority through April 22 for the majority leader or his designee to move to en bloc postponed votes on any suspension bill considered on April 19 or 20 on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

Finally, the rule provides for recess instructions, same day, and suspension authority through May 20.

Madam Speaker, Tocqueville wrote in ''Democracy in America'' that in our country voting rights and democracy are always either contracting and retreating and shriveling away or voting rights and democracy are growing and expanding.

What a proud day for the United States Congress when we get to keep the trajectory of American democracy moving forward by voting to admit a new State to our beloved Union.

America began with 13 original States, and we in Congress have exercised our powers under Article IV, Section 3 37 different times to admit 37 new States to the Union, which means that nearly 75 percent of the States in America today were admitted after the original 13.

Today, we can keep the dynamics of democratic political growth and inclusion going in America by beginning the process of admitting Washington, Douglass Commonwealth to the Union by passing H.R. 51.

We have the opportunity to do something that hasn't happened here since 1959, when Alaska and Hawaii were admitted to the Union in January and in August of that year.

We can vote to admit a new State to the Union, and what a State it will be: A community of 712,000 taxable, draftable, law-abiding American citizens who actually pay more Federal taxes per capita now than do the people of any State, more in hard dollars than the people of 22 States combined. It is a community of people who have fought in every war that the Union has ever fought, going all the way back to the American Revolution.

And it was a community, significantly, that came to the aid of democracy, that came to the aid of the Union, that came to the aid of this Congress when we called on January 6, 2021.

More than 850 officers in the Metropolitan Police Department came and fought shoulder to shoulder with our Capitol officers in what has been described as waves of medieval violence by insurrectionists and Fascists attacking them with bats and sticks and American flagpoles and Confederate flagpoles and Trump flagpoles. They sent more than 150 National Guardsmen from Washington, D.C., 154 D.C. National Guard, 850 Metropolitan Police Department to come and defend a democracy that they are not yet a part of.

Now think about that. We had people who came and stormed the Capitol, laid siege to the Congress of the United States with fictionalized claims about a denial of their right to vote, and right in this city there are 712,000 American citizens who we know have their voting rights denied every single day, their rights to representation denied every single day, and they came to defend us against those who would have torn down the very citadel of democracy.

Think about that when we are deciding how to vote on H.R. 51.

□ 1445

The current status of the people in Washington, D.C., subjects them to two different forms of political domination and exclusion.

On the one hand, all of their locally adopted laws ultimately can be overturned by a Congress which they are excluded from, and it has happened many times throughout the history of the District of Columbia, as Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, the nonvoting Delegate, will tell you. Congress has tampered with the laws of adoption, laws of marriage, criminal justice laws, and voting laws in the District of Columbia.

But it is not just that. It is not just that the rights of democratic self-government are subject to the will of other people. It is also that this community of taxpaying, draftable American citizens is excluded from participating in Federal legislation because they don't have voting representatives in the House and in the Senate.

That means on matters relating to war and peace, the confirmation of U.S. Supreme Court Justices and other Federal judges, the development of Federal budgets, the regulation of commerce domestically and internationally, Federal criminal law, and Federal civil law, the people of Washington, D.C., are dealt out. They are excluded. And they want in. They want to enter the Union.

Most of us in Congress represent communities that were not part of the original 13 but then came in later. Now, I come from Maryland, which was one of the original 13, but most of the people in Congress represent States that came in later.

So, this is an act of fundamental democratic and civic self-respect on their part to be asking for equality and inclusion, and it is a matter of basic constitutional patriotism and democratic respect that we vote to admit them today.

I am very happy that we are kicking this process off by bringing this rule to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Maryland for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the rule before us today provides for consideration of three pieces of legislation.

The first bill, H.R. 1333, limits the President's existing authority to restrict entry of foreigners into the United States.

Border Patrol is encountering more than 5,500 individuals per day at our southern border. Let me say that again. They are encountering 5,500 individuals per day at the southern border.

Over the weekend, President Biden finally acknowledged the situation for what it is—not a challenge but a crisis. Yet, House Democrats are moving forward with a bill that does nothing to stop the surge of migrants at the southern border and, instead, actually weakens our national security.

Along the same lines, House Resolution 330 provides for consideration of H.R. 1573, which requires access to counsel for all travelers referred to a secondary inspection at airports and other ports of entry.

Again, this bill does nothing to address the Biden border crisis. It would

actually complicate the job of Border Patrol agents while costing taxpayers $825 million over the next 5 years.

With a 233 percent increase in fentanyl seizures at our southern border, it is a shame that my liberal colleagues across the aisle are actually creating more work for Border Patrol. Instead, we should provide these brave men and women with much-needed resources to address the national security and public health consequences of the Biden border crisis.

Lastly, this resolution makes in order H.R. 51, legislation admitting the present District of Columbia as the 51st State and authorizing special elections for two Senators and one Representative.

This is nothing more than an unconstitutional power grab by Democrats to gain two ultraprogressive D.C. Senate seats and force radical, far-left policies on the American people.

Our Founding Fathers never intended for D.C. to become a State. In Federalist No. 43, James Madison argued that if the Capital City were situated within a State, the Federal Government would be subject to undue influence by the host State. As such, Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution establishes a neutral district for our Nation's representatives to meet and vote on equal ground.

Further, the 23rd Amendment grants three Presidential electors specifically for the District. The original meaning of the ''district'' in the Constitution, and the necessary repeal of the 23rd Amendment, requires an amendment to the Constitution in order for D.C. to even become a State.

Just don't take my word for it, though. Since 1963, every Justice Department, Republican and Democrat, that has addressed the issue of D.C. statehood has concluded that Congress does not have the authority to alter the status of the city legislatively.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy thought it was inconceivable that D.C. would be granted statehood without repealing the 23rd Amendment and that the result would ''produce an absurdity.'' Again, those are the words of RFK.

Finally, the legislation before us today does nothing to address the financial implications of D.C. statehood. According to a 2020 study, D.C. ranked 150th out of 150 of the largest cities for its lack of operating efficiency—150 out of 150.

The Federal Government provides billions of dollars to D.C. each year for everything from the judicial system to the pension system. Yet, House Democrats are so desperate to jam this measure through that, under H.R. 51, the Federal Government will remain responsible for funding many of the new State's functions.

There is absolutely no incentive for the new State to work toward financial self-sufficiency, meaning Americans in other States would be forced to fund D.C. Democrats' priorities.

Again, House Democrats are pushing ahead to admit a new State to the Union purely for partisan gain while ignoring the constitutional, practical, and legal challenges in doing so. That is why I urge my colleagues to oppose this rule.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me address a couple of the specious constitutional objections that have been raised by our colleagues on the other side.

To begin with, it would be unconstitutional to turn the District of Columbia into a State. It would almost certainly be that, but that is not what the proposal is. The proposal is to redraw the boundaries of the District of Columbia to cede the residential lands to the new State to admit it. For that, there is both sound constitutional and historical precedent.

For one thing, Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 says that Congress shall ''exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever'' over the district that is to become the seat of government, meaning that Congress has the authority to modify the boundaries of the District of Columbia, which it has done.

It did that, actually, in 1791. Not long after the original boundaries were set, James Madison and 13 other Founders themselves voted to alter the boundaries. But our colleagues seem to believe that the boundaries of the District can't be altered by Congress.

In 1846, most significantly, Congress gave one-third of the District of Columbia to the Commonwealth of Virginia at the behest of slave masters, who correctly anticipated that the slave traffic would be abolished within the District of Columbia. It was given back, demonstrating that the authority of Congress to change the boundaries of the District exists.

If Congress can alter the boundaries of the District of Columbia in 1846 in order to serve the slave masters and to protect their institution, surely the Congress in 2021 can modify the boundaries of the District of Columbia in order to admit a new State and empower hundreds of thousands of people to live in political equality in the country.

My distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania invites us to believe that the 23rd Amendment is a constitutional impediment to adopting statehood for Washington, D.C. He doesn't explain why it is unconstitutional. He just asserts it would be unconstitutional.

The 23rd Amendment was adopted in order to give people living within the seat of government the possibility of voting for President and to have electoral college votes in a manner decided by Congress and then, in Section 2, requiring Congress to act in order to organize the electoral college in the manner of a State legislature organizing the electoral college for the State.

As I understand H.R. 51, introduced by Congresswoman NORTON, this problem is taken care of at the moment of statehood admission because it repeals the statute which organizes the electoral college for the District of Columbia.

In other words, the moment the new State comes into being, the current statute that organizes the Presidential electors is repealed, so there is nothing to worry about. I agree that there is a certain kind of messiness in still having the 23rd Amendment on the books, but Congresswoman NORTON has said she will be the first to introduce a formal constitutional amendment to repeal the 23rd, and who would oppose it?

Our colleagues have not been able to find a single person who would oppose it. Everybody would agree it would be simply nonsensical to keep it within the Constitution once the 712,000 people have negotiated an exodus from the Federal seat of government in order to become their own State.

So, I think that that is a red herring. It is an irrelevant distraction to this journey toward statehood and political equality that we are on.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding and for his support of H.R. 51.

The rule before us is not ordinary. It is the prelude to history, and I use that word advisedly. Last Congress, the House passed the D.C. statehood bill, the first time either Chamber of Congress had passed the bill. This Congress with Democrats controlling the House, Senate, and White House, D.C. statehood is within reach for the first time in history.

As a result of education from House proceedings like today's, 54 percent of the American people support D.C. statehood according to a wide-ranging poll that has just been released, and we predict that with increasing exposure, that percentage will continue to rise.

For the 220 years since D.C. became our capital, District residents, who have had all of the obligations of citizenship, including paying full Federal taxes and serving in the Armed Forces, have been excluded from much of American democracy. The citizens who live in our Nation's Capital have never had voting representation on the floor of either Chamber of Congress, and Congress has always had the final say on their local affairs. This is uniquely un-American. It is undemocratic.

For me, it is deeply personal. My own family has lived in D.C. since my great-grandfather Richard Holmes as a slave walked away from a plantation in Virginia and made his way to D.C. almost 200 years ago. Richard Holmes made it as far as D.C., a walk to freedom but not to equal citizenship so far for our family.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia an additional 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from the District of Columbia is recognized for an additional 1 minute.

Ms. NORTON. During debate on D.C. statehood Thursday, we will make the case that Congress has the constitutional authority to admit the State of Washington, D.C., and that the State would meet all the elements Congress has considered in admission decisions.

For now, it is sufficient to note that throughout its existence in the United States the United States has flattered itself as a democracy, even though it is the only democratic country that denies voting representation in the national legislature to the residents of the capital. With passage of this rule today and the D.C. statehood bill on Thursday, the United States will be one step closer to deserving the term democracy.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the gentlewoman very much for her comments, and I want to reemphasize the point that she made at the end, which is that Congress has the exclusive authority to admit new States.

Congress has admitted 37 new States. None of them have ever been struck down by a court, despite serious constitutional objections being raised against almost every State.

Everyone knew that Hawaii and Alaska could not be admitted because they were not contiguous. Everyone knew that Texas couldn't be admitted because it was a separate republic, and there was no authority to admit a republic to the Union. It was said Utah couldn't be admitted because they were practicing polygamy there. And so on.

There have always been constitutional objections made, but the courts have always deemed this to be a political question, which means that, in the juridical context, it is up to Congress to decide. And Congress has always been guided, in the final analysis, by the overriding dynamic of American political history, which is democracy has to govern for people who live here.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1500

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, my colleague may have said that these are merely my assertions. They are certainly my arguments, but they are also supported by others, particularly well-known members of the liberal party.

The former Mayor of D.C. himself, Mayor Walter Washington, said: ''I would have problems with statehood in terms of exacting from it some enclaves, or little enclaves all around the city. Ultimately, it seems to me that would erode the very fabric of the city itself and the viability of the city.''

Again, that was the former Mayor of Washington, D.C., who was talking about the enclaves that are being called for in this bill.

Additionally, the former D.C. Delegate Walter Fauntroy himself said that a bill like this would be in direct defiance of the prescription of the Founding Fathers.

As far as the constitutional argument, it is not just me making the assertion that this would be unconstitutional because there is an issue, and that is the 23rd Amendment. Don't take it from me. Look at the Carter administration DOJ. They said that to provide statehood for the District would have to be by constitutional amendment. Otherwise, it would ignore the Framer's intent.

John Harmon, Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel during the Carter administration, said that this would have to be accomplished through constitutional amendment.

Further, RFK, Robert Kennedy, said that Congress likely did not have the authority under Article I, Section 8, clause 17 to shrink the Federal district to essentially the same size that is being discussed.

The argument that the Federal district constituting the seat of government is a permanent part of our constitutional system is substantially strengthened by the adoption of the 23rd Amendment. Thinking that we can merely repeal an amendment through legislative action, that is not how the Constitution works; otherwise, you wouldn't have had the 21st Amendment, which was needed to repeal the 18th Amendment. We could have just merely repealed it.

Additionally, there are talks about this not being a political exercise. My colleague has been quoted, actually, in The Washington Post saying that ''there is a national political logic for it''—''it'' being D.C. statehood. Because the Senate has become the principal obstacle to social progress on a whole range of issues—not my words; my colleague's words—this issue is all about a power grab.

We are talking about another issue that is on this rule, immigration.

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 2321, the Border Surge Response and Resilience Act. For far too long, Democrats denied the crisis caused by Biden's open-border rhetoric. This bipartisan bill will ensure that DHS develops a plan and has the resources it needs to address migrant surges and secure our border. Something is clearly missing from the current administration.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with any extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO), the lead Republican on the House Committee on Homeland Security, my good friend and colleague, here to explain the amendment.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to moving the previous question so that we can consider the bipartisan legislation I introduced, along with several of my colleagues, to address a crisis along the southwest border and provide resources for the men and women of the Department of Homeland Security who are serving on the front lines of this security and humanitarian nightmare created by the policies of this administration.

Madam Speaker, the Border Surge Response and Resilience Act is a commonsense approach for preparing for future migrant surges and is a direct response to a recommendation of the bipartisan and effective Homeland Security Advisory Council, which I hope will be reconstituted by the current administration.

I often hear from my friends on the other side of the aisle accusing Republicans of complaining about problems rather than offering solutions. Well, today, we are providing the opportunity to vote on a commonsense, bipartisan, and thoughtful solution.

I just returned from my second trip to the border in recent weeks. Any of us who have traveled there recently can observe what is happening and can attest to just how bad the crisis on the ground really is.

At the border itself, it is wide open. The wall construction has stopped. Border Patrol agents have told us if the wall is constructed, 80 percent of the drug-trafficking activity is focused and funneled to other areas where they can easily interdict the drug traffickers.

Madam Speaker, I was a Federal organized crime prosecutor for 20 years before coming to Congress, and I worked on the border as a Federal organized crime prosecutor going after cartels. I can tell you that they own the border.

If someone wants to cross the border, they have to pay. Chinese are paying $50,000 to $70,000 per person. Mexicans and Central Americans are paying $4,000 a person to come across.

Every single day that this crisis goes on, the cartels are being enriched to the tune of at least $15 million a day. In the last month, it is highly likely they were probably enriched to the tune of close to $1 billion in a month.

The Border Patrol agents are despondent. They are being pulled off the line, at least 40 to 50 percent at a time, in the Rio Grande sector alone to deal with the crisis. The drug traffickers

are smart enough to know: If I throw 100 people across the border over here, all the agents have to come off and deal with them. And then that place that they came off from, we are going to go right across there with the drugs.

In the Rio Grande Valley sector alone is a 2,000 percent increase in fentanyl coming across the border. Fentanyl is killing our kids all over this country. It is mixed with heroin; it is killing our kids. That is what the Border Patrol agents are telling us because all they want to do is to be able to enforce the laws on the books and to have the ability to do so. They do not have the ability to do so because of the administration's change of policies on January 22. They say there is a direct correlation.

Yes, there are problems in Central America. They have been there for 20 to 30 years; they haven't changed. If I had kids down there, I would bring them up to the border, too. But there is a right way to do things, and there is a wrong way. Running across the border and creating this crisis is the wrong way.

Madam Speaker, let me tell you what I saw at the detention centers like Donna.

People are put in pens, for lack of a better term. Thirty, forty people are supposed to be in there. I saw hundreds. I sent a picture to my wife. There are so many kids. They were all wrapped up in aluminum blankets. You couldn't see anything other than the aluminum blankets. They were literally stacked next to each other like cordwood.

Not a single child was tested. They are released from that facility because they just can't keep them there, and they are released without being tested.

When we were at the border, we encountered a couple of people at the border at midnight. The next morning, on a flight to Dallas-Forth Worth, they were on that flight. No ID. No idea who they were.

They put them on a plane without identification. They put them on a plane highly likely without testing because they said they are not testing right away. But when they do test, they know that 10 to 15 percent of these kids test positive for COVID.

They are putting people in our communities all across this country, not telling those communities that they are coming, and they are coming. They are oftentimes not being tested for COVID and, obviously, probably positive.

That is what is going on. In the Donna facility alone, we are spending millions of dollars a day to deal with this. There is nothing more tragic than seeing an 11-year-old girl who was sexually assaulted on her way up to the border and who is pregnant there.

That is what is going on. That is the reality of the situation, and it is an unforced error that we didn't need to have.

The administration, candidly, was caught short. But candidly, too, previous administrations were caught short with border surges.

So, I am not here to complain about the situation. I am here to offer a solution, and the solution is our bill, which I mentioned.

In addition to ensuring future preparedness along the border, this provision will create a $1 billion fund to be made available in support of our frontline enforcement personnel. It requires transparent metrics that were triggered when certain events happened, and it supports border security and law enforcement professionals. This funding would help prevent a humanitarian crisis from spiraling out of control, as it has on this one and on others before it, candidly.

If you don't know this, I will tell you: The money that is being spent to deal with this crisis now is being taken away from the funds set aside for the salaries of our law enforcement professionals on the border. That is a fact. We are going to need a massive supplement just to make sure that our Border Patrol agents can get paid.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues, in a bipartisan fashion, to support the security of the United States. This is not about arguing over what President Biden did on January 20. This is about saying, going forward, when we have these crises—and they will occur again—that we are ready next time, that there is money set aside, that there is a plan, and that when certain things happen, the money kicks in and we are ready to go.

That is what I am asking my colleagues, to support the frontline men and women by supporting this provision.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I want to say a word in response to my colleague about the national political logic of statehood.

There is both powerful constitutional principle and national political logic that infuses every statehood admission going back to the very beginning of the Republic.

The constitutional principle is simply that of no taxation without representation and the consent of the governed. People who are part of the American Nation should be able to participate equally as complete citizens.

That is why Thomas Jefferson set out in the Northwest Ordinance that once a community got to be of a certain size—60,000, which, of course, is less than 10 percent of the size of Washington, D.C., today—that it would be eligible to come into statehood, to petition for statehood. The only real constitutional prerequisite is a republican form of government, that is the Republican Guarantee Clause.

That is the high-minded political ideal of constitutional principle, but it is also the case, as I have tried to argue with my colleagues across the aisle, that there is a hardcore political logic that is operated, and we see it in their arguments that they don't want to admit two Democratic Senators to the Republic, which is what former President Trump said in objection to D.C. statehood. He said there is no way we would accept two new Democrat Senators.

Actually, although I consider it a degradation of the process and a sort of tawdry form of argument, nonetheless, it has been very much part of American political history, which is why States have tended to enter the Union in pairs, like animals boarding Noah's Ark together.

That was the situation with Kansas and Nebraska, in the Kansas-Nebraska Act; that was the situation of Missouri and Maine in the Missouri Compromise; that was Vermont and Kentucky; that was Alaska and Hawaii back in 1959.

So, I say to my friends, okay, they don't see the problem of taxation without representation in Washington. They don't see the problem of governance without representation. They don't see the irony or the paradox or the contradiction of people putting their lives on the line to defend this Congress, this Union, on January 6 who don't get to vote for voting representatives in Congress.

They don't want to see that, fine. But they can at least see this: It has been in the Republican platform since 1940 that Puerto Rico should be admitted as a State. Every 4 years, they have said that the millions of people, American citizens, who live in Puerto Rico should be admitted as a State. It was in the platform in 2016. It would have been in 2020 if they had had a platform. They decided not to have a platform for the American people in 2020. But in any event, they have taken a very strong position—Ronald Reagan, Gerald Ford, you name it.

In fact, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico is a Republican who has introduced statehood legislation in this Congress, who is fighting for statehood.

So, fine, there is the basis for common ground. Let's get together. The Democrats have been arguing for statehood for Washington, D.C., for a long time. The Republicans have been arguing for statehood for Puerto Rico for a long time. I assume everybody means it. Let's get together and do it the way this has happened periodically, systematically, throughout American history. That is the national political logic of allowing both of these states to come in together.

Not everybody gets everything that they want, and I do think that it is antithetical to the democratic form of government to say you don't want people to be represented because you don't like the way they are going to vote because they disagree with you on issues. I think that is fundamentally undemocratic and un-American.

Madam Speaker, in any event, we have the grounds for a compromise, and I am still looking for some colleagues across the aisle to stand up and say they will stand for the position

that they have embraced for decades, to say these two states should come in together.

□ 1515

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my colleague from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON).

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the rule providing for consideration of the NO BAN Act, the Access to Counsel Act of 2021, and the Washington, D.C. Admission Act. All three bills advance important policies that I am proud to support.

I will never forgot the night in January 2017 that the Trump administration's ban on travel from Muslim countries went into effect. I was not yet in Congress, and my job involved coordinating free legal services across the U.S., including representation for immigrants.

As foreign citizens landed in the U.S., they were told that their travel papers were revoked while they were in the air, and some were taken into custody and some were immediately deported. Families were separated, and friends and relatives arriving to pick up loved ones at U.S. airports frantically tried to get information about them. Many were denied the right to counsel, who were trying to reach them.

Attorneys and immigration agencies across the country immediately mobilized to help those impacted by the illegal and ill-conceived ban. I spent the next few weeks working around the clock, dispatching volunteers to airports, mobilizing translators, and organizing legal efforts.

Having seen the chaos and cruelty caused by the Trump administration's ill-fated ban, I am particularly pleased by the opportunity to pass the NO BAN Act and the Access to Counsel Act.

First, the NO BAN Act would ensure that no future administration would have the authority to discriminate against people based on their religious background or national origin when choosing to restrict the entry of immigrants into our country.

Having witnessed the chaos and cruelty of the Muslim ban, I wholeheartedly support this legislation, which would prevent future administrations from similarly abusing their executive authority.

I am also proud to support the Access to Counsel Act, which would ensure that individuals at ports of entry can seek legal advice, whether from volunteers or at their own expense, during the screening process. Access to counsel is critical for ensuring the fair and equitable enforcement of our laws, but especially in immigration matters where the law is so complicated and the consequences so grave.

Madam Speaker, I support these three bills, which would make our immigration laws more fair and protect due process.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, we hear a lot about no taxation without representation. But there is representation. We forget that D.C. has three electoral votes. That is the 23rd Amendment. They have a Delegate in Congress. They also have local government and a mayor. They have the Home Rule Act.

But taxation does bring up a serious issue because D.C. would need to raise taxes if it were to become a State. It simply is not self-sufficient economically. In fact, D.C. takes more from the Federal Government than any other area in the United States; $73,000 per capita, to be exact. That is astronomical when you think about it. The second highest State is Virginia at $16,000 per capita, followed by Maryland at $15,000 per capita. Again, D.C. takes $73,000 per capita.

If this were to go through, D.C. would need to raise revenue. Because of the massive amount of Federal land in the District, you would then have to have more taxation, presumably through two ways: One, a commuter tax, taxing people that come into the District from other areas; or, two, you would have to have tolling of roads leading into the District. Both of these are incredibly problematic.

The first one, a commuter tax, would actually create the problem my liberal colleagues are saying exists in the first place, no taxation without representation, because you would have the District of Columbia taxing people from, presumably, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, where have you, for commuting into the District. They wouldn't have representation here. That is actually taxation without representation.

Further, if you were to toll roads leading into the District, you would infringe upon people's constitutional rights to petition the government. Imagine how much a tour bus would have to pay if they wanted to come here in the District.

But I was talking about the Home Rule Act and I was talking about the 23rd Amendment, and it reminded me that there was an allegation that Republicans somehow don't care about this issue. It is actually the opposite. Republicans are the ones who have advanced more rights for the District of Columbia. Think about it.

It was actually the Kennedy and the Carter administrations, both their Departments of Justice concluded that, for D.C. to be a State, it would require a constitutional amendment. They were on our side of this argument. Historically, it was President Eisenhower who pushed through the 23rd Amendment to get D.C. three electoral votes. And just a side note, it was Republican, Prescott Bush, grandfather of George W. Bush, who was instrumental in passing the 23rd Amendment. They were both Republicans. And it was President Nixon who signed the Home Rule Act into law. This has been Republican-led since the very beginning.

There was also an argument about D.C. residents, that this is somehow a civil rights issue. Civil rights, that is an actual term of art. Civil rights is a violation when the rights are denied because a person is who the person is. D.C. residents don't have a lack of representation in Congress because of who they are, but, instead, of where they choose to live.

And this isn't just me making this argument. The late Democrat, Representative John Dingell, made a similar argument, and I will quote the late Representative Dingell: ''I have supported every single civil rights measure that has passed this Congress since 1955, but we have to look at the facts before us. No citizen in Washington, D.C., is chained to the pillars of the U.S. Capitol. They can leave any time they want. To say this is somehow a civil rights violation is insulting to actual civil rights violations.''

Then let's go back to the three electoral votes issue. If we do follow this course of action and not repeal the 23rd Amendment before enacting D.C. statehood, you are going to have, as my colleague from Maryland just admitted, a sloppy and messy situation where the new State gets three electoral votes, and then the Federal enclave gets three electoral votes.

Well, who lives in the Federal enclave?

It would be the First Family.

So you would, presumably, give the incumbent three electoral votes in the election, and then D.C. itself three electoral votes.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE).

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the combined rule and to the underlying measures, including H.R. 51, the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.

Once again, our friends across the aisle are making an attempt to gain more control in Congress, this time in the Senate, by trying to hide behind the guise that residents of the District of Columbia do not have the means for adequate representation in Congress.

While Americans deserve full voting representation from their national government, our forefathers never intended for the Federal seat of government to serve as a State. The Founders intended the Capitol to be a neutral ground for equal sovereign States to work together to conduct the Nation's business.

This bill does not at all follow what our forefathers envisioned. H.R. 51 overlooks the U.S. Constitution in which Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 designated Washington as a Federal district, not a State. That alone should make this legislation unconstitutional.

Because the District of Columbia's status is spelled out, it would take a constitutional amendment to grant permission for this Democratic power play. There have been several alternative proposals and amendments put

forward by Republicans, none of which have been heard.

My colleague, Representative DUSTY JOHNSON from South Dakota, has proposed the District of Columbia-Maryland Reunion Act, which I have cosponsored, that would revert the majority of D.C. residential areas back to the State of Maryland. The National Mall and other Federal buildings would remain as the District of Columbia. Before we create a new State, we should return D.C.'s residential areas back to the original State they were served.

With H.R. 51, Democrats have yet again failed to examine the consequences of their rushed actions to gain more control in Congress. The District of Columbia has received billions of dollars from the Federal Government to fund its entire judicial branch of government, among other things, which would end under statehood.

But Democrats weren't thinking about how to make D.C. a State before proposing H.R. 51. The only thought in their minds was two more Senate seats, more control of the government, more control of the American taxpayer dollars, more out-of-control spending, more Federal overreach into the lives of everyday Americans.

We have been down this path many times in Congress, voting yet again on a bill that has had no input from Republicans, nor has had much chance of receiving any Republican support on the floor.

President Biden was elected on the premise of working together with Republicans, extending a hand across the aisle to do what is best for the American people. I have struggled to find many examples of that bipartisanship to share with my constituents in Oklahoma. But what I do have are plenty of examples of Democratic power plays, an unwillingness to let the voices of Republicans be heard, and H.R. 51 stands as a prime example of both.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to oppose the combined rule and to oppose H.R. 51.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, the gentlewoman invites us to return the District of Columbia to Maryland, which, of course, debunks the argument that Congress cannot modify the boundaries of the District of Columbia.

But, in any event, that is not what the people of Washington, D.C. have asked for. They have used their rights as American citizens under the Ninth Amendment of the Constitution to organize a new State and to petition Congress for admission to the Union. Neither has the Maryland General Assembly asked for a return of the land to Maryland. So that certainly answers a set of political conditions that don't exist in the real world.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding. And I particularly thank the gentlewoman from Washington, D.C., the 51st State, the Honorable ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON for her hard work.

Madam Speaker, breaking news: The people of Washington, D.C., pay taxes. Breaking news: They wear the uniform of the United States of America. And, breaking news: The legislation my friends on the other side of the aisle are proposing is to propose a dictation, as usual, from the United States Federal Government on the people of Washington, D.C.

Is anybody in Washington, D.C., raising their hand to be able to participate in the legislation that my friends are offering on this floor, which is to partition—we know what partition means—colored people in dominance and put them wherever the Federal Government thinks that they should belong?

I think they need to think twice about that.

And, really, if this is a country of the people and for the people, if this is a House of Representatives, then the people of Washington, D.C., deserve to be represented, and they deserve to be represented by the four squares of the dictates and vote of the people of the United States Congress.

I am appalled that we would, over the decades, ignore the blood that was shed by those from Washington, D.C., the history that was made by those from Washington, D.C., and the service that was given by those from Washington, D.C.

So I rise to support the legislation that provides for the Washington, D.C. Admission Act, H.R. 51. I thank the leadership for that legislation. In the rule, we have a combination of restoring rights. That is what H.R. 51 does, restoring and igniting rights.

H.R. 1573, Access to Counsel Act, of my friend and colleague from Washington State, is a commonsense initiative.

We are a nation of laws.

Do we not respect the right to counsel?

Yes, these are persons who are noncitizens, but they have the right, if in secondary detention, to call a relative, to call a lawyer, which they pay for.

What about little Ali?

As I rushed to the airport on that fateful day when the President of the United States, President Trump, declared that all Muslims were banned, what an outrageous experience; and an outrageous experience that I have had with other entries that have been detained, where they couldn't call an uncle or aunt, they couldn't call their mother, their father, their wife.

Well, little Ali could not call his relatives that were outside the gate waiting for him.

Where did that 15-year-old Egyptian with documented papers wind up?

He wound up in Chicago, in a children's detention facility.

So I support the right to counsel, H.R. 1573, the Access to Counsel Act.

And, finally, H.R. 1333. Ali came under the Bagram ban by President Trump; let's just say it, an outrageous act. We literally got off the plane, Members of Congress who were flying in from Washington, and rushed to the airport because of what was happening to our constituents.

I support the NO BAN Act under H.R. 1333, and I ask my colleagues to support this legislation. The Constitution reigns.

□ 1530

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, there was talk about retrocession. There can be arguments that the former retrocession was actually unconstitutional. In fact, the House of Representatives tried to pass a bill to say just that. It passed, and it, unfortunately, sat in the Senate Judiciary Committee without passing and challenges to the Supreme Court were dismissed on procedural grounds.

Additionally, we have to remember the many reasons why the District is just that, a district. It is because the Founding Fathers did not want to create an imperial State that would have too much influence and control over the Capitol.

My colleague from Maryland actually wrote about this in 1990 in a law review article published in the Catholic University Law Review. ''The Representatives from the new State, likely living minutes from their offices, will theoretically devote more time to institutional and committee politics and less to constant travel back and forth across the country, increasing their importance and influence on Capitol Hill.''

That was my colleague from Maryland. That is not my assertion.

If D.C. does become a State, Madam Speaker, you will create almost by definition a super Congressman in this body and two super Senators that yield much more influence than others who have to travel back and forth to their district.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO).

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, the underlying legislation we are considering in this rule is extremely alarming. We have two out-of-touch immigration bills that do nothing to address our current immigration crisis, and then we have a partisan priority that reeks of the swamp and is simply unconstitutional.

H.R. 1333 restricts any President's authority to suspend entry into the United States from certain foreign nationals for national security or public health reasons putting the safety of Americans at risk.

With H.R. 1573, it appears my colleagues on the other side of the aisle plan to address the crisis at our southern border by sending in the lawyers. President Biden created this crisis with his policies, and this bill just continues to encourage more people to come and cross our border illegally.

We wrap up this rule with the most ridiculous legislation of all, the unconstitutional H.R. 51. Our Founders envisioned our Nation's Capitol set apart from the States and enshrined that in our Constitution. No action by this body can make Washington, D.C. a State, nor is there a reason to take such action other than to ensure the Democratic Party receives two more seats in the United States Senate.

Madam Speaker, I stand in opposition to the underlying bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote against the rule.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, first of all, I rise in strong support of this resolution. It makes in order that we will not discriminate against people based upon their religion or the State from which they come or the nation from which they come. It says not at our cost, but at their cost they have the right to consult counsel. That seems to me to be a basic premise in America.

Then, thirdly, which we hear so much lamentation about, it gives to 700,000-plus people in the District of Columbia equal status with the 500,000 people in Wyoming. How terrible. Now, perhaps if my friends from the other side of the aisle, Madam Speaker, thought that there were going to be two Republican Senators elected, they would be for it. I say perhaps, but I believe there is no doubt about that.

I am proud to be a strong supporter of that legislation, and I will tell my Republican friends who talk about human rights around the world so often—properly so—that Washington, D.C., is the only capital in the free world whose residents do not have a representative in the parliament of their country—the only one.

There is no reason why the gentlewoman who sits in front of me, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON—who is an extraordinary American and an extraordinary patriot who serves her Nation so incredibly well and is elected by those 700,000 people—why she is less than we because ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON cannot vote on final passage of a bill.

Now, I did, as the majority leader, at least give her the respect and the respect to others who are representatives of their particular areas—Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands—the right to vote in the Committee of the Whole to let them know at least in that small way we wanted to give voice to the folks they represent.

So I rise in strong support of this rule. We have passed these bills before. Republicans opposed them before, and they will oppose them again. I am not surprised.

Madam Speaker, before I sit, however, I want to speak about another issue. We are expecting the Republican leader to offer a privileged resolution at the conclusion of the debate on this rule. I am disappointed at that news. His resolution is being used by Republicans to posit a moral equivalence between a comment by the gentlewoman from California about standing up for justice and peaceful protest and remarks by Representative GREENE who directly threatened violence by retweeting a tweet. I understand it was not her words, but she retweeted those words which said that if you want to shut Pelosi up, a bullet to the head will accomplish that objective. She didn't say it. I want to make that clear. She retweeted a tweet that said that.

Even more egregiously, it is being used to twist reality to suggest that somehow Congresswoman WATERS' remark is as condemnable a remark as rhetoric that incites a violent attempt to overthrow the government of the United States on January 6, an action that Republicans refuse to condemn. There is no equivalence.

Chairwoman WATERS' remarks reflect the very profound anger and sense of hopelessness that she and so many others—myself included—feel when we see African Americans being killed during encounters with our law enforcement and their families not seeing justice.

It is my understanding we are going to get a ruling almost perhaps any minute. We will see.

It is, however, irresponsible to take Chairwoman WATERS' remarks out of context just to hold a gotcha partisan vote, particularly when no action was taken by her party regarding Mrs. GREENE's remarks.

It is, frankly, exploiting the pain of so many families and communities to turn Chairwoman WATERS' concern for justice into a partisan cudgel.

As my friend, the dearly departed Elijah Cummings used to say and would surely say now, ''We are better than this.''

So when the minority leader offers his motion, I will offer a motion to table and urge all my colleagues to support that motion.

I urge all of my colleagues to pick up their dictionary, turn to the Cs, and look up confront. Confront is to face the facts. Confront is to face the truth. Confront is to face the challenges that we have, and that is what Ms. WATERS urged.

I would suggest to my friend, the minority leader, Madam Speaker, that if confrontation is subject to sanction, then we are going to have a lot of people on his side of the aisle who we believe are confrontational every day.

Confront is not violence. Confront is not waving guns and some groups' biggest fear. Confront is not to say to be violent in confronting the facts, the truth, the opportunities, and the challenges, and, yes, the alternatives that we all take.

So if one of us stands up and says that we need to confront this and we need to be confrontational and we need to get up in people's faces and say: This is the truth and we need to act and that would be subject to admonition, then I suggest to my friend, Madam Speaker, and my friends in this House, that we all confront.

We came here to represent people and to confront their needs, to confront their fears, and to confront their wants. Now, yes, you could say, well, that is advocacy. Of course, it is. So I ask my friends not only to vote for this rule, but to vote for the motion to table my friend's motion that I anticipate.

We could spend all our time here, Madam Speaker. We have been on this side of the aisle, as my friend, the leader knows, and we haven't had all the resolutions that have been introduced on my side of the aisle. This makes it harder, however, not to proceed on numerous resolutions on my side of the aisle. Let us table this resolution on behalf of this institution and every Member in it.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time to close.

□ 1545

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, it is interesting to hear my colleague from Maryland's newfound positions because, in the 1990s, I believe the majority leader actually had the opposite viewpoint and took the opposite vote. But then again, things can change, and so can opinions.

It is also interesting to hear my colleagues on the other side of the aisle use D.C.'s population as some justification for D.C. statehood. We know that the Founding Fathers knew that D.C. would grow into a large metropolis.

George Washington, when he was laying out the land use of the city, he actually used Paris as the example for the city, which was at the time 800,000 residents. They used one of the biggest cities in Europe as an example of the city because they knew the District of Columbia would grow into a thriving metropolis. Yet, they still wanted to carve out D.C. as an independent district, not as a State. The argument that there are now some 700,000 residents of D.C. is a nonstarter if you are going back to the historical intent of the Founding Fathers.

But let's talk about the border crisis. There has been a 400 percent increase in illegal border crossings compared to March 2020. Yet, today, we are considering a rule bringing up two immigration bills that do absolutely nothing to address this crisis.

Again, we are calling up a rule on H.R. 51 that is the Democrat's unconstitutional attempt to ram through D.C. statehood for their own political gain. What is that gain? It is very simple. It is bringing in two ultraliberal Senators. D.C. is the most liberal city, second only to San Francisco, and this bill bringing two ultraliberal Senators into the Senate with the idea of abolishing the filibuster is to what end? To pack the Supreme Court to ram through a far-left, radical agenda.

For those reasons, Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the previous question and ''no'' on the underlying measure. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, let me start by saying that the majority leader hardly needs me to defend him, but I know that he was a strong supporter of the D.C. voting rights constitutional amendment where there was actually bipartisan support.

In those days, Republicans understood the grievous injustice being perpetrated against the people of Washington, D.C., and they supported granting people in D.C. two Senators, or what my colleague would call two ultraliberal Senators, as well as the Representatives in the House to which they were due.

There were certainly people who were saying there were other ways of accomplishing it. Now, unfortunately, that bipartisan consensus collapsed even though it passed the Senate and the House back in the day. I don't hear any of my colleagues saying they are for it now.

Mr. HOYER, the majority leader, is supporting the only viable vehicle for getting equal rights for people in Washington, D.C., that exists today, which is statehood, which is how 37 new States entered the Union with Congress' exercise of its powers under Article IV of the Constitution.

The gentleman waxed eloquent about the vision of a great Capital City, but being a strict textualist, I assume that he wants to pay some attention to the text of the Constitution. Article I, Section 8, Clause 17, the District Clause, sets a maximum, a ceiling that the District may be no more than 10 miles square, but there is no minimum there. It didn't say it must be at least 6 miles square or 2 miles square or 3 miles. No, that is up to Congress. In other words, it is a political question within congressional power, our plenary power, over the District of Columbia.

Finally, the gentleman, I suppose, gets to the heart of the matter when he says that, for him, it is all about two ultraliberal Senators. I would ask every Member of this body to think about that for a second, reflect on that. In America, I don't think we deny people voting rights based on how they are going to vote. I don't think we deny entire States and political communities representation based on predictions of who they might elect.

In fact, there is a Supreme Court case about that called Carrington v. Rash. When armed services members in Texas were disenfranchised because it was suggested they would vote in a way more identified with the national government than with local cultural values in Texas, the Supreme Court struck it down and said that, in American democracy, we do not allow government to disenfranchise people based on predictions of how they are going to vote or who they are going to elect.

That is precisely what the gentleman invites us to do here, to deny 712,000 taxpaying, draftable U.S. citizens, who came to our aid on January 6, to deny them their equal rights under the Union, under the flag, because he predicts that they are going to elect people whose policy views are contrary to his own.

Madam Speaker, I would suggest that is totally antithetical to the meaning of American constitutional democracy. Everyone should take a walk around Washington. You will see flags in the yards of all the people here, yards that we pass by every day when we come to Washington, and they say, ''D.C. 51.'' They want their statehood. Let's listen to the people of Washington.

If you can't quite stomach that, then read the Republican Party platform itself, which calls for Puerto Rican statehood, and let's see if we can do it together. Let's bring in millions of disenfranchised people in America.

Still, I get radio silence from my colleagues on that. Not a single one will opine about whether or not the people of Puerto Rico should be admitted as a State.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on the rule and the previous question.

The material previously referred to by Mr. RESCHENTHALER is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 330

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 8. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2321) to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a plan to respond to irregular migration surges at the border, to establish an irregular migration surge border response fund, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 9. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 2321.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

RAISING A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House, and I offer H. Res. 331.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 331

Whereas on the evening of April 17, 2021, Representative Maxine M. Waters of California joined protestors in Brooklyn Center, Minnesota, who were gathered outside the Brooklyn Center Police Department;

Whereas Representative Maxine M. Waters said, ''We're looking for a guilty verdict'' in the trial of Derek Chauvin;

Whereas Representative Maxine M. Waters said that if there was not a guilty verdict, protestors on the street should ''. . . Stay on the street, and we've got to get more active, we've got to get more confrontational, we've got to make sure they know we mean business.'';

Whereas on April 19, 2021, the judge in the trial of Derek Chauvin, Judge Peter Cahill, said in reply to Derek Chauvin's defense attorney, ''I'll give you that Congresswoman Waters may have given you something on appeal that may result in this whole trial being overturned.'';

Whereas Judge Cahill stated, ''I wish elected officials would stop talking about this case, especially in a manner that is disrespectful to the rule of law and to the judicial branch and our function.''; and

Whereas Judge Cahill stated, ''I think if they want to give their opinions, they should do so in a respectful manner, and in a manner that is consistent with their oath to the Constitution. To respect the coequal branch of government. Their failure to do so I think is abhorrent.'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) Representative Maxine M. Waters of California be censured;

(2) Representative Maxine M. Waters forthwith present herself in the well of the House for the pronouncement of censure; and

(3) Representative Maxine M. Waters be censured with the public reading of this resolution by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution qualifies.

MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Hoyer moves that the resolution be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 210, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 122]

YEAS—216

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—210

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—4

Clyde
Davis, Danny K.
Johnson (GA)
Smith (NE)

□ 1627

Mr. WITTMAN changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Wexton)
Barragán (Beyer)
Cárdenas (Gallego)
Costa (Correa)
Crenshaw (Fallon)
Donalds (Cammack)
Gibbs (Balderson)
Grijalva (García (IL))
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Leger Fernandez (Jacobs (CA))
Lieu (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Meng (Clark (MA))
Mfume (Connolly)
Moulton (Perlmutter)
Napolitano (Correa)
Omar (Bush)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sewell (DelBene)
Stefanik (Katko)
Trahan (Lynch)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (McGovern)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 51, WASHINGTON, D.C. ADMISSION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1573, ACCESS TO COUNSEL ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1333, NATIONAL ORIGIN-BASED ANTIDISCRIMINATION FOR NONIMMIGRANTS ACT; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BROWNLEY). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 330) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 51) to provide for the admission of the State of Washington, D.C. into the Union; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1573) to clarify the rights of all persons who are held or detained at a port of entry or at any detention facility overseen by U.S. Customs and Border Protection or U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1333) to transfer and limit Executive Branch authority to suspend or restrict the entry of a class of aliens; and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 206, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 123]

YEAS—216

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks

Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—206

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—7

Arrington
Brady
Clyde
Gibbs
Greene (GA)
Smith (NE)
Waters

□ 1659

Mr. BROWN changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Wexton)
Barragán (Beyer)
Cárdenas (Gallego)
Costa (Correa)
Crenshaw (Fallon)
Donalds (Cammack)
Grijalva (García (IL))
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Leger Fernandez (Jacobs (CA))
Lieu (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Meng (Clark (MA))
Mfume (Connolly)
Moulton (Perlmutter)
Napolitano (Correa)
Omar (Bush)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sewell (DelBene)
Stefanik (Katko)
Trahan (Lynch)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (McGovern)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 214, nays 207, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 124]

YEAS—214

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—207

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz

Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

Beatty
Buck
Clyde
Fulcher
Gibbs
Gottheimer
Schakowsky
Smith (NE)

□ 1731

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Wexton)
Barragán (Beyer)
Cárdenas (Gallego)
Costa (Correa)
Crenshaw (Fallon)
Donalds (Cammack)
Grijalva (García (IL))
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Leger Fernandez (Jacobs (CA))
Lieu (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Meng (Clark (MA))
Mfume (Connolly)
Moulton (Perlmutter)
Napolitano (Correa)
Omar (Bush)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sewell (DelBene)
Stefanik (Katko)
Trahan (Lynch)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (McGovern)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

PROVIDING FOR THE EXPENSES OF CERTAIN COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS

Pursuant to section 4 of House Resolution 330, H. Res. 316 is adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 316

Resolved,

SECTION 1. COMMITTEE EXPENSES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, there shall be paid out of the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives, in accordance with this primary expense resolution, not more than the amount specified in subsection (b) for the expenses (including the expenses of all staff salaries) of each committee named in such subsection.

(b) COMMITTEES AND AMOUNTS.—The committees and amounts referred to in subsection (a) are: Committee on Agriculture, $12,288,994; Committee on Armed Services, $18,155,984; Committee on the Budget, $10,899,446; Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, $3,865,000; Committee on Education and Labor, $15,727,650; Committee on Energy and Commerce, $22,834,754; Committee on Ethics, $7,015,392; Committee on Financial Services, $17,931,756; Committee on Foreign Affairs, $17,306,860; Committee on Homeland Security, $16,073,402; Committee on House Administration, $11,482,401; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, $13,086,150; Committee on the Judiciary, $16,812,230; Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, $1,942,500; Committee on Natural Resources, $14,590,722; Committee on Oversight and Reform, $27,793,928; Committee on Rules, $6,854,838; Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, $11,633,636; Committee on Small Business, $6,506,110; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, $19,194,346; Committee on Veterans' Affairs, $9,583,954; and Committee on Ways and Means, $19,600,208.

SEC. 2. FIRST SESSION LIMITATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount provided for in section 1 for each committee named in subsection (b), not more than the amount specified in such subsection shall be available for expenses incurred during the period beginning at noon on January 3, 2021, and ending immediately before noon on January 3, 2022.

(b) COMMITTEES AND AMOUNTS.—The committees and amounts referred to in subsection (a) are: Committee on Agriculture, $6,144,497; Committee on Armed Services, $8,917,992; Committee on the Budget, $5,449,723; Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, $1,915,000; Committee on Education and Labor, $7,863,825; Committee on Energy and Commerce, $11,417,377; Committee on Ethics, $3,507,696; Committee on Financial Services, $8,965,878; Committee on Foreign Affairs, $8,653,430; Committee on Homeland Security, $8,036,701; Committee on House Administration, $5,590,190; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, $6,543,075; Committee on the Judiciary, $8,406,115; Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, $971,250; Committee on Natural Resources, $7,295,361; Committee on Oversight and Reform, $13,896,964; Committee on Rules, $3,410,369; Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, $5,816,818; Committee on Small Business, $3,253,055; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, $9,597,173; Committee on Veterans' Affairs, $4,791,977; and Committee on Ways and Means, $9,800,104.

SEC. 3. SECOND SESSION LIMITATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount provided for in section 1 for each committee named in subsection (b), not more than the amount specified in such subsection shall be available for expenses incurred during the period beginning at noon on January 3, 2022, and ending immediately before noon on January 3, 2023.

(b) COMMITTEES AND AMOUNTS.—The committees and amounts referred to in subsection (a) are: Committee on Agriculture, $6,144,497; Committee on Armed Services, $9,237,992; Committee on the Budget, $5,449,723; Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, $1,950,000; Committee on Education and Labor, $7,863,825; Committee on Energy and Commerce, $11,417,377; Committee on Ethics, $3,507,696; Committee on Financial Services, $8,965,878; Committee on Foreign Affairs, $8,653,430; Committee on Homeland Security, $8,036,701; Committee on House Administration, $5,892,211; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, $6,543,075; Committee on the Judiciary, $8,406,115; Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, $971,250; Committee on Natural Resources, $7,295,361; Committee on Oversight and Reform, $13,896,964; Committee on Rules, $3,444,469; Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, $5,816,818; Committee on Small Business, $3,253,055; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, $9,597,173; Committee on Veterans' Affairs, $4,791,977; and Committee on Ways and Means, $9,800,104.

(c) REVIEW OF USE OF FUNDS IN FIRST SESSION.—

(1) REVIEW.—None of the amounts provided for in section 1 for a committee named in subsection (b) may be available for expenses of the committee after March 15, 2022, unless the chair or ranking minority member of the committee appears and presents testimony at a hearing of the Committee on House Administration held prior to such date to review the committee's use of the amounts provided for in section 1 during the first session of the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress and to determine whether the amount specified in subsection (b) with respect to the committee should be updated on the basis of the review.

(2) WAIVER.—The Committee on House Administration may waive the application of paragraph (1) to any or all of the committees named in subsection (b).

SEC. 4. VOUCHERS.

Payments under this resolution shall be made on vouchers authorized by the committee involved, signed by the chair of such committee, and approved in the manner directed by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 5. REGULATIONS.

Amounts made available under this resolution shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 6. RESERVE FUND FOR UNANTICIPATED EXPENSES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established a reserve fund for unanticipated expenses of committees for the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress.

(b) AMOUNT.—The reserve fund under this section shall have a balance of $4,000,000, of which—

(1) $1,500,000 shall be available for unanticipated expenses incurred during the period beginning at noon on January 3, 2021, and ending immediately before noon on January 3, 2022; and

(2) $2,500,000 shall be available for unanticipated expenses incurred during the period beginning at noon on January 3, 2022, and ending immediately before noon on January 3, 2023.

(c) ALLOCATION TO COMMITTEES.—Amounts in the reserve fund under this section shall be paid to a committee pursuant to an allocation approved by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 7. ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY.

The Committee on House Administration shall have authority to make adjustments in amounts under section 1, if necessary to comply with an order of the President issued under section 251A or 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or to conform to any change in appropriations for the purposes of such section 1.

PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS TO RECEIVE A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Pursuant to section 7(a) of House Resolution 330, H. Con. Res. 30 is adopted.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 30

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 9:00 p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES AND PASS CERTAIN BILLS AND AGREE TO A RESOLUTION

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 6 of House Resolution 330, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bills: H.R. 367, H.R. 370, H.R. 396, H.R. 397, H.R. 408, H.R. 490, H.R. 965, H.R. 1251, H.R. 1395, H.R. 1491, H.R. 1528, H.R. 1532, H.R. 1565, H.R. 1602, and H.R. 2523, and agree to H. Res. 124.

The Clerk read the title of the bills and the resolution.

The text of the bills and the resolution are as follows:

HOMELAND SECURITY ACQUISITION PROFESSIONAL CAREER PROGRAM ACT

H.R. 367

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 ''Homeland Security Acquisition Professional Career Program Act''.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF THE ACQUISITION PROFESSIONAL CAREER PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 711. ACQUISITION PROFESSIONAL CAREER PROGRAM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department an acquisition professional career program to develop a cadre of acquisition professionals within the Department.

''(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Under Secretary for Management shall administer the acquisition professional career program established pursuant to subsection (a).

''(c) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—The Under Secretary for Management shall carry out the following with respect to the acquisition professional career program.

''(1) Designate the occupational series, grades, and number of acquisition positions throughout the Department to be included in the program and manage centrally such positions.

''(2) Establish and publish on the Department's website eligibility criteria for candidates to participate in the program.

''(3) Carry out recruitment efforts to attract candidates—

''(A) from institutions of higher education, including such institutions with established acquisition specialties and courses of study, historically Black colleges and universities, and Hispanic-serving institutions;

''(B) with diverse work experience outside of the Federal Government; or

''(C) with military service.

''(4) Hire eligible candidates for designated positions under the program.

''(5) Develop a structured program comprised of acquisition training, on-the-job experience, Department-wide rotations, mentorship, shadowing, and other career development opportunities for program participants.

''(6) Provide, beyond required training established for program participants, additional specialized acquisition training, including small business contracting and innovative acquisition techniques training.

''(d) REPORTS.—Not later than December 31, 2021, and annually thereafter through 2027, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the acquisition professional career program. Each such report shall include the following information:

''(1) The number of candidates approved for the program.

''(2) The number of candidates who commenced participation in the program, including generalized information on such candidates' backgrounds with respect to education and prior work experience, but not including personally identifiable information.

''(3) A breakdown of the number of participants hired under the program by type of acquisition position.

''(4) A list of Department components and offices that participated in the program and information regarding length of time of each program participant in each rotation at such components or offices.

''(5) Program attrition rates and post-program graduation retention data, including information on how such data compare to the prior year's data, as available.

''(6) The Department's recruiting efforts for the program.

''(7) The Department's efforts to promote retention of program participants.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term 'Hispanic-serving institution' has the meaning given such term in section 502 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101a).

''(2) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.—The term 'historically Black colleges and universities' has the meaning given the term 'part B institution' in section 322(2) of Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061(2)).

''(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 710 the following new item:

''Sec. 711. Acquisition professional career program.''.

QUADRENNIAL HOMELAND SECURITY REVIEW TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2021

H.R. 370

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 ''Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Technical Corrections Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO QUADRENNIAL HOMELAND SECURITY REVIEW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 707 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 347) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon at the end;

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

''(C) representatives from appropriate advisory committees established pursuant to section 871, including the Homeland Security Advisory Council and the Homeland Security Science and Technology Advisory Committee, or otherwise established, including the Aviation Security Advisory Committee established pursuant to section 44946 of title 49, United States Code; and'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: ''based on the risk assessment required pursuant to subsection (c)(2)(B)'';

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by inserting '', to the extent practicable,'' after ''describe''; and

(ii) by striking ''budget plan'' and inserting ''resources required'';

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting '', to the extent practicable,'' after ''identify'';

(ii) by striking ''budget plan required to provide sufficient resources to successfully'' and inserting ''resources required to''; and

(iii) by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting the following: '', including any resources identified from redundant, wasteful, or unnecessary capabilities or capacities that may be redirected to better support other existing capabilities or capacities, as the case may be; and'';

(D) in paragraph (5), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(E) by striking paragraph (6);

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''December 31 of the year'' and inserting ''60 days after the date of the submission of the President's budget for the fiscal year after the fiscal year'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''description of the threats to'' and inserting ''risk assessment of'';

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting '', as required under subsection (b)(2)'' before the semicolon at the end;

(iii) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) by inserting ''to the extent practicable,'' before ''a description''; and

(II) by striking ''budget plan'' and inserting ''resources required'';

(iv) in subparagraph (F)—

(I) by inserting ''to the extent practicable,'' before ''a discussion''; and

(II) by striking ''the status of'';

(v) in subparagraph (G)—

(I) by inserting ''to the extent practicable,'' before ''a discussion'';

(II) by striking ''the status of'';

(III) by inserting ''and risks'' before ''to national homeland''; and

(IV) by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon at the end;

(vi) by striking subparagraph (H); and

(vii) by redesignating subparagraph (I) as subparagraph (H);

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

''(3) DOCUMENTATION.—The Secretary shall retain and, upon request, provide to Congress the following documentation regarding each quadrennial homeland security review:

''(A) Records regarding the consultation carried out pursuant to subsection (a)(3), including the following:

''(i) All written communications, including communications sent out by the Secretary and feedback submitted to the Secretary through technology, online communications tools, in-person discussions, and the interagency process.

''(ii) Information on how feedback received by the Secretary informed each such quadrennial homeland security review.

''(B) Information regarding the risk assessment required pursuant to subsection (c)(2)(B), including the following:

''(i) The risk model utilized to generate such risk assessment.

''(ii) Information, including data used in the risk model, utilized to generate such risk assessment.

''(iii) Sources of information, including other risk assessments, utilized to generate such risk assessment.

''(iv) Information on assumptions, weighing factors, and subjective judgments utilized to generate such risk assessment, together with information on the rationale or basis thereof.'';

(4) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(5) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

''(d) REVIEW.—Not later than 90 days after the submission of each report required under subsection (c)(1), the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate information on the degree to which the findings and recommendations developed in the quadrennial homeland security review that is the subject

of such report were integrated into the acquisition strategy and expenditure plans for the Department.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to a quadrennial homeland security review conducted after December 31, 2021.

TRANSIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM FLEXIBILITY ACT

H.R. 396

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 ''Transit Security Grant Program Flexibility Act''.

SEC. 2. ALLOWABLE USES OF FUNDS FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ASSISTANCE GRANTS.

Subparagraph (A) of section 1406(b)(2) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1135(b)(2); Public Law 110–53) is amended by inserting ''and associated backfill'' after ''security training''.

SEC. 3. PERIODS OF PERFORMANCE FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ASSISTANCE GRANTS.

Section 1406 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1135; Public Law 110–53) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (m) as subsection (n); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (l) the following new subsection:

''(m) PERIODS OF PERFORMANCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), funds provided pursuant to a grant awarded under this section for a use specified in subsection (b) shall remain available for use by a grant recipient for a period of not fewer than 36 months.

''(2) EXCEPTION.—Funds provided pursuant to a grant awarded under this section for a use specified in subparagraph (M) or (N) of subsection (b)(1) shall remain available for use by a grant recipient for a period of not fewer than 55 months.''.

SEC. 4. GAO REVIEW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the public transportation security assistance grant program under section 1406 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1135; Public Law 110–53).

(b) SCOPE.—The review required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the type of projects funded under the public transportation security grant program referred to in such paragraph.

(2) An assessment of the manner in which such projects address threats to public transportation infrastructure.

(3) An assessment of the impact, if any, of this Act (including the amendments made by this Act) on types of projects funded under the public transportation security assistance grant program.

(4) An assessment of the management and administration of public transportation security assistance grant program funds by grantees.

(5) Recommendations to improve the manner in which public transportation security assistance grant program funds address vulnerabilities in public transportation infrastructure.

(6) Recommendations to improve the management and administration of the public transportation security assistance grant program.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and again not later than five years after such date of enactment, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the review required under this section.

SEC. 5. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

CBRN INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING ACT OF 2021

H.R. 397

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 ''CBRN Intelligence and Information Sharing Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 210G the following new section:

''SEC. 210H. CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security shall—

''(1) support homeland security-focused intelligence analysis of terrorist actors, their claims, and their plans to conduct attacks involving chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear materials against the United States, including critical infrastructure;

''(2) support homeland security-focused intelligence analysis of global infectious disease, public health, food, agricultural, and veterinary issues;

''(3) support homeland security-focused risk analysis and risk assessments of the homeland security hazards described in paragraphs (1) and (2), including the transportation of chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological materials, by providing relevant quantitative and nonquantitative threat information;

''(4) leverage existing and emerging homeland security intelligence capabilities and structures to enhance early detection, prevention, protection, response, and recovery efforts with respect to a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear attack;

''(5) share information and provide tailored analytical support on such threats to State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities, and other Federal agencies, as well as relevant national biosecurity and biodefense stakeholders, as appropriate; and

''(6) perform other responsibilities, as assigned by the Secretary.

''(b) COORDINATION.—Where appropriate, the Office of Intelligence and Analysis shall coordinate with other relevant Department components, including the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office and the National Biosurveillance Integration Center, agencies within the intelligence community, including the National Counter Proliferation Center, and other Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities, including officials from high-threat urban areas, State and major urban area fusion centers, and local public health departments, as appropriate, and enable such entities to provide recommendations on optimal information sharing mechanisms, including expeditious sharing of classified information, and on how such entities can provide information to the Department.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term 'intelligence community' has the meaning given such term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

''(2) NATIONAL BIOSECURITY AND BIODEFENSE STAKEHOLDERS.—The term 'national biosecurity and biodefense stakeholders' means officials from Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities and individuals from the private sector who are involved in efforts to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from a biological attack or other phenomena that may have serious health consequences for the United States, including infectious disease outbreaks.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 201E the following new item:

''Sec. 210H. Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear intelligence and information sharing.''.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for each of the following four years, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the following:

(A) The intelligence and information sharing activities under section 210H of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as added by subsection (a) of this section) and of all relevant entities within the Department of Homeland Security to counter the threat from attacks using chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear materials.

(B) The Department's activities in accordance with relevant intelligence strategies.

(2) ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION.—The reports required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the progress of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security in implementing such section 210F.

(B) A description of the methods established to carry out such assessment.

(3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and any committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate having legislative jurisdiction under the rules of the House of Representatives or Senate, respectively, over the matter concerned.

SEC. 3. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ANALYZED BY THE DEPARTMENT TO STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, TERRITORIAL, AND PRIVATE ENTITIES WITH RESPONSIBILITIES RELATING TO HOMELAND SECURITY.

Paragraph (6) of section 201(d) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121(d)) is amended by striking ''and to agencies of State'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''to State, local, tribal, territorial, and private entities with such responsibilities, and, as appropriate, to the public, in order to assist in preventing, deterring, or responding to acts of terrorism against the United States.''.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY MENTOR-PROTEGE PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

H.R. 408

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 ''Department of Homeland Security Mentor-Protégé Program Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY MENTOR-PROTÉGÉ PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle H of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 451 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 890B. MENTOR-PROTÉGÉ PROGRAM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department a mentor-protégé program (in this section referred to as the 'Program') under which a mentor firm enters into an agreement with a protégé firm for the purpose of assisting the protégé firm to compete for prime contracts and subcontracts of the Department.

''(b) ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary shall establish criteria for mentor firms and protégé firms to be eligible to participate in the Program, including a requirement that a firm is not included on any list maintained by the Federal Government of contractors that have been suspended or debarred.

''(c) PROGRAM APPLICATION AND APPROVAL.—

''(1) APPLICATION.—The Secretary, acting through the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization of the Department, shall establish a process for submission of an application jointly by a mentor firm and the protégé firm selected by the mentor firm. The application shall include each of the following:

''(A) A description of the assistance to be provided by the mentor firm, including, to the extent available, the number and a brief description of each anticipated subcontract to be awarded to the protégé firm.

''(B) A schedule with milestones for achieving the assistance to be provided over the period of participation in the Program.

''(C) An estimate of the costs to be incurred by the mentor firm for providing assistance under the Program.

''(D) Attestations that Program participants will submit to the Secretary reports at times specified by the Secretary to assist the Secretary in evaluating the protégé firm's developmental progress.

''(E) Attestations that Program participants will inform the Secretary in the event of a change in eligibility or voluntary withdrawal from the Program.

''(2) APPROVAL.—Not later than 60 days after receipt of an application pursuant to paragraph (1), the head of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization shall notify applicants of approval or, in the case of disapproval, the process for resubmitting an application for reconsideration.

''(3) RESCISSION.—The head of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization may rescind the approval of an application under this subsection if it determines that such action is in the best interest of the Department.

''(d) PROGRAM DURATION.—A mentor firm and protégé firm approved under subsection (c) shall enter into an agreement to participate in the Program for a period of not less than 36 months.

''(e) PROGRAM BENEFITS.—A mentor firm and protégé firm that enter into an agreement under subsection (d) may receive the following Program benefits:

''(1) With respect to an award of a contract that requires a subcontracting plan, a mentor firm may receive evaluation credit for participating in the Program.

''(2) With respect to an award of a contract that requires a subcontracting plan, a mentor firm may receive credit for a protégé firm performing as a first tier subcontractor or a subcontractor at any tier in an amount equal to the total dollar value of any subcontracts awarded to such protégé firm.

''(3) A protégé firm may receive technical, managerial, financial, or any other mutually agreed upon benefit from a mentor firm, including a subcontract award.

''(f) REPORTING.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the head of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report that—

''(1) identifies each agreement between a mentor firm and a protégé firm entered into under this section, including the number of protégé firm participants that are—

''(A) small business concerns;

''(B) small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans;

''(C) small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans;

''(D) qualified HUBZone small business concerns;

''(E) small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals;

''(F) small business concerns owned and controlled by women;

''(G) historically Black colleges and universities; and

''(H) minority institutions of higher education;

''(2) describes the type of assistance provided by mentor firms to protégé firms;

''(3) identifies contracts within the Department in which a mentor firm serving as the prime contractor provided subcontracts to a protégé firm under the Program; and

''(4) assesses the degree to which there has been—

''(A) an increase in the technical capabilities of protégé firms; and

''(B) an increase in the quantity and estimated value of prime contract and subcontract awards to protégé firms for the period covered by the report.

''(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit, diminish, impair, or otherwise affect the authority of the Department to participate in any program carried out by or requiring approval of the Small Business Administration or adopt or follow any regulation or policy that the Administrator of the Small Business Administration may promulgate, except that, to the extent that any provision of this section (including subsection (h)) conflicts with any other provision of law, regulation, or policy, this section shall control.

''(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term 'historically Black college or university' means any of the historically Black colleges and universities referred to in section 2323 of title 10, United States Code, as in effect on March 1, 2018.

''(2) MENTOR FIRM.—The term 'mentor firm' means a for-profit business concern that is not a small business concern that—

''(A) has the ability to assist and commits to assisting a protégé to compete for Federal prime contracts and subcontracts; and

''(B) satisfies any other requirements imposed by the Secretary.

''(3) MINORITY INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term 'minority institution of higher education' means an institution of higher education with a student body that reflects the composition specified in section 312(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1058(b)).

''(4) PROTÉGÉ FIRM.—The term 'protégé firm' means a small business concern, a historically Black college or university, or a minority institution of higher education that—

''(A) is eligible to enter into a prime contract or subcontract with the Department; and

''(B) satisfies any other requirements imposed by the Secretary.

''(5) SMALL BUSINESS ACT DEFINITIONS.—The terms 'small business concern', 'small business concern owned and controlled by veterans', 'small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans', 'qualified HUBZone small business concern', 'and small business concern owned and controlled by women' have the meanings given such terms, respectively, under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632). The term 'small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals' has the meaning given such term in section 8(d)(3)(C) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(C)).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 890A the following new item:

''Sec. 890B. Mentor-protégé program.''.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY MORALE, RECOGNITION, LEARNING AND ENGAGEMENT ACT OF 2021

H.R. 490

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 ''Department of Homeland Security Morale, Recognition, Learning and Engagement Act of 2021'' or the ''DHS MORALE Act''.

SEC. 2. CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES.

Section 704 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 344) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting '', including with respect to leader development and employee engagement,'' after ''policies'';

(ii) by striking ''and in line'' and inserting '', in line''; and

(iii) by inserting ''and informed by best practices within the Federal government and the private sector,'' after ''priorities,'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''develop performance measures to provide a basis for monitoring and evaluating'' and inserting ''use performance measures to evaluate, on an ongoing basis,'';

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''that, to the extent practicable, are informed by employee feedback'' after ''policies'';

(D) in paragraph (4), by inserting ''including leader development and employee engagement programs,'' before ''in coordination'';

(E) in paragraph (5), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: ''that is informed by an assessment, carried out by the Chief Human Capital Officer, of the learning and developmental needs of employees in supervisory and non-supervisory roles across the Department and appropriate workforce planning initiatives'';

(F) by redesignating paragraphs (9) and (10) as paragraphs (13) and (14), respectively; and

(G) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following new paragraphs:

''(9) maintain a catalogue of available employee development opportunities, including

the Homeland Security Rotation Program pursuant to section 844, departmental leadership development programs, interagency development programs, and other rotational programs;

''(10) ensure that employee discipline and adverse action programs comply with the requirements of all pertinent laws, rules, regulations, and Federal guidance, and ensure due process for employees;

''(11) analyze each Department or Government-wide Federal workforce satisfaction or morale survey not later than 90 days after the date of the publication of each such survey and submit to the Secretary such analysis, including, as appropriate, recommendations to improve workforce satisfaction or morale within the Department;

''(12) review and approve all component employee engagement action plans to ensure such plans include initiatives responsive to the root cause of employee engagement challenges, as well as outcome-based performance measures and targets to track the progress of such initiatives;'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

''(d) CHIEF LEARNING AND ENGAGEMENT OFFICER.—The Chief Human Capital Officer may designate an employee of the Department to serve as a Chief Learning and Engagement Officer to assist the Chief Human Capital Officer in carrying out this section.''; and

(4) in subsection (e), as so redesignated—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) as paragraphs (5), (6), and (7), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraphs:

''(2) information on employee development opportunities catalogued pursuant to paragraph (9) of subsection (b) and any available data on participation rates, attrition rates, and impacts on retention and employee satisfaction;

''(3) information on the progress of Department-wide strategic workforce planning efforts as determined under paragraph (2) of subsection (b);

''(4) information on the activities of the steering committee established pursuant to section 711(a), including the number of meetings, types of materials developed and distributed, and recommendations made to the Secretary;''.

SEC. 3. EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT STEERING COMMITTEE AND ACTION PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 711. EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT.

''(a) STEERING COMMITTEE.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall establish an employee engagement steering committee, including representatives from operational components, headquarters, and field personnel, including supervisory and non-supervisory personnel, and employee labor organizations that represent Department employees, and chaired by the Under Secretary for Management, to carry out the following activities:

''(1) Identify factors that have a negative impact on employee engagement, morale, and communications within the Department, such as perceptions about limitations on career progression, mobility, or development opportunities, collected through employee feedback platforms, including through annual employee surveys, questionnaires, and other communications, as appropriate.

''(2) Identify, develop, and distribute initiatives and best practices to improve employee engagement, morale, and communications within the Department, including through annual employee surveys, questionnaires, and other communications, as appropriate.

''(3) Monitor efforts of each component to address employee engagement, morale, and communications based on employee feedback provided through annual employee surveys, questionnaires, and other communications, as appropriate.

''(4) Advise the Secretary on efforts to improve employee engagement, morale, and communications within specific components and across the Department.

''(5) Conduct regular meetings and report, not less than once per quarter, to the Under Secretary for Management, the head of each component, and the Secretary on Department-wide efforts to improve employee engagement, morale, and communications.

''(b) ACTION PLAN; REPORTING.—The Secretary, acting through the Chief Human Capital Officer, shall—

''(1) not later than 120 days after the date of the establishment of the employee engagement steering committee under subsection (a), issue a Department-wide employee engagement action plan, reflecting input from the steering committee and employee feedback provided through annual employee surveys, questionnaires, and other communications in accordance with paragraph (1) of such subsection, to execute strategies to improve employee engagement, morale, and communications within the Department; and

''(2) require the head of each component to—

''(A) develop and implement a component-specific employee engagement plan to advance the action plan required under paragraph (1) that includes performance measures and objectives, is informed by employee feedback provided through annual employee surveys, questionnaires, and other communications, as appropriate, and sets forth how employees and, where applicable, their labor representatives are to be integrated in developing programs and initiatives;

''(B) monitor progress on implementation of such action plan; and

''(C) provide to the Chief Human Capital Officer and the steering committee quarterly reports on actions planned and progress made under this paragraph.

''(c) TERMINATION.—This section shall terminate on the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 710 the following new item:

''Sec. 711. Employee engagement.''.

(c) SUBMISSIONS TO CONGRESS.—

(1) DEPARTMENT-WIDE EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT ACTION PLAN.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Chief Human Capital Officer of the Department of Homeland Security, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate the Department-wide employee engagement action plan required under subsection (b)(1) of section 711 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as added by subsection (a) of this section) not later than 30 days after the issuance of such plan under such subsection (b)(1).

(2) COMPONENT-SPECIFIC EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT PLANS.—Each head of a component of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate the component-specific employee engagement plan of each such component required under subsection (b)(2) of section 711 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 not later than 30 days after the issuance of each such plan under such subsection (b)(2).

SEC. 4. ANNUAL EMPLOYEE AWARD PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 et seq.), as amended by section 3 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 712. ANNUAL EMPLOYEE AWARD PROGRAM.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may establish an annual employee award program to recognize Department employees or groups of employees for significant contributions to the achievement of the Department's goals and missions. If such a program is established, the Secretary shall—

''(1) establish within such program categories of awards, each with specific criteria, that emphasizes honoring employees who are at the non-supervisory level;

''(2) publicize within the Department how any employee or group of employees may be nominated for an award;

''(3) establish an internal review board comprised of representatives from Department components, headquarters, and field personnel to submit to the Secretary award recommendations regarding specific employees or groups of employees;

''(4) select recipients from the pool of nominees submitted by the internal review board under paragraph (3) and convene a ceremony at which employees or groups of employees receive such awards from the Secretary; and

''(5) publicize such program within the Department.

''(b) INTERNAL REVIEW BOARD.—The internal review board described in subsection (a)(3) shall, when carrying out its function under such subsection, consult with representatives from operational components and headquarters, including supervisory and non-supervisory personnel, and employee labor organizations that represent Department employees.

''(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize additional funds to carry out the requirements of this section or to require the Secretary to provide monetary bonuses to recipients of an award under this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by section 3 of this Act, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 711 the following new item:

''Sec. 712. Annual employee award program.''.

SEC. 5. INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall investigate whether the application in the Department of Homeland Security of discipline and adverse actions are administered in an equitable and consistent manner that results in the same or substantially similar disciplinary outcomes across the Department for misconduct by a non-supervisory or supervisor employee who engaged in the same or substantially similar misconduct.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the investigation described in subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall consult with the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security and the employee engagement steering committee established pursuant to subsection (b)(1) of section 711 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as added by section 3(a) of this Act).

(c) ACTION BY UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT.—Upon completion of the investigation described in subsection (a), the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security shall review the findings and recommendations of such investigation and implement a plan, in consultation with the employee engagement steering committee established pursuant to subsection (b)(1) of section 711 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, to correct any relevant deficiencies identified by the Comptroller General of the United States in such investigation. The Under Secretary for Management shall direct the employee engagement steering committee to review such plan to inform committee activities and action plans authorized under such section 711.

SEC. 6. IMPACTS OF SHUTDOWN.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate regarding the direct and indirect impacts of the lapse in appropriations between December 22, 2018, and January 25, 2019, on—

(1) Department of Homeland Security human resources operations;

(2) the Department's ability to meet hiring benchmarks; and

(3) retention, attrition, and morale of Department personnel.

YOUNG AFRICAN LEADERS INITIATIVE ACT OF 2021

H.R. 965

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 ''Young African Leaders Initiative Act of 2021'' or ''YALI Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Young African Leaders Initiative, launched in 2010, is a signature effort to invest in the next generation of African leaders;

(2) Africa is a continent of strategic importance and it is vital for the United States to support strong and enduring partnerships with the next generation of African leaders; and

(3) the United States Government should prioritize investments to build the capacity of emerging young African leaders in sub-Saharan Africa, including through efforts to enhance leadership skills, encourage entrepreneurship, strengthen public administration and the role of civil society, and connect young African leaders continentally and globally across the private, civic, and public sectors.

SEC. 3. YOUNG AFRICAN LEADERS INITIATIVE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Department of State the Young African Leaders Initiative (''YALI'') program.

(b) PURPOSE.—The YALI program shall seek to build the capacity of young African leaders in sub-Saharan Africa in the areas of business, civic engagement, or public administration, including through efforts to—

(1) support young African leaders by offering professional development, training, and networking opportunities, particularly in the areas of leadership, innovation, civic engagement, elections, human rights, entrepreneurship, good governance, and public administration; and

(2) provide increased economic and technical assistance to young African leaders to promote economic growth and strengthen ties between United States and African businesses.

(c) FELLOWSHIPS.—The YALI program shall award fellowships under the Mandela Washington Fellowship for Young African Leaders program to young African leaders ages 18 to 35 who have demonstrated strong capabilities in entrepreneurship, innovation, public service, and leadership, and who have had a positive impact in their communities, organizations, or institutions.

(d) REGIONAL LEADERSHIP CENTERS.—The YALI program shall seek to establish regional leadership centers in sub-Saharan Africa to offer training to young African leaders ages 18 to 35 who have demonstrated strong capabilities in entrepreneurship, innovation, public service and leadership, and who have had a positive impact in their communities, organizations, or institutions.

(e) ACTIVITIES.—

(1) UNITED STATES-BASED ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator for the United States Agency for International Development and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall oversee all United States-based activities carried out under the YALI program, including the following:

(A) The participation of Mandela Washington fellows in a six-week Leadership Institute at a United States university or college in business, civic engagement, or public management, including academic sessions, site visits, professional networking opportunities, leadership training, community service, and organized cultural activities.

(B) The participation by Mandela Washington fellows in an annual Mandela Washington Fellowship Summit, to provide such Fellows the opportunity to meet with United States leaders from the private, public, and non-profit sectors.

(2) AFRICA-BASED ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator for the United States Agency for International Development and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, should continue to support YALI programs in sub-Saharan Africa, including the following:

(A) Access to continued leadership training and other professional development opportunities for Mandela Washington Fellowship for Young African Leaders alumni upon their return to their home countries, including online courses, technical assistance, and access to funding.

(B) Training for young African leaders at regional leadership centers established in accordance with subsection (d), and through online and in-person courses offered by such centers.

(C) Opportunities for networking and engagement with—

(i) other alumni of the Mandela Washington Fellowship for Young African Leaders;

(ii) alumni of programs at regional leadership centers established in accordance with subsection (d); and

(iii) United States and like-minded diplomatic missions, business leaders, and others as appropriate.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—To carry out this subsection, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies shall seek to partner with the private sector to pursue public-private partnerships, leverage private sector expertise, expand networking opportunities, and identify funding opportunities as well as fellowship and employment opportunities for participants in the YALI program.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for implementing the YALI program, including the following:

(1) A description of clearly defined program goals, targets, and planned outcomes for each year and for the duration of implementation of the program.

(2) A strategy to monitor and evaluate the program and progress made toward achieving such goals, targets, and planned outcomes.

(3) A strategy to ensure the program is promoting United States foreign policy goals in Africa, including ensuring that the program is clearly branded and paired with robust public diplomacy efforts.

(g) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and publish in a publicly accessible, internet–based form, a report on the following:

(1) The progress made toward achieving the goals, targets, and planned outcomes described in subsection (f)(1), including an overview of the program implemented in the previous year and an estimated number of beneficiaries.

(2) An assessment of how the YALI program is contributing to and promoting United States-Africa relations, particularly in areas of increased private sector investment, trade promotion, support to civil society, improved public administration, and fostering entrepreneurship and youth empowerment.

(3) Recommendations for improvements or changes to the program and implementation plan, if any, that would improve their effectiveness during subsequent years of implementation of the program.

(h) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(i) SUNSET.—The requirements of this section shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

CYBER DIPLOMACY ACT OF 2021

H.R. 1251

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Cyber Diplomacy Act of 2021''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.
Sec. 3. Definitions.
Sec. 4. United states international cyberspace policy.
Sec. 5. Department of state responsibilities.
Sec. 6. International cyberspace executive arrangements.
Sec. 7. International strategy for cyberspace.
Sec. 8. Annual country reports on human rights practices.
Sec. 9. Gao report on cyber diplomacy.
Sec. 10. Sense of congress on cybersecurity sanctions against north korea and cybersecurity legislation in vietnam.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The stated goal of the United States International Strategy for Cyberspace, launched on May 16, 2011, is to ''work internationally to promote an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable information and communications infrastructure that supports international trade and commerce, strengthens international security, and fosters free expression and innovation . . . in which norms of responsible behavior guide states' actions, sustain partnerships, and support the rule of law in cyberspace''.

(2) In its June 24, 2013, report, the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (referred to in this section as ''GGE''), established by the United Nations General Assembly, concluded that ''State sovereignty and the international norms and principles that flow from it apply to States' conduct of [information and communications technology] ICT-related activities and to their jurisdiction over ICT infrastructure with their territory''.

(3) In January 2015, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan proposed a troubling international code of conduct for information security, which could be used as a pretext for restricting political dissent, and includes ''curbing the dissemination of information that incites terrorism, separatism or extremism or that inflames hatred on ethnic, racial or religious grounds''.

(4) In its July 22, 2015, consensus report, GGE found that ''norms of responsible State behavior can reduce risks to international peace, security and stability''.

(5) On September 25, 2015, the United States and China announced a commitment that neither country's government ''will conduct or knowingly support cyber-enabled theft of intellectual property, including trade secrets or other confidential business information, with the intent of providing competitive advantages to companies or commercial sectors''.

(6) At the Antalya Summit on November 15 and 16, 2015, the Group of 20 Leaders' communiqué—

(A) affirmed the applicability of international law to state behavior in cyberspace;

(B) called on states to refrain from cyber-enabled theft of intellectual property for commercial gain; and

(C) endorsed the view that all states should abide by norms of responsible behavior.

(7) The March 2016 Department of State International Cyberspace Policy Strategy noted that ''the Department of State anticipates a continued increase and expansion of our cyber-focused diplomatic efforts for the foreseeable future''.

(8) On December 1, 2016, the Commission on Enhancing National Cybersecurity, which was established within the Department of Commerce by Executive Order 13718 (81 Fed. Reg. 7441), recommended that ''the President should appoint an Ambassador for Cybersecurity to lead U.S. engagement with the international community on cybersecurity strategies, standards, and practices''.

(9) On April 11, 2017, the 2017 Group of 7 Declaration on Responsible States Behavior in Cyberspace—

(A) recognized ''the urgent necessity of increased international cooperation to promote security and stability in cyberspace'';

(B) expressed commitment to ''promoting a strategic framework for conflict prevention, cooperation and stability in cyberspace, consisting of the recognition of the applicability of existing international law to State behavior in cyberspace, the promotion of voluntary, non-binding norms of responsible State behavior during peacetime, and the development and the implementation of practical cyber confidence building measures (CBMs) between States''; and

(C) reaffirmed that ''the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online''.

(10) In testimony before the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate on May 11, 2017, Director of National Intelligence Daniel R. Coats identified six cyber threat actors, including—

(A) Russia, for ''efforts to influence the 2016 U.S. election'';

(B) China, for ''actively targeting the U.S. Government, its allies, and U.S. companies for cyber espionage'';

(C) Iran, for ''leverag[ing] cyber espionage, propaganda, and attacks to support its security priorities, influence events and foreign perceptions, and counter threats'';

(D) North Korea, for ''previously conduct[ing] cyber-attacks against U.S. commercial entities—specifically, Sony Pictures Entertainment in 2014'';

(E) terrorists, who ''use the Internet to organize, recruit, spread propaganda, raise funds, collect intelligence, inspire action by followers, and coordinate operations''; and

(F) criminals, who ''are also developing and using sophisticated cyber tools for a variety of purposes including theft, extortion, and facilitation of other criminal activities''.

(11) On May 11, 2017, President Donald J. Trump issued Executive Order 13800 (82 Fed. Reg. 22391), entitled ''Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Infrastructure'', which—

(A) designates the Secretary of State to lead an interagency effort to develop an engagement strategy for international cooperation in cybersecurity; and

(B) notes that ''the United States is especially dependent on a globally secure and resilient internet and must work with allies and other partners toward maintaining . . . the policy of the executive branch to promote an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure internet that fosters efficiency, innovation, communication, and economic prosperity, while respecting privacy and guarding against disruption, fraud, and theft''.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY; ICT.—The terms ''information and communications technology'' and ''ICT'' include hardware, software, and other products or services primarily intended to fulfill or enable the function of information processing and communication by electronic means, including transmission and display, including via the Internet.

(3) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ''Executive agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 4. UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL CYBERSPACE POLICY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of the United States to work internationally to promote an open, interoperable, reliable, unfettered, and secure Internet governed by the multi-stakeholder model, which—

(1) promotes human rights, democracy, and rule of law, including freedom of expression, innovation, communication, and economic prosperity; and

(2) respects privacy and guards against deception, fraud, and theft.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—In implementing the policy described in subsection (a), the President, in consultation with outside actors, including private sector companies, nongovernmental organizations, security researchers, and other relevant stakeholders, in the conduct of bilateral and multilateral relations, shall pursue the following objectives:

(1) Clarifying the applicability of international laws and norms to the use of ICT.

(2) Reducing and limiting the risk of escalation and retaliation in cyberspace, damage to critical infrastructure, and other malicious cyber activity that impairs the use and operation of critical infrastructure that provides services to the public.

(3) Cooperating with like-minded democratic countries that share common values and cyberspace policies with the United States, including respect for human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, to advance such values and policies internationally.

(4) Encouraging the responsible development of new, innovative technologies and ICT products that strengthen a secure Internet architecture that is accessible to all.

(5) Securing and implementing commitments on responsible country behavior in cyberspace based upon accepted norms, including the following:

(A) Countries should not conduct, or knowingly support, cyber-enabled theft of intellectual property, including trade secrets or other confidential business information, with the intent of providing competitive advantages to companies or commercial sectors.

(B) Countries should take all appropriate and reasonable efforts to keep their territories clear of intentionally wrongful acts using ICTs in violation of international commitments.

(C) Countries should not conduct or knowingly support ICT activity that, contrary to international law, intentionally damages or otherwise impairs the use and operation of critical infrastructure providing services to the public, and should take appropriate measures to protect their critical infrastructure from ICT threats.

(D) Countries should not conduct or knowingly support malicious international activity that, contrary to international law, harms the information systems of authorized emergency response teams (also known as ''computer emergency response teams'' or ''cybersecurity incident response teams'') of another country or authorize emergency response teams to engage in malicious international activity.

(E) Countries should respond to appropriate requests for assistance to mitigate malicious ICT activity emanating from their territory and aimed at the critical infrastructure of another country.

(F) Countries should not restrict cross-border data flows or require local storage or processing of data.

(G) Countries should protect the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms on the Internet and commit to the principle that the human rights that people have offline should also be protected online.

(6) Advancing, encouraging, and supporting the development and adoption of internationally recognized technical standards and best practices.

SEC. 5. DEPARTMENT OF STATE RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection:

''(g) BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL CYBERSPACE POLICY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established, within the Department of State, a Bureau of International Cyberspace Policy (referred to in this subsection as the 'Bureau'). The head of the Bureau shall have the rank and status of ambassador and shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

''(2) DUTIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The head of the Bureau shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary of State shall prescribe, including implementing the policy of the United States described in section 4 of the Cyber Diplomacy Act of 2021.

''(B) DUTIES DESCRIBED.—The principal duties and responsibilities of the head of the Bureau shall be—

''(i) to serve as the principal cyberspace policy official within the senior management of the Department of State and as the advisor to the Secretary of State for cyberspace issues;

''(ii) to lead the Department of State's diplomatic cyberspace efforts, including efforts relating to international cybersecurity, Internet access, Internet freedom, digital economy, cybercrime, deterrence and international responses to cyber threats, and other issues that the Secretary assigns to the Bureau;

''(iii) to coordinate cyberspace policy and other relevant functions within the Department of State and with other components of the United States Government, including through the Cyberspace Policy Coordinating Committee described in paragraph (6), and by convening other coordinating meetings with appropriate officials from the Department and other components of the United States Government on a regular basis;

''(iv) to promote an open, interoperable, reliable, unfettered, and secure information and communications technology infrastructure globally;

''(v) to represent the Secretary of State in interagency efforts to develop and advance the policy described in section 4 of the Cyber Diplomacy Act of 2021;

''(vi) to act as a liaison to civil society, the private sector, academia, and other public and private entities on relevant international cyberspace issues;

''(vii) to lead United States Government efforts to establish a global deterrence framework for malicious cyber activity;

''(viii) to develop and execute adversary-specific strategies to influence adversary decisionmaking through the imposition of costs and deterrence strategies, in coordination with other relevant Executive agencies;

''(ix) to advise the Secretary and coordinate with foreign governments on external responses to national security-level cyber incidents, including coordination on diplomatic response efforts to support allies threatened by malicious cyber activity, in conjunction with members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other like-minded countries;

''(x) to promote the adoption of national processes and programs that enable threat detection, prevention, and response to malicious cyber activity emanating from the territory of a foreign country, including as such activity relates to the United States' European allies, as appropriate;

''(xi) to promote the building of foreign capacity relating to cyberspace policy priorities;

''(xii) to promote the maintenance of an open and interoperable Internet governed by the multistakeholder model, instead of by centralized government control;

''(xiii) to promote an international regulatory environment for technology investments and the Internet that benefits United States economic and national security interests;

''(xiv) to promote cross-border flow of data and combat international initiatives seeking to impose unreasonable requirements on United States businesses;

''(xv) to promote international policies to protect the integrity of United States and international telecommunications infrastructure from foreign-based, cyber-enabled threats;

''(xvi) to lead engagement, in coordination with Executive agencies, with foreign governments on relevant international cyberspace and digital economy issues as described in the Cyber Diplomacy Act of 2021;

''(xvii) to promote international policies to secure radio frequency spectrum for United States businesses and national security needs;

''(xviii) to promote and protect the exercise of human rights, including freedom of speech and religion, through the Internet;

''(xix) to promote international initiatives to strengthen civilian and private sector resiliency to threats in cyberspace;

''(xx) to build capacity of United States diplomatic officials to engage on cyberspace issues;

''(xxi) to encourage the development and adoption by foreign countries of internationally recognized standards, policies, and best practices;

''(xxii) to consult, as appropriate, with other Executive agencies with related functions vested in such Executive agencies by law; and

''(xxiii) to conduct such other matters as the Secretary of State may assign.

''(3) QUALIFICATIONS.—The head of the Bureau should be an individual of demonstrated competency in the fields of—

''(A) cybersecurity and other relevant cyberspace issues; and

''(B) international diplomacy.

''(4) ORGANIZATIONAL PLACEMENT.—During the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Cyber Diplomacy Act of 2021, the head of the Bureau shall report to the Under Secretary for Political Affairs or to an official holding a higher position in the Department of State than the Under Secretary for Political Affairs. After the conclusion of such period, the head of the Bureau may report to a different Under Secretary or to an official holding a higher position than Under Secretary if, not less than 15 days prior to any change in such reporting structure, the Secretary of State consults with and provides to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives the following:

''(A) A notification that the Secretary has, with respect to the reporting structure of the Bureau, consulted with and solicited feedback from—

''(i) other relevant Federal entities with a role in international aspects of cyber policy; and

''(ii) the elements of the Department of State with responsibility over aspects of cyber policy, including the elements reporting to—

''(I) the Under Secretary for Political Affairs;

''(II) the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights;

''(III) the Under Secretary for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment;

''(IV) the Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Affairs; and

''(V) the Under Secretary for Management.

''(B) A description of the new reporting structure for the head of the Bureau, as well as a description of the data and evidence used to justify such new structure.

''(C) A plan describing how the new reporting structure will better enable the head of the Bureau to carry out the responsibilities specified in paragraph (2), including the security, economic, and human rights aspects of cyber diplomacy.

''(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to preclude the head of the Bureau from being designated as an Assistant Secretary, if such an Assistant Secretary position does not increase the number of Assistant Secretary positions at the Department above the number authorized under subsection (c)(1).

''(6) COORDINATION.—

''(A) CYBERSPACE POLICY COORDINATING COMMITTEE.—In conjunction with establishing the Bureau pursuant to this subsection, there is established a senior-level Cyberspace Policy Coordinating Committee to ensure that cyberspace issues receive broad senior level-attention and coordination across the Department of State and provide ongoing oversight of such issues. The Cyberspace Policy Coordinating Committee shall be chaired by the head of the Bureau or an official of the Department of State holding a higher position, and operate on an ongoing basis, meeting not less frequently than quarterly. Committee members shall include appropriate officials at the Assistant Secretary level or higher from—

''(i) the Under Secretariat for Political Affairs;

''(ii) the Under Secretariat for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights;

''(iii) the Under Secretariat for Economic Growth, Energy and the Environment;

''(iv) the Under Secretariat for Arms Control and International Security;

''(v) the Under Secretariat for Management; and

''(vi) other senior level Department participants, as appropriate.

''(B) OTHER MEETINGS.—The head of the Bureau shall convene other coordinating meetings with appropriate officials from the Department of State and other components of the United States Government to ensure regular coordination and collaboration on cross-cutting cyber policy issues.

''(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Bureau of International Cyberspace Policy established under section 1(g) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as added by subsection (a), should have a diverse workforce composed of qualified individuals, including such individuals from traditionally under-represented groups.

''(c) UNITED NATIONS.—The Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations should use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to oppose any measure that is inconsistent with the policy described in section 4.''.

SEC. 6. INTERNATIONAL CYBERSPACE EXECUTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is encouraged to enter into executive arrangements with foreign governments that support the policy described in section 4.

(b) TRANSMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Section 112b of title 1, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking ''International Relations'' and inserting ''Foreign Affairs'';

(2) in subsection (e)(2)(B), by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(iii) A bilateral or multilateral cyberspace agreement.'';

(3) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(4) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

''(f) With respect to any bilateral or multilateral cyberspace agreement under subsection (e)(2)(B)(iii) and the information required to be transmitted to Congress under subsection (a), or with respect to any arrangement that seeks to secure commitments on responsible country behavior in cyberspace consistent with section 4(b)(5) of the Cyber Diplomacy Act of 2021, the Secretary of State shall provide an explanation of such arrangement, including—

''(1) the purpose of such arrangement;

''(2) how such arrangement is consistent with the policy described in section 4 of such Act; and

''(3) how such arrangement will be implemented.''.

(c) STATUS REPORT.—During the 5-year period immediately following the transmittal to Congress of an agreement described in clause (iii) of section 112b(e)(2)(B) of title 1, United States Code, as added by subsection (b)(2), or until such agreement has been discontinued, if discontinued within 5 years, the President shall—

(1) notify the appropriate congressional committees if another country fails to adhere to significant commitments contained in such agreement; and

(2) describe the steps that the United States has taken or plans to take to ensure that all such commitments are fulfilled.

(d) EXISTING EXECUTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall brief the appropriate congressional committees regarding any executive bilateral or multilateral cyberspace arrangement in effect before the date of enactment of this Act, including—

(1) the arrangement announced between the United States and Japan on April 25, 2014;

(2) the arrangement announced between the United States and the United Kingdom on January 16, 2015;

(3) the arrangement announced between the United States and China on September 25, 2015;

(4) the arrangement announced between the United States and Korea on October 16, 2015;

(5) the arrangement announced between the United States and Australia on January 19, 2016;

(6) the arrangement announced between the United States and India on June 7, 2016;

(7) the arrangement announced between the United States and Argentina on April 27, 2017;

(8) the arrangement announced between the United States and Kenya on June 22, 2017;

(9) the arrangement announced between the United States and Israel on June 26, 2017;

(10) the arrangement announced between the United States and France on February 9, 2018;

(11) the arrangement announced between the United States and Brazil on May 14, 2018; and

(12) any other similar bilateral or multilateral arrangement announced before such date of enactment.

SEC. 7. INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR CYBERSPACE.

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, acting through the Secretary of State, and in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall develop a strategy relating to United States engagement with foreign governments on international norms with respect to responsible state behavior in cyberspace.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A review of actions and activities undertaken to support the policy described in section 4.

(2) A plan of action to guide the diplomacy of the Department of State with regard to foreign countries, including—

(A) conducting bilateral and multilateral activities to—

(i) develop norms of responsible country behavior in cyberspace consistent with the objectives specified in section 4(b)(5); and

(ii) share best practices and advance proposals to strengthen civilian and private sector resiliency to threats and access to opportunities in cyberspace; and

(B) reviewing the status of existing efforts in relevant multilateral fora, as appropriate, to obtain commitments on international norms in cyberspace.

(3) A review of alternative concepts with regard to international norms in cyberspace offered by foreign countries.

(4) A detailed description of new and evolving threats in cyberspace from foreign adversaries, state-sponsored actors, and private actors to—

(A) United States national security;

(B) Federal and private sector cyberspace infrastructure of the United States;

(C) intellectual property in the United States; and

(D) the privacy and security of citizens of the United States.

(5) A review of policy tools available to the President to deter and de-escalate tensions with foreign countries, state-sponsored actors, and private actors regarding threats in cyberspace, the degree to which such tools have been used, and whether such tools have been effective deterrents.

(6) A review of resources required to conduct activities to build responsible norms of international cyber behavior.

(7) A plan of action, developed in consultation with relevant Federal departments and agencies as the President may direct, to guide the diplomacy of the Department of State with regard to inclusion of cyber issues in mutual defense agreements.

(c) FORM OF STRATEGY.—

(1) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall be available to the public in unclassified form, including through publication in the Federal Register.

(2) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—The strategy required under subsection (a) may include a classified annex, consistent with United States national security interests, if the Secretary of State determines that such annex is appropriate.

(d) BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days after the completion of the strategy required under subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the strategy, including any material contained in a classified annex.

(e) UPDATES.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall be updated—

(1) not later than 90 days after any material change to United States policy described in such strategy; and

(2) not later than one year after the inauguration of each new President.

SEC. 8. ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—

(1) in section 116 (22 U.S.C. 2151n), by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h)(1) The report required under subsection (d) shall include an assessment of freedom of expression with respect to electronic information in each foreign country, which information shall include the following:

''(A) An assessment of the extent to which government authorities in the country inappropriately attempt to filter, censor, or otherwise block or remove nonviolent expression of political or religious opinion or belief through the Internet, including electronic mail, and a description of the means by which such authorities attempt to inappropriately block or remove such expression.

''(B) An assessment of the extent to which government authorities in the country have persecuted or otherwise punished, arbitrarily and without due process, an individual or group for the nonviolent expression of political, religious, or ideological opinion or belief through the Internet, including electronic mail.

''(C) An assessment of the extent to which government authorities in the country have sought, inappropriately and with malicious intent, to collect, request, obtain, or disclose without due process personally identifiable information of a person in connection with that person's nonviolent expression of political, religious, or ideological opinion or belief, including expression that would be protected by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted at New York December 16, 1966, and entered into force March 23, 1976, as interpreted by the United States.

''(D) An assessment of the extent to which wire communications and electronic communications are monitored without due process and in contravention to United States policy with respect to the principles of privacy, human rights, democracy, and rule of law.

''(2) In compiling data and making assessments under paragraph (1), United States diplomatic personnel should consult with relevant entities, including human rights organizations, the private sector, the governments of like-minded countries, technology and Internet companies, and other appropriate nongovernmental organizations or entities.

''(3) In this subsection—

''(A) the term 'electronic communication' has the meaning given the term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code;

''(B) the term 'Internet' has the meaning given the term in section 231(e)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 231(e)(3));

''(C) the term 'personally identifiable information' means data in a form that identifies a particular person; and

''(D) the term 'wire communication' has the meaning given the term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code.''; and

(2) in section 502B (22 U.S.C. 2304)—

(A) by redesignating the second subsection (i) (relating to child marriage) as subjection (j); and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(k)(1) The report required under subsection (b) shall include an assessment of freedom of expression with respect to electronic information in each foreign country, which information shall include the following:

''(A) An assessment of the extent to which government authorities in the country inappropriately attempt to filter, censor, or otherwise block or remove nonviolent expression of political or religious opinion or belief through the Internet, including electronic mail, and a description of the means by which such authorities attempt to inappropriately block or remove such expression.

''(B) An assessment of the extent to which government authorities in the country have persecuted or otherwise punished, arbitrarily and without due process, an individual or group for the nonviolent expression of political, religious, or ideological opinion or belief through the Internet, including electronic mail.

''(C) An assessment of the extent to which government authorities in the country have

sought, inappropriately and with malicious intent, to collect, request, obtain, or disclose without due process personally identifiable information of a person in connection with that person's nonviolent expression of political, religious, or ideological opinion or belief, including expression that would be protected by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted at New York December 16, 1966, and entered into force March 23, 1976, as interpreted by the United States.

''(D) An assessment of the extent to which wire communications and electronic communications are monitored without due process and in contravention to United States policy with respect to the principles of privacy, human rights, democracy, and rule of law.

''(2) In compiling data and making assessments under paragraph (1), United States diplomatic personnel should consult with relevant entities, including human rights organizations, the private sector, the governments of like-minded countries, technology and Internet companies, and other appropriate nongovernmental organizations or entities.

''(3) In this subsection—

''(A) the term 'electronic communication' has the meaning given the term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code;

''(B) the term 'Internet' has the meaning given the term in section 231(e)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 231(e)(3));

''(C) the term 'personally identifiable information' means data in a form that identifies a particular person; and

''(D) the term 'wire communication' has the meaning given the term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code.''.

SEC. 9. GAO REPORT ON CYBER DIPLOMACY.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report and provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees that includes—

(1) an assessment of the extent to which United States diplomatic processes and other efforts with foreign countries, including through multilateral fora, bilateral engagements, and negotiated cyberspace agreements, advance the full range of United States interests in cyberspace, including the policy described in section 4;

(2) an assessment of the Department of State's organizational structure and approach to managing its diplomatic efforts to advance the full range of United States interests in cyberspace, including a review of—

(A) the establishment of a Bureau in the Department of State to lead the Department's international cyber mission;

(B) the current or proposed diplomatic mission, structure, staffing, funding, and activities of the Bureau;

(C) how the establishment of the Bureau has impacted or is likely to impact the structure and organization of the Department; and

(D) what challenges, if any, the Department has faced or will face in establishing such Bureau; and

(3) any other matters determined relevant by the Comptroller General.

SEC. 10. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CYBERSECURITY SANCTIONS AGAINST NORTH KOREA AND CYBERSECURITY LEGISLATION IN VIETNAM.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should designate all entities that knowingly engage in significant activities undermining cybersecurity through the use of computer networks or systems against foreign persons, governments, or other entities on behalf of the Government of North Korea, consistent with section 209(b) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9229(b));

(2) the cybersecurity law approved by the National Assembly of Vietnam on June 12, 2018—

(A) may not be consistent with international trade standards; and

(B) may endanger the privacy of citizens of Vietnam; and

(3) the Government of Vietnam should work with the United States and other countries to ensure that such law meets all relevant international standards.

HOUSING FINANCIAL LITERACY ACT OF 2021

H.R. 1395

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 ''Housing Financial Literacy Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. DISCOUNT ON MORTGAGE INSURANCE PREMIUM PAYMENTS FOR FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYERS WHO COMPLETE FINANCIAL LITERACY HOUSING COUNSELING PROGRAMS.

The second sentence of subparagraph (A) of section 203(c)(2) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1709(c)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) by inserting before the comma the following: ''and such program is completed before the mortgagor has signed an application for a mortgage to be insured under this title or a sales agreement''; and

(2) by striking ''not exceed 2.75 percent of the amount of the original insured principal obligation of the mortgage'' and inserting ''be 25 basis points lower than the premium payment amount established by the Secretary under the first sentence of this subparagraph''.

FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES FOR SERVICEMEMBERS ACT

H.R. 1491

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 ''Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act''.

SEC. 2. ENHANCED PROTECTION AGAINST DEBT COLLECTOR HARASSMENT OF SERVICEMEMBERS.

(a) COMMUNICATION IN CONNECTION WITH DEBT COLLECTION.—Section 805 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING SERVICEMEMBER DEBTS.—

''(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term 'covered member' means—

''(A) a covered member or a dependent as defined in section 987(i) of title 10, United States Code; and

''(B)(i) an individual who was separated, discharged, or released from duty described in such section 987(i)(1), but only during the 365-day period beginning on the date of separation, discharge, or release; or

''(ii) a person, with respect to an individual described in clause (i), described in subparagraph (A), (D), (E), or (I) of section 1072(2) of title 10, United States Code.

''(2) PROHIBITIONS.—A debt collector may not, in connection with the collection of any debt of a covered member—

''(A) threaten to have the covered member reduced in rank;

''(B) threaten to have the covered member's security clearance revoked; or

''(C) threaten to have the covered member prosecuted under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).''.

(b) UNFAIR PRACTICES.—Section 808 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9) The representation to any covered member (as defined under section 805(e)(1)) that failure to cooperate with a debt collector will result in—

''(A) a reduction in rank of the covered member;

''(B) a revocation of the covered member's security clearance; or

''(C) prosecution under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).''.

SEC. 3. GAO STUDY.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and submit a report to Congress on the impact of this Act on—

(1) the timely delivery of information to a covered member (as defined in section 805(e) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, as added by this Act);

(2) military readiness; and

(3) national security, including the extent to which covered members with security clearances would be impacted by uncollected debt.

SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

PROMOTING TRANSPARENT STANDARDS FOR CORPORATE INSIDERS ACT

H.R. 1528

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 ''Promoting Transparent Standards for Corporate Insiders Act''.

SEC. 2. SEC STUDY.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Securities and Exchange Commission shall carry out a study of whether Rule 10b5–1 (17 CFR 240.10b5–1) should be amended to—

(A) limit the ability of issuers and issuer insiders to adopt a plan described under paragraph (c)(1)(i)(A)(3) of Rule 10b5–1 (''trading plan'') to a time when the issuer or issuer insider is permitted to buy or sell securities during issuer-adopted trading windows;

(B) limit the ability of issuers and issuer insiders to adopt multiple trading plans;

(C) establish a mandatory delay between the adoption of a trading plan and the execution of the first trade pursuant to such a plan and, if so and depending on the Commission's findings with respect to subparagraph (A)—

(i) whether any such delay should be the same for trading plans adopted during an issuer-adopted trading window as opposed to outside of such a window; and

(ii) whether any exceptions to such a delay are appropriate;

(D) limit the frequency that issuers and issuer insiders may modify or cancel trading plans;

(E) require issuers and issuer insiders to file with the Commission trading plan adoptions, amendments, terminations and transactions; or

(F) require boards of issuers that have adopted a trading plan to—

(i) adopt policies covering trading plan practices;

(ii) periodically monitor trading plan transactions; and

(iii) ensure that issuer policies discuss trading plan use in the context of guidelines or requirements on equity hedging, holding, and ownership.

(2) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out the study required under paragraph (1), the Commission shall consider—

(A) how any such amendments may clarify and enhance existing prohibitions against insider trading;

(B) the impact any such amendments may have on the ability of issuers to attract persons to become an issuer insider;

(C) the impact any such amendments may have on capital formation;

(D) the impact any such amendments may have on an issuer's willingness to operate as a public company; and

(E) any other consideration that the Commission considers necessary and appropriate for the protection of investors.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall issue a report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate containing all findings and determinations made in carrying out the study required under section (a).

(c) RULEMAKING.—After the completion of the study required under subsection (a), the Commission shall, subject to public notice and comment, revise Rule 10b5–1 consistent with the results of such study.

IMPROVING FHA SUPPORT FOR SMALL-DOLLAR MORTGAGES ACT OF 2021

H.R. 1532

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 ''Improving FHA Support for Small-Dollar Mortgages Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. REVIEW OF FHA SMALL-DOLLAR MORTGAGE PRACTICES.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) affordable homeownership opportunities are being hindered due to the lack of financing available for home purchases under $70,000;

(2) according to the Urban Institute, small-dollar mortgage loan applications in 2017 were denied by lenders at double the rate of denial for large mortgage loans, and this difference in denial rates cannot be fully explained by differences in the applicants' credit profiles;

(3) according to data compiled by Attom Data solutions, small-dollar mortgage originations have decreased 38 percent since 2009, while there has been a 65-percent increase in origination of mortgages for more than $150,000;

(4) the FHA's mission is to serve creditworthy borrowers who are underserved and, according to the Urban Institute, the FHA serves 24 percent of the overall market, but only 19 percent of the small-dollar mortgage market; and

(5) the causes behind these variations are not fully understood, but merit study that could assist in furthering the Department of Housing and Urban Development's mission, including meeting the housing needs of borrowers the program is designed to serve and reducing barriers to homeownership, while protecting the solvency of the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund.

(b) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall conduct a review of its FHA single-family mortgage insurance policies, practices, and products to identify any barriers or impediments to supporting, facilitating, and making available mortgage insurance for mortgages having an original principal obligation of $70,000 or less. Not later than the expiration of the 12-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress describing the findings of such review and the actions that the Secretary will take, without adversely affecting the solvency of the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund, to remove such barriers and impediments to providing mortgage insurance for such mortgages.

NATIONAL SENIOR INVESTOR INITIATIVE ACT OF 2021

H.R. 1565

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 ''National Senior Investor Initiative Act of 2021'' or the ''Senior Security Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. SENIOR INVESTOR TASKFORCE.

Section 4 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78d) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(k) SENIOR INVESTOR TASKFORCE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Commission the Senior Investor Taskforce (in this subsection referred to as the 'Taskforce').

''(2) DIRECTOR OF THE TASKFORCE.—The head of the Taskforce shall be the Director, who shall—

''(A) report directly to the Chairman; and

''(B) be appointed by the Chairman, in consultation with the Commission, from among individuals—

''(i) currently employed by the Commission or from outside of the Commission; and

''(ii) having experience in advocating for the interests of senior investors.

''(3) STAFFING.—The Chairman shall ensure that—

''(A) the Taskforce is staffed sufficiently to carry out fully the requirements of this subsection; and

''(B) such staff shall include individuals from the Division of Enforcement, Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations, and Office of Investor Education and Advocacy.

''(4) NO COMPENSATION FOR MEMBERS OF TASKFORCE.—All members of the Taskforce appointed under paragraph (2) or (3) shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as officers or employees of the United States.

''(5) MINIMIZING DUPLICATION OF EFFORTS.—In organizing and staffing the Taskforce, the Chairman shall take such actions as may be necessary to minimize the duplication of efforts within the divisions and offices described under paragraph (3)(B) and any other divisions, offices, or taskforces of the Commission.

''(6) FUNCTIONS OF THE TASKFORCE.—The Taskforce shall—

''(A) identify challenges that senior investors encounter, including problems associated with financial exploitation and cognitive decline;

''(B) identify areas in which senior investors would benefit from changes in the regulations of the Commission or the rules of self-regulatory organizations;

''(C) coordinate, as appropriate, with other offices within the Commission, other taskforces that may be established within the Commission, self-regulatory organizations, and the Elder Justice Coordinating Council; and

''(D) consult, as appropriate, with State securities and law enforcement authorities, State insurance regulators, and other Federal agencies.

''(7) REPORT.—The Taskforce, in coordination, as appropriate, with the Office of the Investor Advocate and self-regulatory organizations, and in consultation, as appropriate, with State securities and law enforcement authorities, State insurance regulators, and Federal agencies, shall issue a report every 2 years to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, the first of which shall not be issued until after the report described in section 3 of the National Senior Investor Initiative Act of 2021 has been issued and considered by the Taskforce, containing—

''(A) appropriate statistical information and full and substantive analysis;

''(B) a summary of recent trends and innovations that have impacted the investment landscape for senior investors;

''(C) a summary of regulatory initiatives that have concentrated on senior investors and industry practices related to senior investors;

''(D) key observations, best practices, and areas needing improvement, involving senior investors identified during examinations, enforcement actions, and investor education outreach;

''(E) a summary of the most serious issues encountered by senior investors, including issues involving financial products and services;

''(F) an analysis with regard to existing policies and procedures of brokers, dealers, investment advisers, and other market participants related to senior investors and senior investor-related topics and whether these policies and procedures need to be further developed or refined;

''(G) recommendations for such changes to the regulations, guidance, and orders of the Commission and self-regulatory organizations and such legislative actions as may be appropriate to resolve problems encountered by senior investors; and

''(H) any other information, as determined appropriate by the Director of the Taskforce.

''(8) REQUEST FOR REPORTS.—The Taskforce shall make any report issued under paragraph (7) available to a Member of Congress who requests such a report.

''(9) SUNSET.—The Taskforce shall terminate after the end of the 10-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this subsection.

''(10) SENIOR INVESTOR DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'senior investor' means an investor over the age of 65.

''(11) USE OF EXISTING FUNDS.—The Commission shall use existing funds to carry out this subsection.''.

SEC. 3. GAO STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress and the Senior Investor Taskforce the results of a study of financial exploitation of senior citizens.

(b) CONTENTS.—The study required under subsection (a) shall include information with respect to—

(1) economic costs of the financial exploitation of senior citizens—

(A) associated with losses by victims that were incurred as a result of the financial exploitation of senior citizens;

(B) incurred by State and Federal agencies, law enforcement and investigatory agencies, public benefit programs, public health programs, and other public programs as a result

of the financial exploitation of senior citizens;

(C) incurred by the private sector as a result of the financial exploitation of senior citizens; and

(D) any other relevant costs that—

(i) result from the financial exploitation of senior citizens; and

(ii) the Comptroller General determines are necessary and appropriate to include in order to provide Congress and the public with a full and accurate understanding of the economic costs resulting from the financial exploitation of senior citizens in the United States;

(2) frequency of senior financial exploitation and correlated or contributing factors—

(A) information about percentage of senior citizens financially exploited each year; and

(B) information about factors contributing to increased risk of exploitation, including such factors as race, social isolation, income, net worth, religion, region, occupation, education, home-ownership, illness, and loss of spouse; and

(3) policy responses and reporting of senior financial exploitation—

(A) the degree to which financial exploitation of senior citizens unreported to authorities;

(B) the reasons that financial exploitation may be unreported to authorities;

(C) to the extent that suspected elder financial exploitation is currently being reported—

(i) information regarding which Federal, State, and local agencies are receiving reports, including adult protective services, law enforcement, industry, regulators, and professional licensing boards;

(ii) information regarding what information is being collected by such agencies; and

(iii) information regarding the actions that are taken by such agencies upon receipt of the report and any limits on the agencies' ability to prevent exploitation, such as jurisdictional limits, a lack of expertise, resource challenges, or limiting criteria with regard to the types of victims they are permitted to serve;

(D) an analysis of gaps that may exist in empowering Federal, State, and local agencies to prevent senior exploitation or respond effectively to suspected senior financial exploitation; and

(E) an analysis of the legal hurdles that prevent Federal, State, and local agencies from effectively partnering with each other and private professionals to effectively respond to senior financial exploitation.

(c) SENIOR CITIZEN DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ''senior citizen'' means an individual over the age of 65.

ELIMINATE BARRIERS TO INNOVATION ACT OF 2021

H.R. 1602

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 ''Eliminate Barriers to Innovation Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. WORKING GROUP TO SUPPORT INNOVATION WITH RESPECT TO DIGITAL ASSETS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall jointly establish a working group (to be known as the ''SEC and CFTC Working Group on Digital Assets'') to carry out the report required under subsection (c)(1).

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Working Group shall be composed of members appointed in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS.—

(A) REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMISSIONS.—The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall each appoint an equal number of employees of each such Commission to serve as members of the Working Group.

(B) REPRESENTATIVES OF NONGOVERNMENTAL STAKEHOLDERS.—

(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall each appoint an equal number of nongovernmental representatives to serve as members of the Working Group, except that such number of members may not be greater than or equal to the number of members appointed under subparagraph (A).

(ii) REQUIRED MEMBERS.—The members of the Working Group appointed under clause (i) shall include at least one representative from each of the following:

(I) Financial technology companies that provide products or services involving digital assets.

(II) Financial firms under the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

(III) Institutions or organizations engaged in academic research or advocacy relating to digital asset use.

(IV) Small businesses engaged in financial technology.

(V) Investor protection organizations.

(VI) Institutions and organizations that support investment in historically-underserved businesses.

(C) NO COMPENSATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE WORKING GROUP.—

(i) FEDERAL EMPLOYEE MEMBERS.—All members of the Working Group appointed under subparagraph (A) shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as officers or employees of the United States.

(ii) NON-FEDERAL MEMBERS.—All members of the Working Group appointed under subparagraph (B) shall serve without compensation.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Working Group shall submit to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the relevant committees a report that contains—

(A) an analysis of—

(i) the legal and regulatory framework and related developments in the United States relating to digital assets, including—

(I) the impact that lack of clarity in such framework has on primary and secondary markets in digital assets; and

(II) how the domestic legal and regulatory regimes relating to digital assets impact the competitive position of the United States; and

(ii) developments in other countries related to digital assets and identification of how these developments impact the competitive position of the United States; and

(B) recommendations—

(i) for the creation, maintenance, and improvement of primary and secondary markets in digital assets, including for improving the fairness, orderliness, integrity, efficiency, transparency, availability, and efficacy of such markets;

(ii) for standards concerning custody, private key management, cybersecurity, and business continuity relating to digital asset intermediaries; and

(iii) for best practices to—

(I) reduce fraud and manipulation of digital assets in cash, leveraged, and derivatives markets;

(II) improve investor protections for participants in such markets; and

(III) assist in compliance with anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism obligations under the Bank Secrecy Act.

(2) REPORT LIMITED TO SEC AND CFTC AUTHORITIES.—The analysis and recommendations provided under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) may only relate to the laws, regulations, and related matters that are under the primary jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

(d) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Working Group.

(e) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Working Group shall terminate on the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, except that the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission may, jointly, extend the Working Group for a longer period, not to exceed one year.

(2) SECOND REPORT IN THE CASE OF EXTENSION.—In the case of an extension of the Working Group under paragraph (1), the Working Group shall, not later than the last day of such extension, submit to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the relevant committees a report that contains an update to the analysis and recommendations required under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (c)(1).

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BANK SECRECY ACT.—The term ''Bank Secrecy Act'' means—

(A) section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1829b);

(B) chapter 2 of title I of Public Law 91–508 (12 U.S.C. 1951 et seq.); and

(C) subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code.

(2) HISTORICALLY-UNDERSERVED BUSINESSES.—The term ''historically-underserved businesses'' means women-owned businesses, minority-owned businesses, and rural businesses.

(3) RELEVANT COMMITTEES.—The term ''relevant committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives;

(B) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(4) WORKING GROUP.—The term ''Working Group'' means the working group established under subsection (a).

TRAINING IN HIGH-DEMAND ROLES TO IMPROVE VETERAN EMPLOYMENT ACT

H.R. 2523

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 ''Training in High-demand Roles to Improve Veteran Employment Act'' or the ''THRIVE Act''.

SEC. 2. IMPROVEMENTS TO COVID–19 VETERAN RAPID RETRAINING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8006 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (3) of subsection (c) and inserting the following new paragraph (3):

''(3) DETERMINATION OF HIGH-DEMAND OCCUPATIONS.—

''(A) INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall use the list of high-demand occupations prepared in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor.

''(B) MODIFICATIONS.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may add and remove occupations from the list under subparagraph (A) as the Secretary determines appropriate.'';

(2) in subsection (d)(3)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''(other than such a program pursued solely through distance learning on a half-time basis or less)'' after ''a covered program of education under the retraining assistance program under this section''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''less than a half-time basis'' and inserting ''a half-time basis or less'';

(3) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), and (h) as subsections (k), (l), and (m), respectively;

(4) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsections:

''(f) EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, shall contact each veteran who pursues a covered program of education under this section—

''(1) not later than 30 days after the date on which the veteran begins the program of education to notify the veteran of the availability of employment placement services upon completion of the program; and

''(2) not later than 14 days after the date on which the veteran completes, or terminates participation in, such program to facilitate the provision of employment placement services to such veteran.

''(g) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall seek to enter into a memorandum of understanding with one or more qualified nonprofit organizations for the purpose of facilitating the employment of veterans who participate in the retraining assistance program under this section.

''(2) QUALIFIED NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—For purposes of this subsection, a qualified nonprofit organization is a nonprofit organization that—

''(A) is an association of businesses; and

''(B) has at least two years of experience providing job placement services for veterans.

''(h) FOLLOW UP OUTREACH.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in coordination with the Secretary of Labor, shall contact each veteran who completes a covered program of education under the retraining assistance program under this section 30, 60, 90, and 180 days after the veteran completes such program of education to ask the veteran about the experience of the veteran in the retraining assistance program and the veteran's employment status.

''(i) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—Not later than the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, the Secretary of Labor shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report containing the following information about veterans who participate in the retraining assistance program under this section:

''(1) The percentage of such veterans who found employment before the end of the second calendar quarter after exiting the program.

''(2) The percentage of such veterans who found employment before the end of the fourth calendar quarter after exiting the program.

''(3) The median earnings of all such veterans for the second quarter after exiting the program.

''(4) The percentage of such veterans who attain a recognized postsecondary credential during the 12-month period after exiting the program.

''(j) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the termination of the retraining assistance program under subsection (l), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the outcomes and effectiveness of the program.'';

(5) in subsection (l), as so redesignated, by striking ''No retraining assistance may be paid under this section after the date that is 21 months after the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''No retraining assistance may be paid under this section for a covered program of education that begins on or after December 11, 2022'';

(6) in subsection (m), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: '', which shall be carried out as if such section were authorized for the payment of readjustment and rehabilitation benefits to or on behalf of veterans under chapters 30, 31, and 41 of title 38, United States Code. Not more than $386,000,000 may be obligated or expended to carry out this section.''; and

(7) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(n) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'covered public health emergency' means the declaration—

''(A) of a public health emergency, based on an outbreak of COVID–19 by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d); or

''(B) of a domestic emergency, based on an outbreak of COVID–19 by the President, the Secretary of Homeland Security, or State, or local authority.

''(2) The term 'veteran' means—

''(A) a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable; or

''(B) a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces who performs active service for a period of 30 days or longer by reason of the covered public health emergency.

''(3) The term 'active service' has the meaning given such term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply as if included in the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2).

SEC. 3. INFORMATION PROVIDED BY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS ABOUT POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED.—Subsection (c) of section 3698 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(C)—

(A) in clause (xi), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in clause (xii), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new clauses:

''(xiii) whether the institution is listed on the College Navigator website as affiliated with a religion and, if so, which religious denomination;

''(xiv) whether the Secretary of Education or other head of a department or agency of the Federal Government has determined that the institution is a minority serving institution and, if so, which one or more types of minority serving institutions; and

''(xv) whether the institution is gender specific.''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''To the extent practicable, the Secretary shall ensure that such information is provided in a searchable format.''.

(b) DEFINITION.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(3) The term 'College Navigator website' has the meaning given that term in section 132 of the Higher Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1015a).

''(4) The term 'minority serving institution' means any of the following:

''(A) A part B institution, as such term is defined in section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1061(2)).

''(B) A Hispanic-serving institution, as such term is defined in section 502(a)(5) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1101a(5)).

''(C) A Tribal College or University, as such term is defined in section 316(b)(3) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)(3)).

''(D) A predominantly Black institution, as such term is defined in section 318(b)(6) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1059e(b)(6)).

''(E) A Native American-serving, nontribal institution, as such term is defined in section 319(b)(2) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1059f(b)(6)).

''(F) An Alaska Native-serving institution or Native Hawaiian-serving institution, as such terms are defined in section 317(b) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1059d(b)).

''(G) An Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institution, as such term is defined in section 320(b) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1059g(b)).''.

(c) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to the information provided under section 3698 of title 38, United States Code, beginning on the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. DELAY OF EFFECTIVE DATE FOR LIMITATION ON COLOCATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF STATE APPROVING AGENCIES.

Section 1024 of the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–315) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 1024. LIMITATION ON COLOCATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF STATE APPROVING AGENCIES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3671 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

'' '(c) The Secretary may not recognize a State department or agency as the State approving agency for a State for purposes of this chapter if such department or agency is administered at, or colocated with, a university or university system that offers courses or programs of education that are subject to approval under this chapter by the State approving agency for that State.'.

''(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.''.

SEC. 5. CLARIFICATION OF APPLICABILITY OF TREATMENT OF CERTAIN FOR-PROFIT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) CLARIFICATION.—Section 1022(c) of the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–315) is amended by inserting '', or the conversion of a for-profit educational institution to a public educational institution,'' after ''nonprofit educational institution''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply as if included in the enactment of the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–315).

SEC. 6. CLARIFICATIONS REGARDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

Subsection (f) of section 3679 of title 38, United States Code, as added by section 1018 of the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–315), is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(E), by inserting '', to the maximum extent practicable,'' after ''including'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting '', or any person with whom the institution has an agreement to provide educational programs, marketing, advertising, recruiting or admissions services,'' after ''educational institution'';

(B) in paragraph (A)(ii), by striking ''1-month'' and inserting ''one-month''; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following new subparagraph (B):

''(B) Provides a commission, bonus, or other incentive payment based directly or indirectly on success in securing enrollments or financial aid to any persons or entities engaged in any student recruiting or admission activities or in making decisions regarding the award of student financial assistance.'';

(3) in paragraph (4)(A), by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following new clauses:

''(ii) Suspending the approval of the courses and programs of education offered by the educational institution by disapproving new enrollments of eligible veterans and eligible persons in each course or program of education offered by that educational institution.

''(iii) Revoking the approval of the courses and programs of education offered by the educational institution by disapproving all enrollments of eligible veterans and eligible persons in each course or program of education offered by that educational institution''; and

(4) in paragraph (5)(A), by striking ''1-academic-year period'' and inserting ''one-academic-year period''.

SEC. 7. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) TITLE 38.—Title 38, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) The second section 1164, as added by section 5501 the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–315), is redesignated as section 1166 and transferred so as to appear after section 1165 (and the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 11 of such title is conformed accordingly).

(2) Subsection (l) of section 3313, as added by section 1010 of such Act (as effective on August 1, 2021), is amended to read as follows:

''(l) VERIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall require—

''(A) each educational institution to submit to the Secretary verification of each individual who is enrolled in a course or program of education at the educational institution and is receiving educational assistance under this chapter—

''(i) not later than such time as the Secretary determines reasonable after the date on which the individual is enrolled; and

''(ii) not later than such time as the Secretary determines reasonable after the last date on which a student is able to withdraw from the course or program of education without penalty; and

''(B) each individual who is enrolled in a course or program of education and is receiving educational assistance under this chapter to submit to the Secretary verification of such enrollment for each month during which the individual is so enrolled and receiving such educational assistance.

''(2) FORM OF VERIFICATION.—Verification under this subsection shall be in an electronic form prescribed by the Secretary.

''(3) FAILURE TO SUBMIT VERIFICATION.—If an individual fails to submit the verification required under paragraph (1)(B) for two consecutive months, the Secretary may not make a monthly housing stipend payment to the individual under this section until the individual submits such verification.''.

(3) Section 3673A, as added by section 1013 of such Act, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''searchable''; and

(B) in subsection (c), by inserting ''searchable'' before ''database''.

(4) The subsection (f) of section 3679, as added by section 1017 of such Act, is redesignated as paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of such section 3679 and is transferred so as to appear after paragraph (2) of such subsection.

(5) Section 3696(g)(4)(A)(iii)(III), as amended by section 1020 of such Act, is amended by striking ''paragraph (3)(B) of this subsection'' and inserting ''paragraph (3)''.

(b) JOHNNY ISAKSON AND DAVID P. ROE, M.D. VETERANS HEALTH CARE AND BENEFITS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2020.—The Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–315) is amended as follows:

(1) In section 1013(a)(1), by inserting ''of title 38'' after ''of chapter 36''.

(2) In section 2205(c)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''EFFECTIVE DATE'' and inserting ''APPLICABILITY''; and

(B) by striking ''the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to grants applications submitted on or after the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.''

(3) In section 4101(b), by striking ''subchapter'' and inserting ''chapter''.

(4) In section 5501—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''of such title'' and inserting ''of title 38, United States Code''; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking ''section 1164'' each place it appears and inserting ''section 1166''.

SEC. 8. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

SUPPORTING PEOPLE OF BELARUS AND THEIR DEMOCRATIC ASPIRATIONS AND CONDEMNING ELECTION RIGGING AND SUBSEQUENT VIOLENT CRACKDOWNS ON PEACEFUL PROTESTERS

H. RES. 124

Whereas the Republic of Belarus held a presidential election on August 9, 2020, that was neither free nor fair;

Whereas the presidential election took place without appropriate observation from local independent groups and international delegations;

Whereas since the presidential election, Belarusians have demonstrated their strong desire and commitment to a democratic future by organizing peaceful protests in Minsk and across the country;

Whereas Belarusian civil society, led by Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya, has called for the resignation of Alyaksandr Lukashenka, the peaceful transition of power, the organization of new, free, and fair elections and the release of all political prisoners;

Whereas Belarusian opposition leaders have faced intimidation, harassment, and detention, including direct threats leading to the forced exile of Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya in Lithuania as well as the kidnapping and imprisonment of Maria Kalesnikava and other opposition leaders;

Whereas in the months since the election, Belarusian authorities have arbitrarily detained and brutally assaulted tens of thousands of peaceful protesters, journalists, and opposition figures, of which hundreds remain in detention;

Whereas human rights groups have documented hundreds of horrific accounts of torture, including sexual violence and rape, along with other instances ill-treatment and excessive force used against detainees arrested for peaceful protest;

Whereas on August 13 and 14, 2020, relatives of detainees held in the infamous ''Akrestsina'' detention facility in Minsk recorded the sounds of ''incessant beatings which were clearly audible in the street, and numerous voices screaming out in agony with some begging for mercy'';

Whereas thousands of Belarusians have fled to neighboring countries seeking political asylum;

Whereas independent journalists and the free media have faced intimidation, violence, mass arrests and prosecution, with many foreign journalists being stripped of their accreditation;

Whereas Katsyaryna Andreyeva and Darya Chultsovatwo, two journalists who work for Belsat, an independent Polish-based satellite television station aimed at Belarus, have each been sentenced to two years in prison simply for reporting live from a rally in Minsk in November 2020;

Whereas Ihar Losik, a popular Belarusian blogger on Telegram, went on a hunger strike for 6 weeks to protest the politically-motivated charges that he helped organize riots after the fraudulent presidential election;

Whereas member states of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), of which the United States and Belarus are members, invoked paragraph 12 of the 1991 Moscow Document of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the OSCE (Moscow Mechanism) to establish a mission of experts to review allegations of human rights violations;

Whereas the OSCE Rapporteur's Report under the Moscow Mechanism on Alleged Human Rights Violations related to the presidential elections of August 9, 2020, in Belarus, published November 5, 2020, concluded that there was ''overwhelming evidence that the presidential elections of 9 August 2020 [had] been falsified and that massive and systematic human rights violations [had] been committed by the Belarusian security forces in response to peaceful demonstrations and protests'';

Whereas women have played a leading role in peaceful demonstrations across the country, protesting the police brutality and mass detentions by wearing red and white, carrying flowers, and forming ''solidarity chains'';

Whereas the information technology (IT) industry in Belarus has played a prominent role in the democratic movement by demanding an end to violent oppression, as well as creating safe platforms for demonstrators to communicate and track people who have been detained or went missing during mass detentions;

Whereas Belarusian authorities have continually disrupted internet channels in an attempt to limit communication among demonstrators and targeted lead technology companies and their employees advocating for democracy;

Whereas Belarusian state-owned television channels have encouraged violence against peaceful demonstrators;

Whereas a recent survey of IT specialists found that 15 percent of IT specialists working in Belarus have already relocated to neighboring countries, and over 40 percent of IT specialists no longer want to work in Belarus, resulting in a devastating loss of talent for Belarus, possibly permanently damaging the Belarusian technology industry along with the Belarusian economy;

Whereas hundreds of former law enforcement officers in Belarus who have defected in defiance of illegal orders to commit human rights violations and cover up crimes against civilians and those who have assisted law enforcement officers in defecting have faced harassment, financial penalties, arrest, detention, and other punitive measures;

Whereas several peaceful demonstrators have died as a result of police violence, including 31-year-old Roman Bondrenko who was violently beaten by plainclothes police officers and, as a result, suffered head injuries that resulted in his death;

Whereas Belarusian universities continue to expel students and dismiss educators and researchers for participating in peaceful protests;

Whereas child protective services have threatened multiple civic activists with termination of parental rights for bringing minor children to peaceful protests;

Whereas factory workers at state-owned enterprises have been continuously harassed for trying to organize independent trade unions and have been forced to sign political letters opposing sanctions by the European Union under threat of termination of their employment;

Whereas a transatlantic community of legislators has emerged in support of uplifting the democratic aspirations of the Belarusian people;

Whereas international advocacy, including by co-host Latvia, succeeded in preventing the illegitimate Government of Belarus from hosting the 2021 Ice Hockey World Championship;

Whereas the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and Canada have enacted sanctions and other punitive measures against dozens of individuals and entities found responsible for the perpetration of violence against peaceful demonstrators, opposition members, and journalists, among others;

Whereas Alyaksandr Lukashenka continues to undermine the sovereignty and independence of Belarus through efforts to integrate Belarus into a so-called ''Union States'' under the control of Russia;

Whereas the House of Representatives passed the Belarus Democracy, Human Rights, and Sovereignty Act of 2020 with unanimous consent, sending a clear message of overwhelming, bipartisan support for the democratic movement in Belarus;

Whereas the Belarus Democracy, Human Rights, and Sovereignty Act of 2020 was signed into law via the fiscal year 2021 omnibus spending bill, expanding the President's authority to impose sanctions related to Belarus, including on Russian individuals who have undermined Belarus' sovereignty, as well as authorizing increased assistance to counter internet censorship and surveillance technology, support women advocating for freedom and human rights, and support political refugees fleeing the crackdown in Belarus, among other things; and

Whereas the Belarusian opposition, led by Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya, organized a Day of Solidary on February 7, 2020, where countries, cities, and political and elected leaders, as well as everyday citizens around the world demonstrated their support for the six months of historic peaceful protests since the fraudulent presidential election that took place on August 9, 2020: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) finds that the August 9, 2020, presidential election in Belarus was neither free nor fair and, therefore, does not recognize the government-announced results or Alyaksandr Lukashenka as the legitimate President of Belarus;

(2) calls for new free and fair elections under Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe observation;

(3) affirms that the people of Belarus have the right to determine the future of Belarus without unwelcome intervention from the Russian Federation or any outside actors in violation of Belarusian independence and sovereignty;

(4) condemns the human rights violations committed by Belarusian authorities, including against peaceful demonstrators, civil society activists, opposition leaders, students, educators, employees at state-owned enterprises, medical personnel, and journalists, and calls for such authorities to halt any further acts of violence against civilians;

(5) calls for the immediate release of all political prisoners and those unlawfully detained in connection with the peaceful demonstrations including independent journalists and family members of United States citizens;

(6) recognizes the sacrifices and bravery of the Belarusian people and the incredible organization by Belarusian women to peacefully demand a free and fair democratic process while enduring the state-sponsored violence that followed the August 9, 2020, election;

(7) calls on Alyaksandr Lukashenka and Belarusian authorities to engage in an open and constructive dialogue with the opposition members and other stakeholders to bring about a peaceful transition of power;

(8) calls for the protection of civil society actors and members of the opposition against arbitrary arrest and violence while conducting peaceful discussions relating to the peaceful transition of power in Belarus;

(9) recognizes the Coordination Council established by Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya as a legitimate institution to participate in a dialogue on a peaceful transition of power;

(10) urges continued cooperation among the United States and its transatlantic allies and partners to explore avenues in support of the democratic movement in Belarus;

(11) calls for further targeted sanctions coordinated between the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Canada, and other allies and partners against Belarusian authorities who committed human rights violations and engaged in activities that resulted in the falsification of the August 9, 2020, election results;

(12) encourages when considering, in coordination with transatlantic partners, the sanctioning of Belarusian state-owned companies that have directly violated the rights of their workers as a result of their participation in or in connection to the ongoing democratic movement in Belarus that the Administration take into consideration the potential implications of making these companies more vulnerable to takeovers by Russian or Chinese state-owned companies;

(13) calls on the transatlantic community to review and consider reassessing any financial assistance that supports the Lukashenka regime, including participation in state debt issuances or procurement contracts;

(14) supports increasing funds available for foreign assistance to Belarusian civil society groups as well as legal assistance for activists and independent journalists, among others, as called for in the Belarus Democracy, Human Rights, and Sovereignty Act of 2020;

(15) urges the President to provide the United States Agency for Global Media with a surge capacity (as such term is defined in section 316 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6216)) for programs and activities in Belarus, including to protect the brave independent journalists reporting from within Belarus as called for in the Belarus Democracy, Human Rights, and Sovereignty Act of 2020;

(16) calls for an international investigation into the human rights abuses committed during and after the August 9, 2020, presidential election; and

(17) continues to support the aspirations of the people of Belarus for democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, and reaffirms that the fulfillment of such aspirations is critical to ensuring the continued strength of Belarusian sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. CRAIG). Pursuant to section 6 of House Resolution 330, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bills and the resolution.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 355, nays 69, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 125]

YEAS—355

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais

Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—69

Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Budd
Burchett
Bush
Cammack
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Davidson
Donalds
Duncan
Estes
Fallon
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Guest
Harris
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Hinson
Huizenga
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Lamborn
Loudermilk
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Norman
Omar
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Steube
Tiffany
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams (TX)

NOT VOTING—5

Buck
Clyde
Gibbs
Lynch
Smith (NE)

□ 1808

Mr. BURGESS changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended, the bills were passed, and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Wexton)
Barragán (Beyer)
Cárdenas (Gallego)
Costa (Correa)
Crenshaw (Fallon)
Donalds (Cammack)
Grijalva (García (IL))
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Leger Fernandez (Jacobs (CA))
Lieu (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Meng (Clark (MA))
Mfume (Connolly)
Moulton (Perlmutter)
Napolitano (Correa)
Omar (Bush)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sewell (DelBene)
Stefanik (Katko)
Trahan (Lynch)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (McGovern)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

MOTION TO RECONSIDER ON ADOPTION OF THE MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Phillips of Minnesota moves to reconsider the vote on adoption of the motion to suspend the rules.

MOTION TO TABLE

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. McCollum of Minnesota moves to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2091

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise to inform the House I hereby remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 2091.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's request is accepted.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE SHOOTING IN BOULDER, COLORADO

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I rise with my colleagues from the State of Colorado to honor the 10 precious lives lost at the King Soopers grocery store in my congressional district in Boulder, Colorado, on March 22nd.

There are no words to express how the Boulder community is feeling in the wake of this tragedy. Our hearts are broken. The loss of life is truly heartbreaking and unimaginable. Ten lives taken too soon; daughters, sons, neighbors, spouses, coworkers, community members, each of whom left a profound impact on our community: Officer Eric Talley, Denny, Neven, Rikki, Tralona, Suzanne, Teri, Kevin, Lynn, and Jody. Today, may we remember them and honor them as we lift their names and express our deepest condolences to their families.

I hope everyone in the House will now join me for a moment of silence.

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all those present in the Chamber as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol to please rise for a moment of silence.

□ 1815

EXPRESSING THE PROFOUND SORROW OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE WALTER F. MONDALE

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Minnesota delegation, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 333

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Walter F. Mondale, a former Vice President of the United States of America.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, and pursuant to House Resolution 333, the House stands adjourned until noon tomorrow as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable Walter F. Mondale, former Vice President of the United States.

Thereupon (at 6 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 21, 2021, at noon, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable Walter F. Mondale.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC–868. A letter from the OSD FRLO, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Administrative Requirements Terms and Conditions for Cost-Type Grants and Cooperative Agreements to Nonprofit and Governmental Entities [DOD-2016-OS-0054] (RIN: 0790-AJ49) received April 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–869. A letter from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's Major final rule — Debt Collection Practices in Connection with the Global COVID-19 Pandemic (Regulation F) [Docket No.: CFPB-2021-0008](RIN: 3170-AA41) received April 19, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC–870. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final guidance — Guidance for Resolution Plan Submissions of Certain Foreign-Based Covered Companies (RIN: 3064-ZA15) received April 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC–871. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Fraud and Abuse; Removal of Safe Harbor Protection for Rebates Involving Prescription Pharmaceuticals and Creation of New Safe Harbor Protection for Certain Point-of-Sale Reductions in Price on Prescription Pharmaceuticals and Certain Pharmacy Benefit Manager Service Fees; Additional Delayed Effective Date (RIN: 0936-AA08) received April 15, 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–872. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Securing Updated and Necessary Statutory Evaluations Timely received April 15, 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–873. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Amendment of 40 CFR 63.6(f)(1) and 40 CFR 63.6(h)(1) to Reflect Court Vacatur of Exemption From Emission Standards During Periods of Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction [EPA-HQ-OAR-2004-0094; FRL-10019-05-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AU98) received March 16, 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–874. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; KY; Jefferson County; Existing and New VOC Storage Vessels Rule Changes [EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0092; FRL-10021-19-Region 4] received March 16, 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–875. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; KY; Jefferson County; Gasoline Loading Facilities at Existing Bulk Terminals and New Bulk Plants [EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0102; FRL-10021-39-Region 4] received March 16, 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–876. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; California; South Coast Air Quality Management District; Ventura County Air Pollution Control District; Correction [EPA-R09-OAR-2020-0121; FRL-10021-07-Region 9] received March 16, 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–877. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Spinetoram; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-0526; FRL-10020-24] received April 12, 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–878. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Spinosad; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-0525; FRL-10020-23] received April 12, 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–879. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Penthiopyrad; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-0531; FRL-10017-27] received April 12, 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–880. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane-4-methanol; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2017-0103; FRL-10015-73] received April 12, 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–881. A letter from the Associate Bureau Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendments to Part 4 of the Commission's Rules Concerning Disruptions to Communications [PS Docket No.: 15-80] received April 12, 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–882. A letter from the Chief, Telecommunications Access Policy Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — COVID-19 Telehealth Program [WC Docket No.: 20-89]; Promoting Telehealth for Low-Income Consumers [WC Docket No.: 18-213] received April 12, 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–883. 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.: 31350; Amdt. No.: 3939] received April 12, 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–884. 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.: 31351; Amdt. No.: 3940] received April 12, 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–885. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — New Evidence (RIN: 2900-AR12) received April 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–886. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — VA Acquisition Regulation: Foreign Acquisition (RIN: 2900-AQ79) received April 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–887. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Amendments (RIN: 2900-AR08) received April 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–888. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Billing and Collection by VA for Medical Care and Services (RIN: 2900-AQ69) received April 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–889. A letter from the Congressional Assistant II, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule — Role of Supervisory Guidance [Docket No.: R-1725] (RIN: 7100-AF96) received April 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC–890. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Class D and Amendment of Class E Airspace; Gillette, WY [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0800; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ANM-43] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 19, 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–891. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Guidance on the Employee Retention Credit under the CARES Act for the First and Second Calendar Quarters of 2021 [Notice 2021-23] received April 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC–892. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — 2021 Calendar Year Resident Population Figures [Notice 2021-19] received April 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RASKIN: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 330. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 51) to provide for the admission of the State of Washington, D.C. into the Union; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1573) to clarify the rights of all persons who are held or detained at a port of entry or at any detention facility overseen by U.S. Customs and Border Protection or U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1333) to transfer and limit Executive Branch authority to suspend or restrict the entry of a class of aliens; and for other purposes (Rept. 117–22). Referred to the House Calendar.

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. CÁRDENAS (for himself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SOTO, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. CRAIG, and Mrs. FLETCHER):

H.R. 2668. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to affirmatively confirm the authority of the Federal Trade Commission to seek permanent injunctions and other equitable relief for violations of any provision of law enforced by the Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. DUNN (for himself, Mr. SOTO, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 2669. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide for the authority to reimburse local governments or electric cooperatives for interest expenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ (for herself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. MENG, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. JONES, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CARSON, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 2670. A bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish a Civilian Climate Corps to help communities respond to climate change and transition to a clean economy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on 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. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 2671. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to specify certain effects of guidelines, general statements of policy, and similar guidance issued by the Federal Trade Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 2672. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to require an annual plan and a report on elder fraud, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JONES, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. SIRES):

H.R. 2673. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to include certain landlocked releases of petroleum, 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 Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JONES, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. SIRES):

H.R. 2674. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the use of funds in the Hazardous Substance Superfund for the purposes for which they were collected, to ensure adequate resources for the cleanup of hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and 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. BRADY (for himself, Mr. HERN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. ESTES, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 2675. A bill to cap noninterest Federal spending as a percentage of potential GDP to right-size the Government, grow the economy, and balance the budget; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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. BUCSHON:

H.R. 2676. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to require that any legislative recommendation of the Federal Trade Commission be accompanied by an economic analysis and include a description of the rationale for the recommended legislation; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 2677. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to require a time limitation for consent orders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CASTEN:

H.R. 2678. A bill to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to initiate a rulemaking to reform the interregional transmission planning process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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

H.R. 2679. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to revise the Federal charter for the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CHU:

H.R. 2680. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for investors in start-up businesses, to provide a credit for wages paid by start-up businesses to their first employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PORTER, Mr. RASKIN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. SARBANES):

H.R. 2681. A bill to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 to require the Integrity Committee of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency to include additional information in requests and reports to Congress, to make information available to certain Members of Congress regarding certain allegations of wrongdoing closed without referral, to require the Integrity Committee to submit semiannual reports to Congress and the President, to expand the membership of the Integrity Committee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CROW (for himself and Mr. SIMPSON):

H.R. 2682. A bill to establish an Outdoor Restoration Fund for restoration and resilience projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, 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 Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:

H.R. 2683. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to increase a set-aside for the Rural Project Initiative of the TIFIA program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART (for himself, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. GIMENEZ):

H.R. 2684. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to establish a Cuban family reunification parole program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself and Mr. KINZINGER):

H.R. 2685. A bill to direct the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications

and Information to submit to Congress a report examining the cybersecurity of mobile service networks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GAETZ (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. POSEY, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. MAST, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 2686. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 90 Palm Boulevard North in Niceville, Florida, as the ''Doolittle Raiders Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois (for himself, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. JONES, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H.R. 2687. A bill to increase the minimum levels of financial responsibility for transporting property, and to index future increases to changes in inflation relating to medical care; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas (for himself and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas):

H.R. 2688. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently allow a tax deduction for the mining, reclaiming, or recycling of critical minerals and metals from the United States, and to support the development of domestic supply chains for rare earth elements and other critical materials essential to United States technology, manufacturing, energy, healthcare and advanced medical devices, broadband infrastructure, transportation, and national defense; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. HIMES, Mr. MFUME, Mr. KILMER, Ms. CHU, and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 2689. A bill to require the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce to promote and administer programs in the public and private sectors to assist the development of minority business enterprises, to ensure that such Agency has the necessary supporting resources, particularly during economic downturns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, 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. GUTHRIE:

H.R. 2690. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to require annual reports to Congress regarding the status of investigations of unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HAGEDORN (for himself, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. COLE, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. VALADAO, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BACON, Mr. ESTES, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. BOST, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. VAN DREW):

H.R. 2691. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit 529 plans to be used for certain non-degree technical training certificate programs and apprenticeship programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself and Mr. GOLDEN):

H.R. 2692. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to limit the authority of corporations to establish and operate separate segregated funds utilized for political purposes, including the establishment or operation of a political committee, to nonprofit corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. HARTZLER (for herself and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 2693. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to require that only a school food authority that had a negative balance in the nonprofit school food service account on June 30th of the year preceding the previous school year shall be required to establish a price for paid lunches; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JEFFRIES (for himself, Mr. ROY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, and Mr. TAYLOR):

H.R. 2694. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for transportation and subsistence for criminal justice defendants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas (for herself and Mr. LUCAS):

H.R. 2695. A bill to provide for research to better understand the causes and consequences of sexual harassment affecting individuals in the scientific, technical, engineering, and mathematics workforce and to examine policies to reduce the prevalence and negative impact of such harassment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2696. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to designate certain consortia as Community and Technical College Centers of Excellence in Transportation Workforce Training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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

H.R. 2697. A bill to establish a task force on developing a 21st century surface transportation workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LAWSON of Florida (for himself and Mr. BUCK):

H.R. 2698. A bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to include oversight of markets which set reference prices for aluminum premiums, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H.R. 2699. A bill to extend certain deadlines for the 2020 decennial census, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. MCBATH (for herself, Ms. JACOBS of California, and Ms. MANNING):

H.R. 2700. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to describe the process of converting a proprietary institution of higher education to a nonprofit institution of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:

H.R. 2701. A bill to provide grants for the conduct of demonstration projects designed to provide education and training for eligible individuals to enter and follow a career pathway in the field of pregnancy or childbirth, under the health profession opportunity grant program under section 2008 of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 2702. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to include requirements for declaring an unlawful act or practice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. MCEACHIN):

H.R. 2703. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the financing of the Superfund; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself, Mrs. HINSON, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 2704. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the equal employment opportunity functions of Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 2705. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to provide for expanded natural gas exports; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. CROW, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 2706. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require drug manufacturers to pay a Medicare part B rebate for certain drugs if the price of such drugs increases faster than inflation; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on 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. RASKIN (for himself and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 2707. A bill to authorize for a grant program for handgun licensing programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SPARTZ (for herself, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. PERRY, Mr. STEWART, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BUCK, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. CLOUD):

H.R. 2708. A bill to impose certain limitations on consent decrees and settlement agreements by agencies that require the agencies to take regulatory action in accordance with the terms thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. BERA, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr.

LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. ROSS, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 2709. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure that members of the Armed Forces and their families have access to the contraception they need in order to promote the health and readiness of all members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STEIL (for himself and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS):

H.R. 2710. A bill to increase transparency with respect to financial services benefitting state sponsors of terrorism, human rights abusers, and corrupt officials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SUOZZI (for himself, Mr. GARBARINO, Miss RICE of New York, and Mr. ZELDIN):

H.R. 2711. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exclusion from gross income for certain wastewater management subsidies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Mr. EVANS, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. PERLMUTTER):

H.R. 2712. A bill to ensure that certain loan programs of the Small Business Administration are made available to cannabis-related legitimate businesses and service providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, and 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. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. TORRES of New York):

H.R. 2713. A bill to provide for equitable treatment for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Agriculture, Education and Labor, and 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 Mrs. WALORSKI (for herself, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. REED, Mr. HERN, and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 2714. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for the inclusion of additional expenses in dependent care FSAs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 2715. A bill to prevent the purchase of ammunition by prohibited purchasers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H. Con. Res. 30. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MCCARTHY (for himself, Mr. EMMER, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. STAUBER, and Mrs. FISCHBACH):

H. Res. 331. A resolution raising a question of the privileges of the House; to the Committee on Ethics.

By Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ (for herself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. MENG, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. OMAR, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. COOPER, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. CHU, Ms. BASS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. DOGGETT, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. WATERS, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. WELCH, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. COHEN, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. LIEU, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. KEATING, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. BUSH, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. PORTER, and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ):

H. Res. 332. A resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, Education and Labor, Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture, Natural Resources, Foreign Affairs, Financial Services, the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Oversight and Reform, 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. MCCOLLUM:

H. Res. 333. A resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Walter F. Mondale; considered and agreed to.

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

H. Res. 334. A resolution commemorating the centennial anniversary of the New Jersey State Police Department's founding; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUPPERSBERGER:

H. Res. 335. A resolution expressing support for the designation of May as Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome Awareness Month to increase the knowledge of this little-known, potentially fatal, genetic disease; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. HUIZENGA):

H. Res. 336. A resolution calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to provide evidence or to release United States citizen Paul Whelan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H. Res. 337. A resolution congratulating the Department of Veterans Affairs on 75 years of psychology training and expansion of access to mental health care for veterans by expressing support for the designation of April 19 through April 23, 2021, as ''VA Psychology Recognition Week''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself and Mr. CRENSHAW):

H. Res. 338. A resolution recognizing that infertility is a widespread problem that affects populations of diverse ages, races, ethnicities, and genders; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 2668.

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

Aritcle 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. DUNN:

H.R. 2669.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ:

H.R. 2670.

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

Aritcle 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 2671.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 ''to regulate commerce with foreign nationa, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;''

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 2672.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

Article I, section 8 of the United State Constitution, which grants Congress the power 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. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 2673.

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

Section 8 Article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 2674.

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

Section 8 Article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. BRADY:

H.R. 2675.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have Power 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. BUCSHON:

H.R. 2676.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 2677.

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 Mr. CASTEN:

H.R. 2678.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CHABOT:

H.R. 2679.

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

Article 1, section 8, clause 18, that the Congress shall have Power 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. CHU:

H.R. 2680.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 2681.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CROW:

H.R. 2682.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:

H.R. 2683.

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 By Mr. DIAZ-BALART:

H.R. 2684.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 2685.

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

Clauses 3 and 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 2686.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:

H.R. 2687.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 2688.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 A

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 2689.

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

Taxing and Spending Clause: Article 1, Section 8, clause 1—provides Congress authority to, inter alia, enact spending legislation.

Commerce Clause: Article 1, Section 8, clause 3—provides Congress with the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states, including the use of the channels of interstate commerce, the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, or persons or things in interstate commerce.

Necessary and Proper Clause: Article 1, Section 8, clause 18—allows Congress the power to make all laws that are necessary and proper for executing its enumerated powers and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the U.S. Government.

By Mr. GUTHRIE:

H.R. 2690.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. HAGEDORN:

H.R. 2691.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 2692.

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

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power ''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 any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. HARTZLER:

H.R. 2693.

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

Article I: Section 8: Clause 3 The United States Congress shall have power ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H.R. 2694.

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 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 2695.

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

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. LANGEVIN:

H.R. 2696.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution in that the legislation exercises legislative powers granted to Congress by that clause ''to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or any Department or Office thereof.''

By Mr. LANGEVIN:

H.R. 2697.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution in that the legislation exercises legislative powers granted to Congress by that clause ''to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or any Department or Office thereof.''

By Mr. LAWSON of Florida:

H.R. 2698.

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

Article 1, Section 8: 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 Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 2699.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. MCBATH:

H.R. 2700.

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

Article I, Section 8: Congress has the power ''to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Native American tribes''

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:

H.R. 2701.

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

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 2702.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 2703.

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

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee finds the authority for this legislation in article 1, section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 2704.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 2705.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 2706.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. RASKIN:

H.R. 2707.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. SPARTZ:

H.R. 2708.

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

Article I, Section 1 and Section 8, clause 18

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 2709.

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 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. STEIL:

H.R. 2710.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. SUOZZI:

H.R. 2711.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 2712.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

''The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .;''

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 2713.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

By Mrs. WALORSKI:

H.R. 2714.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ:

H.R. 2715.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 18: Ms. LETLOW.
H.R. 82: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 148: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 243: Ms. LETLOW.
H.R. 288: Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 333: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 350: Mr. GOLDEN and Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 373: Ms. MACE.
H.R. 471: Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
H.R. 472: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. CARL, Mr. OWENS, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 475: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 476: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 496: Mr. MEIJER, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 543: Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 554: Mr. CLYDE.
H.R. 558: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 568: Mr. MOONEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.
H.R. 695: Ms. BOURDEAUX.
H.R. 704: Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 746: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.
H.R. 749: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 763: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 820: Mr. BOST.
H.R. 822: Mr. COLE and Mr. MANN.
H.R. 890: Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 959: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.
H.R. 963: Ms. MANNING and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
H.R. 1012: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 1060: Ms. FOXX.
H.R. 1080: Ms. LETLOW.
H.R. 1145: Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 1155: Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 1210: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 1219: Mr. OWENS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MEUSER, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 1221: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 1284: Mr. SMUCKER.
H.R. 1341: Ms. MACE.
H.R. 1345: Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 1346: Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 1347: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 1351: Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 1384: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 1406: Mr. PETERS and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 1443: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 1456: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 1534: Mr. GOOD of Virginia and Mrs. CAMMACK.
H.R. 1568: Mr. KUSTOFF.
H.R. 1655: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 1699: Mr. CLOUD.
H.R. 1733: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 1734: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 1834: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts and Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 1853: Ms. MACE and Mr. ROUZER.
H.R. 1863: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 1897: Mr. PALMER.
H.R. 1916: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. KATKO, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. BARR, Mr. OWENS, Mr. NORMAN, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 1942: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Ms. HERRELL.
H.R. 1994: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 2050: Mr. KIND, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. CHU, and Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 2067: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 2076: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mr. FALLON.
H.R. 2136: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
H.R. 2144: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2187: Mr. DELGADO and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
H.R. 2193: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2198: Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 2213: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.
H.R. 2214: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 2219: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
H.R. 2234: Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 2249: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 2302: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 2318: Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 2366: Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 2370: Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 2407: Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. STEEL, and Mr. MCCARTHY.
H.R. 2476: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2487: Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 2488: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana and Mrs. CAMMACK.
H.R. 2491: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 2508: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 2510: Mr. BEYER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PETERS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 2518: Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 2530: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H.R. 2543: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 2582: Mr. TURNER, Mr. STIVERS, and Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 2584: Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. YARMUTH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. BUSH, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 2604: Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 2618: Mr. PERRY.
H.R. 2654: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2660: Mr. MANN and Mr. LONG.
H.J. Res. 11: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. REED, Mr. MEIJER, and Mr. LATTA.
H.J. Res. 24: Mr. TURNER.
H.J. Res. 39: Mr. MEIJER and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.
H. Con. Res. 29: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H. Res. 153: Mr. CLINE.
H. Res. 204: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.
H. Res. 230: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H. Res. 240: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H. Res. 283: Ms. TENNEY.
H. Res. 294: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CHU, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. BERA, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H. Res. 317: Ms. WILD, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. BARR, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. KATKO, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MAST, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. JACKSON, and Ms. SALAZAR.
H. Res. 327: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 2091: Mr. CRAWFORD.

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Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable ALEX PADILLA, a Senator from the State of California.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Eternal God, who upholds us with Your might, keep our Senators surefooted as they travel through these challenging times.

Lord, lead them safely over the treacherous heights they must sometimes move. Open their eyes that they may see glimpses of truth from Your Divine precepts that will illuminate their paths.

Lord, remind them that victory comes from You, the God of our salvation. Continue to use them as guardians of freedom.

Lord, we thank You for the life and legacy of former Vice President of the United States Walter Mondale.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, April 20, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable ALEX PADILLA, a Senator from the State of California, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. PADILLA thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

COVID–19 HATE CRIMES ACT—Resumed

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 937, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 937) to facilitate the expedited review of COVID–19 hate crimes, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Schumer (for Hirono/Collins) Amendment No. 1445, of a perfecting nature.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Democratic leader is recognized.

REMEMBERING WALTER FREDERICK MONDALE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, last night, the country lost a giant of Democratic politics, a kind and revered public servant, a Vice President who reimagined the position and expanded Americans' views of who could hold America's highest offices. Walter Mondale, known to friends and foes alike as ''Fritz,'' died at the age of 93.

As President Carter's right-hand man, Fritz revolutionized the role of the Vice Presidency. There is an old yarn about two brothers: One went off to sea, and the other became Vice President. Neither was heard from again. That is not true of Walter Mondale.

Walter Mondale was an uncooperative subject for those Vice Presidential comedians. Not only was he often the last person in the room with the President when the tough decisions were made, but he became an unofficial ambassador for the administration. His relationship with Prime Minister Begin of Israel helped paved the way for a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt at Camp David in 1978.

In his ultimately unsuccessful run for the Presidency, Walter Mondale's pick of my fellow New Yorker, the late Geraldine Ferraro, as Vice President was an early crack in the glass ceiling that our current Vice President, KAMALA HARRIS, would eventually shatter.

Vice President Mondale will be remembered as a lion of progressive politics; an ardent defender of civil rights, aid to schoolchildren, childcare, healthcare, and consumer protections. Mondale once said:

My whole life I worked on the idea that government can be an instrument for social progress. We need that progress. Fairness requires it.

Indeed, as Mondale said, we need government to make social progress.

As we say goodbye to one of our country's most decent public servants, let us follow in his example.

MARIJUANA

Mr. President, now on a much different subject, today is what you might call a very unofficial American holiday, 4/20. It is as appropriate a time as any to take a hard look at our laws that have overcriminalized the use of marijuana and put it on a par with heroin, LSD, and other narcotics that bear little or no resemblance in their effects

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

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either on individuals or on society, more broadly.

The war on drugs has too often been a war on people, particularly people of color. For decades, young men and women—disproportionately, young men and women of color—have been arrested and jailed for even carrying a small amount of marijuana, a charge that often came with exorbitant penalties and a serious criminal record from which they might never recover, being rejected from job after job because this minor, minor deviation from the law was listed as a serious criminal record.

It makes no sense. It is time for change. I believe the time has come to end the Federal prohibition on marijuana in this country, and I am working with Senators BOOKER and WYDEN on legislation to do just that. My thinking on this issue has evolved.

A number of States—including, very recently, my home State of New York—have legalized the recreational use of marijuana for adults, and those experiments, by and large, have been a success. The doom-and-gloom predictions, when States like Colorado or Oregon went forward and decriminalized and legalized marijuana, never occurred.

In State after State, through ballot initiatives and constitutional amendments, the American people are sending a clear message that they want this policy changed. Senators BOOKER, WYDEN, and I are going to continue to work on our legislation, and in the near future, we hope to have a draft of a comprehensive reform effort, not only to end the Federal prohibition on marijuana but to ensure restorative justice, protect public health, and implement responsible taxes and regulations. This was the approach taken by legislators in New York. I believe it is the right approach, and it serves as a model for how we should deal with the issue in Congress.

Hopefully, the next time this unofficial holiday, 4/20, rolls around, our country will have made progress in addressing the massive overcriminalization of marijuana in a meaningful and comprehensive way.

VOTING RIGHTS

Mr. President, now on voting rights, today in the Judiciary Committee, Senators will hear testimony from a number of public officials and experts about the surge in voter suppression laws since the 2020 election, including former Georgia gubernatorial candidate Stacey Abrams.

These voter suppression laws—more than 250 proposed laws in more than 40 States—constitute a grave and immediate threat to the very core of our democracy. In ways both large and small, they seek to restrict the franchise, often targeting minority communities, younger voters, and dense urban districts.

Our Republican colleagues have tried in vain to defend these laws as meaningful and appropriate protections against voter fraud. In many cases, those attempts have been just laughable.

Just to take one example from earlier this week, the Republican-led Montana State Legislature passed a law that ends election-day voter registration and would no longer allow student IDs to be used as a sole ballot form of identification. Just think about that for a moment. What problems are the Republicans in Montana trying to solve there? Has there been a rash of 40-year-olds showing up with student IDs to commit voter fraud? No, there certainly hasn't been. We all know what is going on here. Younger voters have been shown to be more Democratic. So Montana Republicans have made it harder for them to vote. It is despicable—just despicable—and these laws are moving through State legislatures all across the country, including the most recent one in Georgia, which, among other crucial reforms, makes it a crime—a crime—to provide food and water to voters waiting in line at the poles, even though in minority areas the lines are often much longer because there are fewer polling places.

I know my Democratic colleagues on the Judiciary Committee are going to shine a spotlight on all of these efforts, and I applaud Chairman DURBIN for holding this very important hearing today. Voting rights are a topic that deserves continued national attention. It is a top priority for this Democratic Senate majority.

PUERTO RICO

Finally, Mr. President, you couldn't find a better study in contrasts than the Trump administration and the Biden administration. On so many issues, the executive branch is finally returning to competence, undoing the damage wrought by 4 years of Trump's Presidency.

One important example came last night. Beginning in 2017, the Trump administration maliciously held back billions of dollars in congressionally approved disaster aid to Puerto Rico, which was devastated by Hurricane Maria, resulting in the deaths of thousands of Americans. This was vicious on the part of Donald Trump—nasty, so typical of the pettiness and inhumanity of his administration.

Well, the Biden administration has finally ended this appalling delay and will release the much needed disaster relief funds that Puerto Rico has waited for, for almost 5 years. The release of these funds means the people of Puerto Rico can finally and fully rebuild their homes, their schools, their businesses.

Puerto Rico, unfortunately, has too often been an afterthought to work here in Washington. Funds that would normally go to any State after a natural disaster like Hurricane Maria got delayed for years over the course of an entire administration.

Puerto Ricans are American citizens and should be treated exactly as such when disaster strikes. That is why, in the American Rescue Plan, Democrats passed the largest, most comprehensive relief package for the people of Puerto Rico in a long, long time. I am proud to have worked with my House colleagues, particularly Representative NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ, to get that done.

Prior to the American Rescue Plan, the Federal Government had never supported Puerto Rico's tax credit for low-income workers. We did that for the first time ever.

Shockingly, prior to the American Rescue Plan, only families with three or more children in Puerto Rico could claim the child tax credit. That seems, to me, to be racist in its application. We fixed that and made sure that every family in Puerto Rico can claim the credit, just like every other American family.

So as long as Democrats have a majority here in the Senate, I am going to make sure that Puerto Rico is treated fairly and gets its fair share of support. When it comes to this disaster aid, I am so glad the Biden administration is rectifying the issue. I hope we never repeat such a shameful delay.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the situation on our southern border is bad and getting worse. Last month saw overall migrant totals hit a nearly two-decade high. More unaccompanied minors arrived than during any prior month on record.

These kids, crowded in underequipped facilities, tended by increasingly overwhelmed personnel, have become the heart-wrenching face of this crisis. Yet the most resolve, the most strength that this administration has shown on the border has been their commitment to their talking points, their refusal to call the crisis a crisis.

This past weekend, the President of the United States himself slipped up and used that forbidden word. But—get this—he was then overruled by his own staff. Yesterday, his Press Secretary said President Biden actually didn't intend to describe the situation as a crisis. Fascinating.

But then, yesterday, at last, we saw this administration take some new action on immigration. Finally, some proactive steps. Memos were issued to Immigration and Customs Enforcement and CBP with new instruction. Were they new policies to stem the crisis? No. Stepped-up enforcement? No. A way to fix the administration's signals that have induced these new waves of

vulnerable people to try their luck? No, not this either.

Here was the big news: The government will be adopting new, more politically correct rhetoric. Under this administration, we will no longer have ''illegal aliens,'' not because they will secure the border; just because they now will be called ''noncitizens'' or ''undocumented migrants'' and so on.

These priorities are almost a parody of leftwing governance: not securing the border, not a better plan for the children, just woke proofreading. This is not going to get the job done.

OPIOID EPIDEMIC

Mr. President, on a related matter, of course, the flow of actual people is not our only border security problem. Americans are dying and communities are being hollowed out because foreign drug dealers and profiteers have taken our opioid crisis as a business opportunity.

Fentanyl and fentanyl analogues that pour into our country impose a staggering, tragic loss. In 2020, the CDC recorded more overdose deaths than any year on record. They attributed the spike primarily to synthetic opioids like fentanyl.

My home State of Kentucky logged a 50-percent year-on-year increase in overdose deaths. Fentanyl and its constantly changing analogues are as toxic and lethal an illegal drug as there is. We are talking about substances that can be orders of magnitude more potent than morphine.

Customs and Border Protection say fentanyl seizures jumped more than 70 percent in fiscal year 2020. They are on pace for another record year in 2021. Much of this poison is manufactured in and exported from China.

The scope of this crisis is truly staggering. But incredibly, some on the political left want to respond to this national crisis by letting the criminal status of fentanyl analogues lapse this spring.

People want to let these drugs become legal. They actually want to let these drugs become legal. I am not making this up. Fentanyl analogues are poised to fall off the schedule of controlled substances in just a few weeks if Congress does not act, and some corners of the soft-on-crime left want us to do nothing. They are unhappy with the sentences that be can be imposed on drug dealers as a result.

These people are seriously arguing—seriously arguing that we should let these substances flow even more freely through American streets and American neighborhoods, costing who knows how many additional American lives to help some drug dealer avoid prison.

I understand that even among Democrats who say they don't want to decriminalize these poisons, there is some effort to kick the can a few months with a temporary extension so that a soft-on-crime bill could be crafted and forcibly paired with this step.

Look, these are terrible ideas, just terrible ideas. The right thing to do is obvious. This isn't a trick question. We need to permanently schedule fentanyl analogues, take this permanent step to protect Americans, and be done with it. We should not just kick the can down the road for 2 months or 5 months or 12 months. We should not let this commonsense step be held hostage for liberal horse trading. We simply need to do the right thing.

Congress cannot hold American lives and communities hostage to try to grease the skids for drug dealers. Continuing to ban these analogues is not even a recipe for mass incarceration. The main effect is to cut down on the incoming supply of these poisons by changing the incentives for producers in China and other foreign countries.

The Department of Justice reports that, in the last 3 years, only 8 people—8 people would have qualified for the mandatory minimum sentences that some people are complaining about. More than anything else, scheduling these terrible drugs is a harm reduction and prevention tool. It works upstream. It disincentivizes their manufacture and their import into our country.

Too many of our neighbors have already been taken from us. Too many communities have already been hollowed out. There is simply no excuse for inaction.

It should not just be a Republican priority to slam the door on the opioid epidemic in every possible way. This should actually be a bipartisan no-brainer. Let's permanently schedule these analogues and keep this poison out of our land and out of our citizens' bloodstreams.

AFGHANISTAN

Mr. President, now, on one final matter, this afternoon, President Biden is sending his top national security officials to brief Members on his misguided plan to abandon the battlefield in Afghanistan.

As I said when this decision was announced, the enemies that threaten America, our allies, and the people of Afghanistan are not vanquished. Taliban retribution and repression and the terror of al-Qaida, ISIS, and the Haqqani Network will likely only grow after we have left.

I know many colleagues on both sides of the aisle share my concerns. I expect that the administration's representatives will face tough questions about the rationale behind their plan for a rushed withdrawal.

So it is appropriate to ask: Does the Taliban share the administration's commitment to a negotiated solution, to not harming Afghan women or girls or seeking vengeance on those who have worked with the United States to root out terror? Somehow I doubt it.

Does the administration have a plan for keeping terrorists off-balance in the absence of troops and leverage in the region? Will it seek to maintain the 2001 AUMF, which authorizes the ongoing counterterrorism operations that have actually kept our homeland safe for 20 years?

How does the administration plan to maintain our insight into terrorist activities or our ability to strike them without a presence on the ground, to sustain our partners who are doing the fighting? I worked hard to find common ground with this administration on foreign policy, but if the White House is serious about making America, our allies, and our interests more secure, it will need to start tacking toward a more enduring approach centered on strength, grounded in reality and not wishful thinking.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the order of yesterday, the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. and that at 2:15 p.m., the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Gensler nomination and the Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination; that following the cloture vote, the Senate resume legislative session and the Senate recess until 4 p.m. to allow for the all-Senators briefing; further, that if cloture is invoked on the Gensler nomination, all postcloture time be considered expired at 5 p.m.; that immediately following the disposition of the Gensler nomination, the Senate resume consideration of the Monaco nomination and vote on confirmation as provided under the previous order; that if either nomination is confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; finally, that following the confirmation vote on the Monaco nomination, the Senate resume legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Therefore, Senators should expect one rollcall vote at 2:15 p.m. and two rollcall votes at 5 p.m.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 1215 AND H.R. 7

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I understand there are two bills at the desk due for a second reading en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The leader is correct.

The clerk will read the bills by title en bloc.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1216) to extend the temporary scheduling order for fentanyl-related substances.

A bill (H.R. 7) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in

the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in order to place the bills on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been heard, the bills will be placed on the calendar en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

COVID–19 HATE CRIMES ACT—Continued

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

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

The Republican whip.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, last fall, there was a concern among many around the country, many Republican voters, that if elected—Democrats in the House, the Senate, and the White House—if they had the whole of government, they would try to implement massive change, transformative change, as it was described. There was a consistent view articulated by Democrats in other places around the country that it would never happen because Joe Biden, after all, is a moderate. These ideas are crazy ideas. Nobody would ever do some of the things that are being talked about.

Well, I have to say that pretty much everything that was predicted is now coming true, at least as it pertains to legislation that is being advanced by Democrats here in the Congress and by the White House, starting, of course, with the massive amount of spending, the massive expansion of the government.

We saw that with the coronavirus relief bill, which ended up being about $2 trillion. That was on top of the $4 trillion that Congress, in a bipartisan way last year, had put toward coronavirus relief. Much of that $2 trillion—in fact, most of it, about 90 percent of it—didn't have anything to do with coronavirus. Only about 10 percent of all that spending of nearly $2 trillion was actually related to the coronavirus. Most of it was other things that Democrats had wanted to fund, that had been on their wish list, if you will, for some time, and expansion of government.

Well, if that weren't enough, there is now talk of an ''infrastructure'' bill that would spend on the order of another $2.5 to $3 trillion—again, much of which is unrelated to infrastructure. If you define ''infrastructure'' simply as roads and bridges, things that most people think of as infrastructure, the number that has been used is 6 percent of that entire bill is about infrastructure. If you add in broadband and a few other things, it gets slightly higher than that.

The point is that most of the spending in this bill is unrelated to infrastructure. It is another $2.5 to $3 trillion expansion of government, new spending financed—some with tax increases but a lot of it just adding to the debt, just putting it on the credit card and handing the bill to our children and grandchildren, something that has been routinely done around here for a long time.

Mr. President, what I think people should find concerning is that the worst fears predicted about what the left might do if in charge of this country are, in fact, coming true. Much of this new spending—by the way, the infrastructure bill is a first installment. There is another bill to follow, we are told, that would include more trillions in spending, dealing with other issues, including healthcare.

You have this massive expansion of government, massive amount of new spending, unprecedented, truly unprecedented in history, coupled with massive tax hikes, also unprecedented. What is being talked about just in the first infrastructure bill is over $1 trillion in new taxes. The taxing, spending, borrowing patterns that we predicted would happen are, in fact, coming true. Add to that other things that were suggested and proposed throughout the fall and the course of the campaigns.

Subsequent to that included adding DC as a State. So adding DC as a State is going to pass the House of Representatives. I am not sure if they are voting on it today, but it has either been voted on or will be voted on. It will pass the House of Representatives. That is a very, very serious, serious proposal which dramatically changes the U.S. Senate and, I believe, what the Founders intended with respect to the District of Columbia.

Then you add to it legislation that has already passed the House and is being contemplated being passed here in the Senate that would federalize elections in this country, that would codify ballot harvesting, and that would ban voter ID, photo ID, which is something that, I think, most Americans think is a very wise thing to do when it comes to election integrity, to make sure that the people who are voting actually are who they say they are. Voter ID is a pretty important part of that. It would have the taxpayers finance—publicly fund—campaigns in this country. I can't imagine the American taxpayers, among all of the other things that they have to finance in the government, also want to finance the campaigns that they have to sit through.

It would politicize the Federal Election Commission, which, in the past, has been a balanced—three Republican, three Democrat—bipartisan committee that has overseen and regulated elections in this country. So it would politicize it and give the Democrats an advantage, a partisan advantage, on the Federal Election Commission.

All of those things are in this elections bill, which would transform—I mean, I am talking literally transform—the way we do elections in this country, which historically and by way of the Constitution and the law have been handled and administered at the State level. States have been very involved.

What this would do is consolidate more power in Washington, DC, and pull the regulation of elections up to the Federal Government, coupled with all of the changes that I just mentioned. There is no way—absolutely no way—that even if passed they could be done, could be implemented, for the upcoming 2022 election, which secretaries of state from across the country, including Democratic secretaries of state, have indicated.

So that is another thing that is on the liberal wish list that I mentioned: the federalizing of our elections—taking them away from the States where, historically, elections have been handled and administered—and bringing them here, essentially nationalizing our elections.

Then there is the Green New Deal. The Green New Deal is, I believe, being introduced again today by a number of Democratic Senators and House Members—something, again, that would completely change the way we fuel our country in ways that would drive up dramatically the costs that an average consumer in this country and an average family would have to pay for energy. It would be done through mandates, regulations, and heavy-handed government requirements as opposed to incentivizing some of these things that, I think, we all agree we should be doing when it comes to cleaning up our environment. The Green New Deal is the opposite of that. The Green New Deal is a government, Washington, DC, mandate, requirement, heavy-handed regulatory approach to that issue and something that has struck fear in the hearts of literally tens of millions of Americans since it began being talked about only a few years ago.

Those are just a handful on the list of what I would call horribles for which the left has been advocating for some time in this country. All of these things could be accomplished if the Democrats are able to follow through with another thing that they said they would never do and are now talking about and if they have the votes would do, and that is to do away with the legislative filibuster, which is a feature of our democracy that goes back literally 200 years to our Nation's founding and has ensured through those years that the minority has a voice in our policymaking process; that there is an opportunity for both sides to collaborate, compromise, and to ensure that there isn't majoritarian rule. The Founders

were very firm about that idea. They thought there needed to be checks and balances against that, and the legislative filibuster has provided that for 200 years.

It is something that we refused to do—even though the Republicans were asked repeatedly during the last 4 years of the Trump Presidency, by the President himself, to get rid of the legislative filibuster—because we believe it is essential as a feature of our democracy and something that protects the minority in this country, the minority rights, the voice of the minority, in our policymaking process. It ensures that we get solutions that, ultimately, are durable over time because they have been negotiated in a way that requires the input from both sides of the political equation.

That is something that has been sacred, so sacred, even despite the fact that President Trump, on 34 different occasions, asked the Republicans—or probably more; I would say ''ask'' would be a gentle word—and essentially said that the Republicans in the Senate needed to get rid of the legislative filibuster. He either did that by tweet or by public statement. It was clearly something that he believed was a priority in order to implement his agenda. We resisted that. We resisted that even though we would have benefited from it on numerous occasions when it came to moving legislation through the Senate.

For the past 6 years, we had the majority, and for the past 4 years, we had the Presidency up until January of this year, and notwithstanding the constant barrage of suggestions—again, putting it mildly—to get rid of the legislative filibuster by a President from our own party, we resisted that simply because we believed the legislative filibuster is such an essential and critical part of our democracy.

So here we go. The Democrats get elected. They have, on countless occasions, told me privately—individual Senators on their side of the aisle—that there is no way. We would never do that. We will never get rid of the legislative filibuster. It is too important. We are not going to do that. In fact, 33 Democrats signed a letter as recently as 3 years ago, basically, essentially ratifying their support for the legislative filibuster and, as to the suggestion that it could possibly be done away with, suggesting that it would be a terrible, wrong thing to do for this country—essentially coming out strongly, strongly supporting the legislative filibuster. These are 33 Democratic Senators here in the U.S. Senate coming out in support of the legislative filibuster.

Now, the shoe is on the other foot. They are in the majority. They have been in the majority for about 2 months, and they are already talking about it openly, and many have come out and endorsed the idea. Frankly, to be honest with you, I think it would have been done already had it not been for a couple of Democrats who, I think, are thoughtful enough, contemplative enough, and revering enough of our institutions in this country not to be run over by the majority on their side and do away with something that is just so critical and so important to our Nation's not only heritage and history but to our future. If it were not for that, I think it would have been done already. I think the Senator from New York, the Democratic leader, in a New York minute would get rid of the legislative filibuster if he had the votes to do it, partly out of fear that he would be savaged by his ''woke'' left if he wouldn't do it.

Obviously, the President, President Biden, whom, as I mentioned earlier, many people thought would govern as a moderate and a unifier and as someone who fiercely defended the legislative filibuster as a U.S. Senator and made speeches on this very floor in defending fiercely the legislative filibuster, is now also talking about getting rid of it in order to implement massive tax hikes, massive spending increases, and a massive growth in government—an expansion of government unlike anything we have seen in history, including the 1930s, the New Deal. This would dwarf that by comparison.

DC statehood, federalizing our elections, and passing the Green New Deal, all of that could be done with 51 votes if they could blow up and get rid of the legislative filibuster, and all of those are very real, not hypotheticals—real. These are things that have already passed or are going to pass the House of Representatives and are being considered here on the floor of the U.S. Senate, including today when, I think, the Green New Deal is being reintroduced. These are legislative proposals that are so far out of the political mainstream in the things that they are contemplating that it is hard to believe.

Just as an example of the impact that these tax increases could have, look at what the tax cuts that were passed—the reform act that was passed in 2017—were doing in terms of the economy and the benefits that they were having across all demographic sectors in this country. Up until the pandemic, we had the best economy probably in 50 years. We had the lowest unemployment rate, for sure. We had the biggest gain in income wage levels among particularly minority groups.

In fact, this is census data from 2019 that shows that the real median household income hit its highest level ever for African-American, Hispanic, and Asian-American workers and retirees. The 2019 poverty rate was the lowest in more than 50 years for children at 14.4 percent, the lowest ever for individuals at 10.5 percent, for families at 8.5 percent, and for households headed by unmarried women at 22.2 percent. More impressive is that, even after 10 years of economic expansion, the 2019 gains shattered all records as real household income leapt by $4,379 in 2019 alone, 13 times the average annual gain since data were first collected.

So the tax policies we had in place were working, and there have been record income gains, especially among lower income Americans. The poverty rate, as I mentioned, plummeted 11 percent in 2019, the most in 53 years. Things were moving in the right direction. So the question is, If it isn't broke, why fix it? Why would we go and increase taxes in a massive way at a time when the economy is growing and expanding and creating better paying jobs?

What I would argue for those in any income group and across any ethnic group is that the best solution for improving their standard of living and their quality of life is to have a growing, expanding economy that is throwing off better paying jobs and higher wages. That is what raises the income level. That is what lifts the boat for every American, and that is what we ought to be looking for, not how much government can we pull back to Washington, DC, and how much government can do for you but how we can put the right policies in place that put the conditions in place for economic growth that will stimulate the kind of investment that will create those good-paying jobs and start lifting wages across this country.

It is about growth in our economy, I would argue. It is about good-paying jobs. It is about higher wages. That is what our arguments here ought to be about. Instead, right now, we are talking about growing government and increasing taxes and reversing what, I would argue, is a lot of progress that I just mentioned, that being from the 2019 U.S. Census Bureau's data.

Why would we go back on the great progress that has been made? Why would we start to contemplate some of these suggestions that I mentioned, from the tax hikes, the spending increases, the federalizing of our elections, the Green New Deal, and repealing the filibuster which, again, would consolidate more control, more power, in the hands of a few people here rather than keeping it distributed? It would consolidate more and more power in Washington, DC.

That kind of brings me to the topic for today that is on that list of horribles and things that would undermine the integrity of our political institutions in a way that these other things would as well but, I would say, on a much, much higher, much expanded level, and that is packing the Supreme Court which, again, people thought was a hypothetical. That was one of those things to which people said: Now, those guys down there, those Democrats, are not that crazy. There are some moderate Democrats out there. There are some people who would stand up in the way of that and keep something that crazy from happening.

Well, it didn't take very long. It only took a week—just 1 week after President Biden established his Commission

to study Court packing, which is another ostensible Supreme Court reform, for the Democratic Members of Congress in both Houses to introduce legislation that would actually pack the Court. This is no longer a hypothetical. This is colleagues on this side of the aisle and the Democrats in the House of Representatives who are openly advocating for packing the Supreme Court in the form of legislation and not just adding a couple of members but adding enough members to give them a majority, to give them a majority on the U.S. Supreme Court.

Now, many people are probably wondering what the crisis was that precipitated this legislation, a crisis so grave that these Democrats couldn't even wait for the results of the President's stacked Commission. President Biden's Commission, which is stacked with Democrats to give them the result that they want, is supposed to report back in the timeframe of, I believe, about 6 months. They couldn't even wait for that. They had to introduce a bill that would pack the Court. So why did they have to do that? Well, I will tell you.

The crisis that requires us to immediately add four additional Justices to the Supreme Court after 150 years of having the Court at its current size is that a duly elected Republican President was able to get three Supreme Court nominees approved. Apparently, by confirming a duly elected President's Supreme Court nominees, the Republicans stole the Court's majority which, I guess, apparently, rightfully, belongs to the Democrats, and in doing so, it ''politicized the Supreme Court'' and ''threatened the rights of millions of Americans.''

This legislation, the bill's Senate sponsor says, will ''restore the Court's balance and public standing'' and ''begin to repair the damage done to our judiciary and democracy.'' That is from the Democrat sponsor's statements with respect to this legislation—necessary to ''restore the Court's balance and public standing'' and ''repair the damage done to our judiciary and democracy.''

Well, there is only one problem, of course, and that is that this supposed crisis of confidence in the Supreme Court doesn't actually exist. A majority of Americans approve of the job the Supreme Court is doing. The Supreme Court's approval rating actually increased—increased—over the course of the Trump administration.

If the junior Senator from Massachusetts, who is one of the sponsors of this legislation, is looking to address a crisis of confidence, perhaps he should take a look at Congress, whose approval rating is consistently far lower than that of the Supreme Court.

The real crisis—the real crisis we are facing—is not a crisis of confidence in the Court. It is that Democrats are apparently willing to do long-term damage to our democracy for partisan gain.

Yes, Democrats are being hypocritical, and, yes, their Court-packing proposal is outrageously and transparently partisan. But, more than that, it is dangerous because Democrats' Court packing would eliminate public confidence in the nonpartisan character of the Court.

Right now, the Supreme Court is generally seen as being at least somewhat above the partisan fray, as the Founders intended—a fact that I think is reflected in the Court's positive approval rating.

And while some Justices are regarded as more conservative and some as more liberal, Americans don't see Justices as partisan in the way that we see politicians as partisan, and rightly so.

I can think of more than one significant case where supposedly conservative Justices have sided with the Court's liberals, and there are plenty of cases where all of the Supreme Court's Justices have ruled unanimously.

As Justice Breyer pointed out in his recent speech condemning Court packing, Supreme Court Justices do not fit neatly into conservative or liberal categories.

But that perception of Supreme Court Justices as above partisanship would not last long if Democrats succeeded in packing the Court.

Just think about it. We have had the same number of Supreme Court Justices, nine—nine Justices—for more than 150 years. One hundred and fifty years, and then Democrats sweep in, announce that the makeup of the Supreme Court isn't to their liking, and propose adding four Justices, all of them appointed in one fell swoop by a Democratic President. And that is in addition to any nominations the President might make in the ordinary course of things.

Does any Democrat sincerely think that after that any Republican would regard the Supreme Court as nonpartisan? Or, for that matter, how many Democrats would regard the Supreme Court as nonpartisan?

Just imagine if the roles were reversed. Imagine that Republicans were proposing to expand the Supreme Court and add four Republican-nominated Justices. Imagine the howls of outrage that would ensue, and rightly so. Democrats, the media, the far left—all would rightfully decry the politicization of the Supreme Court.

Yet Democrats expect us to believe that if it is Democrats who do this, if it is Democrats who pack the Supreme Court, somehow this move is not a partisan and self-serving one?

As Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg said, ''If anything would make the court look partisan, it would be that—one side saying, 'When we're in power, we're going to enlarge the number of judges, so we would have more people who would vote the way we want them to.'''

That is from the late Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

Or, in the words of Justice Breyer, ''I hope and expect that the court will retain its authority, an authority that . . . was hard won. But that authority, like the rule of law, depends on trust—a trust that the court is guided by legal principle, not politics.'' That is from Justice Breyer.

And Justice Breyer noted: ''Structural alteration motivated by the perception of political influence can only feed that latter perception, further eroding that trust.''

As these two reliably liberal Justices make clear, Democrats' Court-packing plan would do the very thing Democrats claim to oppose, and that is to politicize the court. The Supreme Court would quickly lose its nonpartisan standing and quickly become a joke.

Democrats cannot possibly think that Court packing would begin and end with their move under the Biden administration. I can guarantee—guarantee—that the next time there is a Republican President and a Republican Congress, Republicans would be moving to ''balance'' the Democrats' power grab by adding a few seats of their own. Then the next Democrat administration would do the same thing. It wouldn't be long before the Supreme Court had expanded to ludicrous proportions. Twenty Justices? Thirty Justices? Maybe more?

Instead of a respected and separate branch of government, the Supreme Court would be co-opted by the legislative and executive branches. The separation of powers, upon which our entire Federal Government is built, would be destroyed. The consequences of politicizing and trivializing the Court, as packing the Court would do, would be grave. If Americans don't respect the Court, they will have little reason to respect the Court's decisions or regard them as either definitive or binding.

There has been a lot of concern, rightfully so, about the increasingly partisan and contentious nature of our politics. Politicizing the Court by packing the Court would further inflame partisan division and lead to increasingly bitter and dangerous friction in our society.

It is deeply, deeply disappointing that Democrat leaders—and others in their caucus who wish to be seen as serious and responsible policymakers—haven't condemned this dangerous proposal to upend a bedrock institution of our democracy.

I understand that it may be difficult for them to stand up to the unhinged and far-left fringes of their party, and it is possible that some of them are reluctant to condemn this proposal because of the partisan advantage it would provide. But anyone who cares about the health of our democracy and the stability of our country should be loudly and clearly opposing any discussion of Court packing.

I hope that at least some of my Democrat colleagues will find the courage to speak up and consign the idea of Court packing to the ash heap of history, where it should have remained.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KELLY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today I come to the floor to talk about what is very obvious on television—the crisis at the southern border.

During the past several months, the American people have watched as a full-blown crisis has developed. It has reached a catastrophic phase, and it is not getting any better.

Let me reemphasize that whatever the Biden administration wants to call it, it is a crisis. Simply put, the administration is in denial, and that denial has caused a humanitarian and national crisis. For example, border crossings are at the highest level we have seen in the last 15 years. Last month, Customs and Border Patrol, Border Protection, encountered more than 170,000 people attempting to cross at the southern border. That number includes almost 19,000 unaccompanied children, which is the highest number ever recorded in a single month.

The surge has overwhelmed personnel and prompted the Biden administration to put out—would you believe this?—emergency calls for volunteers. They did that from across the Federal Government. According to news reports based on recent Biden administration emails, the administration is recruiting NASA employees to sit with children at border facilities. Really? That is NASA. The border crisis is so bad that the Biden administration is trying to pull people from NASA and place them at the border.

My fellow Senators, this situation is out of control. This is a humanitarian and national security crisis. Terrorists, smugglers, criminals have seen this as their golden opportunity, and they are surely taking advantage of it.

This can't continue. I have written to the Biden administration. I have visited the border in person. I have seen overwhelmed facilities. I have heard the calls of the cartel members and human traffickers yelling insults from across the Rio Grande, taunting Senators—yes, taunting Senators.

Senator CORNYN and I have written to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee strongly urging him to hold border security hearings. During the Trump administration, while I served as chairman of the full committee and Senator CORNYN served as subcommittee chairman, we held no less than 15 hearings on oversight of the Department of Homeland Security and various aspects of our immigration policy. As chairman of the committee during the first 2 years of the Trump administration, I held hearings on immigration topics of bipartisan interest to all committee members, including Democratic committee members. Those hearings included oversight of family reunification efforts and the Trump administration's decision to end DACA programs.

In that very same way, I am hopeful that Chairman DURBIN will be willing to hold hearings on matters of great importance to me and committee members on both sides of the aisle. I am ready to work with him to put together hearings that address these problems productively.

During the Easter recess, I instructed my oversight and investigative staff to get a classified briefing from the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement. That briefing provided important and time-sensitive information that further solidifies my belief that the Biden administration's border crisis is a national security problem.

Moreover, the Biden administration's denial that there is a border crisis is itself a national security problem. You can't solve a problem if you refuse to admit that there is such a problem existing. This head-in-the-sand attitude will cost lives. That is what is so sad about the situation. It is not making anyone's life any better. In fact, it is putting lives at risk, American lives and immigrant lives. Yet the administration refuses to solve the problem.

Earlier this month, I requested that the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement, after briefing my investigative staff, that they brief the full Judiciary Committee, Republicans and Democrats, on a member level. Members need to fully understand the national security problems at the border with respect to terrorists, narcoterrorists, human smugglers, and every one of their criminal counterparts. We must also be fully read in to the methods and means that they use to plan and accomplish their criminal goals.

Yesterday, in response to my request of these Agencies, the committee had that briefing. What we learned is that the crisis at the border is getting worse, and bad actors are expanding their technological edge to become more efficient at accomplishing their criminal goals. Human smuggling networks, cartels, and other bad actors are continuing to take full advantage of the crisis.

As to where we go from here, the Biden administration knows it has a crisis on its hands. It is time to stop the denial and act now to solve this border crisis.

INFORMATION SHARING

Mr. President, on another issue, I would like to address my fellow Senators. This deals with counterfeits and the need for the Federal Government to modernize its approach to information sharing.

Counterfeits pose a danger to the health and safety of consumers. They also infringe on U.S. intellectual property rights and unfairly benefit international criminals.

This will come as no surprise to anyone: The majority of fake goods come from China and Hong Kong. And the United States? Well, we are the biggest loser when it comes to our intellectual property-related crime and activity.

Unfortunately, the problem of counterfeits has gotten worse during the pandemic. Americans have increasingly turned to e-commerce to buy goods like personal protective equipment, household products, as well as household cleaners, children's toys, and a lot of other items I won't list. Criminals use the same e-commerce sites to sell their bogus goods. These sites give criminals an air of legitimacy and make it harder for law enforcement to catch them. E-commerce sites also let criminals create multiple product listings that can trick consumers into purchasing fake goods.

Unfortunately, when there is money to be made, criminals will find out how to profit and do it at the expense of others, even in the event of a global pandemic. However, there is some good news. We have ways of addressing the problem.

Last week, I introduced legislation that will give U.S. Customs and Border Protection more authority to share information with rights holders and other interested parties on suspected counterfeit merchandise. This is an issue I first identified as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee when I investigated counterfeit goods sold online. During this investigation, I discovered that certain U.S. laws prevent Customs and Border Protection from sharing key pieces of information with their private sector partners. As a result, it is harder for Customs and Border Protection and its private sector partners to detect and disrupt counterfeiting networks. If they could work together and the law allowed it, it would be a lot easier to tackle the problems.

To give credit where it is due, Customs and Border Protection has recognized this problem and is taking steps to rectify it through the 21st Century Customs Framework—for short, 21CCF—to improve data-sharing capabilities in real time. However, without statutory authority from Congress, in some ways, Customs and Border Protection has one hand tied behind its back. So my bill will get rid of some of these barriers for the Agency. It is one small but very crucial step toward a more secure supply chain.

Sharing information is a simple solution that often gets overlooked. However, it can be an effective tool in creating comprehensive strategy against counterfeit activity. So I am asking my colleagues to join me in making this legislative fix so that we may create a supply chain that addresses a 21st-century problem.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, in a State as big as Texas—as the Presiding Officer knows, having lived in and around Houston for a number of years in his previous life—we rely on a strong network of roads and bridges to travel safely and efficiently.

We have I–35, which spans the entire length of Texas, from north to south, and from Laredo all way to Dallas-Fort Worth. Much of that stretch, it seems like and feels like, is constantly under some construction.

There are bridges that are part of people's daily commutes, like RM 2900 in Kingsland. After this bridge was destroyed by floodwaters a few years back, it didn't just create inconvenience in the community but also risks. It could take a firefighter an hour to get around the water.

Fortunately, the Texas Department of Transportation and construction crews didn't waste any time, and I was able to join the dedication less than a year later. You heard that right. The bridge was destroyed, and less than a year later we dedicated the opening of that bridge.

Then we have critical projects in the works, like the ''forts to ports'' corridor of I–14, which stretches from Fort Hood all the way to the Gulf of Mexico. This will connect our critical military installations to our seaports and provide a serious boost to our military readiness.

These are much more than just roads and bridges. They are vital parts of our daily lives, trade, emergency response, and, of course, national security.

And as we welcome more new Texans every day, things are nearing a breaking point. We can't punch above our weight much longer when it come to our transportation infrastructure. It is time—and I believe it is a bipartisan belief that this is the time—to invest in our Nation's infrastructure, and we know, historically, that this has not been a partisan issue.

I am pro-infrastructure, and I imagine every person in this Chamber would tell you the same thing, regardless of whether they are from a red State or blue State. We have a strong history of working together to fund the networks of roads, bridges, airports, railroads, tunnels, and the ports that the American people rely on. For example, in 2015, we passed a 5-year highway and transit funding bill called the FAST Act, with overwhelming bipartisan support. It received 83 votes here in the Senate and 359 votes in the House, as well as the signature of President Obama. This legislation provided the certainty and stability our States need to make long-term investments in critical projects, and it was the first of its kind in more than a decade.

Last Congress, we were poised to pass a similar bill. The Environment and Public Works Committee developed a truly bipartisan example of an infrastructure bill that built on the success of the FAST Act. That was led by Chairman BARRASSO and Ranking Member CARPER, at the time, but it was unanimous. This legislation included provisions to rebuild our crumbling roads and bridges and improve road safety, protect the environment, and grow the economy. Once again, it received broad bipartisan support and passed the committee with unanimous support.

As we know, the last year has brought us untold changes and, unfortunately, put this and other legislative goals on pause while we battled COVID–19. But now is the time to pick up where we left off and get a strong infrastructure bill signed into law.

Unfortunately, the proposal by the administration is a far cry from what the country actually needs. For starters, the cost of the plan is beyond comprehension. The nonpartisan Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget estimates said it will cost $2.65 trillion, nearly nine times the size of the last highway bill—nine times.

When talking about this proposal, one House Democrat said: ''It's gonna to be a kitchen sink.''

The founding director of the Cornell Program in Infrastructure Policy said: Well, the administration certainly has a ''giant definition'' for what constitutes ''infrastructure.''

But even journalists are making fun of the scope of this plan, with one writing: ''Maybe the real meaning of infrastructure is what's in our hearts.''

Well, these aren't just jokes. Only about 5 percent of this proposal is directed at roads and bridges, what some have called core infrastructure. In fact, it puts more money toward electric vehicle chargers than pavement that we drive on every day.

The proposal funds a long list of programs that are a far cry from what most people consider to be infrastructure: caregiving for the elderly and disabled, community colleges, programs to improve diversity in STEM careers. All of these are significant and important issues, but they don't belong in an infrastructure bill—certainly not one that proposes to raise taxes on the American people or to create more debt.

Then there are the most absurd policies that really resemble the Green New Deal, which I note was just reoffered by Senator MARKEY and Congresswoman OCASIO-CORTEZ: more than $200 billion to build or retrofit more than 2 million ''affordable and sustainable'' places to live, a ''Civilian Climate Corp,'' and an unrealistic goal of 100 percent renewable-generated electricity by 2035.

My State is an all-of-the-above State when it comes to energy, but I can tell you that if all you are depending on is renewable energy, without appropriate attention to the baseload you need, you are going to end up like we did, unfortunately, just a couple of months ago, with electricity going down due to extreme weather.

I support efforts to rebuild our infrastructure, but this is not an infrastructure proposal. This is, really, much closer to the Green New Deal 2.0. It is an encore to the nearly $2 trillion wish list that our Democratic colleagues rammed through on a partisan basis earlier this year.

Any attempt to claim that Republicans won't work with Democrats on an infrastructure bill is completely disingenuous because this is not a good-faith attempt at bipartisanship.

I would be happy to work with our colleagues on the other side of the aisle to craft an infrastructure bill that addresses our legitimate infrastructure problems, and I think every person on this side would agree with that. That would include traditional transportation, such as roads and bridges, as well as certain forms of nontraditional infrastructure, for example, broadband.

The pandemic has really highlighted the digital divide that exists across our country, and as Americans relied on the internet to work, to attend school, for telehealth, and a long list of other activities, it has become increasingly apparent that we are far from where we should be when it comes to broadband access in this country.

There is bipartisan support for a bill that addresses our most urgent infrastructure needs without tacking on unrelated partisan priorities. As far as the price tag of the bill, I am not married to a particular number. The last highway bill that became law was roughly $300 billion, and I think we all agree there is a need to pursue something bigger and bolder. But that needs to be limited to infrastructure.

The final pricetag of that bill should be the result of bipartisan negotiations between Democrats and Republicans, not in numbers handed down from the administration, unilaterally.

There is one point I want to make abundantly clear: A bipartisan infrastructure bill must exist instead of, not in addition to, our Democrat colleagues' unrelated priorities. We can't work in a bipartisan way to pass one bill only to have our Democratic colleagues then attempt to jam through on a partisan basis on reconciliation another long list of their priorities. In other words, we have to choose, and what I suggest we choose is bipartisan infrastructure legislation.

The choice before our Democratic colleagues is whether to work together or attempt to go it alone. You really can't have both.

We also need to be serious about paying for our infrastructure in a sustainable way. We have just spent trillions of dollars on coronavirus, not to mention the long list of priorities included in the most recent partisan bill.

This is not a time to continue the spending spree. Investments in our

roads and bridges are needed, but we need to figure out how they will be paid for. The massive tax hikes that the President has proposed are not a viable option. The burden will be borne by both American employers and workers.

In previous years, the vast majority of infrastructure funding came from the highway trust fund. Every State sends dollars to this fund, which finances infrastructure across the country. But the formula to distribute the funding is out of date and is facing serious deficits.

Making matters worse, Texans are getting short-changed and carrying the weight of these shortfalls, as a so-called donor State. We get 92 cents back on every dollar we send to Washington, DC.

That is not the same treatment for every State. In fact, we receive a lower rate of return than every other State. If we want to have any long-term success in maintaining our roads and bridges, we need to bring this funding formula up to speed as well.

Unfortunately, the administration's proposal fails to do that, and instead of making any repairs to the highway trust fund, it leans on damaging tax hikes to pay for this broad range of unrelated policies.

The President has, indeed, proposed the largest set of tax hikes in more than a half a century. Economics 101 would teach you that tax increases aren't a clear and easy way to boost revenue, especially when your economy is already on fragile footing.

I hope our friends on the other side of the aisle will be willing to work with us to pass a true infrastructure bill, one that will, first and foremost, improve roads, bridges, airports, and other critical projects all across the country.

Notably, we must find a responsible way to pay for this, but tax hikes are not the answer. We have always had this idea in the highway trust fund that user fees—the people that buy gasoline and use the roadways—were the ones to pay for them, not pay for them out of general revenue. And I think we need to continue down this user-fee model, as opposed to deficit spending and adding to our debt.

Again, in closing, let me just say, if our Democratic friends want to act in a bipartisan way, there are people on this side of the aisle, including me, that would be happy to sit down and start talking. But, first of all, our Democratic colleagues must agree to abandon their long wish list of unrelated partisan provisions. They can't work with us on an infrastructure bill and then follow it with a reconciliation bill that includes the kitchen sink.

A bipartisan bill to rebuild our crumbling roads and bridges is possible. We have done it before, and we can do it again.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:30 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. SINEMA).

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Gary Gensler, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring June 5, 2026. (Reappointment)

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 34, Gary Gensler, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring June 5, 2026. (Reappointment)

Charles E. Schumer, Patrick J. Leahy, Richard J. Durbin, Christopher A. Coons, Jeff Merkley, Debbie Stabenow, Richard Blumenthal, Jacky Rosen, Michael F. Bennet, Tammy Duckworth, Amy Klobuchar, Jon Ossoff, Chris Van Hollen, Martin Heinrich, Mark R. Warner, Dianne Feinstein, Gary C. Peters, Kyrsten Sinema.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Gary Gensler, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring June 5, 2026, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 54, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 156 Ex.]

YEAS—54

Baldwin	Carper	Feinstein
Bennet	Casey	Gillibrand
Blumenthal	Collins	Grassley
Booker	Coons	Hassan
Brown	Cortez Masto	Heinrich
Cantwell	Duckworth	Hickenlooper
Cardin	Durbin	Hirono
Kaine	Murphy	Shaheen
Kelly	Murray	Sinema
King	Ossoff	Smith
Klobuchar	Padilla	Stabenow
Leahy	Peters	Tester
Luján	Reed	Van Hollen
Lummis	Rosen	Warner
Manchin	Rounds	Warnock
Markey	Sanders	Warren
Menendez	Schatz	Whitehouse
Merkley	Schumer	Wyden

NAYS—44

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Cramer	Lee	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Burr

NOT VOTING—1

Scott (SC)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas are 54, the nays are 44, and one Senator responded ''present.''

The motion is agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate stands in recess until 4 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 2:56 p.m., recessed until 4 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. BOOKER).

COVID–19 HATE CRIMES ACT—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

REMEMBERING WALTER FREDERICK MONDALE

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, as we await a very important moment for justice in my State today. Our work goes on.

I am here today, first of all, to acknowledge the loss of my mentor, Vice President Walter Mondale. He caught the Nation's attention fighting for justice. So, it is such a moment. He worked on the forefront of the right to counsel in the landmark case Gideon v. Wainwright.

He followed in the footsteps of Hubert Humphrey to arrive in the Senate. He did great things passing civil rights legislation.

As Vice President, he defined the office of the modern-day Vice President.

He was ''Fritz'' to us. He was our attorney general, our Senator, and our Vice President, and I know he is up there right now rooting for justice.

I am going to speak more about Walter Mondale next week. Senator SMITH,

Senator GRASSLEY, and I have a resolution honoring him for his time in the Senate and for his time as Vice President, which we will be presenting next week.

NOMINATIONS OF VANITA GUPTA AND LISA O. MONACO

Mr. President, now, in the name of justice and the idea that justice must keep rolling along, I want to talk a little bit about some of the people we need in place as we look to the future, as we look to the future of police reform and the work that you have done as the lead on this bill, Mr. President, and the work we have to do.

To do that, we need a functioning Justice Department. We have an Attorney General who is excellent in Merrick Garland. We congratulate Lisa Monaco, who is expected to be confirmed later today with a strong bipartisan vote.

But we need more. We need the presence of true leaders in the Justice Department. We need to see Kristen Clarke and Vanita Gupta confirmed.

Walter Mondale was someone who always raised the bar. He was someone who was ahead of his time. When he introduced housing legislation and childcare legislation, a lot of people said: Oh, why are you doing that right now?

I think that is a little bit like the experience of these two women, ahead of their time, doing the right thing, speaking of raising the bar.

We know that when many of the women of the Senate come to the floor, something important is going on. And given the challenges our States face today, the stakes are high.

So today we make the case for Vanita Gupta and Kristen Clarke, and we address the unfair and unsubstantiated attacks we have heard from the other side of the aisle against these eminently qualified women. I have worked closely with Ms. Gupta and Ms. Clarke for many years, and I am confident they will lead the Department of Justice with honor and integrity.

Their nominations also represent the historic opportunity to make progress toward the goal of ensuring that the government looks more like the people it represents, especially at the Department of Justice. When we confirm Ms. Gupta, she will be the first civil rights lawyer and the first woman of color to serve as the Associate Attorney General. And when we confirm Ms. Clarke, she will be the first Senate-confirmed leader of the Civil Rights Division to be a woman of color.

They will bring years of experience to bear to take on the challenges we have right now, like hate crimes, on which we are taking action this week in the Senate; like voting rights, on which we just had a hearing today in the Judiciary Committee, and in just a few weeks we will be marking up the For the People Act in the Rules Committee, which I chair.

As my State and my country are reeling after the killing of Daunte Wright, and as we await the verdict in the murder of George Floyd, we need Ms. Gupta and Ms. CLARKE at the Department of Justice to take on systemic police and criminal justice reform.

They are also the leaders that Attorney General Garland wants at the Department, which I asked him about at his nomination hearing. He said Vanita Gupta and Kristen Clarke ''have skills that I do not have; they have experiences that I do not have.'' And he said: ''No human being can have all of the skills necessary to run the Justice Department and I need this leadership team if I'm going to be successful.''

Attorney General Garland, who was confirmed by a bipartisan vote of 76 to 23, needs his team to be successful. That is something all of us should want.

After what we saw during the previous administration, it is essential that the leaders of the Justice Department are committed to its independence in order to restore trust in our justice system. This is a priority for the Attorney General, and it is a priority for Vanita Gupta and Kristen Clarke.

Vanita Gupta has demonstrated her commitment to the pursuit of justice for her entire career. As an attorney for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, she worked on the frontlines fighting in court to protect the civil rights of some of the most vulnerable people.

Later, at the American Civil Liberties Union, she brought cases on behalf of immigrant children and worked to end mass incarceration while keeping communities safe.

While serving as our country's chief civil rights prosecutor at the Department of Justice during the Obama administration, Ms. Gupta led critical work on criminal justice reform, prosecuting hate crimes and human trafficking, defending the right to vote, and protecting the rights of the LGBTQ community and those with disabilities.

As president of the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, the Nation's oldest, largest, and most diverse civil and human rights coalition, Ms. Gupta has a record of fighting for all Americans with dedication and a willingness to work across ideological lines to achieve results.

Ms. Gupta's depth of experience at the Department of Justice and her years as a civil rights attorney make her eminently qualified to serve as Associate Attorney General.

And I have seen—as I know you have, Mr. President—her work firsthand. I was one of the cosponsors of the FIRST STEP Act, which made much needed reforms, a bill that you spent so much leadership on. And Ms. Gupta worked with us, as she brought a broad range of organizations and experts in support of the bill, including both law enforcement and civil liberties groups.

Grover Norquist, a Republican and president of Americans for Tax Reform, who supported the FIRST STEP Act, described Ms. Gupta as ''an honest broker; someone with an ability not only to understand, but also appreciate, different perspectives. She was someone who sought consensus.''

As I look at what my State has been through for the last year and as we await this verdict at this moment, that is exactly the kind of person we need at the Department right now. And, if you have any lingering questions, I say to my colleagues, just take a look at the number of law enforcement groups that have come out in support of her nomination. Just look at them. She is the right person for the job at the right time.

Then there is Kristen Clarke, nominated to be Assistant Attorney General to lead the Civil Rights Division at the Department of Justice. Ms. Clarke has spent her entire 20-year career fighting for civil rights and equal justice under the law.

Early in her career, she worked as an attorney in the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division at the Justice Department, for the Bush Administration. She investigated and prosecuted hate crimes and human trafficking. She also worked in the Division's voting section.

Since 2016, she has been the president and executive director of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, one of the country's largest and most important civil rights organizations, dedicated to the pursuit of equal justice for all. It is important to note the history of the Lawyers' Committee, which was created at the request of President John F. Kennedy in the summer of 1963, perhaps the defining year of the civil rights movement. This is an organization of attorneys founded to organize their peers to use their training to advance civil rights for all Americans. Isn't that just who we want leading the Civil Rights Division at the Department of Justice?

I have worked with Ms. Clarke for many years on election issues. She testified before the Rules Committee and impressed everyone on both sides of the aisle.

At that time, she said that following the direction of many, she is going to work to ensure ''that the Civil Rights Division . . . is using the tools in its arsenal''—and she said that now as she has been nominated for this position—''the Voting Rights Act, the National Voter Registration Act, the Uniformed and Overseas Absentee Citizens Voting Act—to ensure that eligible Americans have access to the ballot in our country.''

She also mentioned that she was here in the Senate Chamber in 2006, when this body passed the reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act—on what vote?—98 to 0. That is why she has support from Republicans and Democrats who work on these issues.

Trevor Potter, who previously chaired the FEC as a Republican Commissioner, called Ms. Clarke ''one of

the foremost legal experts in the country on voting rights'' and described her as ''smart, honest, and deeply committed to equal justice under law.''

Tray Grayson, former Secretary of State from Kentucky, who is a Republican and served as chairperson of the Republican Association of Secretaries of State, sent a letter expressing his strong support of Ms. Clarke.

And we have also heard from former Assistant Attorneys General of the Civil Rights Division who served in both Republican and Democratic administrations, who wrote:

> We found Ms. Clarke to be an excellent candidate from the standpoint of experience, temperament and commitment to the rule of law. She has the experience, the commitment and the passion to do this job.

I am joined by a number of our colleagues today. Senator STABENOW was here earlier. Senator HIRONO is with us on the floor to stand up for Ms. Gupta and Ms. Clarke and to reject the falsehoods we have heard from our colleagues on the other side. But we are also here to make the case for why we must seize this historic opportunity to send two women of color to lead the Justice Department.

So at this pivotal moment we live in, at this very moment, my message to my friends, Vanita and Kristen, today, is this: We have your backs, just as you have the backs of the people of this country.

Those jurors in Minnesota, they are not talking to each other about if they are Democrats or Republicans. They have a job to do. The witnesses that came forward in that case, people who just happened to be there—a store clerk doing his job, a man who just happened to walk by, the police officers who testified—they didn't ask people what political party they were in. They just came forward. That is why I ask my colleagues to step back and think about what justice really means today and what it will mean tomorrow, and ask them to support Ms. Gupta and Ms. Clarke to serve with Merrick Garland and Lisa Monaco to run the Department of Justice.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I echo the sentiments expressed by my colleague from Minnesota, and I rise today in support of the nomination of Vanita Gupta to be Associate Attorney General of the United States. Today, I am focusing my remarks on Ms. Gupta, but I will have some words of support for Kristen Clarke later.

For 4 years, Donald Trump treated the Justice Department like his personal law firm. He ordered that the Department's attorneys drop charges or reduce sentencing recommendations against his friends and cronies. He ordered investigations and prosecutions against his political enemies. He even had the Department step in to defend him against the defamation claim relating to an allegation of rape.

By the end of the Trump administration, the Justice Department's reputation was tarnished and the morale of its employees was lower than at any point since Watergate.

Thankfully, President Biden has named a professional, highly qualified team to lead the Justice Department and to restore its place of prominence and moral authority in following the rule of law.

It is significant that the Senate confirmed Merrick Garland as Attorney General and will shortly confirm Lisa Monaco as Deputy Attorney General with strong bipartisan support.

I am disappointed that Vanita Gupta, a similarly well-qualified nominee, is not receiving the same bipartisan support.

A few weeks ago, I sat in the Judiciary Committee for nearly 2 hours, listening to my Republican colleagues smear Ms. Gupta with lies about her record—lies like that she wants to decriminalize all drugs, that she wants to defund the police, that she is somehow responsible for the production of crystal meth in Mexico.

When Chair DURBIN finally called for a vote, not a single Republican supported Ms. Gupta's nomination. As I sat there listening to these lies and smears, I asked myself a question, and I am still pondering that question today: What exactly are Republicans afraid of?

Unlike many of President Trump's nominees, Vanita Gupta is actually qualified to help lead the Justice Department. Throughout her career, Ms. Gupta has shown the strategic acumen, dogged determination, and coalition-building skills necessary to navigate the challenges facing our country.

As a young attorney with the ACLU, she worked to exonerate 38 wrongfully convicted men and women in Tulia, TX. Mostly people of color, these individuals had been convicted of drug crimes based on the testimony of a single undercover police officer and sentenced to prison for periods of up to 434 years.

Ms. Gupta was able to show that the officer was racially biased and had a reputation for dishonesty. She demonstrated that he falsified reports and misidentified defendants. In light of this evidence, the court found that the officer ''may be the most devious, nonresponsive law enforcement witness this Court has witnessed in 25 years on the bench in Texas.''

The case was so compelling that then-Texas Governor Rick Perry pardoned 35 of the defendants. It was such a miscarriage of justice that those pardoned individuals ultimately received a $6 million settlement.

Ms. Gupta later went on to lead the Justice Department Civil Rights Division. In this role, she stood up to the rights of transgender students and prisoners, fought discrimination against servicemembers, and defended the right to vote.

From there, Ms. Gupta served as President and CEO of the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights where, among other things, she played a key role in passing the most significant criminal justice reform package in years.

Ms. Gupta's qualifications are borne out in this experience and in the widespread support that she has received. Conservative leaders and longtime Republicans like Michael Chertoff, Grover Norquist, and Michael Steele have praised Ms. Gupta as a consensus builder on critical issues like voting rights and criminal justice reform.

Every major law enforcement organization, including the Fraternal Order of Police and National Sheriffs' Association, has endorsed Ms. Gupta's nomination.

In light of this widespread support, it is tough to take the criticisms I hear from my colleagues on the other side seriously. If Ms. Gupta supported defunding the police or decriminalizing all drugs, how did she manage to get universal support from the law enforcement community? If she is such a radical progressive, why are people like Grover Norquist and the former general counsel and senior vice president of Koch Industries endorsing her nomination?

Republican criticism of Ms. Gupta is also hard to take seriously after they spent the past 4 years—4 years, and I was there—pushing through some DOJ and judicial nominees who were either wholly unqualified, openly supported disenfranchisement of Black Americans, or were even credibly accused of sexual assault.

After 4 years of permissive deference to Donald Trump, it is rich to hear my Republican colleagues attacking and demeaning a strong, smart, and highly qualified woman of color like Vanita Gupta to serve in the Justice Department. Their attacks aren't an exercise of the Senate's constitutional duty to provide advice and consent. It is pure partisan politics at its worst.

President Biden nominated Vanita Gupta to serve as Associate Attorney General because she is the best person for the job, and the Senate should confirm her without further delay.

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

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

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, from police reform to anti-Asian hate crimes, Americans across the Nation are pushing, pulling, and tugging with all their might to make sure that the United States lives up to our founding ideals of equality and justice for all. At the same time, the Biden administration is charged with the immense responsibility of restoring confidence and integrity to the U.S. Department of Justice.

Donald Trump's political appointees undermined the Department's mission and demoralized its dedicated career civil servants through years of gross mismanagement and improper politicization. We desperately need leaders with integrity, honor, and just basic competence to restore morale at the Department of Justice and empower the Agency to meet the moment.

Fortunately, I am confident that both Vanita Gupta and Kristen Clarke are among the most qualified and prepared public servants to take on the daunting challenges that lie ahead.

For far too many people in this country, equal protection under the law is not a reality. All across this country, there are communities that believe—and for good reason—that the law is not on their side. Individuals fear coming forward to report that they have been a victim of a hate crime, or, even worse, law enforcement fails to identify and report racist violence and discrimination.

And the senseless killing of unarmed Black and Brown Americans at the hands of law enforcement has become an all-too-common occurrence. Just a few days ago, the country was shocked by video footage documenting local law enforcement officers brazenly threatening and assaulting an Army second lieutenant who was in his military uniform and simply asking to know why he had been pulled over.

If this is how the Windsor Police Department, while knowing it is being videotaped, treats an Army officer in uniform—a man who swore an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States with his own life, if necessary—one wonders if such misconduct represents a systemic pattern or practice of abuse. This incident simply reinforces why our Nation must have a strong and proactive DOJ Civil Rights Division.

Additionally, the promise of the ADA is still not a reality for far too many Americans with disabilities. After years of disability rights being neglected or, at worst, undermined by partisan efforts, it is time for the DOJ to step up and ensure that the rights of Americans with disabilities are fully recognized, enforced, and protected.

I look forward to working with Kristen Clarke and Vanita Gupta to fulfill the promise that America made to people with disabilities, including myself, over 30 years ago.

We need Ms. Gupta and Ms. Clarke's leadership at DOJ to energize and inspire the Department as it refocuses on its mission of ensuring the fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans.

As a former head of the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division and leader of the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, which is one of the largest civil rights organizations in the Nation, Ms. Gupta's record shows that she is committed to advancing the rights of all Americans.

Her decades of effective leadership and advocacy are why her nomination has garnered widespread support not only from civil rights groups but also from prominent law enforcement organizations like the Fraternal Order of Police.

Likewise, Ms. Clarke is widely respected and admired as one of our country's leading legal experts on civil rights. She has proven her effectiveness in defending the civil rights of all Americans as a Federal and State official, as well as a leader of the NAACP, and, most recently, as the president of the national Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

Representation matters. Confirming these barrier-breaking women, who would both be the first women of color to formally occupy the positions to which they have been nominated, sends a clear message we are committed to having our Federal Government's leadership look like the country that it serves.

There should be no doubts about these nominees' qualifications for these critical DOJ leadership positions, and I urge my Senate colleagues in joining me to confirm Vanita Gupta and Kristen Clarke.

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

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

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I rise today alongside my colleagues to urge the Senate to quickly confirm Vanita Gupta as Associate Attorney General. Ms. Gupta is eminently qualified, with an impressive background in public service and broad support from civil rights organizations and law enforcement organizations. It is pretty impressive when you look at everyone who is supporting her because of her competency and her work.

She will be effective on day one, and we don't have a good day to lose right now. Right now, Americans are at risk of losing their fundamental rights—our right to vote, our right to be treated fairly in a court of law, and even our right to safely walk down the street and not be targeted based on what we look like, who we are. It is the job of the Department of Justice to protect these rights and so much more.

Take voting rights. Across our Nation, this right, called ''sacred'' by our beloved late Congressman John Lewis, is under attack. It is under attack in Michigan, as well as other States, as well as the entire country. Republicans in the Michigan Legislature are trying to push through a package of bills that would take away people's freedom to vote. Our secretary of state has said that in some ways, it is worse than what they passed in Georgia.

Let me remind everyone that last November, in the middle of a pandemic, more people in Michigan voted than ever voted in the history of our State. When audits were done, time after time after time, it was clear there was no fraud—no fraud that they found in this election.

Mr. President, 5.5 million people in Michigan voted. Michigan counties verified it. Our State certified it. That should be something we should all celebrate. But because they didn't like who folks voted for, they didn't like the results, Michigan Republicans are coming after Michigan voters to take away their freedom to vote.

Michigan voters need Vanita Gupta in their corner because it is a corner that she has been in before. During her time at the Department of Justice, she oversaw a number of high-profile voting rights cases, including challenges to voter suppression laws in North Carolina and Texas.

She has also been a leader in fighting discrimination. Across the country, we have seen increasing instances of hate crimes, particularly those targeting Asian Americans. According to the group Stop AAPI Hate, there have been about 3,800 incidents of Asian Americans being targeted in the past year. Twenty-five of those incidents happened in Michigan. I know that Asian Americans across our country are living in fear right now, wondering if it is safe to go to the grocery store or if they need to tell their elderly mom or dad not to walk alone outside.

We have an important hate crimes bill on the floor of the U.S. Senate right now. It has bipartisan support. It is terrific, and we need to get that passed. But in order to make sure we fully implement that and have the leadership in the Department to do that, we need to make sure Vanita Gupta is confirmed. Under Ms. Gupta, hate crimes and discrimination will be taken seriously at the Department of Justice. We know this because it is what she has done her entire career.

Vanita Gupta would be the first civil rights lawyer and the first woman of color to serve as Associate Attorney General. That is important because when agencies' leaders have diverse experiences and backgrounds, agencies are better able to make more informed decisions. They make sense. And when our Nation's leaders look like the diverse communities they serve, our communities are more likely to have confidence in their leadership.

Vanita Gupta is the right person at the right time for the Department of Justice. I urge my colleagues to support her nomination and to confirm her together on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I understand a couple of my colleagues are on the way. I will defer to them when they arrive. But I want to thank, first, Senator STABENOW for her statement about Vanita Gupta.

This is an extraordinary person. The Presiding Officer, as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, was there for her testimony and knows her personally, and I have come to know her. When you read and learn of her personal story, it is amazing, nothing short of amazing.

She was 6 months graduated from law school when she was sent down to Texas, a town called Tulia, TX, to tackle an assignment that a veteran civil rights lawyer would have thought twice about tackling. There was a group of over 30 African Americans who had been falsely accused of drug dealing and convicted and were imprisoned when she was sent down there to try to do something after their conviction. It is an incredible story, the courage she showed 6 months out of law school, and she ultimately was successful. Those African Americans and others were pardoned by the Republican Governor of Texas, Governor Perry. They were given a cash award for damages they had suffered as a result of it.

Her commitment to civil rights is more than just a cerebral commitment; it is a commitment where she has risked many times her personal safety to show how much she cared for the rights of others.

Thank you for saying those kind words about her. I am hoping that the Senate will give her a chance to continue to serve our Nation.

NOMINATION OF LISA O. MONACO

Mr. President, I would like to speak now, if I can, to a vote that is coming up momentarily, and that is the vote for Lisa Monaco to be the next Deputy Attorney General.

The Deputy Attorney General—commonly known as the DAG—is the second highest ranking official in the Justice Department. The DAG is effectively the DOJ's chief operating officer, overseeing the Department's day-to-day operations.

Lisa Monaco may be the most qualified individual ever nominated to be Deputy Attorney General. That is saying something, but I think we can back it up. Her credentials include a wealth of experience, her commitment to restoring independence and integrity at the Justice Department, and the broad, broad range of support she has garnered.

Let me begin with her experience. She has served at nearly every level of the Justice Department. She knows that Agency, and she knows what it can do. She was an assistant U.S. attorney, counselor and chief of staff to the Director of the FBI, Associate Deputy Attorney General, Principal Associate Deputy Attorney General, and the Assistant Attorney General for the National Security Division.

She is also one of the Nation's foremost national security experts. That is when I first met her, working in the Obama White House. As President Obama's Deputy National Security Advisor, Ms. Monaco coordinated the Federal Government's response to major security threats, including pandemics, terrorism, mass shootings, and cyber attacks.

Our Nation is facing serious challenges today: the COVID–19 pandemic; a gun violence pandemic; a surge in hate crimes; domestic violence extremism, which culminated in an assault on the U.S. Capitol and this very Chamber just a few short weeks ago; and global threats and challenges from Russia, China, and elsewhere. Ms. Monaco's experience responding to security threats has prepared her to oversee DOJ's operations at this critical moment in history.

But it is not only Ms. Monaco's national security expertise that makes her the right person for this role. After President Trump used the Justice Department to serve his own personal and political agenda, we need to restore a well-functioning, independent Department, committed to the principle of equal justice under the law. It is just that basic.

Ms. Monaco understands the importance of protecting DOJ's independence. She has praised two of her mentors, Attorney General Janet Reno and FBI Director Bob Mueller, for their ''reverence for the institution, for upholding the norms and traditions of independence and of doing justice without fear or fervor, and never, ever letting politics or partisanship influence an investigation or prosecution decision.''

She committed to me that she would have the same reverence. That is precisely the attitude we need to restore the Justice Department's integrity.

It is no surprise, then, that individuals from across the political spectrum support Ms. Monaco's nomination. The Judiciary Committee received scores of letters from a broad range of advocacy groups: the Alliance for Justice, gun safety organizations, law enforcement groups, environmental organizations, victims and survivors of crime, and so many more.

We also received a letter supporting Ms. Monaco's nomination from 29 former senior DOJ officials who have served under Presidents of both parties, including Attorneys General Loretta Lynch and Eric Holder, who served in the Obama administration, and Attorneys General Michael Mukasey and Alberto Gonzales, who served in the George W. Bush administration. She has that kind of bipartisan support.

Those DOJ officials wrote of Ms. Monaco: ''She has the values, temperament and strength to perform at the highest level of the Department.''

They went on to say: ''Each of us knows how demanding this job is, with its extraordinary span of control and the need for strong principled leadership. We believe that Ms. Monaco is highly qualified for this role. She knows the Department from every angle. She understands the job. And she has prepared well for it. We urge her confirmation.''

Attorney General Garland has praised Ms. Monaco's selection as the next Deputy Attorney General. He told us in the Judiciary Committee that he needed her on his leadership team at the Department, and so does the Nation. I look forward to voting for Ms. Monaco and urge all of my colleagues to do the same.

ANNIVERSARY OF OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING

Mr. President, it was an idyllic spring morning in Oklahoma City 26 years ago. Downtown, the Alfred P. Murrah Building was bustling with activity as people went about their morning routines. Parents dropped off their children at the daycare center on the second floor, office workers sat at their desks, with fresh mugs of coffee in hand—and parked under the building was a truck containing nearly 7,000 pounds of explosive materials.

At 9:02, the truck exploded, killing more than 165 people and injuring hundreds more. Oklahoma City and America would be forever scarred by the bombing. It was the deadliest act of homegrown terrorism in modern American history. For most people, that day—April 19, 1995—is a somber day in our history, but for some, it was an opening salvo in a war against America.

More than a quarter century after the Oklahoma City bombing, the threat of violent extremism looms larger than ever before. Recently, the Department of Homeland Security warned that violent, White supremacy is now the ''most persistent and lethal threat in the homeland.''

Among the hundreds of Americans arrested for suspected ties to violent White supremacy in recent years, a common theme has emerged: The FBI has uncovered references to Timothy McVeigh and his attack on Oklahoma City in ''several'' of these investigations. In the eyes of far-right extremists, McVeigh's attack on Oklahoma City is a lodestar, and like McVeigh, many of the violent extremists active today are motivated by baseless, anti-government conspiracy theories, conspiracy theories like the ''Big Lie,'' which inspired a mob of extremists to storm the Capitol on January 6.

More than 400 people are facing Federal charges for their involvement in the January 6 insurrection. Last week, we received word of the first guilty plea in that case. The defendant, who has agreed to fully cooperate with the Federal Government, is a founding member of the Oath Keepers, a far-right extremist group that helped plot the insurrection.

The defendant's affiliation with the Oath Keepers highlights an important distinction between the extremists of yesterday, like Timothy McVeigh, and the extremists of today. Today, violent White supremacists are not only peddling debunked conspiracy theories or disproven race science; they are organizing online, on radical platforms like 8chan and Parler, and coordinating attacks under the cover of anonymity.

Worse yet, these radicals have easy access to high-grade military weapons designed for one purpose: human slaughter.

The extremists of today are galvanized. They are organized. And they are deadly. We must equip our law enforcement officials and intelligence agencies with new, modernized resources to combat the growing threat of violent White supremacy.

There are a number of steps we can take to weed out the threat of domestic terrorism. This week, the Senate is considering one such step: the COVID–19 Hate Crimes Act. It would direct Federal resources toward addressing the rise in hate crimes against members of the Asian-American and Pacific Islander, AAPI, community. This legislation must be passed immediately. Nearly 3,800 hate incidents against members of the AAPI community have been reported between March of last year and February of this year.

We also will consider Senator BLUMENTHAL and Senator MORAN's NO HATE Act, which has been added as an amendment to the bill to improve hate crimes reporting. In addition to that legislation, there are more comprehensive steps we can take to address the broader threat of domestic terrorism. In March, I reintroduced the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act. It will enhance the Federal Government's ability to prevent acts of extremist violence. By establishing dedicated offices to combat domestic terrorism at the Department of Justice, the FBI, and the Department of Homeland Security, the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act will bring the Federal Government's efforts to weed out violent White supremacy into the 21st century.

Congress must also take steps to limit access to the weapons of war favored by violent extremists. This is a no-brainer. The House recently passed a bipartisan bill to close existing gaps in the background checks system. I certainly hope we can find 10 Republican votes to overcome a filibuster and get that signed into law. Let me be clear: Background checks are table stakes for combatting the public health crisis that is gun violence in America. We are just 4 months into 2021, and already there have been more than 150 mass shootings in our country. It is time to put politics aside and save American lives.

As chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I was honored to gavel in the confirmation hearing for the man who led the government's investigation into the Oklahoma City bombing: Attorney General Merrick Garland. Yesterday, with a slightly greyer head of hair and the full authority of the Justice Department behind him, Attorney General Garland returned to the site of the bombing. He promised the residents of Oklahoma City that ''the Department of Justice is pouring its resources into stopping domestic violent extremists before they can attack . . . prosecuting those who do . . . and battling the spread of the kind of hate that leads to tragedies like the one we mark here today.''

The question for us here in the Senate is, Will we help Attorney General Garland lead the charge against the largest threat we face today? Will we work together to save future lives against attacks like the Oklahoma City bombing?

In Attorney General Garland, we have a leader who is committed to weeding out the threat of domestic terrorism. Are there enough leaders in the Senate who are willing to do the same? I sure hope so. I hope they will join me in taking immediate, meaningful action to combat the crisis of violent extremism.

I yield the floor.

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

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

NOMINATIONS OF VANITA GUPTA AND KRISTEN CLARKE

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I come to the floor this afternoon to support the nominations of Vanita Gupta and Kristen Clarke to serve in the leadership of the U.S. Department of Justice, and I am here, Mr. President, to say that just because you are pro-civil rights does not mean that you are somehow anti-police. To be for a Department of Justice that will help us make the right decisions in enforcing civil rights laws around the United States is what is at stake with these nominations. I personally am tired of the challenges that we have faced at home when we do not have people being held accountable and we have incident after incident. And the last administration said, instead of playing our role on consent decrees and making sure federal civil rights laws are enforced, instead they said, ''We're going to stop playing that role.''

So it is so important that we get a Department of Justice that will fight for the civil rights and civil liberties of all Americans. Both these women are highly qualified. They have defended our constitution. They have defended the civil rights of all Americans, and they will ensure that everyone, including the police, are held accountable. We have probably heard this afternoon my colleagues praising Vanita Gupta and supporting her to serve as Associate Attorney General, the third highest position in the U.S. Department of Justice. She is very qualified for the position. She will be the first civil rights lawyer and woman of color to serve in this role. She led the Civil Rights Division during the Obama administration and previously served as an attorney with the American Civil Liberties Union. When it came to enforcing consent decrees, she made sure the Obama administration did the job.

Now, why is this so important? I can tell you, in Seattle, we had a Native-American carver who happened to stop carving on one corner to walk to another corner and was shot and killed by a police officer because he didn't respond immediately to ''Drop your knife.'' I am so glad the Federal Government was there to say what is going on in Seattle with the police department and overseeing on a consent decree. We had a tragic situation in Spokane where a disabled man just went in to buy a soft drink and snacks, but because somebody thought he was fooling around with the ATM machine, they called the police. And when the police arrived and he didn't respond immediately, he was brutally beaten in the head with a baton, tasered, improperly hogtied to the ground, and stopped breathing shortly after first responders improperly strapping a non-rebreather mask to his face. That was Otto Zehm's afternoon activity, to just go to the store. As he lay there dying, he said, ''All I wanted was a Snickers.''

And thank God we had a Civil Rights Division at the U.S. Department of Justice that said, yes, we are going to intervene and make sure that there is oversight of the Seattle Police Department and an investigation, and we are going to make sure that the civil liberties of all Americans—all Americans, whether you are White, Black, or disabled, or Native American—your civil rights are going to be upheld. But instead of discussing what is the proper role of the Federal Government in making sure that civil liberties and civil rights of all Americans are upheld when their rights are violated—instead, people have said, Well, Ms. Gupta supports decriminalization of all drugs.

Well, from a State that has actually passed legislation legalizing the recreational use of marijuana, I guarantee you, my State views some of these issues very differently. But I can say, emphatically, Ms. Gupta has stated consistently she does not support the decriminalization of all drugs—nor do the people of Washington, just because they voted to legal marijuana.

Ms. Gupta does not claim that all drugs should be legal, and she does not adhere to the statements that some people have tried to paint her with. You have to ask yourself, What are they afraid of? What are they afraid that she is going to do at the Department of Justice besides uphold our civil liberties? Some of my colleagues have argued that she supports defunding the police. There is zero proof that she supports defunding the police. I don't know why we keep having this debate, but she has worked and understands the police officers' perspective. She has worked to ensure that they were provided with adequate resources. She has worked on building relationships. She has a comprehensive approach to law enforcement and support from their organizations. And I

believe she deserves the support of our colleagues.

In a letter to the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Fraternal Order of Police described Ms. Gupta as one who ''always worked with us to find common ground, even when that seemed impossible.'' So it is clear that she has the support of police. So we need someone like her who is going to bring back this important role of oversight to these important issues.

Ms. Clarke is the same. She is nominated to head the Civil Rights Division where she once worked as a trial lawyer. She previously codirected the voting rights work of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, led the Civil Rights Bureau in the New York State Attorney General's office, and has served as the president of the Lawyers Committee on Civil Rights Under the Law. I have called her; I have interviewed her. Why? Because I am tired of the violence and hate crimes in the State of Washington. I am tired of hearing, time and time again, about these issues. And it can be the synagogue in Spokane, where literally somebody spray-painted it. And you would think, Well, how are we going to find who spray-painted a swastika on a synagogue in Spokane? You think, How are we going to find that person? Okay. Not a lot of trouble because people actually said, We did it purposely because we are an organization who believes in this, and we wanted to get our message out. That is what we're facing.

And several years ago, we found a bomb planted in the Martin Luther King Day Parade in Spokane, just a few years ago. So these aren't issues that we are sending somebody over to the Department of Justice to analyze and write a report on. We are asking people to help us with the situation in the United States of America to fight hate crimes and to bring about justice on the civil rights and civil liberties of all Americans. And so we have to have people that we have confidence that they are going to uphold our laws and enforce them.

We need to have consent decrees to hold police departments accountable for systematic violations of constitutional rights. We need to defend voting rights and to make sure that hate crimes against Asian-American and Pacific Islanders are prosecuted. And so this is why the nomination of Ms. Clarke is so important. I ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, if you are facing any of this in your State, please get Kristen Clarke to be there to help us address these issues.

Advocating for increased investment in mental health and social work and school resources for minority communities is something that law enforcement agrees with. They agree that we should do these things. So that is not defunding the police; yet people accuse Kristen Clarke of the same thing. She must be for defunding the police. I have talked to prosecutors throughout the State of Washington, and they will tell me that these programs that help families and communities identify these problems early are actually the best things to keep them from having to really have problems later. I certainly hope that some of the false claims that people have made about Ms. Clarke being anti-police are also continued to be struck down as untrue.

Ms. Clarke understands law enforcement must collaborate with the State, local, and Federal level. She has a solid record of working cooperatively with law enforcement for decades. She is supported by the Major Cities Chief Association, the National Association of Black Law Executives, a bipartisan group of over 70 former State attorneys general, and more than 40 police chiefs and sheriffs throughout the United States. That can't be somebody who sounds anti-law enforcement. They have the support of law enforcement.

What we need is the support of our colleagues to say that these are serious issues and the Federal Government does play a role. That is why it is called the Department of Justice, and that is why they oversee and make sure that the civil liberties of all Americans are upheld. As attorney general and at the Lawyers Committee, Ms. Clarke played a key role in launching a Religious Rights Initiative to address faith-based discrimination to fight anti-Semitic activities. When Ms. Clarke led the Lawyers Committee, she led the charge in shutting down abhorrent anti-Semitic websites that made racist comments, and some were in connection with stormfront.org, which was a central site used to organize the 2017 Unite the Right rally in Charlottesville.

She recognized that online hate is an emerging threat and that Congress must address that threat. After seeing what happened on January 6 and the plethora of anti-Semitic paraphernalia presented here even in the Capitol as we saw riots, Ms. Clarke's expertise and dedication to fighting online hate would be extremely beneficial to the Department and to all Americans.

So I implore my colleagues, these are strong women, great qualifications, have been in the mix on these policy issues for a long time. They know what we are up against. We have to ask ourselves, Are we going to enforce the law? These women will enforce the law, and they have the support of law enforcement. We should proceed and confirm both of them.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). Under the previous order, the Senate will resume executive session in consideration of the Gensler nomination.

All time has expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Gensler nomination?

Ms. CANTWELL. 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 bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 157 Ex.]

YEAS—54

Baldwin	Heinrich	Peters
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Kaine	Rounds
Brown	Kelly	Sanders
Cantwell	King	Schatz
Cardin	Klobuchar	Schumer
Carper	Leahy	Shaheen
Casey	Luján	Sinema
Collins	Lummis	Smith
Coons	Manchin	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Markey	Tester
Duckworth	Menendez	Van Hollen
Durbin	Merkley	Warner
Feinstein	Murphy	Warnock
Gillibrand	Murray	Warren
Grassley	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden

NAYS—45

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Shelby
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Marshall	Tillis
Cruz	McConnell	Toomey
Daines	Moran	Tuberville
Ernst	Murkowski	Wicker
Fischer	Paul	Young

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Burr

The nomination was confirmed.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Lisa O. Monaco, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Attorney General.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all postcloture time is expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Monaco nomination?

Mr. MENENDEZ. 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 senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 98, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 158 Ex.]

YEAS—98

Baldwin	Bennet	Blumenthal
Barrasso	Blackburn	Blunt

Booker
Boozman
Braun
Brown
Burr
Cantwell
Capito
Cardin
Carper
Casey
Cassidy
Collins
Coons
Cornyn
Cortez Masto
Cotton
Cramer
Crapo
Daines
Duckworth
Durbin
Ernst
Feinstein
Fischer
Gillibrand
Graham
Grassley
Hagerty
Hassan
Hawley
Heinrich
Hickenlooper
Hirono
Hoeven
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Johnson
Kaine
Kelly
Kennedy
King
Klobuchar
Lankford
Leahy
Lee
Luján
Lummis
Manchin
Markey
Marshall
McConnell
Menendez
Merkley
Moran
Murkowski
Murphy
Murray
Ossoff
Padilla
Peters
Portman
Reed
Risch
Romney
Rosen
Rounds
Rubio
Sanders
Sasse
Schatz
Schumer
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Shaheen
Shelby
Sinema
Smith
Stabenow
Sullivan
Tester
Thune
Tillis
Toomey
Tuberville
Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wicker
Wyden
Young

NAYS—2

Cruz
Paul

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider are considered made and laid upon the table. The President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

COVID–19 HATE CRIMES ACT—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will resume legislative session.

The Senator from Oklahoma.

DEFENSE BUDGET

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, last week—no, it wasn't last week; it was about 3 weeks ago, I guess, now, President Biden released his ''skinny budget,'' which gave us a top-line for defense of $715 billion. This is a reduction, and I want to make sure everyone understands this because the cut is actually below inflation, and that is not where we are supposed to be.

You know, we have this document here that everyone agrees with. I don't know one person—and this was written by six Democrats, six Republicans, and this was in 2018. This has been used as our blueprint ever since that time, and it is just remarkable the way it has come out. The recommendations on this, as I said, were made by six Republicans, six Democrats. All of them were experts in the field of defense, and they came out with recommendations. In this year, the amount in the budget for our military is supposed to be between 3 and 5 percent. This is in the document in front of us here. Of course, this is actually a reduction. So it is way below what has been prescribed.

When it comes to China, there are two big reasons we need to make sure our budget matches our strategy. First of all, China is spending more on their military than ever before. As a result, they are getting more technologically advanced and starting to sway the military balance of power in their favor. There is no question about it, and I will document that in a minute.

The threat the Chinese military poses is not a distant threat. It is not something that might happen in 2030, 2035, or sometime in the future. It is a problem we face today, right now, and it only gets worse over time.

Admiral Davidson told the Armed Services Committee that he expects the threat to manifest ''this decade, in fact, in the next six years.'' That is the sense of urgency. That is when they become greater than we are in many areas of defense and aggression.

So today I would like to spend some time dealing with the Chinese military and what they are doing. This is what we are up against. This is why it is so important that we get our defense budget right.

Let's start with China's military budget. Since 2000, Beijing's spending on the People's Liberation Army has gone up 450 percent—450 percent. Now, we knew that back during the Obama administration, that actually went up. Our reduction—it was a reduction in the last 5 years—was 25 percent. At the same time, China went up by 83 percent. So this is what is going on in the world today. Beijing's budget for the military went up 450 percent.

Now, you compare Beijing's buildup with the rest of East Asia. At the same time, our core allies and partners in the region—that is, Japan, Australia, South Korea, and Taiwan—have had basically flat defense budgets since 2000. Compare it with our own military spending. As I mentioned on the floor a couple of weeks ago, at the same time China was adding $200 billion to their defense budget, ours shrunk by $400 billion.

We are certainly not provoking them with defense investment, and we have barely touched our force posture in the Western Pacific over the past two decades. So, if anything, our lack of action, our lack of investment, is what is provoking China into thinking they can push around and threaten our friends in the region.

The Biden administration says they want to take our allies and partners seriously. So we should listen when they say they are concerned about Chinese aggression. And they are, and the administration knows this. I have had visits with the President. He is fully aware of that.

Another progressive talking point is that the United States spends more on defense than the next 10 or 12 countries combined. Now, that is not true. The reality is that any honest comparison of numbers shows that, combined, the Chinese and Russians almost certainly spend more than us in real terms.

China's purchasing power is significantly greater than ours because they pay their workers next to nothing and have much lower material costs. They also focus their defense spending on hard power. I am talking about airplanes, tanks, ships, missiles, and the like. Why? Because they don't take care of their people.

People don't understand this. At least 40 percent of our military budget goes to supporting our people. That is not true with any of the Communist countries that are out there. All they do, they give them the guns and say go out and kill people. We don't do that. And 40 percent is a conservative figure.

You remember the housing issue that was such a big issue; that you were concerned with; I was concerned with; we were all concerned with. That is something that other countries don't have to worry about. China doesn't worry about that. Russia doesn't worry about that. These are things that—and yet that is almost half of our total budget goes to those things for our troops.

We take care of our troops. The rest of them don't. That is the right thing to do. But that is just another reason you can't do a dollar-for-dollar comparison between the Chinese and the defense spending. We need a better accounting.

And incidentally, Senator ROMNEY introduced an amendment to our last year's NDAA, military defense act, to get us a real comparison in spending. And the Pentagon owes us that report by October.

Now, in October—we are going to talk about this. We are going to talk about this in our military because this is what the real spending is, not what a lot of people think that it is. All of this is to say, we don't have a good sense of China's true defense spending, but we do know it is going up.

General McMaster called it ''the largest peacetime military buildup in history.'' That is what General McMaster said just the other day at one of our hearings. It is not just expanding their military; they are modernizing and professionalizing at the same time.

Secretary Austin, our Secretary of Defense, rightfully, calls China our ''pacing threat.'' But here are a few of the ways that they have been outpacing us because they are investing where we are not investing. The American people think we are, but we are not.

China has a 355-ship Navy. You know, we have been talking about that for a long period of time here—how we are going to grow to a 350-ship Navy, and we haven't done it. Well, China has done it. They have achieved that last year. And while we were just talking about it, they were on the attack to get 460 ships by 2030.

By comparison, our Navy is around 300 ships, and it is likely to stay there if our defense budget doesn't grow.

In the air, the combatant commanders assess that China will have more fifth-generation aircraft than we do in the Pacific by 2025, again, the fifth-generation aircraft. We are down right now to the F–35. There are not

any others. We had the F–22. The F–22 was our first fifth-generation fighter, and it was one that we were all very excited about. They started out wanting 700 of them, and we ended up with 187, just for fiscal reasons. Again, that is where China is right now. That gets worse if we have a flat or declining budget here.

China is expanding its arsenal too. The Pentagon's missile experts tell us that China is now over 350 launchers for medium-range ballistic missiles, which are capable of hitting Guam and striking the U.S. warships in the Pacific.

They have produced exact copies of our bases, our ships, and our aircraft to serve as targets. And they are out there right now shooting those targets. That is us. That is America, and they are shooting on the replicas of our equipment to show that they can down them. By the way, they hit those targets successfully, I might add. And that is going on today.

They also have thousands of short-range missiles. Many of those are going right at Taiwan. China is also dubbing its nuclear stockpile and completing their own nuclear triad. That is something that we have criticism in this country, that we have a triad; that is, three ways of deflecting nuclear attacks on America.

So that is what is going on right now. China's military is charging ahead in just about every area. But a lot of the people who don't think China is a problem—they say that none of the Chinese weapons are as good as ours. Well, that was true in 1990. That was true in the year 2000. That is not true anymore.

The Office of Naval Intelligence said in 2015 that China's latest surface warships were comparable in many ways to the most modern Western ships. China has deployed thousands of ground-base missiles. We are still developing ours. They have fielded hypersonic strike weapons. We are still in the research and development.

You might remember, because we saw that, the parade that was taking place in Beijing. They were demonstrating that they have these weapons that we don't have. And that was invested a year ago.

Just last month, the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence assessed that the China rate of investment—they will soon dominate us in artificial intelligence unless we do something different than we are currently doing.

And while the Chinese will spend almost $50 billion on tech infrastructure over the next few years, national security infrastructure is apparently the only thing that President Biden doesn't consider infrastructure.

Not only is China spending more on its military, but it has the tools to beat us. Don't take my word for it. The bipartisan NDS—again, this is the document that we have been using, and it has been remarkably accurate, since 2018. That NDS Commission said, right in this book, the U.S. military might struggle to win or perhaps lose a war against China or Russia. That is what they said in 2018. And China has been going up ever since.

Admiral Davidson told us the other week—only 2 weeks ago—that ''there is no guarantee that the United States would win a future conflict with China.''

China's military buildup isn't just investment for the sake of it; they are already flexing their new muscle to challenge America and American allies and American interests. And the PLA has deployed missiles, radars, stealth jet fighters, and bombers to islands in the South China Sea, claiming and militarizing islands in violation of international law.

Just last year, the PLA fired antiship ballistic missiles into the South China Sea, clearly practicing to target U.S. Navy ships in the area. And that is what they are doing today. Those are Chinese troops walking on Woody Island in the South China Sea. And the PLA has been expanding its network of strategic ports and bases around the world from Djibouti to Pakistan and Cambodia and Sri Lanka and elsewhere.

Last year, China started going after the territory of India, which has resulted in dozens of dead Indian soldiers. They have continually harassed Japan and Taiwan in the air and on the sea. Their fishing fleets have terrorized small Pacific island nations. Over 200 Chinese boats are staking out a reef in the South China Sea claimed by the Philippines.

China has just completed a new satellite constellation over Taiwan that allows for almost constant coverage of the island, the highest known frequency of satellite coverage in the world.

A few weeks ago, Taiwan reported the largest ever Chinese incursion when 25 combat aircraft flew into its airspace. And as the cochair of the Taiwan Caucus, this is of specific concern to me. Some people have forgotten that aggression by nation states is not a thing of the past. People have forgotten how costly it is when deterrence fails.

That is why I am arguing for sustained real growth in the defense budget. We know it is necessary. We know that it is attainable because the burden of defense spending on the economy today is half what it was at the height of the Cold War.

The Biden administration is trying to tell us that we can invest in economic and technological competition or the military competition. That is a false choice. We have to do the military.

The reality is, the Chinese are engaged in every dimension of this competition, especially the military dimension, and they are not going to stop anytime soon.

I would have to say, do we really want to be there for our allies or partners? Do we want our children and grandchildren to live in a world where our status of leader of the free world is in name only?

You know, my wife and I have been married for 61 years. We have 20 kids and grandkids so I have a stake in this thing. I have a real concern. Do we want them, these kids, to grow up in a world where China—the same country that is committing genocide against the Uighurs, silencing free speech, and jailing activists in Hong Kong—gets to set the rules of international engagement?

This isn't a hypothetical question. That is a question that we are answering each year when we set our military budget, and, frankly, I am disappointed in how the current administration is answering that call.

We have to be prepared to take on China from all angles of national power. And this begins with adequate resourcing of our U.S. military with real growth in the defense budget.

It is kind of a myth floating around. I know every time I give a speech someplace in the State of Oklahoma or elsewhere, there is a kind of an assumption that we in the United States have the best of everything. And following World War II, that was true, but that isn't true today. And if America chooses to sit on the sidelines in this competition, and we ask our allies and partners to face China alone, the failure of military deterrence becomes more likely. And that is an outcome that nobody there or here wants.

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

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

ELECTION INTEGRITY

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, it wasn't enough for Democrats like Stacey Abrams and President Biden to lie about the new Georgia voting law. Now, today, CHUCK SCHUMER is sending his lawyers to swarm Montana courtrooms and has taken to the Senate floor with more distortion.

This time, it is about Montana's new voting laws.

I have a message for Leader SCHUMER and the Democrats who are trying to distort the facts and the will of Montana voters: Please get your facts straight. In Montana we are putting in place some commonsense reforms that enjoy the strong support of Montanans. Why is the leader so determined to strike down commonsense efforts to provide integrity and transparency to our elections?

Let's talk about voter ID. A majority of Americans support needing a photo ID to cast a ballot. According to the Honest Elections Project, 77 percent of Americans support needing a photo ID

to vote—77 percent. Why? Because it is common sense and because you need a photo ID to do many tasks, some quite mundane. You need a photo ID to get a hunting or fishing license. You need a photo ID to rent a hotel room, to drive a car, to rent a car, to get on an airplane, to pick up tickets at will call. If these simple tasks require a valid ID, shouldn't protecting the integrity of America's election process require at least the same?

This isn't the first time Leader SCHUMER and the Democrats have tried to stick their nose into Montana's business and tried to overturn the will of Montana voters. In fact, this past election, dark money groups backed by CHUCK SCHUMER pushed to loosen election standards, such as ballot harvesting, in Montana, and they won. This is despite the fact that nearly two-thirds of Montana voters passed a law to prohibit ballot harvesting.

How is this listening to Montanans? It is not.

Montanans want election integrity. They want to trust their elections. Yet Leader SCHUMER continues to undermine their direct appeal to put commonsense practices in place.

In Montana we want everyone legally allowed to vote to be able to, and we want there to be zero doubt that those votes should count. All Montanans—Republicans, Democrats, Independents, Libertarians—should have faith in our elections.

Montana's legislature, Montana Secretary of State Christi Jacobsen, and Montana Governor Greg Gianforte wanted to strengthen this trust, and that is what they did with these commonsense bills.

The distortion by Democrats in this country is eroding this trust. This must stop.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

NOMINATION OF VANITA GUPTA

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I wanted to come to the floor today to just say a brief word and maybe set the record straight a little bit about President Biden's nominee for Associate Attorney General of the United States, Vanita Gupta.

Let's start with some facts about Ms. Gupta. She is the daughter of immigrants who worked hard to receive some of the best legal education this country has to offer. She spent 2 decades as a civil rights lawyer, where she has fought to defend Americans' individual rights and freedoms, often against abuses by the government, something you would think some of my colleagues on the other side would appreciate.

When a small town in Texas wrongfully convicted 40 Americans of drug charges, based solely on the false testimony from an undercover police officer, she fought to have them exonerated, and she won them a $6 million settlement for that miscarriage of justice.

She defended 25 children who had been separated from their parents and thrown into prison-like conditions at a private detention center in Texas. Her success in that case forced the center to improve its conditions and prevented more kids from being held there.

President Obama recognized her leadership by making her the top civil rights official at the Department of Justice, where she protected servicemembers from eviction, cracked down on human smugglers and sex traffickers, defended religious freedom, and protected Americans' fundamental right to vote.

Over the past 4 years, Ms. Gupta has led the largest civil rights organization in America, where she has been at the forefront of efforts to reform our criminal justice system, strengthen our democracy, and make sure COVID relief reaches those who need it most.

That is her record. It is an outstanding record. I think my colleagues on the other side of the aisle know that it is an outstanding record because they don't want to contend with her record. They don't want to contest her record. They can't defeat her nomination with the truth. So they are just using talking points that aren't true.

I heard the junior Senator from Texas say Ms. Gupta's record ''is that of an extreme partisan ideologue.'' He called her ''an extreme political activist,'' a ''radical,'' and a ''zealot,'' when all she has done her entire career is uphold the rule of law and defend our democracy, just like the 60 judges, many of them confirmed by Republican colleagues, who rejected President Trump's utterly unsubstantiated claims of fraud in the 2020 election; just like the election officials who stood up to conspiracy theories about the election at great risk to themselves and to their careers, who were all undermined by radical Members of Congress who sought to overturn the will of the voters for their own power.

I also heard the junior Senator from Texas say Ms. Gupta's beliefs ''don't align with the majority of the American people.'' I am willing to bet every single dollar in my pocket that most Americans are quite aligned with Ms. Gupta's views.

Most Americans are very interested in having a Department of Justice that protects their right to vote, that keeps families together and kids out of prison-like conditions, to make sure that LGBT sons and daughters and neighbors can live free from discrimination.

I will tell you one other thing. Unlike some people around this place, Ms. Gupta actually has a record of reaching across the aisle to get things done. She worked with Grover Norquist and the top lawyer for the Koch brothers to pass criminal justice reform. It is why they both endorsed her, along with President Bush's former Secretary of Homeland Security, and virtually every major law enforcement organization in America, including the Fraternal Order of Police, the National Sheriffs' Association, the Major County Sheriffs of America, and the Major Cities Chiefs Association.

So it is hard to take seriously all this talk on the other side about how Ms. Gupta wants to ''defund the police.'' She has never supported that. When someone asked the head of the Fraternal Order of Police what he thought about these attacks, he called it ''partisan demagoguery.'' And that is exactly what it is, and he is right.

There isn't a serious debate about her record. It is a political campaign to defeat her nomination. The American people see through it, and I hope my colleagues will see through it as well.

We would be lucky to have someone with Ms. Gupta's experience and leadership at the Department of Justice.

Many years ago, I had the privilege to work at the Department, and I know how seriously the men and women there take their jobs, and I know how grateful they would be to serve alongside someone as talented and committed to the mission as Ms. Gupta. It is why I believe tomorrow we should come to this floor and give her a resounding bipartisan vote to confirm her as the next Associate Attorney General of the United States.

I urge all of my colleagues to put aside the rhetoric and the false claims. Look at the record for what it is. The police organizations have supported her. And vote yes for her nomination.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HASSAN). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on amendment No. 1445 to S. 937, a bill to facilitate the expedited review of COVID–19 hate crimes, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Mazie K. Hirono, Tammy Baldwin, Tammy Duckworth, Alex Padilla, Maria Cantwell, Sheldon Whitehouse, Cory A. Booker, Debbie Stabenow, Brian Schatz, Tim Kaine, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Benjamin L. Cardin, Gary C. Peters, Patrick J. Leahy, Christopher Murphy.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented

under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Calendar No. 13, S. 937, a bill to facilitate the expedited review of COVID–19 hate crimes, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Mazie K. Hirono, Jeff Merkley, Debbie Stabenow, Richard Blumenthal, Tammy Baldwin, Tammy Duckworth, Alex Padilla, Maria Cantwell, Sheldon Whitehouse, Cory A. Booker, Brian Schatz, Tim Kaine, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Benjamin L. Cardin, Gary C. Peters.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, Tuesday, April 20, be waived.

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

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 106–398, as amended by Public Law 108–7, and in consultation with the Chairmen of the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Finance, the appointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission: Kimberly T. Glas of Virginia for a term beginning January 1, 2021 and expiring December 31, 2022.

The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to provisions of Public Law 99–93, as amended by Public Law 99–151, appoints the following Senators as members of the United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control: The Honorable SHELDON WHITEHOUSE of Rhode Island (Chairman); The Honorable RICHARD BLUMENTHAL of Connecticut; The Honorable MARGARET WOOD HASSAN of New Hampshire; and The Honorable BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.

MORNING BUSINESS

HONORING STATE PATROL SERGEANT JIM SMITH

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, on April 13, I delivered remarks on the Senate Floor to share my condolences for Iowa State Patrol Sergeant Jim Smith, who lost his life in the line of duty. I was honored to attend Sergeant Smith's funeral on April 16 in Independence. Jim Smith was revered as a man of strong convictions, love of family, and deep-rooted faith. Iowa State Patrol Colonel Nathan Fulk gave the following eulogy in honor of Sergeant Smith. I ask unanimous consent that the eulogy be printed in the RECORD.

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

COL. NATHAN FULK REMARKS AT THE FUNERAL FOR SGT. JAMES SMITH

I'm going to ask all of you here today to do something for Jim Smith. I'm going to ask you to do something for Jim Smith's wife, Kathy, his son, Zander, and his daughter, Jazlyn. And what we're asking you to do today is to open your minds and your hearts to the Lord Jesus Christ. His presence is here today. Jim Smith is here with us today.

Our faith teaches us that in our suffering God is with us. Jim's priorities were faith, family, and his commitment to public service and his community. During a time in history when we wonder—with conflict, adversity, and challenge, we can doubt the support we have in society. However, the outpouring of support for the City of Independence has been truly amazing. You've reminded us why we love working, serving, and living in the state of Iowa. You've reminded us why we have a strong passion to serve and protect those in the community. And you've shown us that love, compassion, and respect are true Iowa values.

This senseless and tragic loss is difficult for everyone here today. Our Department of Public Safety family, our Iowa State Patrol Family, you know we're hurting but we're not broken. We are struggling but we're not lost. And we're deeply saddened but we will work to find peace in the days ahead. Commissioner Stephan Bayens and I are extremely proud of the work you do each and every day. His expectation for our leaders is we take the absolute best care of our personnel. Rest assured that we are here for you and we will keep you in our thoughts and prayers.

We will remain committed to serving Iowans with integrity, fairness, respect, honesty, courage, and compassion. This will be vital to our healing process and into the future. We are here for our troopers, our special agents, our communication specialists, our local law enforcement partners, and our first responders. We must navigate through this together, day by day, and week by week. We're going to continue to do our job and we're going to do it well. We're going to do it with confidence, professionalism, and integrity. We will work together to establish a pathway to heal while we honor Sgt. Jim Smith's sacrifice and his legacy.

Jim's faith and family was the foundation of his life. He loved being an Iowa State Trooper, but his job did not define who he was. What defined him was his family, his faith, and his true love for others. Sergeant Jim Smith worked for the State Patrol for twenty-seven and a half years, and twenty-five years on our tactical unit. During that time, he served as a team leader. And he was a humble man with a tremendous work ethic. Jim loved his job and he set an excellent example for others to follow. He mentioned how his parents provided him important qualities of hard work and determination that led to his success. He provided strong leadership in District Ten, alongside Lt. Senne, Sgt. O'Rear, and Sgt. Trimble. They all speak highly of his character, his integrity, and his commitment to do the right thing for the right reason. I learned this week that Jim's biggest vice was chocolate milk. Chocolate milk was a treat for him when he accomplished something special. I'm sure most of us in this room today wish chocolate milk was our biggest vice. This just speaks of Jim's character and who he was.

On the Area C Tactical Team for the Iowa State Patrol, he was extremely experienced in handling high-risk calls. He had quiet confidence that provided reassurance to the Area C Tactical Unit. This quiet confidence exhibited as 'we got this.' Jim was a sheepdog, that protected sheep. He always wanted to be the number one man in the door. This was his struggle with becoming a team leader on the tactical team, was he would have to give up that number one position. Jim's wife, Kathy, recently mentioned to the State Patrol staff why he wanted to be the first to the door, and she now understands it. His priority was to protect his people.

Captain Olmstead and several other leaders in the organization challenged Jim to put in for a supervisory position. He struggled with this. Jim would politely decline and say, ''I love taking bad guys to jail and working the road.'' And he did it well. He felt that if he was promoted to become a supervisor he couldn't do his road enforcement responsibilities, to protect and serve. One day Jim called Captain Olmstead and said he thought it was time to take on the leadership and supervisory position. He knew he needed to mentor young troopers, to show them what a work ethic and a commitment to the organization and to the State of Iowa meant to him. He went on to be promoted to sergeant and continue to do what he loved while mentoring, leading by examples, and encouraging troopers to work hard each and every day.

Jim was an extremely humble person that strove for excellence in his work, was strong in his faith, and he walked in Jesus' footsteps. He recently provided a sermon at church entitled Act Your Age. He brought in a Superman lunchbox and began to share the food that his wife, Kathy, had prepared for him. Jim pulled out an apple and he said that he asked his wife, Kathy, to pack him a Twinkie. He said Kathy reminded him that ''we're not on a diet, we're just making healthy life choices.'' But during that sermon he had a powerful message, a message he wants you to hear today. Jim said, ''I want my kids to know what's good and true.'' He spoke of sacrificial love and that children are adorable little creatures of God. He said that ''my kids fill my life with love.'' His correlation with that sermon was that God sees us as the children he created. You are a child of God, act your age. He closed with, ''Cherish God, know that God loves you, God still sees you as a child he created. So go to him as a child, depend on him, love him, and seek to be loved by him.'' It was a very captivating message he shared.

Family was extremely important to Jim. He often spoke of his wife, Kathy, and he loved you deeply. He spoke of his son, Zander, and his daughter, Jazlyn. He loved you two very much. He loved spending time with both of you and telling stories to all the troopers about the trips you took and the quality time you spent together. And that meant the world to him. He often spoke to the troopers—he was trying to be a good role model and a good father, and spoke of the dreams he had for both of you two. He wanted to be a good example for you. He wanted to lead you down a path of faith and to set you up for success in life. You both made him an extremely proud father.

I've been struggling to find the right words to comfort us all today. As we walk through this together, seeking to find a sense of purpose and a sense of peace, I don't have to look for those words because Jim left them for us. These handwritten words are from Jim. They were in his Bible, and Kathy provided them to us this week. The words were, ''Don't just know, do. Live in service. Know the goal, finish strong. Teach with application. Don't just tell, show. Don't just learn, do. Live out God's word. Live out faith. Teach, take care of our family, but also change the world.''

1 Peter 2:21 says, ''For God called you to do good, even if it means suffering, just as Christ suffered for you. He is your example and you must follow in his footsteps.'' You know, reflecting on Jim's life has impacted us all this week. It has impacted me and challenged me to think about being the best person I can be. So I've asked myself some tough questions. Am I following in Jesus Christ's footsteps? Am I following in Jim Smith's footsteps? Can I be a man that cares for my community like Jim Smith cared for this community? Can I be a man that loves my children like Jim Smith loved Zander and Jazlyn? Can I be a man that loves my wife like Jim loved his wife, Kathy? And can I be a man that loves the Lord Jesus Christ, like Jim Smith loved the Lord, his God? We love you Jim, we will see you again.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN SHEPLER

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam President, I rise today to honor John Shepler, an outstanding public servant who has served both my office and the citizens of West Virginia well in his 21-year career with the Internal Revenue Service. John is retiring from his position as taxpayer advocate in order to spend more time with his family and enjoy the next stage of his life.

During his 10 years as taxpayer advocate, John was a valuable resource to my office and West Virginia's citizens. He was well informed, quick to respond, and straightforward in his dealings as he advocated on behalf of his clients. He was a dedicated employee, fully committed to his many responsibilities. He was a pleasure to work with, and my staff were always confident that John was providing top-level service, regardless of the issue.

John also served his country through his military service with the U.S. Air Force, serving 6 years as a missile facilities specialist. A dedicated public servant, John has served his country and his community continually throughout his adult life.

John is the proud parent of daughter and a son, living in Little Hocking, OH, and Houston, TX, respectively. I am sure he is looking forward to spending more time with his five grandchildren, as well as with his favorite pastimes: hunting deer and turkey, fishing, and camping.

I would like to thank John for his service and wish him well in his next phase of life. My staff will miss working with him at the IRS, but we are all happy that we had him as long as we did to provide excellent service to the citizens of West Virginia. Good Luck, John. Thank you again for your commitment to our State.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING AUSTIN SORENSEN KLEIN

• Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I rise today to honor the life and memory of Austin Sorensen Klein, a son, younger brother, and friend gone too soon. Austin's loved ones remember him as a young man full of energy, talent, and passion for trying and conquering new things.

Austin loved to sing. He was known throughout the Overland Park community as a vocal talent. After winning the 2015 KC Superstar competition, he went on to pursue music through the men's glee club at the University of Notre Dame and then the a cappella group at the University of Texas-Austin. Anyone who knew Austin and heard him sing will remember his sonorous voice and how his joy for music was contagious.

Austin was a kind, intelligent, patient young man who loved to learn and loved even more to make people laugh. He was a reader and, in many ways, a budding philosopher. Austin enjoyed traveling with his close family; they hiked the Black Hills and Yellowstone, toured Disney World and Washington, DC, and explored Europe, Australia, and New Zealand together. I know his parents Greg and Sue, who are dear friends to me and Senator THUNE, and his brothers Kevin and Keith will treasure these memories forever. Our community hurts with them as they navigate life without their beloved son and brother.

After a brief but remarkable life, Austin passed away on March 3, 2021. I want to extend my sincerest condolences to the Klein family and Austin's friends who mourn as they miss and remember Austin's voice, his laugh, and the joy he brought to everyone he knew. May we all learn from Austin's example to live every day to the fullest, hold close those who are dear to us, and do the things we love most.•

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:55 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 241. An act to reauthorize the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998.

H.R. 473. An act to require a review of Department of Homeland Security trusted traveler programs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1083. An act to require a strategy for engagement with Southeast Asia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

H.R. 1996. An act to create protections for financial institutions that provide financial services to cannabis-related legitimate businesses and service providers for such businesses, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 473. An act to require a review of Department of Homeland Security trusted traveler programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 1083. An act to require a strategy for engagement with Southeast Asia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 1996. An act to create protections for financial institutions that provide financial services to cannabis-related legitimate businesses and service providers for such businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 1216. A bill to extend the temporary scheduling order for fentanyl-related substances.

H.R. 7. An act to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes.

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 241. An act to reauthorize the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, April 20, 2021, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 164. An act to educate health care providers and the public on biosimilar biological products, and for other purposes.

S. 415. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the scope of new chemical exclusivity.

S. 578. An act to improve the health and safety of Americans living with food allergies and related disorders, including potentially life-threatening anaphylaxis, food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome, and eosinophilic gastrointestinal diseases, and for other purposes.

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–707. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Management Division, Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revolving Fund Program - Water and Environmental Provisions of the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018'' (RIN0572–AC52) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2021; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–708. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Annual Status Report on the Destruction of the United States Stockpile of Lethal Chemical Agents and Munitions for Fiscal Year 2020'' ; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–709. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Department of Defense Annual Report on

Audit for Fiscal Year 2020'' ; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–710. A communication from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the mobilizations of selected reserve units, received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–711. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Administrative Requirements Terms and Conditions for Cost-Type Grants and Cooperative Agreements to Nonprofit and Government Entities'' (RIN0790–AJ49) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 12, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–712. A communication from the Chairman, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Council's 2020 Annual Report to Congress; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–713. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the continuation of the national emergency that was originally declared in Executive Order 13536 of April 12, 2010, with respect to Somalia; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–714. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the continuation of the national emergency that was originally declared in Executive Order 13664 of April 3, 2014, with respect to South Sudan; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–715. A communication from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Waiver of the Water Quality Certification Requirements of Section 401 (a) (1) of the Clean Water Act'' (Docket No. RM20–18–000) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–716. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Idaho; 2010 Sulfur Dioxide NAAQS Interstate Transport Requirements'' (FRL No. 10021–86–Region 10) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 12, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–717. A communication from the Acting Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the National Security Education Program (NSEP) for fiscal year 2020; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

EC–718. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''New Evidence'' (RIN2900–AR12) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2021; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–719. A communication from the Regulation Policy Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Billing and Collection by VA for Medical Care and Services'' (RIN2900–AQ69) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2021; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–720. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Prosthetic and Rehabilitative Items and Services'' (RIN2900–AP46) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2021; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–721. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Schedule for Rating Disabilities (VASRD): Musculoskeletal System and Muscle Injuries'' (RIN2900–AP88) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2021; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–722. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Amendments'' (RIN2900–AR08) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2021; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–723. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance - Family Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance: Member Married to Member'' (RIN2900–AQ37) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2021; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–724. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''VA Acquisition Regulation: Foreign Acquisition'' (RIN2900–AQ79) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2021; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–725. A communication from the Yeoman Petty Officer First Class, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Arkansas River, Mile Marker 126.6, Little Rock, Arkansas'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2021–0123)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–726. A communication from the Yeoman Petty Officer First Class, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Red River, Mile Marker 59, Moncla, Louisiana'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2021–0021)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–727. A communication from the Yeoman Petty Officer First Class, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Red River, Mile Marker 59, Moncla, Louisiana'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2021–0125)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–728. A communication from the Yeoman Petty Officer First Class, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Marker 368 through 370, Natchez, Mississippi'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2021–0071)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–729. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Television Broadcasting Services; Columbia, Missouri'' (MB Docket No. 20–248) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–730. A communication from the Associate Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Facilitating Shared Use in the 3100–3550 MHz Band'' (WT Docket No. 19–348) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–731. A communication from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 59th Annual Report of the activities of the Federal Maritime Commission for fiscal year 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–732. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''MCPA; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 10020–79–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–733. A communication from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Inflation Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties'' (31 CFR Parts 501, 510, 535, 536, 539, 541, 542, 544, 546, 547, 548, 549, 552, 560, 561, 566, 576, 583, 584, 588, 592, 594, 597, and 598) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 15, 2021; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–734. A communication from the Chief Human Capital Officer, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 15, 2021; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–735. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Guidance for Resolution Plan Submissions of Certain Foreign-Based Covered Companies'' (RIN3064–ZA15) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 15, 2021; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–736. A communication from the Congressional Assistant, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Role of Supervisory Guidance'' (RIN7100–AF48) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 15, 2021; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–737. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Loan Programs Office, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of

a rule entitled ''Policies and Procedures for Loan Guarantees for Projects that Employ Innovative Technologies and for Direct Loans Under the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Program'' (RIN1910–AA54) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–738. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Office of Electricity, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Materials Allocation and Priority Performance Under Contracts or Orders to Maximize Domestic Energy Supplies and Energy Priorities and Allocations System; Administrative Updates to Personnel References'' ((RIN1901–AB52) (10 CFR Parts 216 and 217)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–739. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Office Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Establishment of a New Product Class for Residential Dishwashers'' ((RIN1904–AE35) (10 CFR Part 430)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–740. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program; Test Procedures for Cooking Products'' ((RIN1904–AE36) (10 CFR Part 430)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–741. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Test Procedure Interim Waiver Process'' ((RIN1904–AE24) (10 CFR Parts 430 and 431)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–742. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program for Appliance Standards: Energy Conservation Standards for Residential Furnaces'' ((RIN1904–AE39) (10 CFR Parts 430 and 431)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–743. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program for Appliance Standards: Procedures for Evaluating Statutory Factors for Use in New or Revised Energy Conservation Standards'' ((RIN1904–AE84) (10 CFR Part 430)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–744. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Definition of Showerhead'' ((RIN1904–AE85) (10 CFR Parts 430)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–745. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Establishment of New Product Classes for Residential Clothes Washers and Consumer Clothes Dryers'' ((RIN1904–AE86) (10 CFR Parts 430)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–746. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedures for Walk-In Coolers and Walk-In Freezers'' ((RIN1904–AF02) (10 CFR Parts 431)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–747. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts'' ((RIN1904–AD51) (10 CFR Part 430)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–748. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedures for Small Electric Motors and Electric Motors'' ((RIN1904–AE18) (10 CFR Part 431)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–749. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts'' ((RIN1904–AD67) (10 CFR Parts 429 and 430)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–750. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Room Air Conditioners'' ((RIN1904–AD47) (10 CFR Parts 429 and 430)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–751. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Small Electric Motors'' ((RIN1904–AD29) (10 CFR Part 431)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–752. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Office of General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures'' (RIN1990–AA49) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–753. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Office of General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Procedures for the Issuance of Guidance Documents'' (RIN1990–AA50) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–754. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Office of Acquisition, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Financial Assistance Regulations - Deviation Authority'' ((RIN1991–AC15) (2 CFR Part 910)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–755. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Office of Acquisition, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Financial Assistance Regulations - Deviation Authority'' ((RIN1991–AC15) (2 CFR Part 910)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–756. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Quality Designations for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard - Round 4 - Supplemental Amendment'' (FRL No. 10022–22–OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–757. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Nuclear Safety Management'' ((RIN1992–AA57) (10 CFR Part 830)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 14, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–758. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; West Virginia; 1997 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard Second Maintenance Plan for the West Virginia Portion of the Wheeling, West Virginia-Ohio Area Comprising Marshall and Ohio Counties'' (FRL No. 10022–11–Region 3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 15, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–759. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Rhode Island; Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions'' (FRL No. 10022–16–Region 1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 15, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–760. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; New Mexico and Albuquerque-Bernalillo County, New Mexico; Control of Emissions from Existing Other Solid Waste Incineration Units'' (FRL No. 10021–41–Region 6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 15, 2021;

to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–761. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Finalizing Medicare Regulations under Section 902 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act (MMA) of 2003 For Calendar Year 2020''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–762. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report to Congress on the Open Payments Program''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–763. A communication from the Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department to State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of International Agreements other than Treaties entered into with Taiwan by the American Institute in Taiwan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–764. A communication from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the amendments to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–765. A communication from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the amendments to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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–6. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Maine urging the Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service to include certain nonfood essentials in the supplemental nutrition assistance program; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SENATE PAPER 312

Whereas, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP, is a federally governed and funded program under the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service with shared state administration; and

Whereas, SNAP currently provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of qualifying recipients so they can purchase healthy food but fails to account for nonfood essentials, including toilet paper, soap, deodorant, toothpaste and menstrual products; and

Whereas, toilet paper, soap, deodorant, toothpaste and menstrual products are essential products needed for human dignity and health; and

Whereas, if a person struggles with access to food, that person likely also struggles with access to nonfood essentials; and

Whereas, a person who does not have access to nonfood essentials, especially menstrual products and toilet paper, may be forced to use inappropriate and unsafe alternatives, thereby putting that person's health and the health of the person's reproductive system at risk; and

Whereas, a person without access to nonfood essentials cannot equitably participate in work, the search for employment or many other activities due to the risk of embarrassment such as from odors or bleeding through clothing; and

Whereas, a person who lives in an abusive situation has an increased likelihood of having difficulty accessing menstrual products and other nonfood essentials; and

Whereas, it is a matter of human justice and dignity for recipients of SNAP benefits to be granted the authority to determine what essentials they most need; and

Whereas, the residents of this State who qualify for SNAP benefits have essential needs beyond food and should therefore be granted the dignity to select how to expend their SNAP benefits based upon their essential needs; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That We, your Memorialists, respectfully urge and request that the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service enter into rulemaking to amend the stated goal of SNAP to ''raising the level of nutrition and essential-need stability among low-income households and maintaining adequate levels of nutrition and nonfood-essentials supplies by increasing the food and nonfood-essentials purchasing power of low-income families''; and be it further

Resolved, That We, your Memorialists, respectfully urge and request that the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service enter into rulemaking to expand the scope of SNAP benefits to include the following nonfood essentials for recipient purchase: toilet paper, soap, deodorant, toothpaste and menstrual products, including but not limited to tampons, pads, liners and reusable cups, underwear and shields; and be it further

Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution, duly authenticated by the Secretary of State, be transmitted to the Honorable Joseph R. Biden, President of the United States, for consideration in the federal budgeting process; to the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; to the Nutrition Service Administrator, United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; to the Food and Nutrition Service Associate Administrator of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; to the Northeast Regional Office of the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; to the President of the United States Senate; to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States; to each Member of the Maine Congressional Delegation; and to the Maine Department of Health and Human Services.

POM–7. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Maine urging the United States Congress and the President of the United States to eliminate the Windfall Elimination Provision that penalizes Maine state retirees; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE PAPER 332

Whereas, under current federal law, individuals who receive a Social Security benefit and a public retirement benefit derived from employment not covered under Social Security are subject to a reduction in the Social Security benefits; and

Whereas, these laws, contained in the federal Social Security Act, 42 United States Code, Chapter 7, Subchapter II, Federal Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Benefits, and known as the Government Pension Offset and the Windfall Elimination Provision, greatly affect public employees, particularly women; and

Whereas, the Windfall Elimination Provision reduces by a formula the Social Security benefit of a person who is also receiving a pension from a public employer that does not participate in Social Security; and

Whereas, the Government Pension Offset and the Windfall Elimination Provision are particularly burdensome on the finances of low-income and moderate-income public service workers, such as school teachers, clerical workers and school cafeteria employees, whose wages are low to start; and

Whereas, the Government Pension Offset and the Windfall Elimination Provision both unfairly reduce benefits for those public employees and their spouses whose careers cross the line between the private and public sectors; and

Whereas, since many lower-paying public service jobs are held by women, both the Government Pension Offset and the Windfall Elimination Provision have a disproportionately adverse effect on women; and

Whereas, in some cases, additional support in the form of income, housing, heating and prescription drug and other safety net assistance from state and local governments is needed to make up for the reductions imposed at the federal level; and

Whereas, other participants in Social Security do not have their benefits reduced in this manner; and

Whereas, to participate or not to participate in Social Security in public sector employment is a decision of employers, even though both the Government Pension Offset and the Windfall Elimination Provision directly punish employees and their spouses; and

Whereas, although the Government Pension Offset was enacted in 1977 and the Windfall Elimination Provision was enacted in 1983, many of the benefits in dispute were paid into Social Security prior to that time; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That We, your Memorialists, respectfully urge and request that the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States work together to support reform proposals that include the following protections for low-income and moderate-income government retirees:

1. Protections permitting retention of a combined public pension and Social Security benefit with no applied reductions;

2. Protections permanently ensuring that level of benefit by indexing it to inflation; and

3. Protections ensuring that no current recipient's benefit is reduced by the reform legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution, duly authenticated by the Secretary of State, be transmitted to the Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr., President of the United States; the President of the United States Senate; the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; and each Member of the Maine Congressional Delegation.

POM–8. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Maine urging the United States Congress and the President of the United States to establish a national infrastructure bank; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SENATE PAPER 297

Whereas, the American Society of Civil Engineers states in its 2017 Report Card that the United States received a grade of D+ regarding the current state of infrastructure and that more than $4.5 trillion would be needed to restore the nation's infrastructure to a state of good repair, over $2 trillion in new infrastructure projects is currently not funded by the Federal Government and the remainder of infrastructure projects is inadequately funded; and

Whereas, the Maine Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers gave the State a grade of C− in 2020, including dams, D+; hazardous waste, D+; roads, D; transit, D+; and wastewater, D+; and

Whereas, the state highway system projects a drastic funding shortfall due to

the pandemic related to coronavirus disease 2019 and preexisting financial deficits; drivers in the State spend over $1 billion per year in vehicle operating costs, congestion and crashes, and the Stale has the highest highway fatality rate in New England; and the State has 1,073 dams with an average age of over 100 years, and a minimum of $269 million is needed to maintain dam infrastructure; and

Whereas, a new National Infrastructure Bank could directly help finance all of these projects, and the United States Congress introduced H.R. 6422, ''National Infrastructure Bank Act of 2020,'' which would create a $4 trillion bank that could help finance the infrastructure needs and hire millions who have lost their jobs during the pandemic, putting them into higher-paying infrastructure and related jobs; and

Whereas, the new National Infrastructure Bank is modeled on previous successful, similar institutions that built much of the nation's infrastructure, and under United States Presidents George Washington, James Madison, Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt similar institutions financed the infrastructure projects that made us the envy of the world and helped bring us out of the Great Depression and win World War II; and

Whereas, the new National Infrastructure Bank will be capitalized by using secure, existing United States Treasury debt, such as treasury bills typically held in large quantities by major investment institutions, requiring no new federal spending and no new taxes, and will be authorized to spend $4 trillion in urgently needed infrastructure projects; and

Whereas, the new National Infrastructure Bank will create approximately 25 million new jobs, ensure the payment of fair wages, mandate project labor agreements, ensure ''buy American'' policies, direct spending into disadvantaged business enterprises and ensure minority hiring opportunities, and it is expected to increase the size of the economy by 4% to 5% each year; and

Whereas, the new National Infrastructure Bank is supported by many organizations: Seventeen state legislatures have introduced or passed resolutions, city and county councils have introduced or passed resolutions and the National Congress of Black Women, National Association of Counties, the United States High Speed Rail Association, the National Federation of Federal Employees, the American Sustainable Business Council, the National Association of Minority Contractors, the National Latino Farmers and Ranchers Trade Association and many other government, labor and civic bodies have endorsed the National Infrastructure Bank legislation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That We, your Memorialists, respectfully urge and request that the Congress of the United States pass, and the President of the United States sign, H.R. 6422 to create a National Infrastructure Bank to finance urgently needed infrastructure projects; and he it further

Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution, duly authenticated by the Secretary of State, be transmitted to the Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr., President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of the Maine Congressional Delegation.

POM–9. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan urging the United States Congress to change the formula for distributing coronavirus emergency relief funds for schools to allow states to distribute funds on a more equitable basis; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 24

Whereas, The COVID–19 pandemic has had a dramatic impact on schools, students, and teachers across the country. Schools have needed to make significant investments to first ensure all students had equal access to remote learning and then to ensure schools could provide a safe learning environment for students returning to in-person learning; and

Whereas, Congress has approved emergency relief funding to assist schools in addressing impacts from the COVID–19 pandemic. Under the recent Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021, the state of Michigan will receive more than $1.65 billion. The state must distribute at least $1.49 billion of these funds to local schools, while Congress continues to debate providing even more emergency funding for schools; and

Whereas, The current federal formula for distributing emergency relief funding has led to large discrepancies in how much schools receive per pupil. The Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER II Fund), and the earlier ESSER I funding, must be allocated to schools based on the formula under Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Under this complicated formula based on the number of disadvantaged and low-income students and other factors, it is estimated that some school districts in Michigan could receive as little $51 per pupil while other districts could receive more than $16,481 per pupil in addition to their foundation allowance; and

Whereas, The COVID–19 pandemic has impacted school systems across the state with unexpected and impossible to plan for expenses. All school systems have needed to invest in technology and equipment to ensure Michigan's children could continue to learn remotely and allow schools to provide a safe environment for students and teachers in the classroom. Schools with more disadvantaged and low-income students have had additional challenges in creating remote and safe in-person learning environments. However, the Title I, Part A formula is an imperfect and inadequate solution that has led to an absurd inequity in the distribution of emergency relief funds; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to change the formula for distributing coronavirus emergency relief funds for schools to allow states to distribute funds on a more equitable basis; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM–10. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of North Dakota clarifying the 1975 ratification by the 44th Legislative Assembly of the proposed 1972 Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States only was valid through March 22, 1979; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4010

Whereas, the 92nd Congress of the United States of America, during its second session, with the constitutionally required vote of two-thirds of both houses, on March 22, 1972, gave final approval to House Joint Resolution No. 208, commonly referred to as the Equal Rights Amendment, to propose the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, in offering the proposed federal constitutional amendment to America's state lawmakers, the 92nd Congress chose a deadline of 7 years, or until March 22, 1979, for the constitutionally mandated ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the country's state legislatures; and

Whereas, in Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4007, the regular session of the 44th Legislative Assembly in 1975, responded by ratifying the proposed 1972 Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of North Dakota, the House of Representatives Concurring Therein:

That the 67th Legislative Assembly deems that the vitality of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4007 of the 44th Legislative Assembly by which North Dakota lawmakers ratified the 1972 Equal Rights Amendment, officially lapsed at 11:59 p.m. on March 22, 1979; and be if further

Resolved, That, after March 22, 1979, the Legislative Assembly, while in agreement women and men should enjoy equal rights in the eyes of the law, should not be counted by Congress, the Archivist of the United States, lawmakers in any other state, any court of law, or any other person, as still having on record a live ratification of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as was offered by House Joint Resolution No. 208 of the 92nd Congress on March 22, 1972; and be it further

Resolved, That the 67th Legislative Assembly respectfully requests the full and complete verbatim text of this resolution be duly published in the United States Senate's portion of the Congressional Record, as an official memorial to the United States Senate, and that this resolution be referred to the committee of the United States Senate with appropriate jurisdiction over its subject matter; and be it further

Resolved, That the 67th Legislative Assembly respectfully requests the substance of this resolution be duly entered in the United States House of Representatives' portion of the Congressional Record, as an official memorial to the United States House of Representatives, and that this resolution be referred to the committee of the United States House of Representatives with appropriate jurisdiction over its subject matter; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State forward copies of this resolution to the Vice President of the United States, the secretary and parliamentarian of the United States Senate; the Speaker, clerk, and parliamentarian of the United States House of Representatives; each member of the North Dakota Congressional Delegation; and the Archivist of the United States at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, D.C.

POM–11. A concurrent resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio urging the federal government to increase the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance program's security against fraudulent actors, both internationally and domestically; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SENATE RESOLUTION 21

Whereas, The rate of unemployment fraud is skyrocketing in Ohio and around the country, and we can no longer afford to freely hand out taxpayer dollars without some kind of security measures against fraud; and

Whereas, The unemployment compensation system is a federal-state partnership; and

Whereas, Part of the partnership between the federal government and the State of Ohio is that Ohio will ensure prompt payment of both state unemployment benefits and benefits under the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance program; and

Whereas, While we are in an unprecedented pandemic, and there is great need for expediency when processing unemployment claims, there must be some form of security check to prevent claims from being made in our constituents' names without their knowledge or consent; and

Whereas, The federal attitude of ''pay and chase,'' meaning the overemphasis on expediting benefit payments without traditional safeguards, must be re-evaluated and changed; and

Whereas, Across the country, regardless of whether these fraudulent claims are through states' traditional unemployment systems or the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance program, taxpayer dollars are being siphoned off by domestic criminals and international thieves; and

Whereas, This fraud deprives our state and federal governments of necessary resources during a pandemic and costs our constituents money; and

Whereas, This fraud slows down the process by which unemployment benefits are distributed to those who are truly in need within our communities; and

Whereas, Instituting a system that stamps out fraud and theft will clear the way for resources to flow where they are needed more quickly and efficiently; and

Whereas, Ohioans who receive 1099–G tax forms for unemployment benefits that they did not receive must navigate a cumbersome, frustrating, and unresponsive system to clear the fraud status from their account; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the 134th General Assembly of the State of Ohio, urge the federal government to reinstitute the traditional safeguards as well as new identification verification to ensure that the individuals requesting and receiving benefits under the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance program are those who truly need it, and not fraudulent actors; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit duly authenticated copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore and Secretary of the United States Senate, each member of the Ohio Congressional delegation, the U.S. Secretary of Labor, and the news media of Ohio.

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. DAINES (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1221. 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 Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. ROMNEY (for himself and Mr. LEE):

S. 1222. A bill to designate and adjust certain lands in the State of Utah as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 1223. A bill to revise the treatment of urbanized areas experiencing population changes following a major disaster; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 1224. A bill to reauthorize, and increase the total funding cap for, the America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership, to redesignate the America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership as the ''Silos & Smokestacks National Heritage Area'', and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MURPHY:

S. 1225. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to report revenue generated by each sports team, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. TOOMEY):

S. 1226. A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 1501 North 6th Street in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as the ''Sylvia H. Rambo United States Courthouse'', and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1227. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to set the rate of pay for employees of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection in accordance with the General Schedule; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 1228. A bill to provide for equitable treatment for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RISCH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. KING, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. BENNET, Mr. TESTER, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. BURR):

S. 1229. A bill to modify the procedures for issuing special recreation permits for certain public land units, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Ms. LUMMIS, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 1230. A bill to amend the Bank Service Company Act to provide improvements with respect to State banking agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 1231. A bill to amend the Construction Consensus Procurement Improvement Act of 2020 to correct a provision on the prohibition on the use of a reverse auction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. BALDWIN:

S. 1232. A bill to modify the maximum paycheck protection program loan amount for farmers and ranchers, sole proprietors, independent contractors, and self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 1233. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify reporting requirements, promote tax compliance, and reduce tip reporting compliance burdens in the beauty service industry; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND:

S. 1234. A bill to support States in their work to end preventable morbidity and mortality in maternity care by using evidence-based quality improvement to protect the health of mothers during pregnancy, childbirth, and in the postpartum period and to reduce neonatal and infant mortality, to eliminate racial disparities in maternal health outcomes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 1235. A bill to establish a United States Commission on Hate Crimes to study and make recommendations on the prevention of the commission of hate crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1236. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to develop best practices for incorporating resilience into emergency relief projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 1237. A bill to prevent the purchase of ammunition by prohibited purchasers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARPER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 1238. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure that members of the Armed Forces and their families have access to the contraception they need in order to promote the health and readiness of all members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND:

S. 1239. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exclusion from gross income for certain waste water management subsidies; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. BLUNT):

S. 1240. A bill to expand and enhance the Manufacturing USA Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. COONS, Mr. BRAUN, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 1241. A bill to provide for the discharge of parent borrower liability if a student on whose behalf a parent has received certain student loans becomes disabled; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself and Ms. ERNST):

S. 1242. A bill to establish the Office of Intelligence in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 1243. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the equal employment opportunity functions of Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 1244. A bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish a Civilian Climate Corps to help communities respond to climate change and transition to a clean economy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 1245. A bill to combat the theft of trade secrets by China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CANTWELL:

S. 1246. A bill to amend the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to authorize pumped storage hydropower development utilizing multiple Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1247. A bill to impose certain limitations on consent decrees and settlement agreements by agencies that require the agencies to take regulatory action in accordance with the terms thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1248. A bill to establish an Outdoor Restoration Fund for restoration and resilience projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. 1249. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to modify the maximum paycheck protection program loan amount for farmers and ranchers, sole proprietors, independent contractors, and self-employed individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

S. 1250. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to postpone the effective date of high-impact rules pending judicial review; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. ERNST, Mr. COONS, Mr. THUNE, Mr. KING, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. CARPER, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 1251. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program to reduce barriers to entry for farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in certain voluntary markets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

S. 1252. A bill to require each agency to repeal or amend 2 or more rules before issuing or amending a rule; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 1253. A bill to cap noninterest Federal spending as a percentage of potential GDP to right-size the Government, grow the economy, and balance the budget; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

S. 1254. A bill to improve the processes by which environmental documents are prepared and permits and applications are processed and regulated by Federal departments and agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 1255. A bill to require the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce to promote and administer programs in the public and private sectors to assist the development of minority business enterprises, to ensure that such Agency has the necessary supporting resources, particularly during economic downturns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CARDIN, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 1256. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for investors in start-up businesses, to provide a credit for wages paid by start-up businesses to their first employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 1257. A bill to establish a Federal artificial intelligence scholarship-for-service program; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 1258. A bill to extend the authorization of each of the National Coal Heritage Area and the Wheeling National Heritage Area in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1259. A bill to provide that crib bumpers shall be considered banned hazardous products under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. DAINES, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. KELLY):

S. 1260. A bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. Res. 165. A resolution calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to provide evidence or to release United States citizen Paul Whelan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. Res. 166. A resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 40

At the request of Ms. SMITH, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 40, a bill to address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to study and consider a national apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery, its subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

S. 65

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) were added as cosponsors of S. 65, a bill to ensure that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes.

S. 99

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 99, a bill to implement equal protection under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the right to life of each born and preborn human person.

S. 101

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 101, a bill to establish the Environmental Justice Mapping Committee, and for other purposes.

S. 127

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) were added as cosponsors of S. 127, a bill to support library infrastructure.

S. 134

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 134, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a retraining assistance program for unemployed veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 152

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 152, a bill to allow States to approve the use of diagnostic tests during a public health emergency.

S. 154

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 154, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for reciprocal marketing approval of certain drugs, biological products, and devices that are authorized to be lawfully marketed abroad, and for other purposes.

S. 212

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 212, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable tax credit against income tax for the purchase of qualified access technology for the blind.

S. 275

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 275, a bill to allow individuals to choose to opt out of the Medicare part A benefit.

S. 289

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) were added as cosponsors of S. 289, a bill to authorize appropriations for offsetting the costs related to reductions in research productivity resulting from the coronavirus pandemic.

S. 321

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) were added as cosponsors of S. 321, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the ''Six Triple Eight''.

S. 322

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 322, a bill to amend the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.

S. 401

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 401, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit governmental discrimination against health care providers that do not participate in abortion.

S. 425

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 425, a bill to require States to establish complete streets programs, and for other purposes.

S. 437

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 437, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to concede exposure to airborne hazards and toxins from burn pits under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

S. 456

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 456, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the new markets tax credit, and for other purposes.

S. 479

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 479, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reinstate advance refunding bonds.

S. 611

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) were added as cosponsors of S. 611, a bill to deposit certain funds into the Crime Victims Fund, to waive matching requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 769

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 769, a bill to authorize funds to prevent housing discrimination through the use of nationwide testing, to increase funds for the Fair Housing Initiatives Program, and for other purposes.

S. 774

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 774, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to punish criminal offenses targeting law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

S. 832

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 832, a bill to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to fund job-creating improvements in energy and resiliency for Federal buildings managed by the General Services Administration, to enable a portfolio of clean buildings by 2030, and for other purposes.

S. 896

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 896, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to establish additional criteria for determining when employers may join together in a group or association of employers that will be treated as an employer under section 3(5) of such Act for purposes of sponsoring a group health plan, and for other purposes.

S. 951

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 951, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make grants to eligible organizations to provide service dogs to veterans with severe post-traumatic stress disorder, and for other purposes.

S. 961

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 961, a bill to prioritize funding for an expanded and sustained national investment in basic science research.

S. 986

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 986, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a 5-year extension of the carbon oxide sequestration credit, and for other purposes.

S. 1006

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1006, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to list fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances.

S. 1080

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1080, a bill to designate residents of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region as Priority 2 refugees of special humanitarian concern, and for other purposes.

S. 1149

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1149, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the depreciation rules for property used predominantly within an Indian reservation.

S. 1166

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) were added as cosponsors of S. 1166, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently allow a tax deduction at the time an investment in qualified property is made.

S. 1168

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Montana

(Mr. TESTER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1168, a bill to provide clarification regarding the common or usual name for bison and compliance with section 403 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1170

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1170, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to improve the efficiency of summer meals.

S. 1210

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1210, a bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to clarify provisions enacted by the Captive Wildlife Safety Act, to further the conservation of certain wildlife species, and for other purposes.

S. 1216

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1216, a bill to extend the temporary scheduling order for fentanyl-related substances.

S.J. RES. 14

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 14, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to ''Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review''.

S. RES. 35

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) 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.

S. RES. 97

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 97, a resolution calling on the Government of Ethiopia, the Tigray People's Liberation Front, and other belligerents to cease all hostilities, protect human rights, allow unfettered humanitarian access, and cooperate with independent investigations of credible atrocity allegations pertaining to the conflict in the Tigray Region of Ethiopia.

S. RES. 126

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 126, a resolution condemning the crackdown by the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party in Hong Kong, including the arrests of pro-democracy activists and repeated violations of the obligations of that Government undertaken in the Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984 and the Hong Kong Basic Law.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. DAINES, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. KELLY):

S. 1260. A bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. SCHUMER. 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. 1260

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 ''Endless Frontier Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) For over 70 years, the United States has been the unequivocal global leader in scientific and technological innovation, and as a result the people of the United States have benefitted through good-paying jobs, economic prosperity, and a higher quality of life.

(A) Today, however, this leadership position is being eroded and challenged by foreign competitors, some of which are stealing intellectual property and trade secrets of the United States and aggressively investing in research and commercialization to dominate the key existing and future technology fields.

(B) While the United States once led the world in the share of our economy invested in research, our Nation now ranks 9th globally in total research and development and 12th in publicly financed research and development.

(C) While wages for American workers rose in parallel with growth in national productivity from the end of World War II through most of the 1970s, since then wage growth has been uneven and labor's share in national income has declined.

(2) Without a significant increase in investment in research, education, technology transfer, intellectual property, manufacturing, and other core strengths of the United States innovation ecosystem, it is only a matter of time before the global competitors of the United States overtake the United States in terms of technological primacy. The country that wins the race in key technologies—such as artificial intelligence, quantum computing, advanced communications, and advanced manufacturing—and uses technological innovation to support high-quality jobs and incomes will be the superpower of the future.

(3) The Federal Government must catalyze United States innovation by boosting research investments focused on discovering, creating, commercializing, and demonstrating new technologies and manufacturing those technologies domestically throughout the country to ensure the leadership of the United States in the industries of the future.

(4) The distribution of innovation jobs and investment in the United States has become largely concentrated in just a few locations, while much of the Nation has been left out of growth in the innovation sector. More than 90 percent of the Nation's innovation sector employment growth in the last 15 years was generated in just 5 major metropolitan areas. The Federal Government must address this imbalance in opportunity by—

(A) dramatically increasing funding for science and engineering research and expanding partnerships with the private sector to build new technology hubs across the country;

(B) spreading high-quality innovation sector jobs more broadly;

(C) increasing the participation of underrepresented populations, engaging workers, and collaborating with labor organizations in innovation efforts to tap the talent and potential of the entire Nation to ensure the United States leads the industries of the future; and

(D) building regional capacity in such critical areas as entrepreneurship, access to capital and other investment, and supply chain development.

(5) As President Franklin D. Roosevelt stated, ''[N]ew frontiers of the mind are before us, and if they are pioneered with the same vision, boldness, and drive with which we have waged this war we can create a fuller and more fruitful employment and a fuller and more fruitful life.''

(6) As Vannevar Bush stated in his 1945 report entitled Science, The Endless Frontier, ''New products, new industries, and more jobs require continuous additions to knowledge of the laws of nature, and the application of that knowledge to practical purposes. Similarly, our defense against aggression demands new knowledge so that we can develop new and improved weapons. This essential, new knowledge can be obtained only through basic scientific research.''

(7) Since their inception, the National Science Foundation and other key Federal agencies, like the Department of Energy, have carried out vital work supporting basic and applied research to create knowledge that is a key driver of the economy of the United States and enhances the Nation's security.

SEC. 3. IMPROVING TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION RESEARCH AT THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.

(a) PROVIDING AUTHORITY TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION.—Section 11 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1870) is amended—

(1) in subsection (j), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in subsection (k), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(l) provide for the widest practicable and appropriate dissemination of information

within the United States concerning the Foundation's activities and the results thereof.''.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF DIRECTORATE FOR TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION.—The National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 8 (42 U.S.C. 1866), by inserting at the end the following: ''Such divisions shall include the Directorate for Technology and Innovation established under section 8A.''; and

(2) by inserting after section 8 the following:

''SEC. 8A. IMPROVING RESEARCH AND ESTABLISHING DIRECTORATE FOR TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COMMUNITY COLLEGE.—The term 'community college' has the meaning given the term 'junior or community college' in section 312(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1058(f)).

''(2) DESIGNATED COUNTRY.—The term 'designated country' means a country that has been approved and designated in writing by the President for purposes of this section, after providing—

''(A) not less than 30 days of advance notification and explanation to the relevant congressional committees before the designation; and

''(B) in-person briefings to such committees, if requested during the 30-day advance notification period described in subparagraph (A).

''(3) DIRECTORATE.—The term 'Directorate' means the Directorate for Technology and Innovation established under subsection (b).

''(4) EMERGING RESEARCH INSTITUTION.—The term 'emerging research institution' means an institution of higher education with an established undergraduate student program that has, on average for the 3 years prior to an application for an award under this section, received less than $35,000,000 in Federal research funding.

''(5) FEDERAL RESEARCH FACILITY.—The term 'Federal research facility' includes a research laboratory of the Department of Agriculture and any other Federally funded research and development center.

''(6) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term 'historically Black college or university' has the meaning given the term 'part B institution' in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061)).

''(7) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

''(8) KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREAS.—The term 'key technology focus areas' means the areas included on the most recent list under subsection (d)(2).

''(9) LABOR ORGANIZATION.—The term 'labor organization' has the meaning given the term in section 2(5) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 152(5)), except that such term shall also include—

''(A) any organization composed of labor organizations, such as a labor union federation or a State or municipal labor body; and

''(B) any organization which would be included in the definition for such term under such section 2(5) but for the fact that the organization represents—

''(i) individuals employed by the United States, any wholly owned Government corporation, any Federal Reserve Bank, or any State or political subdivision thereof;

''(ii) individuals employed by persons subject to the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 151 et seq.); or

''(iii) individuals employed as agricultural laborers.

''(10) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term 'minority-serving institution' means an institution described in section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

''(11) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term 'National Laboratory' has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

''(12) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term 'relevant congressional committees' means—

''(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

''(13) STEM.—The term 'STEM' has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358; 42 U.S.C. 6621 note).

''(14) TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term 'Tribal college or university' has the meaning given the term in section 316(b)(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)(3)).

''(15) UNDERREPRESENTED POPULATIONS.—The term 'underrepresented populations' means women, minorities, veterans, tribal populations, persons with disabilities, and other populations that are underrepresented in STEM.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF DIRECTORATE FOR TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Endless Frontier Act, the Director shall establish in the Foundation a Directorate for Technology and Innovation. The Directorate shall carry out the duties and responsibilities described in this section, in order to further the following goals:

''(A) Strengthening the leadership of the United States in critical technologies, as described as a critical national need in section 7018 of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 1862o–5), through basic research in the key technology focus areas and the commercialization of those technologies to businesses in the United States.

''(B) Addressing and mitigating technology challenges integral to the geostrategic position of the United States through the activities authorized by this section.

''(C) Enhancing the competitiveness of the United States in the key technology focus areas by improving education in the key technology focus areas and attracting more students to such areas at all levels of education.

''(D) Consistent with the mission and operations of the Foundation, fostering the economic and societal impact of Federally funded research and development through an accelerated translation of basic advances in the key technology focus areas into processes and products, known as technology transfer, that can help achieve national goals related to economic competitiveness, domestic manufacturing, national security, shared prosperity, energy and the environment, health, education and workforce development, and transportation.

''(E) Utilizing the full potential of the United States workforce by encouraging broader participation in key technology focus areas by underrepresented populations.

''(F) Ensuring the programmatic work of the Directorate and Foundation incorporates a workforce perspective from labor organizations and workforce training organizations.

''(2) ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.—

''(A) PROGRAM MANAGERS.—The employees of the Directorate may include program managers for the key technology focus areas, who may perform a role similar to program managers employed by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency for the oversight and selection of programs supported by the Directorate.

''(B) SELECTION OF RECIPIENTS.—Recipients of support under the programs and activities of the Directorate shall be selected by program managers or other employees of the Directorate and the selection criteria for financial assistance awards shall include intellectual merit and broader impacts, including economic impacts on the advanced technology production system of the United States. The Directorate may use a peer review process or the authorities provided under subsection (c), or some combination of such process and authorities, to inform the selection of award recipients.

''(C) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Endless Frontier Act, the Director shall prepare and submit a report to the relevant congressional committees regarding the use of alternative methods for the selection of recipients and the distribution of funding to recipients as compared to the traditional peer review process.

''(D) ASSISTANT DIRECTORS.—The Director shall appoint an Assistant Director for the Directorate, in the same manner as other Assistant Directors of the Foundation are appointed.

''(3) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Endless Frontier Act, the Director shall prepare and submit a report to the relevant congressional committees regarding the establishment of the Directorate.

''(c) PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES FOR THE FOUNDATION.—In addition to the authorities and requirements of section 15, the Director shall have the following authorities:

''(1) EXPERTS IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.—The Director shall have the authority to carry out a program of personnel management authority in the same manner, and subject to the same requirements, as the program of personnel management authority authorized for the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency under section 1599h of title 10, United States Code, for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

''(2) HIGHLY QUALIFIED EXPERTS IN NEEDED OCCUPATIONS.—In addition to the authority provided under paragraph (1), the Director shall have the authority to carry out a program of personnel management authority in the same manner, and subject to the same requirements, as the program to attract highly qualified experts carried out by the Secretary of Defense under section 9903 of title 5, United States Code. Individuals hired by the Director through such authority shall include individuals with expertise in business creativity, innovation management, design thinking, entrepreneurship, venture capital, and related fields.

''(3) ADDITIONAL HIRING AUTHORITY.—To the extent needed to carry out the duties in paragraph (1), the Director is authorized to utilize hiring authorities under section 3372 of title 5, United States Code, to staff the Directorate with employees from other Federal

agencies, State and local governments, Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations, institutions of higher education, and other organizations, as described in that section, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions, that apply to such individuals utilized to accomplish other missions of the Foundation.

''(d) DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTORATE.—

''(1) DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY FOCUS OF THE DIRECTORATE.—The Director shall—

''(A) through the Directorate, advance innovation in the key technology focus areas through basic and translational research and other activities described in this section;

''(B) develop and implement strategies to ensure that the activities of the Directorate are directed toward the key technology focus areas in order to accomplish the goals described in subsection (b)(1) consistent with the most recent report conducted under section 5(b) of the Endless Frontier Act; and

''(C) develop and focus on innovation methods, processes, and promising practices that can affect the speed and effectiveness of innovation processes at scale.

''(2) KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREAS.—

''(A) INITIAL LIST.—The initial key technology focus areas are—

''(i) artificial intelligence, machine learning, and other software advances;

''(ii) high performance computing, semiconductors, and advanced computer hardware;

''(iii) quantum computing and information systems;

''(iv) robotics, automation, and advanced manufacturing;

''(v) natural and anthropogenic disaster prevention or mitigation;

''(vi) advanced communications technology;

''(vii) biotechnology, medical technology, genomics, and synthetic biology;

''(viii) cybersecurity, data storage, and data management technologies;

''(ix) advanced energy, batteries, and industrial efficiency; and

''(x) advanced materials science, engineering, and exploration relevant to the other key technology focus areas described in this subparagraph.

''(B) REVIEW OF KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREAS AND SUBSEQUENT LISTS.—

''(i) ADDING OR DELETING KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREAS.—Beginning on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of the Endless Frontier Act, and every 3 years thereafter, the Director, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Director of National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the National Institutes of Health, and, as appropriate, the heads of other departments and agencies—

''(I) shall review the list of key technology focus areas;

''(II) may consider the challenges and recommendations identified in the report required by section 11 of the Endless Frontier Act; and

''(III) as part of that review, may add or delete key technology focus areas if societal challenges or the competitive threats to the United States have shifted (whether because the United States or other nations have advanced or fallen behind in a technological area), subject to clause (ii).

''(ii) LIMIT ON KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREAS.—Not more than 10 key technology focus areas shall be included on the list of key technology focus areas at any time.

''(iii) UPDATING FOCUS AREAS AND DISTRIBUTION.—Prior to completion of each review under this subparagraph, the Director shall make the list of key technology focus areas readily available to the public and available for public comment, including, at a minimum, by publishing the list in the Federal Register even if no changes are expected to be made to the prior list.

''(iv) EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE WAIVER.—In extraordinary circumstances, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy may grant the Director the ability to add or delete key technology focus areas without acting in coordination as described in clause (i). If such an ability is determined to be necessary by the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Director and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall not later than 15 days ahead of such a waiver being granted submit a detailed description and justification to the relevant congressional committees.

''(3) ACTIVITIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the duties and functions of the Directorate, the Director—

''(i) may make awards in a technologically-neutral manner for key technology focus areas to—

''(I) individual institutions of higher education for work at centers or by individual researchers or teams of researchers;

''(II) not-for-profit entities; and

''(III) consortia that—

''(aa) shall include and be led by an institution of higher education, or by a not-for-profit entity designed to support technology development, and may include 1 or more additional institutions of higher education;

''(bb) shall include at least one of the following:

''(AA) a historically Black college or university;

''(BB) a Tribal College or University;

''(CC) another minority-serving institution;

''(DD) an institution that participates in the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research under section 113 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 1862g);

''(EE) an emerging research institution that is not classified as a very high research activity by the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education and that has an undergraduate enrollment with a majority of students who are from underrepresented populations; or

''(FF) a community college; and

''(cc) may include 1 or more—

''(AA) entities described in subclause (I) or (II) and industries, including startups, small businesses, and public-private partnerships;

''(BB) economic development organizations or venture development organizations, as such term is defined in section 28(a) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980;

''(CC) National Laboratories;

''(DD) Federal laboratories, as defined in section 4 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3703);

''(EE) Federal research facilities;

''(FF) labor organizations;

''(GG) entities described in subclause (I) or (II) from allied or partner countries;

''(HH) other entities if determined by the Director to be vital to the success of the program; and

''(II) binational research and development foundations and funds, excluding foreign entities of concern;

''(ii) may partner with other directorates of the Foundation for projects or research, including—

''(I) to pursue basic questions about natural, human, and physical phenomena that could enable advances in the key technology focus areas;

''(II) to study questions that could affect the design (including human interfaces), operation, deployment, or the social and ethical consequences of technologies in the key technology focus areas, including the development of technologies that complement or enhance the abilities of workers and impact of specific innovations on domestic jobs and equitable opportunity; and

''(III) to further the creation of a domestic workforce capable of advancing, using, and adapting to key technology focus areas and understanding and improving the impact of key technology focus areas on STEM teaching and learning advancing the key technology focus areas, including engaging relevant partners in research and innovation programs;

''(iii) may provide funds to any other Federal agencies for intramural or extramural work in the key technology focus areas through research, manufacturing, or other means;

''(iv) may make awards under the SBIR and STTR programs (as defined in section 9(e) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(e)); and

''(v) may enter into and perform such contracts, other transactions, or other arrangements, or modifications thereof, as may be necessary in the conduct of the work of the Directorate and on such terms as the Director considers appropriate, in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

''(B) REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Endless Frontier Act, the Director, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, shall prepare and submit to the relevant congressional committees—

''(i) a plan to seek out additional investments from—

''(I) certain designated countries; and

''(II) entities other than institutions of higher education; and

''(ii) the planned activities of the Directorate to secure federally funded science and technology pursuant to section 1746 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and section 223 of William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

''(C) ANNUAL BRIEFING.—Each year, the Director shall formally request a briefing from the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of National Intelligence, and as appropriate other department or agency heads regarding their efforts to preserve the United States' advantages generated by the activity of the Directorate.

''(4) INTERAGENCY COOPERATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Director and other Federal research agencies, in consultation with the United States Patent and Trademark Office where appropriate, shall work cooperatively with each other to further the goals of this section in the key technology focus areas.

''(B) COORDINATION WITH NIST AND DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.—In making research awards under this section, the Director shall, as appropriate, work in coordination with the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Secretary of Energy.

''(C) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—Each year, the Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare and submit a report to Congress, and shall simultaneously submit the report to the Director and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, describing the interagency cooperation that occurred during the preceding year pursuant to this paragraph, including a list of—

''(i) any funds provided under paragraph (3)(A)(ii) to other divisions of the Foundation; and

''(ii) any funds provided under paragraph (3)(A)(iii) to other Federal research agencies.

''(5) PROVIDING SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND OTHER STUDENT SUPPORT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director, acting through the Directorate, shall fund undergraduate scholarships (including at community colleges), graduate fellowships and traineeships, and postdoctoral awards in the key technology focus areas.

''(B) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Director may carry out subparagraph (A) by providing funds—

''(i) for making awards—

''(I) directly to students; and

''(II) to institutions of higher education or consortia of institutions of higher education, including those institutions or consortia involved in operating university technology centers established under paragraph (6); and

''(ii) to programs in Federal research agencies that have experience awarding such scholarships, fellowships, traineeships, or postdoctoral awards.

''(C) BROADENING PARTICIPATION.—In carrying out this paragraph, the Director should work to increase the participation of underrepresented populations in fields related to the key technology focus areas. For that purpose, the Director may take such steps as establishing or augmenting programs targeted at underrepresented populations, and supporting traineeships or other relevant programs at institutions of higher education with high enrollments of underrepresented populations.

''(D) INNOVATION.—In carrying out this paragraph, the Director shall encourage innovation in graduate education, including through encouraging institutions of higher education to offer graduate students opportunities to gain experience in industry or government as part of their graduate training, and through support for students in professional masters programs related to the key technology focus areas.

''(E) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—The Director shall ensure that funds made available under this paragraph shall be used to create additional support for postsecondary students and shall not displace funding for any other available support.

''(6) UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY CENTERS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—From amounts made available to the Directorate, the Director shall, through a competitive application and selection process, make awards to institutions of higher education or consortia described in paragraph (3)(A)(i)(III) to establish university technology centers.

''(B) USES OF FUNDS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A center established under an award under subparagraph (A)—

''(I) shall use support provided under such subparagraph—

''(aa) to carry out basic and translational research to advance innovation in the key technology focus areas; and

''(bb) to further the development and commercialization of innovations, including inventions, in the key technology focus areas, including—

''(AA) innovations derived from research carried out under item (aa), through such activities as translational research, proof-of-concept development, and prototyping, in order to reduce the cost, time, and risk of commercializing new technologies;

''(BB) to promote patenting and commercialization of inventions derived from research carried out under item (aa); and

''(CC) through the use of public-private partnerships; and

''(II) may use support provided under such subparagraph—

''(aa) for the costs of equipment;

''(bb) for the costs associated with technology transfer and commercialization, including patenting and licensing; or

''(cc) for other activities or costs necessary to accomplish the purposes of this section, including for operations and staff.

''(ii) SUPPORT OF REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY HUBS.—Each center established under subparagraph (A) may support and participate in, as appropriate, the activities of any regional technology hub designated under section 28(b)(1)(A) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980.

''(C) SELECTION PROCESS.—In selecting recipients under this paragraph, the Director shall consider—

''(i) the capacity of the applicant to pursue and advance basic and translational research;

''(ii) the extent to which the applicant's proposed research would be likely to advance American competitiveness in 1 or more key technology focus areas;

''(iii) the extent to which the applicant's proposal would broaden participation by underrepresented populations in those areas;

''(iv) the capacity of the applicant to engage industry, labor, and other appropriate organizations on any advances;

''(v) whether the applicant's proposed research will, where applicable, contribute to growth in domestic manufacturing capacity and job creation;

''(vi) the quality of plans for dissemination of research and technology results, in accordance with relevant export control laws;

''(vii) how the applicant will, where applicable, encourage the training and participation of entrepreneurs and the translation of research results to practice, including the development of new businesses;

''(viii) how the applicant will encourage the participation of inventors and entrepreneurs and the development of new businesses, where applicable;

''(ix) regional and geographic diversity;

''(x) in the case of a consortium, the extent to which the proposal includes institutions listed in paragraph (3)(A)(i)(III)(bb); and

''(xi) the amount of funds from industry organizations described in subparagraph (D)(ii) the applicant would use towards establishing the center under subparagraph (A).

''(D) REQUIREMENTS.—The Director shall ensure that any institution of higher education or consortium receiving an award under subparagraph (A) has—

''(i) the capacity or the ability to acquire the capacity to advance the goals described in subsection (b)(1); and

''(ii) secured contributions for establishing the center under subparagraph (A) from industry organizations in an amount not less than 10 percent of the total amount of the award the institution or consortium would receive under subparagraph (A).

''(7) MOVING TECHNOLOGY FROM LABORATORY TO MARKET.—

''(A) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Director, in coordination with the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, shall establish a program in the Directorate to make awards, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or consortia described in paragraph (3)(A)(i)(III)—

''(I) to build capacity at an institution of higher education or within the consortium and facilitate collaboration with firms in the key technology focus areas to increase the likelihood that new technologies in the key technology focus areas will succeed in the commercial market; and

''(II) with the goal of promoting experiments with a range of models that institutions of higher education or consortia could use to—

''(aa) enable new technologies and inventions to mature to the point where the technologies are more likely to succeed in the commercial market and promote the creation of high-quality jobs in the United States; and

''(bb) reduce the risks to commercial success for new technologies and inventions earlier in their development.

''(ii) USE FOR TRAINING.—An award under this subparagraph for a purpose described in subclause (I) or (II) of clause (i) may also enable the institution of higher education or consortium to provide training and support to scientists, engineers, and inventors who are interested in research, technology transfer, and commercialization, including patenting and licensing, if the use is included in the proposal submitted under subparagraph (B).

''(B) PROPOSALS.—An institution of higher education or consortium desiring an award under this paragraph shall submit a proposal to the Director at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require. The proposal shall include a description of—

''(i) the broader impact of the proposal;

''(ii) the steps the applicant is studying or will take to enable technology transfer to reduce the risks for commercialization for new technologies, including how the applicant will collaborate with firms in the key technology focus areas;

''(iii) why such steps are likely to be effective;

''(iv) how such steps differ from previous efforts to reduce the risks for commercialization for new technologies;

''(v) whether the commercial viability of any new technologies will promote the creation of high-quality jobs in the United States;

''(vi) how the applicant will, where applicable, encourage the participation of inventors and entrepreneurs and the development of new businesses; and

''(vii) how the applicant will, where applicable, encourage the training and participation of entrepreneurs and the translation of research results to practice, including the development of new businesses.

''(C) USE OF FUNDS.—A recipient of an award under this paragraph shall use award funds to reduce the risks for commercialization for new technologies, which may include—

''(i) creating and funding competitions to allow entrepreneurial ideas from institutions of higher education or consortia described in paragraph (3)(A)(i)(III) to illustrate their commercialization potential;

''(ii) facilitating relationships among local and national business leaders, including investors, and potential entrepreneurs to encourage successful commercialization;

''(iii) creating or supporting entities that could enable researchers to further develop new technology, through patient capital investment, advice, staff support, or other means;

''(iv) providing facilities for start-up companies where technology maturation could occur;

''(v) covering legal and other fees associated with technology transfer and commercialization, including patenting and licensing; and

''(vi) revising institution policies, including policies related to intellectual property and faculty entrepreneurship, to accomplish the goals of this paragraph.

''(D) REPORTING ON COMMERCIALIZATION BASED ON METRICS.—The Director shall establish—

''(i) metrics related to commercialization for an award under this paragraph; and

''(ii) a reporting schedule for recipients of such awards that takes into account both short- and long-term goals of the program under this paragraph.

''(8) TEST BEDS.—

''(A) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Director, in coordination with the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, shall establish a program in the Directorate to make awards, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or consortia described in paragraph (3)(A)(i)(III) to establish and operate test beds and fabrication facilities to advance the operation, integration, deployment, and, as appropriate, manufacturing of new, innovative technologies in the key technology focus areas, which may include hardware or software. The goal of such test beds and facilities shall be to accelerate the movement of innovative technologies into the commercial market through the private sector.

''(ii) COORDINATION.—In establishing the program under clause (i), the Director shall ensure coordination in establishing new test beds under this paragraph with other test beds supported by the Foundation or established under Manufacturing USA to avoid duplication and maximize the use of Federal resources.

''(B) PROPOSALS.—A proposal submitted under this paragraph shall, at a minimum, describe—

''(i)(I) the technology or technologies that will be the focus of the test bed or fabrication facility;

''(II) the goals of the work to be done at the test bed or facility; and

''(III) the expected schedule for completing that work;

''(ii) how the applicant will assemble a workforce with the skills needed to operate the test bed or facility;

''(iii) how the applicant will ensure broad access to the facility;

''(iv) how the applicant will collaborate with firms in the key technology focus areas, including through coordinated research and development and funding, to ensure that work in the test bed or facility will contribute to the commercial viability of any technologies and will include collaboration from industry and labor organizations;

''(v) how the applicant will encourage the participation of inventors and entrepreneurs and the development of new businesses;

''(vi) how the applicant will increase participation by underrepresented populations;

''(vii) how the applicant will demonstrate that the commercial viability of any new technologies will support the creation of high-quality domestic jobs;

''(viii) how the test bed or facility will operate after Federal funding has ended; and

''(ix) how the test bed will disseminate lessons and other technical information to United States firms or allied or partner country firms in the United States.

''(C) AWARDS.—Awards made under this paragraph shall be for 7 years, with the possibility of 5-year extensions.

''(D) AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS.—An awardee under this paragraph may, in order to achieve the purposes described in subparagraph (A)(i), use the award for the purchase of equipment, the support of graduate students and postdoctoral researchers, and the salaries of staff.

''(E) RESULTS.—An awardee under this paragraph may publish and share with the public the results of the work conducted under this paragraph.

''(F) INTERAGENCY SEMI-ANNUAL MEETINGS.—The Director, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the heads of other departments and agencies, or their designees, with test bed related equities shall hold an annual meeting to coordinate their respective test bed related investments, future years plan, and other appropriate matters, to avoid conflicts and duplication of efforts. Upon request by Congress, Congress shall be briefed on the results of the meetings.

''(9) INAPPLICABILITY.—Section 5(e)(1) shall not apply to grants, contracts, awards, or other arrangements made under this section.

''(e) AREAS OF FUNDING SUPPORT.—Subject to the availability of funds to carry out this section, the Director shall endeavor, for each fiscal year, to use—

''(1) not less than 35 percent of funds provided to the Directorate for such year to carry out subsection (d)(6);

''(2) not less than 15 percent of such funds to carry out the purpose of subsection (d)(5)—

''(A) with the goal of awarding, across the key technology focus areas—

''(i) not fewer than 1,000 postdoctoral awards;

''(ii) not fewer than 2,000 graduate fellowships and traineeships; and

''(iii) not fewer than 1,000 undergraduate scholarships, including scholarships to attend community colleges;

''(B) of which not less than 10 percent of the funds designated under this paragraph shall be used to support additional awards to focus on community college training, education, and teaching programs that increase the participation of underrepresented populations in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, including technical programs through programs such as the Advanced Technological Education program;

''(C) of which not less than 20 percent of the funds designated under this paragraph shall be used to support awards for post-doctorate fellowships, graduate fellowships and traineeships, and undergraduate scholarships through institutions of higher education, and other institutions, located in jurisdictions that participate in the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research under section 113 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 1862g); and

''(D) if funds remain after carrying out subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), awards to institutions of higher education to enable the institutions to fund the development and establishment of new or specialized courses of education for graduate, undergraduate, or technical college students;

''(3) not less than 5 percent of such funds to carry out subsection (d)(7);

''(4) not less than 10 percent of such funds to carry out subsection (d)(8);

''(5) not less than 15 percent of such funds to carry out research and related activities pursuant to subclauses (I) and (II) of subsection (d)(3)(A)(ii); and

''(6) not less than 20 percent of such funds to support research in the key technology focus areas through the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research under section 113 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 1862g).

''(f) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR AWARD RECIPIENTS AND APPLICANTS.—The Director may—

''(1) coordinate with other Federal agencies to establish interagency and multidisciplinary teams to provide technical assistance to recipients of, and prospective applicants for, awards under this section;

''(2) by Federal interagency agreement and notwithstanding any other provision of law, transfer funds available to carry out this section to the head of another Federal agency to facilitate and support the provision of such technical assistance; and

''(3) enter into contracts with third parties to provide such technical assistance.

''(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND LIMITATIONS.—

''(1) AUTHORIZATION FOR THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.—From any amounts appropriated for the Foundation for a fiscal year, there is authorized to be appropriated for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General of the Foundation an amount of not less than $10,000,000 in any fiscal year appropriation for the Foundation, for oversight of the programs and activities established under this section in accordance with the Inspector General Act of 1978.

''(2) SUPPLEMENT AND NOT SUPPLANT.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section shall supplement, and not supplant, any other amounts already appropriated to the Foundation or Office of Inspector General of the Foundation, except with respect to transfers described in paragraph (3).

''(3) TRANSFER OF FUNDS AUTHORITY.—For fiscal years 2022 through 2024, the Director shall transfer any funds appropriated to the Directorate to any other directorate or office of the Foundation for activities directly related to the key technology focus areas.

''(4) NO NEW AWARDS.—The Director shall not make any new awards for the activities described in this section for any fiscal year in which the total amount appropriated to the Foundation (not including amounts appropriated for the Directorate) is less than the total amount appropriated to the Foundation (not including such amounts), adjusted by the rate of inflation, for the previous fiscal year.

''(5) NO FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION.—No funds provided under this section shall be used for construction.

''(h) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section or any other amendments made to this Act by the Endless Frontier Act shall be construed to alter the mission of any directorate of the Foundation existing prior to the date of enactment of such Act, or to alter the award selection methods or criteria used by such directorates.''.

(c) CHIEF DIVERSITY OFFICER.—The National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), as amended by subsection (b), is further amended by inserting after section 8A the following:

''SEC. 8B. CHIEF DIVERSITY OFFICER.

''(a) CHIEF DIVERSITY OFFICER.—

''(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Director shall appoint a Chief Diversity Officer of the National Science Foundation.

''(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Chief Diversity Officer should have significant experience with diversity and inclusion, in particular within the Federal Government and science community.

''(3) OVERSIGHT.—The Chief Diversity Officer shall report directly to the Director in the performance of the duties of the Chief Diversity Officer under this section.

''(b) DUTIES.—The Chief Diversity Officer is responsible for providing advice on policy, oversight, guidance, and coordination with respect to matters of the National Science Foundation related to diversity and inclusion. Other duties may include—

''(1) establishing and maintaining a strategic plan that publicly states a diversity definition, vision, and goals for the National Science Foundation;

''(2) defining a set of strategic metrics that are—

''(A) directly linked to key organizational priorities and goals;

''(B) actionable; and

''(C) actively used to implement the strategic plan under paragraph (1);

''(3) advising in the establishment of a strategic plan for diverse participation by

institutions of higher education, including community colleges, historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal colleges or universities, and other minority-serving institutions (as such terms are defined in section 8A(a)), and individuals;

''(4) advising in the establishment of a strategic plan for outreach to, and recruiting from, untapped locations and underrepresented populations; and

''(5) performing such additional duties and exercise such powers as the Director may prescribe.''.

(d) ANNUAL REPORT ON UNFUNDED PRIORITIES.—

(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 10 days after the date on which the budget of the President for a fiscal year is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the National Science Board shall submit to the President and to Congress a report on the unfunded priorities of the National Science Foundation.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall provide—

(A) for each directorate of the National Science Foundation for the most recent, fully completed fiscal year—

(i) the proposal success rate;

(ii) the percentage and total funding of proposals that were not funded and that met the criteria for funding; and

(iii) the most promising research areas covered by proposals described in clause (ii); and

(B) a list, in order of priority, of the next activities approved by the National Science Board to be undertaken in the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction account.

(e) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director, acting through the Directorate, shall establish a 5-year pilot program for awarding grants to eligible partnerships to build research and education capacity at emerging research institutions to enable such institutions to contribute to programs run by the Directorate.

(2) APPLICATIONS.—An eligible partnership seeking a grant under this subsection shall submit an application to the Director at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may reasonably require, including a statement of how the partnership will use the funds awarded through the grant to achieve a lasting increase in the research and education capacity of each emerging research institution included in the eligible partnership.

(3) ACTIVITIES.—An eligible partnership receiving a grant under this subsection may use the funds awarded through such grant for—

(A) faculty salaries and training;

(B) research experiences for undergraduate and graduate students;

(C) maintenance and repair of research equipment and instrumentation; and

(D) any other activities the Director determines appropriate.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the National Science Foundation.

(B) DIRECTORATE; EMERGING RESEARCH INSTITUTION.—The terms ''Directorate'' and ''emerging research institution'' have the meanings given such terms in section 8A(a) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, except that, with respect to the term ''emerging research institution'', the reference in paragraph (4) of such section to an award under section 8A of that Act shall be deemed a reference to a grant under this subsection.

(C) ELIGIBLE PARTNERSHIP.—The term ''eligible partnership'' means a partnership of—

(i) at least 1 emerging research institution; and

(ii) at least 1 institution classified as a very high research activity by the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education.

SEC. 4. ENDLESS FRONTIER FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated a total of $112,410,000,000 for fiscal years 2022 through 2026 for the implementation of this Act and the amendments made by this Act. Such funds shall be available for the implementation of this Act and the amendments made by this Act, and shall be administered by the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (referred to in this section as the ''Director'').

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) SUBMISSION OF ANNUAL ALLOCATION.—Until the date on which all of the amounts in the Fund described in subsection (a) are expended, the Director shall annually submit to Congress, together with the annual budget of the United States, a list of allocations to agencies and departments to implement this Act and the amendments made by this Act that includes a detailed description of each program proposed to be funded, including the estimated expenditures from the Fund for the program for the applicable fiscal year.

(2) ALTERNATE ALLOCATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for the relevant fiscal year may provide for alternate allocation of amounts made available under this section.

(B) ALLOCATION BY PRESIDENT.—

(i) NO ALTERNATE ALLOCATIONS.—If Congress has not enacted legislation establishing alternate allocations as described in subparagraph (A) by the date on which the Act making full-year appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the applicable fiscal year is enacted into law, amounts made available under this section shall be allocated by the Director.

(ii) INSUFFICIENT ALTERNATE ALLOCATION.—If Congress enacts legislation establishing alternate allocations for amounts made available under this section that are less than the full amount authorized to be appropriated to the Fund for that fiscal year under subsection (a), the difference between the amount authorized to be appropriated and the alternate allocation shall be allocated by the Director.

(c) LIMITATION.—No funds provided under this section shall be used for construction, except in the case of infrastructure projects described in section 28(b)(1)(B) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–480), as added by section 7(a) of this Act.

(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, during the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, the Director shall make available, from amounts made available under subsection (a)—

(1) $9,425,000,000 to the regional technology hub program under section 28 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–480), as added by section 7 of this Act;

(2) $575,000,000 to the comprehensive regional technology strategy grant program under section 29 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–480), as added by section 8 of this Act, of which $100,000,000 shall be made available for each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023 and $125,000,000 shall be made available for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2026;

(3) $100,000,000,000 to the Directorate for Technology and Innovation of the National Science Foundation, of which $5,000,000,000 shall be made available for fiscal year 2022, $10,000,000,000 shall be made available for fiscal year 2023, $20,000,000,000 shall be made available for fiscal year 2024, $30,000,000,000 shall be made available for fiscal year 2025, and $35,000,000,000 shall be made available for fiscal year 2026; and

(4) $2,410,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to the Manufacturing USA Program for activities described under section 9 of this Act.

SEC. 5. STRATEGY AND REPORT ON ECONOMIC SECURITY, SCIENCE, RESEARCH, AND INNOVATION TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Education and Labor, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Oversight and Reform, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREA.—The term ''key technology focus area'' means an area included on the most recent list under section 8A(d)(2) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

(3) NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY.—The term ''national security strategy'' means the national security strategy required by section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3043).

(b) STRATEGY AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In 2021 and in each year thereafter before the applicable date set forth under paragraph (2), the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in coordination with the Director of the National Economic Council, the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Energy, the National Security Council, the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies and in consultation with relevant nongovernmental partners, shall—

(A) review such strategy, programs, and resources as the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy determines pertain to United States national competitiveness in science, research, innovation, and technology transfer, including patenting and licensing, to support the national security strategy;

(B) develop or revise a strategy for the Federal Government to improve the national competitiveness of the United States in science, research, and innovation to support the national security strategy; and

(C) submit to the appropriate committees of Congress—

(i) a report on the findings of the Director with respect to the review conducted under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) the strategy developed or revised under subparagraph (B).

(2) APPLICABLE DATES.—In each year, the applicable date set forth under this paragraph is as follows:

(A) In 2021, December 31, 2021.

(B) In 2022 and every year thereafter—

(i) in any year in which a new President is inaugurated, October 1 of that year; and

(ii) in any other year, the date that is 90 days after the date of the transmission to Congress in that year of the national security strategy.

(c) ELEMENTS.—

(1) REPORT.—Each report submitted under subsection (b)(1)(C)(i) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of public and private investment in civilian and military science and technology and its implications for the geostrategic position and national security of the United States.

(B) A description of the prioritized economic security interests and objectives, including domestic job creation, of the United States relating to science, research, and innovation and an assessment of how investment in civilian and military science and technology can advance those objectives.

(C) An assessment of how regional efforts are contributing and could contribute to the innovation capacity of the United States, including—

(i) programs run by State and local governments; and

(ii) regional factors that are contributing or could contribute positively to innovation.

(D) An assessment of—

(i) workforce needs for competitiveness and national security in key technology areas; and

(ii) Federal support needed—

(I) to expand domestic and international student pathways into key technology areas; and

(II) to improve workforce development and employment systems, as well as programs and practices to upskill incumbent workers.

(E) An assessment of barriers to competitiveness in key technology focus areas and barriers to the development and evolution of start-ups, small and mid-sized business entities, and industries in key technology focus areas.

(F) An assessment of the effectiveness of the Federal Government, federally funded research and development centers, and national labs in supporting and promoting technology commercialization and technology transfer, including an assessment of the adequacy of Federal research and development funding in promoting competitiveness and the development of new technologies.

(G) An assessment of manufacturing capacity, logistics, and supply chain dynamics of major export sectors, including access to a skilled workforce, physical infrastructure, and broadband network infrastructure.

(H) An assessment of how the Federal Government is increasing the participation of underrepresented populations in science, research, innovation, and manufacturing.

(I) An assessment of the effectiveness of the Federal Government, Federally funded research and development centers, and national laboratories in transitioning technologies and processes that emerge from Federally funded research to new domestic manufacturing growth and job creation across sectors in the United States.

(2) STRATEGY.—Each strategy submitted under subsection (b)(1)(C)(ii) shall include the following:

(A) A plan to utilize available tools to address or minimize the leading threats and challenges and to take advantage of the leading opportunities, particularly in regards to technology areas central to competition between the United States and China, including the following:

(i) Specific objectives, tasks, metrics, and milestones for each relevant Federal agency.

(ii) Specific plans to support public and private sector investment in research, technology development, education and workforce development, and domestic manufacturing in key technology focus areas supportive of the national economic competitiveness of the United States and to foster the prudent use of public-private partnerships.

(iii) Specific plans to promote environmental stewardship and fair competition for United States workers.

(iv) A description of—

(I) how the strategy submitted under subsection (b)(1)(C)(ii) supports the national security strategy; and

(II) how the strategy submitted under such subsection is integrated and coordinated with the most recent national defense strategy under section 113(g) of title 10, United States Code.

(v) A plan to encourage the governments of countries that are allies or partners of the United States to cooperate with the execution of the strategy submitted under subsection (b)(1)(C)(ii), where appropriate.

(vi) A plan to encourage certain international and multilateral organizations to support the implementation of such strategy.

(vii) A plan for how the United States should develop local and regional capacity for building innovation ecosystems across the Nation by providing Federal support.

(viii) A plan for strengthening the industrial base of the United States.

(B) An identification of additional resources, administrative action, or legislative action recommended to assist with the implementation of such strategy.

(d) FORM OF REPORTS AND STRATEGIES.—Each report and strategy submitted under subsection (b)(1)(C) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 6. SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CRITICAL INDUSTRY.—The term ''critical industry'' means—

(A) key technology focus areas, as defined in section 8A(a) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as added by section 3(b) of this Act; and

(B) areas identified by the report in subsection (f).

(2) CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term ''critical infrastructure'' has the meaning given the term in the Critical Infrastructures Protection Act of 2001 (42 U.S.C. 5195c).

(3) FOREIGN ENTITY.—The term ''foreign entity''—

(A) means—

(i) the government of a foreign country;

(ii) a foreign political party;

(iii) an individual who is not a protected individual (as defined in section 274B(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324b(a)(3))); or

(iv) a partnership, association, corporation, organization, or other combination of persons organized under the laws of, or having its principal place of business in, a foreign country; and

(B) includes—

(i) any person owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction or direction of, a person described in subparagraph (A);

(ii) any person, wherever located, that acts as an agent, representative, or employee of a person described in subparagraph (A);

(iii) any person that acts in any other capacity at the order or request, or under the direction or control, of—

(I) a person described in subparagraph (A); or

(II) a person, the activities of which are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in majority part by a person described in subparagraph (A);

(iv) any person that directly or indirectly through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise owns not less than 25 percent of the equity interests of a person described in subparagraph (A);

(v) any person with significant responsibility to control, manage, or direct a person described in subparagraph (A);

(vi) any individual, wherever located, who is a citizen or resident of a country controlled by a person described in subparagraph (A); and

(vii) any corporation, partnership, association, or other organization organized under the laws of a country controlled by a person described in subparagraph (A).

(4) FOREIGN ENTITY OF CONCERN.—The term ''foreign entity of concern'' means a foreign entity that is—

(A) designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State under section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a));

(B) included on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury (commonly known as the ''SDN list'');

(C) owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction or direction of a government of a foreign country that is a covered nation (as defined in section 2533c(d) of title 10, United States Code);

(D) alleged by the Attorney General to have been involved in activities for which a conviction was obtained under—

(i) chapter 37 of title 18, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Espionage Act'');

(ii) section 951 or 1030 of title 18, United States Code;

(iii) chapter 90 of title 18, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Economic Espionage Act of 1996'');

(iv) the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.);

(v) section 224, 225, 226, 227, or 236 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, and 2284);

(vi) the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.); or

(vii) the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); or

(E) determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, to be engaged in unauthorized conduct that is detrimental to the national security or foreign policy of the United States.

(5) LABOR ORGANIZATION.—The term ''labor organization'' has the meaning given such term in section 8A(a) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

(6) PROGRAM.—The term ''program'' means the supply chain resiliency and crisis response program established under subsection (b).

(7) RELEVANT COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''relevant committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Finance of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(F) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(G) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives;

(H) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(I) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(J) the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives;

(K) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(L) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(M) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(8) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Commerce.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish in the Department of Commerce a supply chain resiliency and crisis response program to carry out the activities described in subsection (d).

(c) MISSION AND PRIORITIES.—

(1) MISSION.—The mission of the program is to—

(A) ensure the leadership of the United States with respect to industries that are essential to mid-term and long-term national security and economic competitiveness;

(B) promote, in partnership with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, the resiliency of supply chains of the United States and allied or partner countries; and

(C) encourage partnerships between the Federal Government and industry, labor organizations, and State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments in order to better respond to supply chain crises.

(2) PRIORITIES.—The program shall—

(A) in partnership with the private sector, build resilient and secure supply chains (including through the mid-term and long-term diversification of key supply chains, which shall include the support of small- and medium-sized businesses) that can ensure the access of the United States to critical goods and services in the face of shocks, including pandemic and biological threats, cyberattacks, extreme weather events, terrorist and geopolitical attacks, great power conflict, and other threats to national security, with key parts of such resilience being—

(i) the diversification of key supply chains with allies or key partners; and

(ii) working with allies or key partners through agreements and other commitments; and

(B) support collaboration with allies or key partners to collectively build and strengthen resilient global supply chains, including through identifying supply chain vulnerabilities, expanding productive capacity, and stockpiling essential goods.

(d) ACTIVITIES.—Under the program, the Secretary, acting through 1 or more bureaus or other divisions of the Department of Commerce as appropriate, shall carry out activities—

(1) to map and monitor key supply chains and to identify current and future key supply chain gaps and vulnerabilities in critical industries;

(2) to develop or identify opportunities to build domestic capacity, and cooperate with allies or key partners, to address supply chain gaps and vulnerabilities in critical industries;

(3) to consult and collaborate with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of State, the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and, as appropriate, the heads of other Federal departments and agencies to invest in urgent supply chain gaps;

(4) to encourage partnerships between the Federal Government and industry, labor organizations, and State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to better respond to crises;

(5) to support the distribution of critical resources to areas that have the greatest needs during crises;

(6) to develop contingency plans to ensure a resilient supply chain response for potential crises;

(7) to ensure that allies and key partners have supply chains that are capable of supporting critical industries; and

(8) to enter into agreements and partnerships with allied or partner governments to promote diversified and resilient supply chains that ensure supply of critical goods to both the United States and allied companies.

(e) AUTHORITIES.—The Secretary may—

(1) establish a unified coordination group to serve as the primary method for coordinating between and among Federal departments and agencies in response to known supply chain risks as well as for integrating private sector partners into efforts, as appropriate, to—

(A) study technical, engineering, and operational data acquired on a voluntary basis from the private sector, in a manner that ensures any data provided by the private sector is kept confidential and as required under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Freedom of Information Act'');

(B) directly receive whistleblower complaints with appropriate protection; and

(C) identify key competitiveness challenges in critical industries;

(2) enter into agreements with allied or partner governments regarding supply chain security assurances;

(3) coordinate with other divisions of the Department of Commerce and other Federal departments and agencies to leverage existing authorities, as of the date of enactment of this Act, to strengthen supply chain resilience; and

(4) with the approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, transfer funds to, or receive funds from, other departments and agencies to implement the program.

(f) REPORT ON SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the relevant committees of Congress a review, in coordination with other relevant Federal departments and agencies—

(1) identifying—

(A) technologies critical to economic competitiveness and national security; and

(B) supplies critical to the crisis preparedness of the United States, such as medical supplies, personal protective equipment, disaster response necessities, electrical generation technology, materials essential to critical infrastructure operation or repair and renovation, and other supplies identified by the Secretary;

(2) describing—

(A) the current domestic manufacturing base and supply chains for those technologies and supplies, including raw materials, production equipment, and other goods essential to the production of those technologies and supplies; and

(B) the ability of the United States to maintain readiness and to surge produce those technologies and supplies in response to an emergency;

(3) identifying defense, intelligence, homeland, economic, domestic labor supply, natural, geopolitical, or other contingencies that may disrupt, strain, compromise, or eliminate the supply chain for those technologies and supplies;

(4) assessing the resiliency and capacity of the domestic, allied, and partner manufacturing base, supply chains, and workforce to support the need for those technologies and supplies, including any single points of failure in those supply chains;

(5) assessing flexible manufacturing capacity available in the United States in cases of emergency;

(6) making specific recommendations to improve the security and resiliency of manufacturing capacity and supply chains by—

(A) developing long-term strategies;

(B) increasing visibility throughout multiple supplier tiers;

(C) identifying and mitigating risks, including the financial and operational risks of a supply chain, vulnerabilities to extreme weather events, cyberattacks, pandemic and biological threats, terrorist and geopolitical attacks, and other emergencies, and exposure to gaps in domestic sourcing and import exposure;

(D) identifying enterprise resource planning systems that are compatible across supply chain tiers and are affordable for small and medium-sized businesses;

(E) understanding the total cost of ownership, total value contribution, and other best practices that encourage strategic partnerships throughout the supply chain;

(F) understanding Federal procurement opportunities to increase resiliency of supply chains for goods and services and fill gaps in domestic purchasing;

(G) identifying policies to maximize domestic job retention and creation, including workforce development programs;

(H) identifying and mitigating risks associated with allied or key partner countries in building more resilient supply chains; and

(I) identifying such other services as the Secretary considers necessary;

(7) providing guidance on technologies and supplies to be prioritized for assistance and other activities under the Department of Commerce, the National Science Foundation, and other relevant Federal agencies;

(8) reviewing and, if appropriate, expanding the sourcing of goods associated with critical technology areas from allies or key partners, including recommendations for coordination with allies or key partners on sourcing critical products; and

(9) monitoring and strengthening the financial and operational health of small and medium enterprises in domestic, allied, and partner supply chains to mitigate risks and ensure diverse, competitive supplier markets that are less vulnerable to single points of failure.

(g) ADDITIONAL HIRING AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent needed to carry out the program, the Secretary may—

(A) utilize hiring authorities under section 3372 of title 5, United States Code, to staff the program with employees from other Federal agencies, institutions of higher education, and other organizations as described in that section with relevant experience in supply chain management and investment in the same manner and subject to the same conditions that apply to such individuals utilized to accomplish other missions of the Department of Commerce;

(B) appoint and fix the compensation of such temporary personnel as may be necessary to implement the requirements of this section relating to the program, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service; and

(C) appoint an individual appointed under subparagraph (B), after serving continuously for not less than 2 years, to a position in the Department of Commerce in the same manner that an employee serving in a position in the competitive service may be transferred, reassigned, or promoted.

(2) NO REIMBURSEMENT.—Any assignment provided under paragraph (1)(A) shall be made without reimbursement.

(3) EFFECT OF APPOINTMENT.—An individual appointed as described in paragraph (1)(C) shall be considered to be appointed under a career-conditional appointment, unless the individual, as of the date on which the individual is appointed, has completed a sufficient amount of creditable service to attain a permanent career appointment.

(h) SEMICONDUCTOR INCENTIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out the program established under section 9902 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) as part of the program.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 9902(a)(1) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) is amended by striking ''in the Department of Commerce'' and inserting ''as part of the program established under section 6 of the Endless Frontier Act''.

(i) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Concurrent with the annual submission by the President of a budget under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary shall submit to the relevant committees of Congress a report that contains a summary of all activities carried out under this section for the year covered by the report.

(j) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of Commerce shall, as appropriate, coordinate with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies, including the Secretary of State and the United States Trade Representative, in the implementation of this program.

(k) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING PRIVATE ENTITIES.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require any private entity—

(1) to request assistance from the Secretary; or

(2) that requested such assistance from the Secretary to implement any measure or recommendation suggested by the Secretary.

(l) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section, which shall remain available until expended.

(2) INSPECTOR GENERAL FUNDING.—Of the amounts made available in a fiscal year to carry out this section, not more than 2 percent of those amounts shall be available to the Inspector General of the Department of Commerce to conduct oversight activities with respect to the program.

(3) TRANSFERS.—Of the amounts made available in a fiscal year to carry out this section, the Secretary may transfer not more than 5 percent of those amounts to the account under the heading ''Department of Commerce—Salaries and Expenses'' to provide for administration and oversight activities relating to the program.

SEC. 7. REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY HUB PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–480; 15 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 28 as section 30; and

(2) by inserting after section 27 the following:

''SEC. 28. REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY HUB PROGRAM.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

''(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Environment and Public Works, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

''(2) COOPERATIVE EXTENSION.—The term 'cooperative extension' has the meaning given the term 'extension' in section 1404 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3103).

''(3) KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREAS.—The term 'key technology focus areas' means the areas included on the most recent list under section 8A(d)(2) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

''(4) LABOR ORGANIZATION.—The term 'labor organization' has the meaning given such term in section 8A(a) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

''(5) LARGE METROPOLITAN COMMUNITIES.—The term 'large metropolitan community' means a metropolitan statistical area with a population of more than 500,000.

''(6) MANUFACTURING EXTENSION CENTER.—The term 'manufacturing extension center' has the meaning given the term 'Center' in section 25(a) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k(a).

''(7) MANUFACTURING USA INSTITUTE.—The term 'Manufacturing USA institute' means an Manufacturing USA institute described in section 34(d) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s(d)).

''(8) MID-SIZED METROPOLITAN COMMUNITIES.—The term 'mid-sized metropolitan community' means a metropolitan statistical area with a population of more than 200,000 and not more than 500,000.

''(9) OTHER TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION SECTORS CRITICAL TO NATIONAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY.—The term 'other technology and innovation sectors critical to national and economic security' means other technology and innovation sectors that the Secretary determines are critical to national and economic security.

''(10) SMALL AND RURAL COMMUNITIES.—The term 'small and rural community' means a noncore area, a micropolitan area, or a small metropolitan statistical area with a population of not more than 200,000.

''(11) VENTURE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION.—The term 'venture development organization' means a State or nonprofit organization focused primarily toward strengthening regional economic development through innovation by—

''(A) accelerating the commercialization of research and technology;

''(B) strengthening the competitive position of startups and industry through the development, commercial adoption, or deployment of technology;

''(C) providing financial grants, loans, or direct investment to commercialize technology;

''(D) pairing direct financial assistance under subparagraph (C) with entrepreneurship, technological, or business assistance to maximize the likelihood of success for a venture and increased employment growth for the region or a sector; and

''(E) returning any proceeds gained from direct financial assistance made using organization funds to the organization for future reinvestment, entrepreneurial assistance, and support of operations.

''(b) REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY HUB PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a program—

''(A) to designate eligible consortia as regional technology hubs that create the conditions, within a region, to facilitate activities that—

''(i) enable United States leadership in a key technology focus area, complementing the Federal research and development investments under section 8A of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, or other technology and innovation sectors critical to national and economic security;

''(ii) support regional economic development that diffuses innovation around the United States, enabling better broad-based growth and competitiveness in key technology focus areas;

''(iii) support domestic job creation; and

''(iv) otherwise support the purposes set forth under paragraph (2);

''(B) to support regional technology hubs designated under subparagraph (A); and

''(C) to conduct ongoing research, evaluation, analysis, and dissemination of best practices for regional development and competitiveness in technology and innovation.

''(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the program carried out under paragraph (1) are as follows:

''(A) To designate eligible consortia as regional technology hubs throughout the United States that create the conditions within a region to facilitate activities that establish the global competitive edge of the United States in the 21st century across a range of technology and innovation sectors critical to national and economic security, including to encourage lower-cost but economically viable technology hubs in the United States to reduce technology offshoring.

''(B) To encourage new and constructive collaboration among local, State, and Federal government entities, academia, private industry, and labor organizations to mobilize investment, talent, entrepreneurship, and innovation for research, development, deployment, and manufacturing in a range of technology and innovation sectors critical to national and economic security.

''(C) To assist regions across the United States, including small cities and rural areas—

''(i) to develop and implement strategies through technology-based economic development practices, including infrastructure and workforce development, entrepreneurship and commercialization support, increasing access to capital, and building networks and systems to help bring ideas and businesses to market, and other relevant activities;

''(ii) to improve domestic supply chains in technology and innovation sectors; and

''(iii) to enable broad-based economic growth, job creation and competitiveness in the United States.

''(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall carry out this section through the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology.

''(c) ELIGIBLE CONSORTIA.—For purposes of this section, an eligible consortium is a consortium that—

''(1) includes 1 or more—

''(A) institutions of higher education;

''(B) local or Tribal governments or other political subdivisions of a State;

''(C) State governments represented by an agency designated by the governor of the State or States that is representative of the geographic area served by the consortia;

''(D) economic development organizations or similar entities that are focused primarily on improving science, technology, innovation, or entrepreneurship;

''(E) industry or firms in relevant technology or innovation sectors;

''(F) labor organizations; and

''(G) workforce training organizations, including State and local workforce development boards as established under section 101 of the Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3111); and

''(2) may include 1 or more—

''(A) nonprofit economic development entities with relevant expertise, including a district organization (as defined in section 300.3 of title 13, Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulation);

''(B) for-profit entities with relevant expertise;

''(C) venture development organizations;

''(D) financial institutions and investment funds;

''(E) primary and secondary educational institutions, including career and technical education schools;

''(F) industry and industry associations;

''(G) National Laboratories (as defined in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801));

''(H) Federal laboratories;

''(I) manufacturing extension centers;

''(J) Manufacturing USA institutes;

''(K) institutions receiving an award under paragraph (6) or (7) of section 8A(d) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950; and

''(L) a cooperative extension.

''(d) DESIGNATION OF REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY HUBS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use a competitive process for the designation of regional technology hubs under subsection (b)(1)(A).

''(2) NUMBER OF REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY HUBS.—During the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Endless Frontier Act, the Secretary shall designate not fewer than 10 and not more than 15 eligible consortia as regional technology hubs under subsection (b)(1)(A), if the Secretary has received a sufficient number of qualified applications and appropriations to carry out this section.

''(3) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—In conducting the competitive process under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure geographic distribution in the designation of regional technology hubs by—

''(A) aiming to designate regional technology hubs in as many regions of the United States as possible; and

''(B) focusing on localities that have clear potential and relevant assets for developing a self-sustaining competitive position in a technology or innovation sector but have not yet become leading technology centers.

''(4) ELIGIBLE CONSORTIA THAT SERVE SMALL AND RURAL COMMUNITIES.—Under subsection (b)(1)(A), the Secretary shall designate at least 3 eligible consortia that—

''(A) serve small and rural communities; and

''(B) have received a grant under section 29.

''(5) EPSCoR.—The Secretary shall ensure that, of the eligible consortia designated as regional technology hubs under subsection (b)(1)(A), not fewer than 5 of such consortia include at least 1 State that is eligible to receive funding from the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research of the National Science Foundation.

''(6) RELATION TO CERTAIN GRANT AWARDS.—The Secretary may not require an eligible consortium to receive a grant under section 29 in order to be designated as a regional technology hub under subsection (b)(1)(A) of this section.

''(e) GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out subparagraph (B) of subsection (b)(1) through the award of grants or cooperative agreements to eligible consortia designated under subparagraph (A) of such subsection.

''(2) TERM.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term of a grant or cooperative agreement awarded under paragraph (1) shall be for such period as the Secretary considers appropriate.

''(B) RENEWAL.—The Secretary may renew a grant or cooperative agreement awarded to an eligible consortia under paragraph (1) as the Secretary considers appropriate if the Secretary determines pursuant to subsection (i) that the performance of the eligible consortia is satisfactory.

''(3) MATCHING REQUIRED.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except in the case of an eligible consortium described in subparagraph (B), the total Federal financial assistance awarded in a given year to an eligible consortium in support of the eligible consortium's operation as a regional technology hub under this section shall not exceed amounts as follows:

''(i) In first year of the grant or cooperative agreement, 90 percent of the total operating and maintenance costs of the regional technology hub in that fiscal year.

''(ii) In second year of the grant or cooperative agreement, 85 percent of the total operating and maintenance costs of the regional technology hub in that fiscal year.

''(iii) In third year of the grant or cooperative agreement, 80 percent of the total operating and maintenance costs of the regional technology hub in that fiscal year.

''(iv) In fourth year of the grant or cooperative agreement and each year thereafter, 75 percent of the total operating and maintenance costs of the regional technology hub in that fiscal year.

''(B) SMALL AND RURAL COMMUNITIES AND INDIAN TRIBES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The total Federal financial assistance awarded in a given year to an eligible consortium in support of the eligible consortium's operation as a regional technology hub under this section shall not exceed amounts as follows:

''(I) In the case of an eligible consortium that represents a small and rural community, in a fiscal year, 90 percent of the total funding of the regional technology hub in that fiscal year.

''(II) In the case of an eligible consortium that is led by a Tribal government, in a fiscal year, 100 percent of the total funding of the regional technology hub in that fiscal year.

''(ii) MINIMUM THRESHOLD OR RURAL REPRESENTATION.—The Secretary shall establish a minimum threshold of rural representation for purposes of clause (i)(I).

''(C) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, in-kind contributions may be used for part of the non-Federal share of the total funding of a regional technology hub in a fiscal year.

''(4) USE OF GRANT AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FUNDS.—The recipient of a grant or cooperative agreement awarded under paragraph (1) shall use the grant or cooperative agreement for multiple activities determined appropriate by the Secretary, including—

''(A) the permissible activities set forth under section 27(c)(2); and

''(B) activities in support of key technology focus areas and other technology and innovation sectors critical to national and economic security—

''(i) to develop regional strategies for infrastructure and site development in support of the regional technology hub's plans and programs;

''(ii) to support business activity that makes domestic supply chain more resilient and encourages the growth of coordinated multiparty systems in the United States and creation and growth of business entities;

''(iii) to attract new private, public, and philanthropic investment in the region for developing innovation capacity, including establishing regional venture and loan funds, including through venture development organizations, for financing technology commercialization, new business formation, and business expansions;

''(iv) to further the development, deployment, and domestic manufacturing of technologies in the key technology focus areas and other technology and innovation sectors critical to national and economic security, including innovations derived from research conducted at institutions of higher education or other research entities, including research conducted by federally-funded research and development centers, National Laboratories, Federal laboratories, Manufacturing USA institutes, university technology centers established under paragraph (6) of section 8A(d) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, the program established under paragraph (7) of such section 8A(d), test beds established and operated under paragraph (8) of such section 8A(d), or other Federal research entities, through activities that may include—

''(I) proof-of-concept development and prototyping;

''(II) technology transfer and commercialization, including patenting and licensing;

''(III) public-private partnerships in order to reduce the cost, time, and risk of commercializing new technologies;

''(IV) creating and funding competitions to allow entrepreneurial ideas to illustrate their commercialization and domestic job creation potential;

''(V) facilitating relationships between local and national business leaders and potential entrepreneurs to encourage successful commercialization;

''(VI) creating and funding not-for-profit entities that could enable researchers at institutions of higher education and other research entities to further develop new technology, through patient funding, advice, staff support, or other means;

''(VII) providing facilities for start-up companies where technology maturation could occur; and

''(VIII) commercialization, deployment, and adoption of the technologies that lead to domestic manufacturing of such technologies;

''(v) to develop the region's skilled workforce through the training and retraining of workers, partnerships with labor organizations, and skills-based education, including the alignment of career technical training and educational programs in the region's elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education; and

''(vi) to carry out such other activities as the Secretary considers appropriate to improve United States competitiveness and regional economic development to support a key technology focus area and that would further the purposes of this section.

''(5) GRANTS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE.—Any grant or cooperative agreement awarded under paragraph (1) to support the construction of physical infrastructure shall be

awarded pursuant to section 201 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141) and subject to the provisions of such Act, except that subsection (b) of such section and sections 204 and 301 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 3144, 3161) shall not apply.

''(f) APPLICATIONS.—An eligible consortium seeking designation as a regional technology hub under subparagraph (A) of subsection (b)(1) and support under subparagraph (B) of such subsection shall submit to the Secretary an application therefor at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may specify.

''(g) CONSIDERATIONS FOR DESIGNATION AND AWARD OF GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In selecting an eligible consortium that submitted an application under subsection (f) for designation and support under subsection (b)(1), the Secretary shall consider, at a minimum, the following:

''(A) The potential of the eligible consortium to advance the research, development, deployment, and domestic manufacturing of technologies in a key technology focus area or other technology or innovation sector critical to national and economic security.

''(B) The likelihood of positive regional economic effect, including increasing the number of high wage domestic jobs, and creating new economic opportunities for economically disadvantaged and underrepresented populations.

''(C) How the eligible consortium plans to integrate with and leverage the resources of 1 or more federally-funded research and development centers, National Laboratories, Federal laboratories, Manufacturing USA institutes, Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership centers, university technology centers established under paragraph (6) of section 8A(d) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, the program established under paragraph (7) of such section 8A(d), test beds established and operated under paragraph (8) of such section 8A(d), or other Federal research entities.

''(D) How the eligible consortium will engage with the private sector, including small- and medium-sized businesses to commercialize new technologies and improve the resiliency of domestic supply chains in a key technology focus area or other technology or innovation sector critical to national and economic security.

''(E) How the eligible consortium will carry out workforce development and skills acquisition programming, including through partnerships with entities that include State and local workforce development boards, institutions of higher education, including community colleges, historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal colleges and universities, and minority serving institutions, labor organizations, and workforce development programs, and other related activities authorized by the Secretary, to support the development of a key technology focus area or other technology or innovation sector critical to national and economic security.

''(F) How the eligible consortium will improve science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education programs in the identified region in elementary and secondary school and higher education institutions located in the identified region to support the development of a key technology focus area or other technology or innovation sector critical to national and economic security.

''(G) How the eligible consortium plans to develop partnerships with venture development organizations and sources of private investment in support of private sector activity, including launching new or expanding existing companies, in a key technology focus area or other technology or innovation sector critical to national and economic security.

''(H) How the eligible consortium plans to organize the activities of regional partners across sectors in support of the proposed regional technology hub, including the development of necessary infrastructure improvements and site preparation.

''(I) How the eligible consortium will ensure that growth in technology and innovation sectors produces broadly shared opportunity across the identified region, including for economic disadvantaged and underrepresented populations and rural areas.

''(J) The likelihood that the region served by the eligible consortium will be able to become a self-sustaining globally leading technology hub once Federal support ends.

''(2) FINDINGS BASED ON COMPREHENSIVE REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY STRATEGIES.—The Secretary may use a comprehensive regional technology strategy supported by a grant under section 29 as the basis for making findings under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

''(h) COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION.—

''(1) COORDINATION WITH NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS.—

''(A) COORDINATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall coordinate the activities of regional technology hubs designated under this title, the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership, and the Manufacturing USA Program with each other to the degree that doing so does not diminish the effectiveness of the ongoing activities of a manufacturing extension center or a Manufacturing USA institute.

''(B) ELEMENTS.—Coordination by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) may include the following:

''(i) The alignment of activities of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership with the activities of regional technology hubs designated under this subsection, if applicable.

''(ii) The alignment of activities of the Manufacturing USA Program and the Manufacturing USA institutes with the activities of regional technology hubs designated under this subsection, if applicable.

''(2) COORDINATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY PROGRAMS.—The Secretary shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, coordinate the activities and selection of regional technology hubs designated under subsection (b)(1)(A) with activities at the Department of Energy and the National Laboratories that were in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Endless Frontier Act, to the degree that doing so does not diminish the effectiveness of the ongoing activities or mission of the Department of Energy and the National Laboratories.

''(3) INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In selecting and assisting regional technology hubs designated under subsection (b)(1)(A), the Secretary—

''(i) shall collaborate, to the extent possible, with the interagency advisory committee established under subparagraph (B);

''(ii) shall collaborate with Federal departments and agencies whose missions contribute to the goals of the regional technology hub; and

''(iii) may accept funds from other Federal agencies to support grants and activities under this title.

''(B) INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL.—

''(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish an interagency coordinating council to coordinate with the Secretary in the designation of regional technology hubs under subparagraph (A) of subsection (b)(1) and in the selection of eligible consortia to receive support under subparagraph (B) of such subsection.

''(ii) COMPOSITION.—The interagency coordinating council established under clause (i) shall be composed of the following (or their designees):

''(I) The Secretary of Commerce.

''(II) The Secretary of Education.

''(III) The Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

''(IV) The Deputy Secretary for Housing and Urban Development.

''(V) The Director of the Community Development Financial Institution Fund.

''(VI) The Director of the National Science Foundation.

''(VII) The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

''(VIII) The Director of the National Economic Council.

''(IX) The Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development.

''(X) The Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training.

''(XI) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

''(XII) The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

''(XIII) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment.

''(XIV) The Under Secretary for Science of the Department of Energy.

''(XV) The Director of the National Institutes of Health.

''(XVI) The Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security.

''(XVII) The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

''(XVIII) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

''(XIX) Such other Federal officials as the Secretary of Commerce considers appropriate.

''(iii) CHAIRPERSON.—The Secretary shall be the chairperson of the interagency coordinating council established under clause (i).

''(4) SETTING GOALS FOR FEDERALLY FUNDED REGIONS SERVED BY RESEARCH IN REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY HUBS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall coordinate with the each head of a Federal agency that conducts research to set goals for at least doubling the amount of Federally-funded research awarded, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Endless Frontier Act, to regions served by regional technology hubs designated under subsection (b)(1)(A).

''(B) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an annual report on progress made relating to the goals set under subparagraph (A).

''(i) PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT, TRANSPARENCY, AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

''(1) METRICS, STANDARDS, AND ASSESSMENT.—For each grant and cooperative agreement awarded under subsection (e)(1) for a regional technology hub, the Secretary shall—

''(A) develop metrics to assess the effectiveness of the activities funded in making progress toward the purposes set forth under subsection (b)(2), which may include—

''(i) research supported in a key technology focus area;

''(ii) commercialization activities undertaken by each regional technology hub that is designated and supported under subsection (b)(1);

''(iii) educational and workforce development improvements undertaken by each regional technology hub that is designated and supported under subsection (b)(1);

''(iv) sources of matching funds for each regional technology hub that is designated and supported under subsection (b)(1); and

''(v) domestic job creation, patent awards, and business formation and expansion relating to the activities of the regional technology hub that is designated and supported under subsection (b)(1);

''(B) establish standards for the performance of the regional technology hub that are based on the metrics developed under subparagraph (A); and

''(C) 4 years after the initial award under subsection (e)(1) and every 2 years thereafter until Federal financial assistance under this section for the regional technology hub is discontinued, conduct an assessment of the regional technology hub to confirm whether the performance of the regional technology hub is meeting the standards for performance established under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.

''(2) FINAL REPORTS BY RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall require each eligible consortium that receives a grant or cooperative agreement under subsection (e)(1) for support of a regional technology hub, as a condition of receipt of such grant or cooperative agreement, submit to the Secretary, not later than 90 days after the last day of the term of the grant or cooperative agreement, a report on the activities of the regional technology hub supported by the grant or cooperative agreement.

''(B) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—Each report submitted by an eligible consortium under subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

''(i) A detailed description of the activities carried out by the eligible consortium using the assistance described in subparagraph (A), including the following:

''(I) A description of each project the eligible consortium completed using such assistance.

''(II) An explanation of how each project described in subclause (I) achieves a specific goal under this section in the region of the regional technology hub of the eligible consortium with respect to—

''(aa) the resiliency of a supply chain;

''(bb) research, development, and deployment of a critical technology;

''(cc) workforce training and development;

''(dd) domestic job creation; or

''(ee) entrepreneurship.

''(ii) A discussion of any obstacles encountered by the eligible consortium in the implementation of the regional technology hub and how the eligible entity overcame those obstacles.

''(iii) An evaluation of the success of the projects supported by the eligible consortium to implement the regional technology hub using the performance standards and measures established under paragraph (1), including an evaluation of the planning process and how the project contributes to carrying out the comprehensive strategy for the regional technology hub if the regional technology hub has such a strategy.

''(iv) The effectiveness of the eligible consortium in ensuring that, in the region of the eligible consortium's regional technology hub, growth in technology and innovation sectors produces broadly shared opportunity across the region, including for economic disadvantaged and underrepresented populations and rural areas.

''(v) Information regarding such other matters as the Secretary may require.

''(3) INTERIM REPORTS BY RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In addition to requiring submittal of final reports under paragraph (2)(A), the Secretary may require an eligible consortium described in such paragraph to submit to the Secretary such interim reports as the Secretary considers appropriate.

''(4) ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an annual report on the results of the assessments conducted by the Secretary under paragraph (1)(C) during the period covered by the report.

''(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $9,425,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.''.

(b) INITIAL DESIGNATIONS AND AWARDS.—

(1) COMPETITION REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall commence a competition under subsection (d)(1) of section 28 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–480), as added by subsection (a).

(2) DESIGNATION AND AWARD.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, if the Secretary has received at least 1 application under subsection (f) of such section from an eligible consortium whom the Secretary considers suitable for designation under subsection (b)(1)(A) of such section, the Secretary shall—

(A) designate at least 1 regional technology hub under subsection (b)(1)(A) of such section; and

(B) award a grant or cooperative agreement under subsection (e)(1) of such section to each regional technology hub designated pursuant to subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.

SEC. 8. COMPREHENSIVE REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY STRATEGY GRANT PROGRAM.

The Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–480; 15 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.), as amended by section 7, is further amended, by inserting after section 28, as added by such section, the following:

''SEC. 29. COMPREHENSIVE REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY STRATEGY GRANT PROGRAM.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) LABOR ORGANIZATION.—The term 'labor organization' has the meaning given such term in section 8A(a) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

''(2) REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY HUB.—The term 'regional technology hub' means a consortium designated as a regional technology hub under section 28(b)(1)(A).

''(3) SMALL AND RURAL COMMUNITIES; MID-SIZED METROPOLITAN COMMUNITIES; LARGE METROPOLITAN COMMUNITIES.—The terms 'small and rural communities', 'mid-sized metropolitan communities', and 'large metropolitan communities' have the meanings given such terms in section 28(a).

''(4) TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION SECTORS CRITICAL TO NATIONAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY.—The term 'technology and innovation sectors critical to national and economic security' means technology and innovation sectors that the Secretary determines are critical to national and economic security.

''(b) GRANT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall establish a program to award grants to eligible consortia to carry out projects—

''(1) to coordinate locally defined planning processes, across jurisdictions and agencies, relating to developing a comprehensive regional technology strategy;

''(2) to identify regional partnerships for developing and implementing a comprehensive regional technology strategy;

''(3) to conduct or update assessments to determine regional needs and promote economic and community development related to the resiliency of a domestic supply chains, competitiveness of the region, and domestic job creation in technology and innovation sectors critical to national and economic security;

''(4) to develop or update goals and strategies to implement an existing comprehensive regional plan related to enhancing the resiliency of domestic supply chains, competitiveness of the region, and domestic job creation in technology and innovation sectors critical to national and economic security; and

''(5) to identify local zoning and other code changes necessary to implement a comprehensive regional technology strategy, including promoting sustainable development within the identified region.

''(c) ELIGIBLE CONSORTIA.—For purposes of this section, an eligible consortium is any consortium described by section 28(c).

''(d) GRANTS.—

''(1) DIVERSITY OF RECIPIENTS.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall ensure geographic diversity among, and adequate representation from, each of the following:

''(A) Small and rural communities.

''(B) Mid-sized metropolitan communities.

''(C) Large metropolitan communities.

''(2) AWARDS TO SMALL AND RURAL COMMUNITIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall—

''(i) award not less than 25 percent of the funds under this section to eligible consortia that represent all or part of a small and rural community; and

''(ii) ensure diversity among the geographic regions and the size of the population of the communities served by recipients of grants that are eligible consortia that represent all or part of a small and rural community.

''(B) INSUFFICIENT APPLICATIONS.—If the Secretary determines that an insufficient number of sufficient quality applications for grants under this section have been submitted by eligible consortia that represent all or part of a small and rural community, the Secretary may reduce the percentage threshold set forth in subparagraph (A)(i).

''(3) FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Federal share of the cost of a project carried out using a grant awarded under this section may not exceed 80 percent.

''(B) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(i) SMALL AND RURAL COMMUNITIES.—In the case of an eligible consortium that represents all or part of a small and rural community, the Federal share of the cost of a project carried out using a grant awarded under this section may be up to 90 percent of the total cost of the project.

''(ii) INDIAN TRIBES.—In the case of an eligible consortium that is led by a Tribal government, the Federal share of the cost of a project carried out using a grant under the grant awarded under this section may be up to 100 percent of the total cost of the project.

''(C) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(i) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—For the purposes of this paragraph, in-kind contributions may be used for all or part of the non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out using a grant awarded under this section.

''(ii) OTHER FEDERAL FUNDING.—Federal funding from sources other than a grant awarded under this section may not be used for the non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out using a grant under this section.

''(4) AVAILABILITY AND OBLIGATION OF GRANT AMOUNTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible consortium that receives a grant under this section

shall, as a condition on receipt of grant amounts—

''(i) obligate any grant amounts received under this section not later than 1 year after the date on which the eligible consortium enters into an agreement under subsection (g); and

''(ii) expend any grant amounts received under this section not later than 2 years after the date on which the eligible consortium enters into an agreement under subsection (g).

''(B) UNOBLIGATED AMOUNTS.—After the date described in subparagraph (A)(i), any amounts awarded to an eligible consortium under this section that remain unobligated by the eligible consortium shall be returned to the Secretary and made available to the Secretary for the award of grants to other eligible consortia under this section.

''(e) APPLICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible consortium seeking a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary an application therefor at such time and in such manner as the Secretary shall prescribe.

''(2) CONTENTS.—Each application submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) A description of the boundaries of the region served by the eligible consortium.

''(B) A description of the research, technology development, or manufacturing concentration of the eligible consortium.

''(C) A general assessment of the local industrial ecosystem of the region described in subparagraph (A), which may include assessment of workforce and training, including partnerships with labor organizations, supplier network, research and innovation, infrastructure and site development, trade and international investment, operational improvements, and capital access components needed for manufacturing activities in such region.

''(D) A description of how a grant under this section may assist in developing components of such local industrial ecosystem (selected by the consortium), including descriptions of—

''(i) investments to address gaps in such ecosystem; and

''(ii) how to make the research, technology development, and manufacturing of the region of the consortium uniquely competitive.

''(E) A description of the process by which a comprehensive regional technology strategy will be developed by the eligible consortium to address gaps in such local industrial ecosystem and to strengthen the resiliency of supply chains, competitiveness of the identified region, and domestic job creation in technology and innovation sectors critical to national and economic security.

''(F) A budget for the projects that the eligible consortium plans to carry out using grant amounts awarded under this section, including the anticipated Federal share of the cost of each project and a description of the sources of the non-Federal share.

''(G) The designation of a lead agency or organization, which may be the eligible consortium, to receive and manage any funds received by the eligible consortium under this section.

''(H) A signed copy of a memorandum of understanding among members of the eligible consortium that demonstrates—

''(i) the creation of an eligible consortium;

''(ii) a description of the nature and extent of planned collaboration between members of the eligible consortium; and

''(iii) a commitment to develop a comprehensive regional technology strategy.

''(I) Such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.

''(3) EVALUATION OF APPLICATIONS.—The Secretary shall evaluate each application received under paragraph (1) to determine whether the applicant demonstrates—

''(A) a significant level of regional cooperation in their proposal;

''(B) a focus on building a regional ecosystem to attract and build upon research investment to develop, deploy, and manufacture domestically critical technologies that improve the resiliency of supply chains, competitiveness of the identified region, and the creation of quality jobs;

''(C) the extent to which the consortium has developed partnerships throughout an entire region, including, as appropriate, partnerships with federally funded research and development centers, National Laboratories, Federal laboratories, Manufacturing USA institutes described in section 34(d) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s(d)), university technology centers established under paragraph (6) of section 8A(d) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, the program established under paragraph (7) of such section 8A(d), test beds established and operated under paragraph (8) of such section 8A(d), or other Federal research entities;

''(D) integration with local efforts in inclusive economic development and job creation;

''(E) a plan for implementing a comprehensive regional technology strategy through regional infrastructure, workforce, and supply chain investment plans and local land use plans;

''(F) diversity among the geographic regions and the size of the population of the communities served by recipients of grants under this section;

''(G) a commitment to seeking substantial public input during the planning process and public participation in the development of the comprehensive regional plan;

''(H) a plan to support the creation and growth of new companies; and

''(I) such other qualities as the Secretary considers appropriate.

''(f) USE OF GRANT FUNDS.—An eligible consortium that receives a grant under this section shall use the amount of such grant to carry out a project that includes 1 or more of the following activities:

''(1) Coordinating locally defined planning processes across jurisdictions and agencies.

''(2) Identifying potential regional partnerships for developing and implementing a comprehensive regional technology strategy.

''(3) Conducting or updating assessments to determine regional needs, which may include—

''(A) workforce development;

''(B) supply chain development;

''(C) increasing innovation readiness, including expanding research and technology development facilities and developing the local science, technology, engineering, and mathematics workforce;

''(D) site preparation;

''(E) community and economic development to start new companies and to attract and support workers and firms; and

''(F) and other such needs as determined by the consortium.

''(4) Developing or updating—

''(A) a comprehensive regional plan; or

''(B) goals and strategies to implement an existing comprehensive regional plan for the purposes of strengthening domestic supply chain resiliency, competitiveness, and job creation in critical technology and innovation sectors for national and economic security.

''(5) Implementing local zoning and other code changes necessary to implement a comprehensive regional plan and promote sustainable development.

''(g) GRANT AGREEMENT.—Each eligible consortium that receives a grant under this section shall, as a condition on receipt of grant amounts, agree to establish, in coordination with the Secretary, performance measures, reporting requirements, and such other requirements as the Secretary determines are necessary, that must be met at the end of each year in which the eligible consortium receives funds under this section.

''(h) REPORTS BY RECIPIENTS OF GRANTS.—

''(1) FINAL REPORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which a grant agreement into which an eligible consortium entered under subsection (g) expires, the eligible consortium shall submit to the Secretary a final report on the project the eligible consortium carried out under subsection (f) using the amounts of the grant awarded to the eligible consortium under this section.

''(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) A detailed explanation of the activities undertaken using the grant, including an explanation of how the comprehensive regional technology strategy of the eligible consortium may achieve specific improvements in domestic supply chain resiliency, research, development, and deployment of critical technologies, workforce development, domestic job creation, and entrepreneurship goals within the region served by the eligible consortium.

''(B) A discussion of any obstacles encountered in the planning process of the eligible consortium and how the eligible consortium overcame the obstacles.

''(C) An evaluation of the success of the project using the performance standards and measures established under subsection (g), including an evaluation of the planning process and how the project contributes to carrying out the comprehensive regional technology strategy.

''(D) The progress of the region identified by the consortium toward becoming a regional technology hub.

''(E) The effectiveness of the region identified by the consortium in ensuring that growth in innovation sectors produces broadly shared opportunity in the region.

''(F) Such other information as the Secretary may require.

''(3) INTERIM REPORTS.—The Secretary may require, as a condition on receipt of a grant under this section, an eligible consortium to submit an interim report, before the date on which a project for which a grant is awarded under this section is completed.

''(i) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR GRANT RECIPIENTS AND APPLICANTS.—The Secretary may—

''(1) coordinate with other Federal agencies to establish interagency and multidisciplinary teams to provide technical assistance to recipients of, and prospective applicants for, grants under this section;

''(2) by Federal interagency agreement, transfer funds to another Federal agency to facilitate and support the provision of such technical assistance; and

''(3) enter into contracts with third parties to provide technical assistance to grant recipients and prospective applicants for grants under this section.

''(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the award of grants under this section, to remain available until expended, amounts as follows:

''(A) $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

''(B) $125,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2026.

''(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may use not more than 5 percent of the

amounts made available under this subsection for a fiscal year for technical assistance under subsection (i).''.

SEC. 9. MANUFACTURING USA PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term ''historically Black college or university'' has the meaning given the term ''part B institution'' in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061)).

(2) LABOR ORGANIZATION.—The term ''labor organization'' has the meaning given such term in section 8A(a) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

(3) MANUFACTURING USA CENTER.—The term ''Manufacturing USA center'' means an institute described in section 34(d)(3)(B) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s(d)(3)(B)) and recognized by the Secretary under such section for purposes of participation in the Manufacturing USA Network.

(4) MANUFACTURING USA INSTITUTE.—The term ''Manufacturing USA institute'' means an institute described in section 34(d) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s(d)) that is not a Manufacturing USA center.

(5) MANUFACTURING USA NETWORK.—The term ''Manufacturing USA Network'' means the network established under section 34(c) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s(c)).

(6) MANUFACTURING USA PROGRAM.—The term ''Manufacturing USA Program'' means the program established under section 34(b)(1) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s(b)(1)).

(7) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term ''minority-serving institution'' means an eligible institution described in section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

(8) NATIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE.—The term ''National Program Office'' means the National Program Office established under section 34(h)(1) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s(h)(1)).

(9) TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term ''Tribal college or university'' has the meaning given the term in section 316(b)(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)(3)).

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO ENHANCE AND EXPAND MANUFACTURING USA PROGRAM AND SUPPORT INNOVATION AND GROWTH IN DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated $2,410,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 for the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology and in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Defense, and the heads of such other Federal agencies as the Secretary of Commerce considers relevant, to carry out the Manufacturing USA Program and to expand such program to support innovation and growth in domestic manufacturing.

(2) MANUFACTURING USA INSTITUTES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in paragraph (1), $1,190,000,000 shall be available to support the establishment of new Manufacturing USA institutes during the period described in such paragraph.

(B) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall support the establishment of Manufacturing USA institutes under subparagraph (A) through the award of financial assistance under section 34(e) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s(e)).

(C) ASSIGNMENT OF MANUFACTURING USA INSTITUTES TO FEDERAL AGENCY SPONSORS.—Following an open topic competition organized by the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Defense, and other relevant Federal agencies, may select an alternative Federal agency to sponsor a selected Manufacturing USA institute based on its technology and may transfer the appropriate funds to that alternative Federal agency for operation and programming of the selected Manufacturing USA institute.

(D) COORDINATION WITH EXISTING MANUFACTURING USA INSTITUTES.—

(i) COORDINATION REQUIRED.—In establishing new Manufacturing USA institutes under subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Commerce shall coordinate with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense to ensure there is no duplication of effort or technology focus between new Manufacturing USA institutes and Manufacturing USA institutes that were in effect before the establishment of the new Manufacturing USA institutes.

(ii) CONSULTATION WITH EXISTING MANUFACTURING USA INSTITUTES AUTHORIZED.—In carrying out coordination under clause (i), the Secretary of Commerce may consult with Manufacturing USA institutes that were in effect before the establishment of new Manufacturing USA institutes under subparagraph (A) to inform the Department of Commerce of additional new Manufacturing USA institutes necessary to fill gaps in the support of innovation and growth in domestic manufacturing.

(iii) INVOLVEMENT OF EXISTING MANUFACTURING USA INSTITUTES AUTHORIZED.—In coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce may involve Manufacturing USA institutes that were in effect before the establishment of new Manufacturing USA institutes under subparagraph (A) in the planning and execution of the new Manufacturing USA institutes.

(3) MANUFACTURING USA CENTERS AND PUBLIC SERVICE GRANTS.—Of the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in paragraph (1), $375,000,000 shall be available for the period described in such paragraph—

(A) for the Secretary, acting through the Director and in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Defense, and the heads of such other Federal agencies as the Secretary of Commerce considers relevant, to recognize additional institutes as Manufacturing USA institutes under section 34(d)(3)(B) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s(d)(3)(B)), giving particular consideration to partnerships and coordination with the Manufacturing USA institutes that were already in effect, when practicable; and

(B) to support the activities of Manufacturing USA institutes and Manufacturing USA centers through the award of grants under section 34(f) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s(f)).

(4) COMMERCIALIZATION, WORKFORCE TRAINING, AND SUPPLY CHAIN INVESTMENT.—Of the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in paragraph (1), $100,000,000 shall be available for the period described in such paragraph to support such programming for commercialization, workforce training, and supply chain activities across the Manufacturing USA Network as the Secretary considers appropriate in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Defense, and the heads of such other Federal agencies as the Secretary of Commerce considers relevant.

(5) ONGOING SUPPORT FOR EXISTING MANUFACTURING USA INSTITUTES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in paragraph (1), $725,000,000 shall be available for the period described in such paragraph to support Manufacturing USA institutes that were in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, of which $5,000,000 shall be available (without cost share) to each such Manufacturing USA institute each year for such period for ongoing operation of the institutes, including operational overhead, workforce training, and supply chain activities.

(B) ADDITIONAL SUPPORT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts specified in subparagraph (A), amounts shall be available for financial assistance awards to conduct projects as follows:

(I) $100,000,000 shall be available for Manufacturing USA institutes that were established under section 34(e) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s(e)) and that were in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(II) $10,000,000 shall be available each year for the period described in such paragraph for each Manufacturing USA institute that is not receiving Manufacturing USA Program funding from any other Federal agency.

(ii) FEDERAL FUNDS MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—A recipient of financial assistance for a project under clause (i) shall agree to make available to carry out the project an amount of non-Federal funds that is equal to or greater than 20 percent of the total cost of the project.

(C) RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS.—Receipt of ongoing support under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to the requirements of section 34(e)(2)(B) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s(e)(2)(B)).

(D) NO COST SHARE REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall not impose any cost share or matching requirement on receipt of ongoing support under subparagraph (A).

(6) MANAGEMENT OF INTERAGENCY SOLICITATIONS AND ONGOING MANAGEMENT.—Of the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in paragraph (1), $20,000,000 shall be available annually for the period described in such paragraph for the National Program Office to coordinate the activities of the Manufacturing USA Network and manage interagency solicitations.

(c) COORDINATION BETWEEN MANUFACTURING USA PROGRAM AND HOLLINGS MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP.—The Secretary shall coordinate the activities of the Manufacturing USA Program and the activities of Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership with each other to the degree that doing so does not diminish the effectiveness of the ongoing activities of a Manufacturing USA institute or a Center (as the term is defined in section 25(a) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k(a)), including Manufacturing USA institutes entering into agreements with a Center (as so defined) that the Secretary considers appropriate to provide services relating to the mission of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership, including outreach, technical assistance, workforce development, and technology transfer and adoption assistance to small- and medium-sized manufacturers.

(d) WORKER ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR MANUFACTURING USA PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Education, establish an advisory council for the Manufacturing USA Program on the development and dissemination of techniques, policies, and investments for high-road labor practices, worker adaptation and success with technological change, and increased worker participation across the Manufacturing USA Network.

(B) MEMBERSHIP.—The council established under subparagraph (A) shall be composed of not fewer than 15 members appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, of whom—

(i) four shall be from labor organizations;

(ii) four shall be from educational institutions;

(iii) four shall be from labor-management training, workforce development, and nonprofit organizations, including those that focus on workforce diversity and inclusion; and

(iv) three shall be from industry organizations or manufacturing firms, including small- and medium-sized manufacturers.

(C) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the council established under subparagraph (A) shall be appointed for a term of 3 years with the ability to renew the appointment for no more than 2 terms.

(ii) VACANCIES.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that term until a successor has been appointed.

(D) MEETINGS.—

(i) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the council established under subparagraph (A) shall hold the first meeting.

(ii) ADDITIONAL MEETINGS.—After the first meeting of the council, the council shall meet upon the call of the Secretary, and at least once every 180 days thereafter.

(iii) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the council shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(E) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Secretary shall elect 1 member of the council established under subparagraph (A) to serve as the chairperson of the council and 1 member of the council to serve as the vice chairperson of the council.

(2) DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.—The council established under paragraph (1)(A) shall provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary of Commerce on matters concerning investment in and support of the manufacturing workforce relating to the following:

(A) Worker participation, including through labor organizations, in the planning and deployment of new technologies across an industry and within workplaces.

(B) Policies to help workers adapt to technological change, including training and education priorities for the Federal Government and for employer investments in workers.

(C) Assessments of impact on workers of development of new technologies and processes by the Manufacturing USA institutes.

(D) Management practices that prioritize job quality, worker protection, worker participation and power in decision making, and investment in worker career success.

(E) Policies and procedures to prioritize diversity and inclusion in the manufacturing and technology workforce by expanding access to job, career advancement, and management opportunities for underrepresented populations.

(F) Assessments of technology improvements achieved by the Manufacturing USA institutes and the degree of domestic deployment of each new technology.

(G) Such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(3) REPORT.—

(A) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(i) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(ii) the Committee on Education and Labor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(B) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the council established under paragraph (1)(A) holds its initial meeting under paragraph (1)(D)(i) and annually thereafter, the council shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing a detailed statement of the advice and recommendations of the council pursuant to paragraph (2).

(4) COMPENSATION.—

(A) PROHIBITION OF COMPENSATION.—Members of the Council may not receive additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Council.

(B) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(5) FACA APPLICABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In discharging its duties under this subsection, the council established under paragraph (1)(A) shall function solely in an advisory capacity, in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

(B) EXCEPTION.—Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply to the Council.

(e) PARTICIPATION OF MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS, HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, AND TRIBAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Defense, and the heads of such other Federal agencies as the Secretary of Commerce considers relevant, shall coordinate with existing and new Manufacturing USA institutes to integrate covered entities as active members of the Manufacturing USA institutes, including through the development of preference criteria for proposals to create new Manufacturing USA institutes or renew existing Manufacturing USA institutes that include meaningful participation from a covered entity or that are led by a covered entity.

(2) COVERED ENTITIES.—For purposes of this subsection, a covered entity is—

(A) a minority-serving institution;

(B) an historically Black college or university; or

(C) a Tribal college or university.

(f) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE POLICIES TO PROMOTE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPED UNDER MANUFACTURING USA PROGRAM.—

(1) DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC.—In this subsection, the term ''domestic'', with respect to development or production means development or production by, or with respect to source means the source is, a person incorporated or formed in the United States—

(A) that is not under foreign ownership, control, or influence (FOCI) as defined in section 847 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92);

(B) whose beneficial owners, as defined in section 847 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), are United States persons;

(C) whose management are United States citizens;

(D) whose principal place of business is in the United States; and

(E) who is not—

(i) a foreign incorporated entity that is an inverted domestic corporation or any subsidiary of such entity; or

(ii) any joint venture if more than 10 percent of the joint venture (by vote or value) is held by a foreign incorporated entity that is an inverted domestic corporation or any subsidiary of such entity.

(2) POLICIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Defense, and the heads of such other Federal agencies as the Secretary of Commerce considers relevant, shall establish policies to promote the domestic production of technologies developed by the Manufacturing USA Network.

(B) ELEMENTS.—The policies developed under subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

(i) Measures to partner domestic developers of goods, services, or technologies by Manufacturing USA Network activities with domestic manufacturers and sources of financing.

(ii) Measures to develop and provide incentives to promote transfer of intellectual property and goods, services, or technologies developed by Manufacturing USA Network activities to domestic manufacturers.

(iii) Measures to assist with supplier scouting and other supply chain development, including the use of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership to carry out such measures.

(iv) A process to review and approve or deny membership in a Manufacturing USA institute by foreign-owned companies, especially from countries of concern, including the People's Republic of China.

(v) Measures to prioritize Federal procurement of goods, services, or technologies developed by the Manufacturing USA Network activities from domestic sources, as appropriate.

(C) PROCESSES FOR WAIVERS.—The policies established under this paragraph shall include processes to permit waivers, on a case by case basis, for policies that promote domestic production based on cost, availability, severity of technical and mission requirements, emergency requirements, operational needs, other legal or international treaty obligations, or other factors deemed important to the success of the Manufacturing USA Program.

(3) PROHIBITION.—

(A) COMPANY DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ''company'' has the meaning given such term in section 847(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 10 U.S.C. 2509 note).

(B) IN GENERAL.—A company of the People's Republic of China may not participate in the Manufacturing USA Program or the Manufacturing USA Network without a waiver, as described in paragraph (2)(C).

SEC. 10. TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION REVIEW.

(a) KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREAS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''key technology focus areas'' means the areas included on the most recent list under section

8A(d)(2) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

(b) REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in consultation with the Director of the National Science Foundation and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, shall—

(1) review—

(A) the structure of current technology research and commercialization arrangements with regard to public-private partnerships; and

(B) the extent to which intellectual property developed with Federal funding—

(i) has been used by foreign business entities;

(ii) is being used to manufacture in the United States rather than in other countries; and

(iii) is being used by foreign business entities domiciled or by foreign business entities affiliated with or subsidiary to foreign business entities in the People's Republic of China.

(2) develop recommendations for such legislative or administrative action as may be necessary—

(A) to further incentivize industry participation in public-private partnerships for the purposes of accelerating technology research and commercialization, including alternate ways of accounting for in-kind contributions and value of partially manufactured products;

(B) to ensure that intellectual property developed with Federal funding is commercialized in the United States; and

(C) to ensure that intellectual property developed with Federal funding is not being used by foreign business entities or by foreign business entities affiliated with or subsidiary to foreign business entities domiciled in the People's Republic of China; and

(3) submit to the Secretary of Commerce and Congress—

(A) the findings of the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy with respect to the reviews conducted under paragraph (1); and

(B) the recommendations developed under paragraph (2).

SEC. 11. STUDY ON EMERGING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CHALLENGES FACED BY THE UNITED STATES AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO ADDRESS THEM.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''National Strategy to Ensure American Leadership Act of 2021'' or the ''National SEAL Act of 2021''.

(b) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study—

(A) to identify the 10 most critical emerging science and technology challenges facing the United States; and

(B) to develop recommendations for legislative or administrative action to ensure United States leadership in matters relating to such challenges.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall include identification, review, and evaluation of the following:

(A) Matters pertinent to identification of the challenges described in paragraph (1)(A).

(B) Matters relating to the recommendations developed under paragraph (1)(B), including with respect to education and workforce development necessary to address each of the challenges identified under paragraph (1)(A).

(C) Matters related to the review of key technology areas by the Directorate for Technology and Innovation of the National Science Foundation under section 8A(d) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

(D) An assessment of the current relative balance in leadership in addressing the challenges identified in paragraph (1)(A) between the United States, allies or key partners of the United States, and the People's Republic of China.

(3) TIMEFRAME.—

(A) AGREEMENT.—The Secretary shall seek to enter into the agreement required by paragraph (1) on or before the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) FINDINGS.—Under an agreement entered into under paragraph (1), the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine shall, not later than 1 year after the date on which the Secretary and the National Academies enter into such agreement, transmit to the Secretary the findings of the National Academies with respect to the study conducted pursuant to such agreement.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary receives the findings of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine with respect to the study conducted under subsection (b), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a ''Strategy to Ensure American Leadership'' report on such study.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The findings of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine with respect to the study conducted under subsection (b).

(B) The conclusions of the Secretary with respect to such findings.

(C) The recommendations developed under subsection (b)(1)(B).

(D) Such other recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Secretary may have with respect to such findings and conclusions.

(3) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex if the Secretary determines appropriate.

(d) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine may secure directly from a Federal department or agency such information as the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine consider necessary to carry out the study under subsection (b).

(2) FURNISHING INFORMATION.—On request of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine for information, the head of the department or agency shall furnish such information to the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

(e) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall provide support upon request from the Secretary of Commerce or the National Academies to carry out this section.

(f) NON-DUPLICATION OF EFFORT.—In carrying out subsection (b), the Secretary shall, to the degree practicable, coordinate with the steering committee established under section 236(a) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

SEC. 12. COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.

The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Director of the National Economic Council, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Energy shall, as applicable, coordinate with respect to activities of—

(1) the university technology centers established under section 8A(d)(6) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950;

(2) the regional technology hubs under section 28 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980, as added by section 7;

(3) the Manufacturing USA Program established under section 34(b)(1) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s(b)(1));

(4) Federally funded research and development centers;

(5) National Laboratories, as defined in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801); and

(6) Federal laboratories, as defined in section 4 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3703).

SEC. 13. PERSON OR ENTITY OF CONCERN PROHIBITION.

No person published on the list under section 1237(b) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) or entity identified under section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) may receive or participate in any grant, award, program, support, or other activity under—

(1) section 8A of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (Public Law 81–507), as added by section 3;

(2) the Endless Frontier Fund under section 4;

(3) the supply chain resiliency program under section 6;

(4) section 28(b)(1) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–480), as added by section 7(a);

(5) section 29 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–480), as added by section 8; or

(6) the Manufacturing USA Program, as improved and expanded under section 9.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 165—CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE OR TO RELEASE UNITED STATES CITIZEN PAUL WHELAN

Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 165

Whereas United States citizen Paul Whelan is a resident of Novi, Michigan, and a United States Marine Corps veteran;

Whereas Paul Whelan traveled to Moscow for the wedding of a personal friend on December 22, 2018;

Whereas Russia's Federal Security Service arrested Paul Whelan at the Metropol Hotel in Moscow on December 28, 2018, and charged him with espionage;

Whereas the Federal Security Service has never provided any evidence of supposed wrongdoing;

Whereas Paul Whelan was imprisoned in Lefortovo Prison and was held there for more than 19 months after his arrest in pre-trial detention;

Whereas the Federal Security Service has not provided any evidence of supposed wrongdoing;

Whereas a Moscow court extended Paul Whelan's pre-trial detention multiple times

without publicly presenting justification or evidence of wrongdoing;

Whereas even Paul Whelan's Federal Security Service-appointed lawyer, Vladimir Zherebenkov, said on May 24, 2019, ''[The Federal Security Service] always roll[s] out what they have, but in this case, we've seen nothing concrete against Whelan in five months. That means there is nothing.'';

Whereas the then United States Ambassador to the Russian Federation, Jon Huntsman, responded on April 12, 2019, to a question about the detention of Paul Whelan, ''If the Russians have evidence, they should bring it forward. We have seen nothing. If there was a case, I think the evidence would have been brought forward by now.'';

Whereas then Secretary of State Mike Pompeo met with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov on May 14, 2019, and urged him to ensure United States citizens are not unjustly held abroad;

Whereas the Kremlin has refused Paul Whelan full access to his lawyer and the so-called evidence against him, and any evidence he has seen is in Russian, a language Paul does not read or speak;

Whereas Lefortovo pre-trial detention facility and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs refused to provide medical treatment for Paul Whelan's medical condition, despite being aware of its worsening state, resulting in emergency surgery on May 29, 2020;

Whereas Paul Whelan was wrongfully convicted on June 15, 2020, and sentenced to 16 years in a Russian labor camp by a three-judge panel, in a trial witnessed by United States Ambassador John Sullivan, who referred to it as ''a mockery of justice'' due to the denial of a fair trial and the exclusion of defense witnesses;

Whereas, in August 2020, on an unknown day because he was moved secretly, Paul Whelan was transferred to camp IK–17, a penal labor camp in Mordovia, where he is forced to work 6 days a week in a garment factory;

Whereas Ambassador John Sullivan, while visiting Paul Whelan at the labor camp in Mordovia, stated that ''Russian authorities. . . have never shown the world evidence of his guilt,'' and reiterated his call that the Russian authorities correct this injustice and release Mr. Whelan; and

Whereas Secretary of State Antony Blinken spoke with Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov on February 4, 2021, and urged him to release Americans detained in Russia, including Paul Whelan and Trevor Reed, so that they are able to return home to their families in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) implores the Government of the Russian Federation present credible evidence on the allegations against Paul Whelan or immediately release him from imprisonment;

(2) implores the Government of the Russian Federation comply with its international treaty obligations and provide unrestricted consular access to Paul Whelan while he remains imprisoned in Russia;

(3) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to provide Paul Whelan and all other political prisoners their constitutionally afforded due process rights and universally recognized human rights; and

(4) expresses sympathy to the family of Paul Whelan for this travesty to justice and personal hardship, and expresses hope that their ordeal can soon be brought to a just end.

SENATE RESOLUTION 166—RECOGNIZING THE DUTY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO CREATE A GREEN NEW DEAL

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. RES. 166

Whereas the October 2018 report entitled ''Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the November 2018 Fourth National Climate Assessment report found that—

(1) human activity is the dominant cause of observed climate change over the past century;

(2) a changing climate is causing sea levels to rise and an increase in wildfires, severe storms, droughts, and other extreme weather events that threaten human life, healthy communities, and critical infrastructure;

(3) global warming at or greater than 2 degrees Celsius beyond preindustrialized levels will cause—

(A) mass migration from the regions most affected by climate change;

(B) more than $500,000,000,000 in lost annual economic output in the United States by the year 2100;

(C) wildfires that, by 2050, will annually burn at least twice as much forest area in the western United States than was typically burned by wildfires in the years preceding 2019;

(D) a loss of more than 99 percent of all coral reefs on Earth;

(E) more than 350,000,000 more people to be exposed globally to deadly heat stress by 2050; and

(F) a risk of damage to $1,000,000,000,000 of public infrastructure and coastal real estate in the United States; and

(4) global temperatures must be kept less than 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrialized levels to avoid the most severe impacts of a changing climate, which will require—

(A) global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from human sources of 40 to 60 percent from 2010 levels by 2030; and

(B) net-zero global emissions by 2050;

Whereas, because the United States has historically been responsible for a disproportionate amount of greenhouse gas emissions, having emitted 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions through 2014, and has a high technological capacity, the United States must take a leading role in reducing emissions through economic transformation;

Whereas the United States is currently experiencing several related crises, with—

(1) life expectancy declining while basic needs, such as clean air, clean water, healthy food, and adequate health care, housing, transportation, and education, are inaccessible to a significant portion of the United States population;

(2) a 4-decade trend of wage stagnation, deindustrialization, and antilabor policies that has led to—

(A) hourly wages overall stagnating since the 1970s despite increased worker productivity;

(B) the third-worst level of socioeconomic mobility in the developed world before the Great Recession;

(C) the erosion of the earning and bargaining power of workers in the United States; and

(D) inadequate resources for public sector workers to confront the challenges of climate change at the Federal, State, and local level; and

(3) the greatest income inequality since the 1920s, with—

(A) the top 1 percent of earners accruing 91 percent of gains in the first few years of economic recovery after the Great Recession;

(B) a large racial wealth divide amounting to a difference of 20 times more wealth between the average White family and the average Black family; and

(C) a gender earnings gap that results in women earning approximately 80 percent as much as men, at the median;

Whereas climate change, pollution, and environmental destruction have exacerbated systemic racial, regional, social, environmental, and economic injustices (referred to in this preamble as ''systemic injustices'') by disproportionately affecting indigenous peoples, communities of color, migrant communities, deindustrialized communities, depopulated rural communities, the poor, low-income workers, women, the elderly, the unhoused, people with disabilities, and youth (referred to in this preamble as ''frontline and vulnerable communities'');

Whereas, climate change constitutes a direct threat to the national security of the United States—

(1) by impacting the economic, environmental, and social stability of countries and communities around the world; and

(2) by acting as a threat multiplier;

Whereas the Federal Government-led mobilizations during World War II and the New Deal created the greatest middle class that the United States has ever seen, but many members of frontline and vulnerable communities were excluded from many of the economic and societal benefits of those mobilizations; and

Whereas the Senate recognizes that a new national, social, industrial, and economic mobilization on a scale not seen since World War II and the New Deal era is a historic opportunity—

(1) to create millions of good, high-wage jobs in the United States;

(2) to provide unprecedented levels of prosperity and economic security for all people of the United States; and

(3) to counteract systemic injustices: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) it is the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal—

(A) to achieve the greenhouse gas and toxic emissions reductions needed to stay under 1.5 degrees Celsius of warming, through a fair and just transition for all communities and workers;

(B) to create millions of good, high-wage union jobs and encourage collective bargaining agreements to ensure prosperity and economic security for all people of the United States;

(C) to invest in the infrastructure and industry of the United States to sustainably meet the challenges of the 21st century;

(D) to secure for all people of the United States for generations to come—

(i) clean air and water;

(ii) climate and community resiliency;

(iii) healthy food;

(iv) access to nature; and

(v) a sustainable environment; and

(E) to promote justice and equity by stopping current, preventing future, and repairing historic oppression of indigenous peoples, communities of color, migrant communities, deindustrialized communities, depopulated rural communities, the poor, low-income workers, women, the elderly, the unhoused,

people with disabilities, and youth (referred to in this resolution as ''frontline and vulnerable communities'');

(2) the goals described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (1) (referred to in this resolution as the ''Green New Deal goals'') should be accomplished through a 10-year national mobilization (referred to in this resolution as the ''Green New Deal mobilization'') that will require—

(A) building resiliency against climate change-related disasters, such as extreme weather, including by leveraging funding and providing investments for community-defined projects and strategies;

(B) repairing and upgrading the infrastructure in the United States, including—

(i) by eliminating pollution and greenhouse gas emissions as much as technologically feasible;

(ii) by guaranteeing universal access to clean water;

(iii) by reducing the risks posed by climate impacts; and

(iv) by ensuring that any infrastructure bill considered by Congress addresses climate change;

(C) meeting 100 percent of the power demand in the United States through clean, renewable, and zero-emission energy sources, including—

(i) by dramatically expanding and upgrading renewable power sources; and

(ii) by deploying new capacity;

(D) building or upgrading to energy-efficient, distributed, and ''smart'' power grids and ensuring affordable access to electricity;

(E) upgrading all existing buildings in the United States and building new buildings to achieve maximum energy efficiency, water efficiency, safety, affordability, comfort, and durability, including through electrification;

(F) spurring massive growth in clean manufacturing in the United States and removing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from manufacturing and industry as much as is technologically feasible, including by expanding renewable energy manufacturing and investing in existing manufacturing and industry;

(G) working collaboratively with farmers and ranchers in the United States to remove pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector as much as is technologically feasible, including—

(i) by supporting family farming;

(ii) by investing in sustainable farming and land use practices that increase soil health; and

(iii) by building a more sustainable food system that ensures universal access to healthy food;

(H) overhauling transportation systems in the United States to remove pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector as much as is technologically feasible, including through investment in—

(i) zero-emission vehicle and non-motorized alternative modes of transportation infrastructure and manufacturing;

(ii) clean, affordable, and accessible public transit; and

(iii) high-speed rail;

(I) mitigating and managing the long-term adverse health, economic, and other effects of pollution and climate change, including by providing funding for community-defined projects and strategies;

(J) removing greenhouse gases from the atmosphere and reducing pollution by restoring natural ecosystems through proven low-tech solutions that increase soil carbon storage, such as land preservation and afforestation;

(K) restoring and protecting threatened, endangered, and fragile ecosystems through locally appropriate and science-based projects that enhance biodiversity and support climate resiliency;

(L) cleaning up existing hazardous waste sites and abandoned sites and ensuring economic development and sustainability on those sites;

(M) identifying other emission and pollution sources and creating solutions to remove them; and

(N) promoting the international exchange of technology, expertise, products, funding, and services, with the aim of making the United States the international leader on climate action and to help other countries achieve a Green New Deal;

(3) a Green New Deal must be developed through transparent and inclusive consultation, collaboration, and partnership with frontline and vulnerable communities, labor organizations, worker cooperatives, civil society groups, academia, and businesses; and

(4) to achieve the Green New Deal goals and mobilization, a Green New Deal will require—

(A) providing and leveraging, in a way that ensures that the public receives appropriate ownership stakes and returns on investment, adequate capital (including through community grants, public banks, and other public financing), technical expertise, supporting policies, and other forms of assistance to communities, organizations, Federal, State, and local government agencies, and businesses working on the Green New Deal mobilization;

(B) ensuring that the Federal Government takes into account the complete environmental and social costs and impacts of emissions through—

(i) existing laws;

(ii) new policies and programs; and

(iii) ensuring that frontline and vulnerable communities shall not be adversely affected;

(C) providing resources, training, and high-quality education, including higher education, to all people of the United States, with a focus on frontline and vulnerable communities, so that all people of the United States may be full and equal participants in the Green New Deal mobilization;

(D) making public investments in the research and development of new clean and renewable energy technologies and industries;

(E) directing investments to spur economic development, deepen and diversify industry and business in local and regional economies, and build wealth and community ownership, while prioritizing high-quality job creation and economic, social, and environmental benefits in frontline and vulnerable communities, and deindustrialized communities, that may otherwise struggle with the transition away from greenhouse gas intensive industries;

(F) ensuring the use of democratic and participatory processes that are inclusive of and led by frontline and vulnerable communities and workers to plan, implement, and administer the Green New Deal mobilization at the local level;

(G) ensuring that the Green New Deal mobilization creates high-quality union jobs that pay prevailing wages, hires local workers, offers training and advancement opportunities, and guarantees direct replacement of lost wages, health care, retirement, and other benefits for workers affected by the transition;

(H) guaranteeing a job with a family-sustaining wage, adequate family and medical leave, paid vacations, and retirement security to all people of the United States;

(I) strengthening and protecting the right of all workers to organize, unionize, and collectively bargain free of coercion, intimidation, and harassment;

(J) strengthening and enforcing labor, workplace health and safety, antidiscrimination, and wage and hour standards across all employers, industries, and sectors;

(K) enacting and enforcing trade rules, procurement standards, and border adjustments with strong labor and environmental protections—

(i) to stop the transfer of jobs and pollution overseas; and

(ii) to grow domestic manufacturing in the United States;

(L) ensuring that public lands, waters, and oceans are protected and that eminent domain is not abused;

(M) obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples for all decisions that affect indigenous peoples and their traditional territories, honoring all treaties and agreements with indigenous peoples, and protecting and enforcing the sovereignty and land rights of indigenous peoples;

(N) ensuring a commercial environment where every businessperson is free from unfair competition and domination by domestic or international monopolies; and

(O) providing all people of the United States with—

(i) high-quality health care;

(ii) affordable, safe, and adequate housing;

(iii) economic security; and

(iv) clean water, clean air, healthy and affordable food, and access to nature.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1447. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, to facilitate the expedited review of COVID–19 hate crimes, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1448. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1447. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, to facilitate the expedited review of COVID–19 hate crimes, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 2, add the following:

(c) ABORTIONS BASED ON RACE, ETHNICITY, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX, OR DISABILITY, INCLUDING A CHROMOSOMAL DISORDER.—

(1) REPORTING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of facilitating expedited review under subsection (a), the Attorney General shall include any abortion committed against an unborn child based on the race, ethnicity, color, national origin, sex, or disability, including a chromosomal disorder, of the unborn child.

(B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to create an offense or an additional category of hate crime.

(2) HOLD HARMLESS.—A woman upon whom an abortion is performed based on the race, ethnicity, color, national origin, sex, or disability, including a chromosomal disorder, of the unborn child may not be prosecuted or held civilly liable on that basis under any provision of Federal law.

SA 1448. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 937, to facilitate the expedited review of COVID–

19 hate crimes, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 2, add the following:

(c) INVESTIGATION OF ORIGINS OF COVID–19.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of State, shall establish an independent fact-finding commission to investigate the origins of COVID–19 virus.

(2) REPORT ON FINDINGS.—Not later than September 1, 2021, the commission established under paragraph (1) shall submit to Congress a report of findings and conclusions based on the investigation required to be conducted by the commission.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I have 6 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 20, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 20, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 20, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 20, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 20, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 20, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10:30 a.m., Wednesday, April 21; 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; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of Executive Calendar No. 62, Vanita Gupta to be Associate Attorney General.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:30 A.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 7:12 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, April 21, 2021, at 10:30 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 20, 2021:

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

GARY GENSLER, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 5, 2026.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LISA O. MONACO, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LANDIN JEFFREY

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Landin Jeffrey for receiving the Adams County Mayors and Commissioners Youth Award.

Landin Jeffrey is an 11th grader at Eagle Ridge Academy and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Landin Jeffrey is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Landin Jeffrey for winning the Adams County Mayors and Commissioners Youth Award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of his future accomplishments.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE KIWANIS CLUB OF ANN ARBOR

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the centennial anniversary of the Kiwanis Club of Ann Arbor. I am proud to celebrate their 100 years of service to the children, youth, and families of our Ann Arbor community.

Kiwanis International was founded in 1915 in Detroit, Michigan. In its early years, members focused on business networking but changed its focus to service, particularly service to children, by 1919. Following this admirable mission of service to local communities, the Kiwanis Club of Ann Arbor was organized on May 13, 1921 and was chartered on June 13, 1921 with 60 members. In 1922, Kiwanis Club of Ann Arbor began working with the University of Michigan Hospital to provide recreation and education for children staying there, and later established a Michigan District project that enabled Kiwanis chapters to serve children in hospitals across the state. Beyond their work in hospitals, the Kiwanis Club of Ann Arbor has raised money through their thrift sales that contribute to a variety of local charitable organizations.

A century later, the Kiwanis Club of Ann Arbor continues to be a pillar of our Ann Arbor community. Since their founding, the club has inducted over 1,100 members and remains one of Michigan's largest Kiwanis Clubs. Throughout the years, the Kiwanis Club of Ann Arbor has made a tremendous difference in our community, completing tens of thousands of volunteer hours, and providing over $8 million in grants and services for children, students, and families in our community. With the help of great leadership and their dedicated members and volunteers, the Kiwanis Club of Ann Arbor has lent its unwavering support to those in need, striving to improve our community and uplift everyone in it.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Kiwanis Club of Ann Arbor. We are grateful for the club's century of impactful work and wish the Kiwanis Club of Ann Arbor continued success in service in the years ahead.

WILLIAM J. KRAUTWALD

HON. DONALD NORCROSS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of William "Billy" J. Krautwald.

Bill was born in Philadelphia, PA but lived out 30 years of his life in Franklinville, NJ before moving to Ellabell, GA. He then made his home in Richmond Hill, where he settled for the next 4 years.

My union brother, Billy Krautwald, believed, with his heart and soul, the basic principles and core values of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He was a devoted member of the union who will be dearly missed.

Billy's career with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers spanned almost five decades holding positions ranging from the executive board to president of the union. When Billy decided to retire, he would go on to train the next generation of union activists and become involved in politics to campaign for Habitat for Humanity.

Billy was a devoted father to his two sons, Jeff Krautwald and Billy Krautwald. He was loving husband to Peggy Krautwald of 47 years, and supportive family member and friend to those around him. He is remembered for all the help, guidance, and direction he offered to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, blessing my fellow brothers and sisters with the skills of a master electrician and the heart of a lion to make our union one of the greatest in the country.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in honoring the late Mr. William "Billy" J. Krautwald of Philadelphia, PA, the "old guard" union worker, a leader, a friend, and a celebrated member of the New Jersey community.

SIERRA LOPEZ

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Sierra Lopez for receiving the Adams County Mayors and Commissioners Youth Award.

Sierra Lopez is an 11th grader at Mountain Range HS and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Sierra Lopez is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Sierra Lopez for winning the Adams County Mayors and Commissioners Youth Award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

HONORING EDDIE HILL'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ANDY KIM

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Eddie Hill's 100th birthday. Mr. Hill is a loving father, grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather. Mr. Hill proudly served his country in World War II as part of the 1695th Engineer Combat Battalion in an all-black combat unit. After serving in dangerous combat duty across Europe, Mr. Hill returned home, went to technical school, and went on to become an auto repair specialist. He even owned his own business, a true testament to his contributions to his community.

For his contributions, his community loved him back. For his pre-birthday celebrations, his neighbors, friends, and family came together to honor Mr. Hill in a large drive-by parade. It is clear to everyone that knows Mr. Hill, that he has made the most of each of his one-hundred years. I wish him many more pursuing his passions of following baseball and gardening.

On behalf of my community and our neighbors across Burlington and Ocean Counties, I wish him a happy birthday and thank him for his service to our Nation.

IN RECOGNITION OF DIXIE COUNTY'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. NEAL P. DUNN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mr. DUNN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the centennial celebration of Dixie County, Florida. Dixie County, FL will turn 100 years old on April 25, 2021. Formerly part of Lafayette County, Dixie County was created in 1921 and is home to the incorporated towns of Cross City, Old Town, and Horseshoe Beach.

Dixie County is known for showcasing its rich history and beautiful landscapes. Home of the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge, Dixie County is a main attraction for the historic Suwannee River, and the unique beaches nestled along the Gulf of Mexico.

Cross City is the county seat of Dixie and is known for its central location along the Old Spanish Trail, running East to West and "crossing" with Old Salt Road that leads to Horseshoe beach. In and around Cross City, you will find rural small towns that promote a thriving logging industry. South of Cross City you will find a coastal oasis where an abundance of commercial fishermen still exists today. In addition to logging and fishing, there is an array of farming operations that largely contribute to Dixie County's economy.

Boat, plane, or train, there is no limit in getting to and from Dixie County. The Dixie County Airport has served the community and our nation for many years. The airport was previously used as an advanced fighter base during World War II.

Generations of some of the most hard-working, hospitable, and humble people have called Dixie County, Florida home. Since its inception, the citizens of Dixie County have taken pride in preserving its history and educating our youth. Built in 1910, Old Town Elementary School is the oldest public building in Dixie County and currently houses the Dixie County Historical Society. Year after year, the county has worked hard to promote community engagement by hosting annual festivals to showcase its rich cultural history. This year is no exception.

It is my honor to recognize 100 years of growth and prosperity for Dixie County.

JASSMEN (JAY) ROZYC

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Jassmen (Jay) Rozyc for receiving the Adams County Mayors and Commissioners Youth Award.

Jassmen (Jay) Rozyc is a 12th grader at Legacy HS and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Jassmen (Jay) Rozyc is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Jassmen (Jay) Rozyc for winning the Adams County Mayors and Commissioners Youth Award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

COST ESTIMATE FOR H.R. 1333 NATIONAL ORIGIN-BASED ANTI-DISCRIMINATION FOR NON-IMMIGRANTS ACT

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I hereby include in the RECORD the cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office for H.R. 1333, the National Origin-Based Anti-discrimination for Nonimmigrants Act. The cost estimate was not available at the time of the filing of the Committee Report.

H.R. 1333, NATIONAL ORIGIN-BASED ANTIDISCRIMINATION FOR NONIMMIGRANTS ACT

[As ordered reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary on April 14, 2021]

	By fiscal year, millions of dollars—		
	2021	2021–2026	2021–2031
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (−) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	0	0

Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply? No.

Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2032? No.

MANDATE EFFECTS

Contains intergovernmental mandate? No.

Contains private-sector mandate? No.

The Immigration and Nationality Act "grants the President broad discretion to suspend the entry of aliens into the United States." H.R. 1333 would amend that act to narrow the President's authority to impose entry or visa restrictions on aliens (non-U.S. nationals) based on their country of birth, country of nationality, and certain other characteristics. By limiting the President's authority to restrict entry into the United States, the bill could increase the number of aliens who arrive in the country and receive federal benefits. However, the current Administration has not proposed any entry or visa restrictions that would be affected by H.R. 1333; to the contrary, it has revoked several entry and visa restrictions that had been promulgated by the previous Administration: Therefore, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 1333 would have no budgetary effects. (CBO has no basis for predicting whether a future Administration would seek to impose entry or visa restrictions in the absence of this legislation.)

CBO has reviewed sections 1, 3, and 4 of H.R. 1333 and determined that those provisions contain no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). CBO has not reviewed section 2 of H.R. 1333 for intergovernmental or private-sector mandates. Section 4 of UMRA excludes from the application of that act any legislative provisions that would establish or enforce statutory rights prohibiting discrimination. CBO has determined section 2 of H.R. 1333 falls within that exclusion because it would extend protections against discrimination in the immigration process based on sex, national origin, and religion.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is David Rafferty. The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, April 19, 2021.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 1333, the National Origin-Based Antidiscrimination for Non immigrants Act.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is David Rafferty.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

KAYLA BURBY

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Kayla Burby for receiving the Adams County Mayors and Commissioners Youth Award.

Kayla Burby is a 12th grader at Prairie View High School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Kayla Burby is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Kayla Burby for winning the Adams County Mayors and Commissioners Youth Award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMBATING SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN SCIENCE ACT

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, today I am pleased to be joined by Ranking Member LUCAS in introducing the Combating Sexual Harassment in Science Act. In the wake of the #MeToo movement, the nation is still reckoning with the pervasiveness of sexual harassment and its impact on the lives and careers of women, including in academia.

The academic workplace, when compared to the military, private sector, and government, has the second-highest rate of sexual harassment, with 58 percent of women in academia experiencing sexual harassment. This behavior undermines career advancement for

women in critical STEM fields. Many women report leaving promising careers in academic research altogether due to sexual harassment. Women of color are even more likely to experience sexual harassment and to feel unsafe at work. We cannot afford—morally, scientifically, or economically—to continue to lose these skilled scientists and engineers, particularly from groups that are already underrepresented in STEM.

As recommended in the landmark report by the National Academies entitled Sexual Harassment of Women: Climate, Culture, and Consequences in Academic Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, this bill establishes a National Science Foundation program to support research into the factors contributing to sexual harassment in the scientific workforce, as well as the collection of data on the prevalence of sexual harassment in STEM. Furthermore, this bill directs the Office of Science and Technology Policy to issue uniform policy guidelines to Federal science agencies to ensure every agency has clear policies and dedicated resources to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual harassment at academic institutions receiving federal research funding. It also creates an interagency working group to improve coordination and communication among agencies.

It is my hope that this legislation will build upon progress already made by the National Science Foundation and other agencies over the last few years. In 2018, the Foundation updated its award terms and conditions to ensure the agency is alerted of findings of sexual harassment or administrative actions taken against NSF-funded researchers during the course of an investigation. It is vital that agencies and grantees, as stewards of Federal money, take seriously their responsibility to foster a healthy working environment as they train the next generation of scientists. It is encouraging that other agency heads have taken steps to address sexual harassment in research. Following NSF's lead, the National Institutes of Health instituted a similar update to its grant rules. The approach must be coordinated to minimize confusion and burden for institutions and researchers.

I also credit Dr. Kelvin Droegemeier, former OSTP Director, for his commitment to this issue. In his testimony to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology last year, Dr. Droegemeier reported that the Joint Committee on Research Environments (JCORE) Subcommittee on Safe and Inclusive Environments was compiling a comprehensive inventory of Federal agency policies and practices targeted at addressing all forms of harassment in the research environment, with the intent to identify best practices and develop a coordinated Federal action plan. I urge the current administration to make this a priority. These resources are urgently needed.

Scientific societies, universities, national laboratories, and those in leadership positions across the scientific enterprise also play an important role in combating sexual harassment in the sciences. I am pleased that my legislation is endorsed by 23 scientific societies and student organizations. In developing this bill, feedback from university associations and scientific societies has been invaluable, and it is encouraging that so many key players are committed to addressing sexual harassment in science.

This legislation supports a coordinated evidence-based approach to addressing the problem of sexual harassment at research universities and funds research that will serve as the foundation for future initiatives in this area.

I urge the rest of my colleagues to join us and help move this legislation forward into law.

JUAN ARREDONDO

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Juan Arredondo for receiving the Adams County Mayors and Commissioners Youth Award.

Juan Arredondo is a 12th grader at Vantage Point High School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Juan Arredondo is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Juan Arredondo for winning the Adams County Mayors and Commissioners Youth Award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of his future accomplishments.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF LOREN AND ELOUISE SUTTON

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 65th wedding anniversary of Reverend Loren C. and Elouise Sutton who were married on June 8, 1956.

Rev. Sutton serves as Pastor Emeritus and Senior Pastor at Airview Church of God in Opelika, Alabama.

The Suttons were blessed with four children, two grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing Loren and Elouise and wishing them a happy 65th wedding anniversary.

THOMAS JEFFERSON DAY

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday.

As our third President, a Founding Father, and the main author of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson was a formative voice in our nascent American democracy. Jefferson championed the ideas of religious tolerance, human rights, and liberty for all. He considered democracy, along with a free press and robust public education system, to be the embodiment of a thriving, successful society. These indelible notions continue to be fundamental to our country today.

On his 278th birthday, I extend my deepest thanks and respect to Thomas Jefferson for his commitment to the ideals of democracy and his stringent belief in the strength of the United States of America.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS WAGE AND ECONOMIC STABILITY ACT

HON. GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO SABLAN

OF NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the Northern Mariana Islands Wage and Economic Stability Act. This legislation delays for 18 months, in the Marianas only, any national increase in the federal minimum wage that Congress may enact. My bill, also, requires a Government Accountability Office report on the economic impact in the Marianas of such a national wage increase.

Unlike the rest of our nation, where minimum wage has been static, the minimum wage in the Marianas has more than doubled over recent years to reach the federal level of $7.25.

These substantial increases have made life better for thousands of Marianas families and encouraged more U.S. workers to enter the workforce.

But I had to carefully time those increases year-by-year with legislation and based on the help of Government Accountability Office reports to ensure—successfully—that wages went up without jeopardizing jobs.

Economic conditions in the Marianas remain separate from the national situation. Whereas Gross Domestic Product rose nationally in 2019, in the Marianas GDP plunged 11.2 percent that year. That decline came after a 19.3 percent decrease in 2018. And it is reasonable to expect the picture in the Marianas for 2020 will be no better. Our tourism-based economy will remain dormant until the pandemic has passed. Meanwhile, nationally, we expect growth on the order of 6 percent this year.

My point is simply this: If we are going to raise the wage in the Marianas—and, believe me, I do—then we must do it as we did before: with a close eye on the economic conditions in the islands. They are vastly different than conditions in the nation as a whole.

Again, I fully support raising the minimum wage in our country—I want workers to earn more.

I believe the best way to accomplish that goal in the insular area I represent, however, is through my legislation, the Northern Mariana Islands Wage and Economic Stability Act. My bill will give Congress the analytical tools and the time to consider how best to schedule wage increases in the Marianas to improve the lives of workers and their families, while ensuring the businesses employing those workers can thrive.

JOHN FACZAK

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud John Faczak for receiving the Adams County Mayors and Commissioners Youth Award.

John Faczak is an 11th grader at Bennett High School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by John Faczak is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to John Faczak for winning the Adams County Mayors and Commissioners Youth Award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of his future accomplishments.

CONGRATULATING DHWANI KHAREL ON BEING NAMED SOUTH DAKOTA'S 2021 TRUMAN SCHOLAR

HON. DUSTY JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dhwani Kharel on being named South Dakota's 2021 Truman Scholar.

The Truman Scholarship was established by Congress in 1975 as a living legacy to President Harry Truman to support and inspire the next generation of public service leaders. Dhwani was one of 62 Scholars selected from a record number of 845 applicants.

As a junior at Dartmouth College, Dhwani has already demonstrated a commitment to public service and leadership. She is actively involved in sexual violence prevention advocacy on Dartmouth's campus and has interned at both the Congressional Research Service and the Brookings Area United Way.

I commend Dhwani for her outstanding record of service, hard work, and leadership. I have no doubt she will excel in the future as she plans to pursue a career in the legal field to advance women's rights.

As a Truman Scholar myself, I am honored to congratulate Dhwani on this honor. I look forward to seeing all that she accomplishes.

HOMELAND SECURITY ACQUISITION PROFESSIONAL CAREER PROGRAM ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. DINA TITUS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 2021

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, the Department of Homeland Security's staff, like all our government agencies, should reflect the diversity of this country. That is why I rise to offer H.R. 367, the "Homeland Security Acquisition Professional Career Program Act."

Due in large part to the American Rescue Plan, the United States is well on its way to crushing the virus that has plagued us for over a year. As a result, domestic travel is increasing.

Accordingly, we must ensure that airports, like McCarran International in Las Vegas, have the equipment and trained personnel they need to safely and efficiently welcome travelers.

We can and should fill these frontline jobs, ranging from TSA agents to cyber security analysts, with veterans and graduates of HBCUs and Hispanic-serving institutions. That is exactly what my bill seeks to do.

Each year, the Department spends billions of dollars acquiring the goods and services needed to carry out its many missions. In addition to COVID–19 supplies, this includes everything from Coast Guard ships to the screening technologies that the Transportation Security Administration uses to secure our nation's travel infrastructure.

Unfortunately, a Government Accountability Office review found that 51 of these DHS major acquisition programs experienced workforce shortfalls.

In an effort to address said shortages, DHS established the Acquisition Professional Career Program.

This 3-year development program affords individuals rigorous training and on-the-job experience within DHS.

It also provides rotations to other components or offices within the Department, mentorship, and additional career development opportunities.

As a result, program participants graduate as certified acquisition professionals in their respective fields, such as contract specialists, cost estimators, and systems engineers.

H.R. 367 will ensure this program remains in place for years to come so that DHS maintains a pipeline for qualified acquisition leaders.

My bill will also require DHS to provide Congress with key information on the program for the next 5 years.

H.R. 367, if enacted, would help DHS strengthen and diversify its acquisition workforce by directing recruitment efforts to historically underrepresented individuals.

This will ensure that the Department, specifically including our TSA officials, is more representative and is more sensitive to the needs, cultural differences, and societal expectations of our heterogenous population, including the traveling public.

With that, I urge my colleagues to vote 'yes' on its passage.

URIAH HENRY

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Uriah Henry for receiving the Adams County Mayors and Commissioners Youth Award.

Uriah Henry is a 12th grader at Legacy High School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Uriah Henry is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Uriah Henry for winning the Adams County Mayors and Commissioners Youth Award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of his future accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP CHARLES E. DAVIS

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, Bishop Charles E. Davis was born in Leland, Mississippi in 1923, he graduated from high school in 1940 and migrated to Chicago, Illinois. In 1940 at the age of 19, he joined the military and participated in World War II.

In the military, Charles Edward Davis spent time in France, Holland, and Germany. He was a good soldier and attained the rank of Sergeant. After the war, he returned to Chicago and with his friend James McDonald, they opened an upholstery business and through his friendship with the McDonald Family he was introduced to the Indiana Avenue Pentecostal Church. He was welcomed into Indiana Avenue by Elder Charles Ellis and enjoyed going there and being with the people.

After the passing of Elder Ellis the new Pastor Elder Odee Akins recognized the leadership abilities of the young man and assigned him to leadership roles. He served as Sunday School Superintendent, Young Peoples Leader and President of the Senior Choir, all of the time growing in spirituality and experiencing the call to preach.

In 1970, Elder Charles E. Davis was elected Pastor of the Indiana Avenue Pentecostal Church after the death of Elder Atkins. He soon resigned from his job at Hart, Schaftner and Marx and became a full-time Pastor and the rest became history.

The church grew, new programs were established, community outreach took place, the church acquired property in the area as both Elder Davis and the church rose in religious, social, and political circles.

Elder Charles Davis and his wife of 43 years Geraldine Olivia Davis were actively involved in all aspects of community life and in 1986 he was elevated to Bishop.

After the death of his wife Geraldine he was blessed to wed again in 2004, to his second wife Dr. Jessie Bell Ray and they continued to provide great leadership until his death and being on earth for 98 years Bishop Charles Edwards Davis went home to meet his maker, May He Rest In Peace.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

See Final Résumé of Congressional Activity (including the History of Bills) for the Second Session of the 116th Congress.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2043–S2088

Measures Introduced: Forty bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1221–1260, and S. Res. 165–166. **Pages S2067–68**

Measures Considered:

COVID–19 Hate Crimes Act: Senate continued consideration of S. 937, to facilitate the expedited review of COVID–19 hate crimes, taking action on the following amendment proposed thereto:

Pages S2043–45, S2046–51, S2051–57, S2058–61

Pending:

Schumer (for Hirono/Collins) Amendment No. 1445, of a perfecting nature. **Page S2043**

A motion was entered to close further debate on Schumer (for Hirono/Collins) Amendment No. 1445 (listed above), and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur on Thursday, April 22, 2021. **Pages S2060–61**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of Schumer (for Hirono/Collins) Amendment No. 1445.

Pages S2060–61

Appointments:

The United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission: The Chair announced, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 106–398, as amended by Public Law 108–7, and in consultation with the Chairmen of the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Finance, the appointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission: Kimberly T. Glas of Virginia for a term beginning January 1, 2021 and expiring December 31, 2022. **Page S2061**

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control: The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 99–93, as amended by Public Law 99–151, appointed the following Senators as members of the United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control: Senators Whitehouse (Chairman), Blumenthal, Hassan, and Luján. **Page S2061**

GUPTA Nomination—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 10:30 a.m., on Wednesday, April 21, 2021, Senate resume consideration of the nomination of Vanita Gupta, of Virginia, to be Associate Attorney General, Department of Justice. **Page S2088**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 54 yeas to 45 nays, 1 responding present (Vote No. EX. 157), Gary Gensler, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring June 5, 2026. **Pages S2051, S2057**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 54 yeas to 44 nays, 1 responding present (Vote No. EX. 156), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S2051**

By 98 yeas to 2 nays (Vote No. EX. 158), Lisa O. Monaco, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Attorney General. **Pages S5057–58**

Messages from the House: **Page S2062**

Measures Referred: **Page S2062**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S2062**

Enrolled Bills Presented: **Page S2062**

Executive Communications: **Pages S2062–65**

Petitions and Memorials: **Pages S2065–67**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S2068–70**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S2070–87

Additional Statements: Page S2062

Amendments Submitted: Pages S2087–88

Authorities for Committees to Meet: Page S2088

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—158) Pages S2051, S2057–58

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:12 p.m., until 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, April 21, 2021. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2088.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense concluded a hearing to examine Defense Health Program, after receiving testimony from Terry Adirim, Acting Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs, Lieutenant General R. Scott Dingle, Surgeon General of the Army, Rear Admiral Bruce L. Gillingham, Surgeon General of the Navy, and Lieutenant General Dorothy A. Hogg, Surgeon General of the Air Force, all of the Department of Defense.

AMERICAN JOBS PLAN

Committee on Appropriations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the American Jobs Plan, focusing on infrastructure, climate change, and investing in our nation's future, after receiving testimony from Pete Buttigieg, Secretary of Transportation; Michael Regan, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency; Gina Raimondo, Secretary of Commerce; and Marcia Fudge, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AND FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded open and closed hearings to examine United States Strategic Command and United States Space Command in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2022 and the Future Years Defense Program, after receiving testimony from Admiral Charles A. Richard, USN, Commander, United States Strategic Command, and General James H. Dickinson, USA, Commander, United States Space Command, both of the Department of Defense.

INVESTING IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine investing in rural communities, after receiving testimony from Wyoming State Senator Affie Ellis, Jackson Hole; William J. Bynum, HOPE, Jackson, Mississippi; Stacy Mitchell, Institute for Local Self-Reliance, Washington, D.C.; Marcia Erickson, GROW South Dakota, Sisseton; and Kathleen Sgamma, Western Energy Alliance, Denver, Colorado.

FTC AUTHORITY TO PROTECT CONSUMERS

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded a hearing to examine strengthening the Federal Trade Commission's authority to protect consumers, after receiving testimony from Noah Joshua Phillips, Rohit Chopra, and Christine S. Wilson, each a Commissioner, and Rebecca Kelly Slaughter, Acting Commissioner, all of the Federal Trade Commission.

TAX CODE DISPARITIES

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine combatting inequality, focusing on the tax code and racial, ethnic, and gender disparities, after receiving testimony from Dorothy A. Brown, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia; Mihir A. Desai, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Himalaya Rao-Potlapally, Black Founders Matter Fund, Salem, Oregon; and Shay Hawkins, Opportunity Funds Association, Washington, D.C.

COVID–19 RECOVERY

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine COVID–19 recovery, focusing on supporting workers and modernizing the workforce through quality education, training, and employment opportunities, after receiving testimony from Deniece Thomas, Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Nashville; Maria K. Flynn, Jobs For the Future, Boston, Massachusetts; Scott Ralls, Wake Technical Community College, Raleigh, North Carolina; and Alejandro Mendoza, Optimax Systems, Ontario, New York.

VOTING RIGHTS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine voting rights, after receiving testimony from Senator Warnock; Representative Owens; Bill Gardner, New Hampshire Secretary of State, Concord; Georgia Representative Jan Jones, Milton; Stacey Y. Abrams, Fair Fight Action, and Carol Anderson, Emory University, both of Atlanta, Georgia; and Sherrilyn Ifill, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., Washington, D.C.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 48 public bills, H.R. 2668–2715; and 9 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 30; and H. Res. 331–338, were introduced. **Pages H1996–98**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H2000**

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H. Res. 330, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 51) to provide for the admission of the State of Washington, D.C. into the Union; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1573) to clarify the rights of all persons who are held or detained at a port of entry or at any detention facility overseen by U.S. Customs and Border Protection or U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1333) to transfer and limit Executive Branch authority to suspend or restrict the entry of a class of aliens; and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–22). **Page H1996**

Recess: The House recessed at 10:57 a.m. and reconvened at 12 p.m. **Page H1963**

Recess: The House recessed at 12:13 p.m. and reconvened at 2:15 p.m. **Page H1965**

Question of Privilege: Representative McCarthy rose to a question of the privileges of the House and submitted a resolution. Upon examination of the resolution, the Chair determined that the resolution qualified. Subsequently, the House agreed to the Hoyer motion to table H. Res. 311, raising a question of the privileges of the House, by a yea-and-nay vote of 216 yeas to 210 nays, Roll No. 122. **Pages H1976–77**

Suspension—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measure under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed.

Training in High-demand Roles to Improve Veteran Employment Act: H.R. 2523, amended, to amend the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to improve the COVID–19 Veteran Rapid Retraining Assistance program, to make certain technical corrections to the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020. **Pages H1965–68**

Washington, D.C. Admission Act, Access to Counsel Act of 2021, and National Origin-Based Antidiscrimination for Nonimmigrants Act—Rule for Consideration: The House agreed to H. Res. 330, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 51) to provide for the admission of the State of Washington, D.C. into the Union; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1573) to clarify the rights of all persons who are held or detained at a port of entry or at any detention facility overseen by U.S. Customs and Border Protection or U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1333) to transfer and limit Executive Branch authority to suspend or restrict the entry of a class of aliens, by a yea-and-nay vote of 214 yeas to 207 nays, Roll No. 124, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 216 yeas to 206 nays, Roll No. 123. Pursuant to sec. 4 of H. Res. 330, H. Res. 316 is hereby adopted. Pursuant to sec. 7 (a) of H. Res. 330, H. Con. Res. 30 is hereby adopted. **Pages H1968–76, H1977–79**

Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bills and agree to the resolution en bloc: The House agreed to the Hoyer motion to suspend the rules and pass the following bills and agree to the following resolution considered on April 19, 2021, on which pursuant to section G of H. Res. 330 the ordering of the yeas and nays were vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn: H.R. 367, H.R. 370, H.R. 396, H.R. 397, H.R. 408, H.R. 490, H.R. 965, H.R. 1251, H.R. 1395, H.R. 1491, H.R. 1528, H.R. 1532, H.R. 1565, H.R. 1602, H.R. 2523, and H. Res. 124, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 355 yeas to 69 nays, Roll No. 125. Subsequently, Representative Phillips moved to reconsider the vote, and Representative McCollum moved to table the motion to reconsider, on which proceedings were postponed. **Pages H1979–94**

Moment of Silence: The House observed a moment of silence in memory of the victims of the shooting in Boulder, Colorado on March 22, 2021. **Page H1994**

Expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Walter F. Mondale: The House agreed to H. Res. 333, expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Walter F. Mondale. **Page H1994**

Discharge Petition: Representative Roy presented to the clerk a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of the resolution, H. Res. 216, providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 471) to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from lessening the stringency of and to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from ceasing or lessening implementation of the COVID–19 border health provisions through the

end of the COVID–19 pandemic, and for other purposes (Discharge Petition No. 2).

Senate Messages: Messages received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on pages H1964–65.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Four yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H1977–79 and H1993–94.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and at 6:16 p.m., pursuant to House Resolution 333, it stands adjourned until noon tomorrow, April 21st, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable Walter F. Mondale, former Vice President of the United States.

Committee Meetings

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Agriculture: Full Committee held a business meeting to consider the Budget Views and Estimates Letter of the Committee on Agriculture for the agencies and programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee for Fiscal Year 2022. The Budget Views and Estimates Letter of the Committee on Agriculture was approved.

RURAL BROADBAND—EXAMINING INTERNET CONNECTIVITY NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN RURAL AMERICA

Committee on Agriculture: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Rural Broadband—Examining Internet Connectivity Needs and Opportunities in Rural America''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

FOOD, NUTRITION, AND CONSUMER SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies held an oversight hearing on Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, Department of Agriculture. Testimony was heard from Stacy Dean, Deputy Under Secretary, Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, Department of Agriculture.

APPROPRIATIONS—U.S. EUROPEAN COMMAND

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a budget hearing on U.S. European Command. Testimony was heard from General Tod D. Wolters, Commander, U.S. European Command. This hearing was closed.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Department of the Interior. Testimony was heard from Deb Haaland, Secretary, Department of the Interior; and Rachael Taylor, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Policy, Management, and Budget, Department of the Interior.

BUILDING CAPACITY, BUILDING COMMUNITY: INCREASING INVESTMENTS IN COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled ''Building Capacity, Building Community: Increasing Investments in Community Colleges''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

NATIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES AND U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN THE GREATER MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa''. Testimony was heard from Amanda Dory, Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Department of Defense; General Kenneth McKenzie, Jr., U.S. Marine Corps, Commander, U.S. Central Command; and General Stephen Townsend, U.S. Army, Commander, U.S. Africa Command.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Education and Labor: Full Committee held a business meeting to approve new subcommittee assignments. Subcommittee assignments were approved.

FOR-PROFIT COLLEGE CONVERSIONS: EXAMINING WAYS TO IMPROVE ACCOUNTABILITY AND PREVENT FRAUD

Committee on Education and Labor: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''For-Profit College Conversions: Examining Ways to Improve Accountability and Prevent Fraud''. Testimony was heard from Melissa Emrey-Arras, Director, Education, Workforce and Income Security Issues, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

GENERATING EQUITY: DEPLOYING A JUST AND CLEAN ENERGY FUTURE

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled ''Generating Equity: Deploying a Just and Clean Energy Future''. Testimony was heard from Louise Carter-King, Mayor, Gillette, Wyoming; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee began a markup on the Views and Estimates of the Committee on Financial Services on Matters to be Set Forth in the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022 Budget; A Resolution Establishing the Task Force on Artificial Intelligence in the Committee on Financial Services; A Resolution Establishing the Task Force on Financial Technology in the Committee on Financial Services; H.R. 1087, the ''Shareholder Political Transparency Act''; H.R. 1187, the ''ESG Disclosure Simplification Act''; H.R. 1277, the ''Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity Act''; H.R. 2123, the ''Diversity and Inclusion Data Accountability and Transparency Act''; H.R. 2516, the ''Promoting Diversity and Inclusion in Banking Act''; H.R. 2543, the ''Federal Reserve Racial and Economic Equity Act''; H.R. 2547, the ''Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act''; and H.R. 2553, the ''Real Estate Valuation Fairness and Improvement Act of 2021''.

RESTORATION OF THE TRANSATLANTIC DIALOGUE: THE GLOBAL FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Europe, Energy, the Environment, and Cyber held a hearing entitled ''Restoration of the Transatlantic Dialogue: The Global Fight Against Climate Change''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 2393, the ''No Oil Producing and Exporting Cartels Act of 2021''; H.R. 704, the ''Artistic Recognition for Talented Students Act''; and H.R. 2453, the ''Driving for Opportunity Act of 2021''. H.R. 2393 and H.R. 2453 were ordered reported, without amendment. H.R. 704 was ordered reported, as amended.

BUILDING BACK BETTER: REDUCING POLLUTION AND CREATING JOBS THROUGH OFFSHORE WIND

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing entitled ''Building Back Better: Reducing Pollution and Creating Jobs Through Offshore Wind''. Testimony was heard from Amanda Lefton, Director, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

RESTORING INDEPENDENCE: REBUILDING THE FEDERAL OFFICES OF INSPECTORS GENERAL

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Subcommittee on Government Operations held a hearing entitled ''Restoring Independence: Rebuilding the Federal Offices of Inspectors General''. Testimony was heard from Kathy A. Buller, Inspector General, Peace Corps, and Executive Chair, Legislation Committee, Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency; Allison C. Lerner, Inspector General, National Science Foundation, and Chair, Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency; Mia M. Forgy, Deputy Inspector General, U.S. Election Assistance Commission; and public witnesses.

WASHINGTON, D.C. ADMISSION ACT; NO BAN ACT; ACCESS TO COUNSEL ACT OF 2021

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 51, the ''Washington, D.C. Admission Act''; H.R. 1333, the ''NO BAN Act''; and H.R. 1573, the ''Access to Counsel Act of 2021''. The Committee granted, by record vote of 7–4, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 51, the ''Washington, D.C. Admission Act'', H.R. 1573, the ''Access to Counsel Act of 2021'', and H.R. 1333, the ''NO BAN Act''. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 51, the ''Washington, D.C. Admission Act'', under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Oversight and Reform now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 1573, the ''Access to Counsel Act of 2021'', under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R.

1333, the ''NO BAN Act'', under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides that House Resolution 316 is hereby adopted. The rule provides that House Resolution 188, agreed to March 8, 2021, is amended: in section 11, by striking ''April 22, 2021'' and inserting ''May 20, 2021''; in section 16, by striking ''calendar day of April 22, 2021'' and inserting ''legislative day of May 20, 2021''; and in section 17, by striking ''April 22, 2021'' and inserting ''May 20, 2021''. The rule provides that at any time through the legislative day of Thursday, April 22, 2021, the Speaker may entertain motions offered by the Majority Leader or a designee that the House suspend the rules with respect to multiple measures that were the object of motions to suspend the rules on the legislative days of April 19 or 20, 2021, and on which the yeas and nays were ordered and further proceedings postponed. The Chair shall put the question on any such motion without debate or intervening motion, and the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated. The rule provides that House Concurrent Resolution 30 is hereby adopted. The rule provides that for purposes of the joint session to receive the President of the United States on April 28, 2021, former Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners shall not be admitted to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto. Testimony was heard from Chairman Lofgren, and Representatives Norton, Comer, McClintock, Griffith, and Sessions.

UPDATE ON SBA'S PANDEMIC RESPONSE PROGRAMS

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Update on SBA's Pandemic Response Programs''. Testimony was heard from William Shear, Director, Financial Markets and Community Investment, Government Accountability Office; and Hannibal Ware, Inspector General, U.S. Small Business Administration.

MAKING THE CASE FOR CLIMATE ACTION: CREATING NEW JOBS AND CATALYZING ECONOMIC GROWTH

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Making the Case for Climate Action: Creating New Jobs and Catalyzing Economic Growth''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2022 for the Capitol Police, Architect of the Capitol, and Senate Sergeant at Arms, 2 p.m., SD–192.

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, to hold hearings to examine science and technology, technology maturation, and technology transition activities, 2:30 p.m., SR–222.

Subcommittee on Personnel, to hold hearings to examine the current and future cyber workforce of the Department of Defense and the military services, 2:30 p.m., SR–232A.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Bill Nelson, of Florida, to be Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lina M. Khan, of New York, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner, and Leslie B. Kiernan, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Department of Commerce, 10 a.m., SR–253.

Subcommittee on Aviation Safety, Operations, and Innovation, to hold hearings to examine America's safe return to air travel, 2:30 p.m., SR–253.

Committee on Foreign Relations: business meeting to consider S. 413, to establish the China Censorship Monitor and Action Group, S. 814, to promote security partnership with Ukraine, and an original bill entitled, ''Strategic Competition Act of 2021'', 10 a.m., SD–106.

Subcommittee on Near East, South Asia, Central Asia, and Counterterrorism, to hold hearings to examine U.S. policy on Yemen, 2 p.m., SD–106.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: business meeting to consider the nominations of Julie A. Su, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Labor, Cynthia Minette Marten, of California, to be Deputy Secretary, and James Richard Kvaal, of Massachusetts, to be Under Secretary, both of the Department of Education, and other pending calendar business, Time to be announced, Room to be announced.

Committee on Judiciary: Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, to hold hearings to examine improving access

and inclusivity in the patent system, focusing on unleashing America's economic engine, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Subcommittee on Competition Policy, Antitrust, and Consumer Rights, to hold hearings to examine competition in app stores, focusing on antitrust, 2:30 p.m., SD–226.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Dilawar Syed, of California, to be Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration, 2:30 p.m., SR–301.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SVC–217.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled ''Oversight of the Economic Development Administration's Role in Pandemic Response'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Subcommittee on Defense, budget hearing on U.S. Africa Command, 10 a.m., 2212 Rayburn. This hearing is closed.

Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the Environmental Protection Agency, 10 a.m., Webex.

Subcommittee on Defense, budget hearing on U.S. Central Command, 2 p.m., 2212 Rayburn. This hearing is closed.

Subcommittee on Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, hearing entitled ''FY22 Strategic Forces Posture Hearing'', 4 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, hearing entitled ''Leading the Wireless Future: Securing American Network Technology'' 11:30 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, continue markup on Views and Estimates of the Committee on Financial Services on Matters to be Set Forth in the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022 Budget; A Resolution Establishing the Task Force on Artificial Intelligence in the Committee on Financial Services; A Resolution Establishing the Task Force on Financial Technology in the Committee on Financial Services; H.R. 1087, the ''Shareholder Political Transparency Act''; H.R. 1187, the ''ESG Disclosure Simplification Act''; H.R. 1277, the ''Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity Act''; H.R. 2123, the ''Diversity and Inclusion Data Accountability and Transparency Act''; H.R. 2516, the ''Promoting Diversity and Inclusion in Banking Act''; H.R. 2543, the ''Federal Reserve Racial and Economic Equity Act''; H.R. 2547, the ''Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act''; and H.R. 2553, the ''Real Estate Valuation Fairness and Improvement Act of 2021'', 12:30 p.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Counterterrorism, hearing entitled ''The Crisis in Yemen: Part 2'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Full Committee, markup on H.R. 1488, the ''Global Electoral Exchange Act of 2021''; H.R. 1036, the ''Bassam Barabandi Rewards for Justice Act''; H.R. 402, the ''CROOK Act''; H.R. 2538, the ''FENTANYL Results Act''; H. Res. 186, calling for the immediate release of Trevor Reed, a United States citizen who was unjustly found guilty and sentenced to nine years in a Russian prison; H.R. 2471, the ''Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act''; H.R. 1228, the ''Libya Stabilization Act''; H.R. 496, the ''Ukraine Religious Freedom Support Act''; H.R. 826, the ''Divided Families Reunification Act''; H. Res. 294, encouraging reunions of divided Korean-American families; H.R. 1155, the ''Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act''; and H. Res. 317, condemning the ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity being committed against Uyghurs and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups by the People's Republic of China, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Inspector General'', 2 p.m., Webex.

Committee on House Administration, Full Committee, continue hearing entitled ''Oversight of the United States Capitol Police and Preparations for and Response to the Attack of January 6th'', 2 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States, hearing entitled ''Infrastructure in Indigenous Communities: Priorities for American Jobs Plan'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, hearing on H.R. 820, the ''New Philadelphia National Historical Park Act''; H.R. 920, the ''Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site Expansion Act''; H.R. 2497, the ''Amache National Historic Site Act''; and H.R. 2626, the ''Pullman National Historical Park Act'', 1 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Environment, hearing entitled ''Working Towards Climate Equity: The Case for a Federal Climate Service'', 11 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Full Committee, markup on Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Views and Estimates of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 10:30 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, hearing entitled ''Sustainable Wastewater Infrastructure: Measures to Promote Resiliency and Climate Adaptation and Mitigation'', 11 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing on H.R. 711, the ''West Los Angeles VA Campus Improvement Act of 2021''; H.R. 1948, the ''VA Employee Fairness Act of 2021''; H.R. 2082, the ''VA Supply Chain Resiliency Act''; H.R. 2428, the ''Strengthening Oversight for Veterans Act of 2021''; H.R. 2429, the ''VA Police Improvement and Accountability Act''; legislation on Strengthening VA Whistleblower Protection Act of 2021; legislation on VA FOIA Reform Act of 2021; legislation on directing the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make certain information

publicly available on one internet website of the Department of Veterans Affairs; legislation on Improving VA Accountability to Prevent Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Act of 2021; legislation on VA Beneficiary Debt Collection Improvement Act; legislation on VA Equal Employment Counseling Modernization Act; legislation on Strengthening VA Background Checks Act; legislation on directing the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a plan for expending Coronavirus pandemic funding made available to the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; and legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements to the Office of Accountability and Whistleblower Protection of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Ways and Means, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''In Their Own Words: Paid Leave, Child Care, and an Economy that Failed Women'', 12 p.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

Résumé of Congressional Activity

SECOND SESSION OF THE ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS

The first table gives a comprehensive résumé of all legislative business transacted by the Senate and House. The second table accounts for all nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for Senate confirmation.

DATA ON LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

January 3, 2020 through January 3, 2021

	Senate	*House*	*Total*
Days in session	192	163	..
Time in session	963 hrs., 52′	565 hrs, 26′	..
Congressional Record:			
Pages of proceedings	8,017	9,184	..
Extensions of Remarks	..	1,224	..
Public bills enacted into law	88	91	..
Private bills enacted into law	..	..	..
Bills in conference	..	1	..
Measures passed, total	510	559	1,069
Senate bills	155	91	..
House bills	143	351	..
Senate joint resolutions	5	4	..
House joint resolutions	6	8	..
Senate concurrent resolutions	6	5	..
House concurrent resolutions	9	11	..
Simple resolutions	186	89	..
Measures reported, total	*196	324	520
Senate bills	160	3	..
House bills	25	289	..
Senate joint resolutions	..	..	..
House joint resolutions	..	1	..
Senate concurrent resolutions	..	..	..
House concurrent resolutions	..	2	..
Simple resolutions	11	29	..
Special reports	6	32	..
Conference reports	1	1	..
Measures pending on calendar	401	145	..
Measures introduced, total	2,325	4,108	6,433
Bills	1,938	3,535	..
Joint resolutions	20	29	..
Concurrent resolutions	21	46	..
Simple resolutions	346	498	..
Quorum calls	5	1	..
Yea-and-nay votes	292	218	..
Recorded votes	..	34	..
Bills vetoed	2	2	..
Vetoes overridden	1	1	..

*These figures include all measures reported, even if there was no accompanying report. A total of 147 written reports have been filed in the Senate, 357 reports have been filed in the House.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

January 3, 2020 through January 3, 2021

Civilian nominees, totaling 373 (including 87 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	172
Unconfirmed	0
Withdrawn	19
Returned to White House	182
Other Civilian nominees, totaling 1,860 (including 1 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	1,857
Returned to White House	3
Air Force nominees, totaling 5,669, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	5,654
Returned to White House	15
Army nominees, totaling 6,389 (including 3 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	6,381
Withdrawn	2
Returned to White House	6
Navy nominees, totaling 4,682 (including 2 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	4,680
Returned to White House	2
Marine Corps nominees, totaling 2,258, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	2,157
Returned to White House	101
Space Force nominees, totaling 716, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	716

Summary

Total nominees carried over from the First Session	93
Total nominees received this Session	21,854
Total confirmed	21,617
Total unconfirmed	0
Total withdrawn	21
Total returned to the White House	309

HISTORY OF BILLS ENACTED INTO PUBLIC LAW

(116th Cong., 2D Sess.)

BILLS ENACTED INTO PUBLIC LAW (116TH, 2D SESSION)

	Law No.
S. 134	116–249
S. 153	116–115
S. 199	116–255
S. 209	116–180
S. 212	116–261
S. 227	116–165
S. 294	116–174
S. 327	116–205
S. 371	116–342
S. 375	116–117
S. 394	116–121
S. 457	116–112
S. 461	116–270
S. 490	116–167
S. 578	116–250
S. 743	116–170
S. 760	116–134
S. 785	116–171
S. 832	116–175
S. 881	116–181
S. 893	116–129
S. 900	116–262
S. 910	116–221
S. 914	116–271
S. 945	116–222
S. 979	116–272
S. 982	116–166
S. 1014	116–256
S. 1069	116–223
S. 1130	116–273
S. 1153	116–251
S. 1310	116–343
S. 1321	116–179
S. 1342	116–274
S. 1380	116–182
S. 1646	116–168
S. 1678	116–135
S. 1694	116–275
S. 1822	116–130
S. 1869	116–276
S. 1982	116–224
S. 2107	116–122
S. 2163	116–156
S. 2174	116–277
S. 2193	116–160
S. 2216	116–278
S. 2258	116–257
S. 2330	116–189
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	Law No.
S. 2638	116–190
S. 2661	116–172
S. 2683	116–279
S. 2730	116–280
S. 2746	116–143
S. 2904	116–258
S. 2981	116–259
S. 3051	116–188
S. 3084	116–146
S. 3105	116–161
S. 3147	116–212
S. 3201	116–114
S. 3257	116–264
S. 3312	116–281
S. 3414	116–144
S. 3418	116–284
S. 3461	116–265
S. 3462	116–266
S. 3503	116–128
S. 3587	116–213
S. 3607	116–157
S. 3637	116–158
S. 3703	116–252
S. 3744	116–145
S. 3758	116–191
S. 3989	116–282
S. 4054	116–216
S. 4072	116–169
S. 4075	116–192
S. 4091	116–148
S. 4116	116–147
S. 4126	116–267
S. 4148	116–150
S. 4209	116–151
S. 4684	116–268
S. 4762	116–193
S. 4902	116–245
S. 4996	116–325
S. 5036	116–269
S. 5076	116–344
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S.J. Res. 66	116–138
S.J. Res. 67	116–119
H.R. 133	116–260
H.R. 221	116–326
H.R. 263	116–110
H.R. 266	116–139

	Law No.
H.R. 434	116–111
H.R. 473	116–217
H.R. 504	116–116
H.R. 561	116–183
H.R. 583	116–109
H.R. 748	116–136
H.R. 835	116–206
H.R. 886	116–153
H.R. 943	116–141
H.R. 991	116–164
H.R. 1240	116–289
H.R. 1365	116–132
H.R. 1418	116–327
H.R. 1424	116–106
H.R. 1472	116–328
H.R. 1492	116–329
H.R. 1503	116–290
H.R. 1520	116–246
H.R. 1668	116–207
H.R. 1773	116–195
H.R. 1812	116–176
H.R. 1830	116–247
H.R. 1833	116–196
H.R. 1923	116–330
H.R. 1925	116–331
H.R. 1952	116–184
H.R. 1957	116–152
H.R. 1966	116–291
H.R. 2246	116–227
H.R. 2359	116–185
H.R. 2372	116–177
H.R. 2385	116–107
H.R. 2444	116–332
H.R. 2454	116–228
H.R. 2468	116–292
H.R. 2476	116–108
H.R. 2502	116–333
H.R. 2744	116–334
H.R. 2969	116–229
H.R. 3005	116–230
H.R. 3153	116–335
H.R. 3207	116–197
H.R. 3250	116–336
H.R. 3275	116–231
H.R. 3317	116–198
H.R. 3329	116–199
H.R. 3349	116–248
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H.R. 3504	116–154
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H.R. 3680	116–232
H.R. 3847	116–233
H.R. 3870	116–234
H.R. 3976	116–293
H.R. 4031	116–294
H.R. 4034	116–235
H.R. 4044	116–337
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H.R. 4704	116–339
H.R. 4725	116–239
H.R. 4734	116–200
H.R. 4761	116–254
H.R. 4771	116–137
H.R. 4779	116–173
H.R. 4785	116–240
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H.R. 4803	116–133
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H.R. 4975	116–218
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H.R. 5023	116–297
H.R. 5037	116–203
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H.R. 5123	116–298
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H.R. 5273	116–299
H.R. 5307	116–220
H.R. 5317	116–243
H.R. 5384	116–204
H.R. 5430	116–113
H.R. 5451	116–300
H.R. 5458	116–301
H.R. 5459	116–302
H.R. 5472	116–341

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H.R. 5597	116–303
H.R. 5663	116–304
H.R. 5671	116–125
H.R. 5852	116–305
H.R. 5901	116–194
H.R. 5954	116–244
H.R. 5972	116–306
H.R. 5983	116–307
H.R. 6016	116–308
H.R. 6074	116–123
H.R. 6100	116–309
H.R. 6161	116–310
H.R. 6168	116–178
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H.R. 6201	116–127
H.R. 6237	116–311
H.R. 6322	116–140
H.R. 6395	116–283
H.R. 6418	116–312
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H.R. 7259	116–316
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H.R. 7460	116–318
H.R. 7502	116–319
H.R. 7810	116–320
H.R. 7898	116–321
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H.R. 8276	116–210
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H.R. 8354	116–288
H.R. 8472	116–211
H.R. 8611	116–322
H.R. 8810	116–323
H.R. 8900	116–215
H.R. 8906	116–324
H.J. Res. 80	116–120
H.J. Res. 87	116–162
H.J. Res. 88	116–163
H.J. Res. 107	116–225
H.J. Res. 110	116–226

BILLS VETOED

S.J. Res. 68, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities against the Islamic Republic of Iran that have not been authorized by Congress. Vetoed May 6, 2020.

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''. Vetoed May 29, 2020.

H.R. 6395, To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes. Vetoed Dec. 23, 2020. Veto Overridden and became Public Law 116-283, Jan. 1, 2021.

S. 906, to improve the management of driftnet fishing. Vetoed Jan. 1, 2021.

Title	Bill No.	Date introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 116–	Senate 116–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 116–
To amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure the Secretary of Veterans Affairs permits the display of Fallen Soldier Displays in national cemeteries.	H.R. 1424	Feb. 28, 2019	VA	VA			.....	.....	Nov. 12, 2019	Dec. 19, 2019	Jan. 7, 2020	106
To permit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a grant program to conduct cemetery research and produce educational materials for the Veterans Legacy Program.	H.R. 2385	Apr. 29, 2019	VA	VA	July 24, 2019		179	.....	Oct. 15, 2019	Dec. 19, 2019	Jan. 17, 2020	107
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.	H.R. 2476	May 2, 2019	HS	HS&GA	May 30, 2019		92	.....	June 10, 2019	Dec. 19, 2019	Jan. 24, 2020	108
To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for enhanced penalties for pirate radio, and for other purposes.	H.R. 583	Jan. 16, 2019	EC	CST			.....	.....	Feb. 25, 2019	Jan. 8, 2020	Jan. 24, 2020	109
To rename the Oyster Bay National Wildlife Refuge as the Congressman Lester Wolff Oyster Bay National Wildlife Refuge.	H.R. 263	Jan. 4, 2019	NR	EPW	Oct. 11, 2019		228	.....	Nov. 20, 2019	Jan. 9, 2020	Jan. 27, 2020	110
To amend the National Trails System Act to provide for the study of the Emancipation National Historic Trail, and for other purposes.	H.R. 434	Jan. 10, 2019	NR	ENR	June 27, 2019		135	.....	July 24, 2019	Jan. 13, 2020	Jan. 27, 2020	111
To require that $1 coins issued during 2019 honor President George H.W. Bush and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bullion coins during 2019 in honor of Barbara Bush.	S. 457	Feb. 12, 2019		BHUA	.....		.....	.....	Jan. 13, 2020	Dec. 16, 2019	Jan. 27, 2020	112
To implement the Agreement between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada attached as an Annex to the Protocol Replacing the North American Free Trade Agreement.	H.R. 5430	Dec. 13, 2019	WM E&L NR FA Jud Bud TI FS Agr EC O&R	Fin HEL&P EPW App FR CST Bud	Dec. 19, 2019	Jan. 15, 2020 Jan. 15, 2020 Jan. 15, 2020 Jan. 15, 2020 Jan. 15, 2020 Jan. 15, 2020 Jan. 15, 2020	358	283	Dec. 19, 2019	Jan. 16, 2020	Jan. 29, 2020	113
To extend the temporary scheduling order for fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes.	S. 3201	Jan. 16, 2020	EC Jud WM			.....	.....	.....	Jan. 29, 2020	Jan. 16, 2020	Feb. 6, 2020	114
To promote veteran involvement in STEM education, computer science, and scientific research, and for other purposes.	S. 153	Jan. 16, 2019	SST VA	CST		Dec. 5, 2019	.....	164	Jan. 27, 2020	Dec. 18, 2019	Feb. 11, 2020	115
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Department of Homeland Security to develop an engagement strategy with fusion centers, and for other purposes.	H.R. 504	Jan. 11, 2019	HS	HS&GA		Mar. 25, 2019	.....	16	Jan. 29, 2019	July 25, 2019	Mar. 2, 2020	116
To improve efforts to identify and reduce Governmentwide improper payments, and for other purposes.	S. 375	Feb. 7, 2019	O&R	HS&GA		May 6, 2019	.....	35	Feb. 5, 2020	July 16, 2019	Mar. 2, 2020	117
Providing for the reappointment of John Fahey as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.	S.J. Res. 65	Jan. 9, 2020	HA			.....	.....	.....	Feb. 5, 2020	Jan. 9, 2020	Mar. 2, 2020	118

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			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 116–	Senate 116–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 116–
Providing for the reappointment of Risa Lavizzo-Mourey as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.	S.J. Res. 67	Jan. 9, 2020	HA			.....	.....	.....	Feb. 5, 2020	Jan. 9, 2020	Mar. 2, 2020	119
Approving the request of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for a waiver under section 1703E(f) of title 38, United States Code.	H.J. Res. 80	Dec. 11, 2019	VA	VA			.....	.....	Jan. 13, 2020	Feb. 11, 2020	Mar. 3, 2020	120
To amend the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 to improve the orderly transfer of the executive power during Presidential transitions.	S. 394	Feb. 7, 2019	O&R	HS&GA		Mar. 25, 2019	.....	13	Feb. 5, 2020	Aug. 1, 2019	Mar. 3, 2020	121
To increase the number of CBP Agriculture Specialists and support staff in the Office of Field Operations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes.	S. 2107	July 11, 2019	HS Agr	HS&GA		Sept. 10, 2019	.....	94	Feb. 10, 2020	Oct. 24, 2019	Mar. 3, 2020	122
Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.	H.R. 6074	Mar. 4, 2020	App Bud			.....	.....	.....	Mar. 4, 2020	Mar. 5, 2020	Mar. 6, 2020	123
To prohibit certain Federal subsidies from being used to purchase communications equipment or services posing national security risks, to provide for the establishment of a reimbursement program for the replacement of communications equipment or services posing such risks, and for other purposes.	H.R. 4998	Nov. 8, 2019	EC		Dec. 16, 2019	.....	352	.....	Dec. 16, 2019	Feb. 27, 2020	Mar. 12, 2020	124
To award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Merchant Mariners of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated and vital service during World War II.	H.R. 5671	Jan. 24, 2020	FS	BHUA			.....	.....	Jan. 27, 2020	Mar. 2, 2020	Mar. 13, 2020	125
To amend title 5, United States Code, to prevent fraud by representative payees.	H.R. 5214	Nov. 21, 2019	O&R			.....	.....	.....	Feb. 5, 2020	Mar. 3, 2020	Mar. 18, 2020	126
Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.	H.R. 6201	Mar. 11, 2020	App Bud WM			.....	.....	.....	Mar. 14, 2020	Mar. 18, 2020	Mar. 18, 2020	127
To authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to treat certain programs of education converted to distance learning by reason of emergencies and health-related situations in the same manner as programs of education pursued at educational institutions, and for other purposes.	S. 3503	Mar. 16, 2020			.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 19, 2020	Mar. 16, 2020	Mar. 21, 2020	128
To require the President to develop a strategy to ensure the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure in the United States and to assist allies and strategic partners in maximizing the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems, infrastructure, and software, and for other purposes.	S. 893	Mar. 27, 2019		CST	.....	Dec. 19, 2019	.....	184	Mar. 11, 2020	Mar. 4, 2020	Mar. 23, 2020	129
To require the Federal Communications Commission to issue rules relating to the collection of data with respect to the availability of broadband services, and for other purposes.	S. 1822	June 12, 2019		CST	.....	Dec. 12, 2019	.....	174	Mar. 3, 2020	Dec. 19, 2019	Mar. 23, 2020	130

To amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2020 through 2024, and for other purposes.	H.R.	4334	Sept. 16, 2019	E&L		Oct. 28, 2019	.....	258	.....	Oct. 28, 2019	Mar. 3, 2020	Mar. 25, 2020	131
To make technical corrections to the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act.	H.R.	1365	Feb. 26, 2019	NR	Jud	July 11, 2019		149	.....	July 24, 2019	Feb. 12, 2020	Mar. 26, 2020	132
To facilitate the automatic acquisition of citizenship for lawful permanent resident children of military and Federal Government personnel residing abroad, and for other purposes.	H.R.	4803	Oct. 23, 2019	Jud	Jud			.....	.....	Dec. 3, 2019	Mar. 5, 2020	Mar. 26, 2020	133
To enable registered apprenticeship programs to better serve veterans, and for other purposes.	S.	760	Mar. 12, 2019		HEL&P	.....		.....	.....	Mar. 11, 2020	Dec. 4, 2019	Mar. 26, 2020	134
To express United States support for Taiwan's diplomatic alliances around the world.	S.	1678	May 23, 2019	FA WM	FR		Sept. 26, 2019	.....	0	Mar. 4, 2020	Oct. 29, 2019	Mar. 26, 2020	135
To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on high cost employer-sponsored health coverage.	H.R.	748	Jan. 24, 2019	WM			.....	.....	.....	July 17, 2019	Mar. 25, 2020	Mar. 27, 2020	136
To amend title 38, United States Code, to permit appellants to appear in cases before the Board of Veterans' Appeals by picture and voice transmission from locations other than facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.	H.R.	4771	Oct. 21, 2019	VA	VA			.....	.....	Nov. 12, 2019	Mar. 26, 2020	Apr. 10, 2020	137
Providing for the appointment of Denise O'Leary as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.	S.J. Res.	66	Jan. 9, 2020	HA			.....	.....	.....	Mar. 31, 2020	Jan. 9, 2020	Apr. 10, 2020	138
Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.	H.R.	266	Jan. 8, 2019	App			.....	.....	.....	Jan. 11, 2019	Apr. 21, 2020	Apr. 24, 2020	139
To make certain improvements in the educational assistance benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in the case of changes to courses of education by reason of emergency situations, and for other purposes.	H.R.	6322	Mar. 23, 2020	VA AS			.....	.....	.....	Mar. 31, 2020	Apr. 21, 2020	Apr. 28, 2020	140
To authorize the Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to support Holocaust education programs, and for other purposes.	H.R.	943	Jan. 31, 2019	E&L	ENR			.....	.....	Jan. 27, 2020	May 13, 2020	May 29, 2020	141
To amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to modify certain provisions related to the forgiveness of loans under the paycheck protection program, to allow recipients of loan forgiveness under the paycheck protection program to defer payroll taxes, and for other purposes.	H.R.	7010	May 26, 2020	SB WM			.....	.....	.....	May 28, 2020	June 3, 2020	June 5, 2020	142
To require the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to provide information on suicide rates in law enforcement, and for other purposes.	S.	2746	Oct. 30, 2019		Jud	.....		.....	.....	May 27, 2020	May 14, 2020	June 16, 2020	143
To authorize major medical facility projects for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes.	S.	3414	Mar. 5, 2020	VA			.....	.....	.....	May 28, 2020	Mar. 5, 2020	June 16, 2020	144
To condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.	S.	3744	May 14, 2020			.....	.....	.....	.....	May 27, 2020	May 14, 2020	June 17, 2020	145
To amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the limitation on pay for certain high-level employees and officers of the Department of Veterans Affairs.	S.	3084	Dec. 18, 2019	VA	VA			.....	.....	May 28, 2020	Jan. 16, 2020	July 2, 2020	146

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			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 116–	Senate 116–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 116–
To extend the authority for commitments for the paycheck protection program and separate amounts authorized for other loans under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act, and for other purposes.	S. 4116	June 30, 2020			.....	.....	.....	.....	July 1, 2020	June 30, 2020	July 4, 2020	147
To amend section 1113 of the Social Security Act to provide authority for fiscal year 2020 for increased payments for temporary assistance to United States citizens returned from foreign countries, and for other purposes.	S. 4091	June 29, 2020			.....	.....	.....	.....	June 29, 2020	June 29, 2020	July 13, 2020	148
To impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons involved in the erosion of certain obligations of China with respect to Hong Kong, and for other purposes.	H.R. 7440	July 1, 2020	FA Jud FS WM R			.....	.....	.....	July 1, 2020	July 2, 2020	July 14, 2020	149
To extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.	S. 4148	July 1, 2020			.....	.....	.....	.....	July 20, 2020	July 1, 2020	July 22, 2020	150
To amend title IX of the Social Security Act to improve emergency unemployment relief for governmental entities and nonprofit organizations.	S. 4209	July 2, 2020			.....	.....	.....	.....	July 9, 2020	July 2, 2020	Aug. 3, 2020	151
To amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Education, and to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes.	H.R. 1957	Mar. 28, 2019	WM FS		Apr. 9, 2019	.....	39	.....	Apr. 9, 2019	June 17, 2020	Aug. 4, 2020	152
To direct the Attorney General to establish and carry out a Veteran Treatment Court Program.	H.R. 886	Jan. 30, 2019	Jud	Jud	Oct. 28, 2019		259	.....	Oct. 28, 2019	Jan. 16, 2020	Aug. 8, 2020	153
To amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for improvements to the specially adapted housing program and educational assistance programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.	H.R. 3504	June 26, 2019	VA		July 22, 2019	.....	164	.....	July 23, 2019	Mar. 26, 2020	Aug. 8, 2020	154
To amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for an exception to certain small business contracting requirements applicable to the Department of Veterans Affairs procurement of certain goods and services covered under the Ability One program, and for other purposes.	H.R. 4920	Oct. 30, 2019	VA	VA			.....	.....	Dec. 16, 2019	Mar. 12, 2020	Aug. 8, 2020	155
To establish the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys, to study and make recommendations to address social problems affecting Black men and boys, and for other purposes.	S. 2163	July 18, 2019		HEL&P	.....		.....	.....	July 27, 2020	June 25, 2020	Aug. 14, 2020	156

To extend public safety officer death benefits to public safety officers whose death is caused by COVID-19, and for other purposes.	S.	3607	May 5, 2020		Jud	.....		.....	.....	July 20, 2020	May 14, 2020	Aug. 14, 2020	157
To amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to extend lease protections for servicemembers under stop movement orders in response to a local, national, or global emergency, and for other purposes.	S.	3637	May 6, 2020		VA	.....		.....	.....	July 20, 2020	June 10, 2020	Aug. 14, 2020	158
Making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.	H.R.	8337	Sept. 22, 2020	App Bud			.....	.....	.....	Sept. 22, 2020	Sept. 30, 2020	Oct. 1, 2020	159
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.	2193	July 18, 2019	O&R	HS&GA		Sept. 10, 2019	.....	95	Sept. 14, 2020	Nov. 21, 2019	Oct. 1, 2020	160
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".	S.	3105	Dec. 18, 2019			.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Dec. 18, 2019	Oct. 1, 2020	161
Providing for the reappointment of Michael M. Lynton as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.	H.J. Res.	87	May 5, 2020	HA			.....	.....	.....	July 30, 2020	Sept. 10, 2020	Oct. 2, 2020	162
Providing for the appointment of Franklin D. Raines as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.	H.J. Res.	88	May 5, 2020	HA			.....	.....	.....	Aug. 22, 2020	Sept. 10, 2020	Oct. 2, 2020	163
To extend certain provisions of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act until September 30, 2030, and for other purposes.	H.R.	991	Feb. 6, 2019	WM	Fin			.....	.....	Sept. 22, 2020	Sept. 30, 2020	Oct. 10, 2020	164
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.	227	Jan. 25, 2019		IA	.....	Jan. 15, 2020	.....	206	Sept. 21, 2020	Mar. 11, 2020	Oct. 10, 2020	165
To increase intergovernmental coordination to identify and combat violent crime within Indian lands and of Indians.	S.	982	Apr. 2, 2019		IA	.....	Feb. 11, 2020	.....	214	Sept. 21, 2020	Mar. 11, 2020	Oct. 10, 2020	166
To designate a mountain ridge in the State of Montana as "B-47 Ridge".	S.	490	Feb. 14, 2019	NR	ENR		Dec. 17, 2019	.....	0	Sept. 21, 2020	Feb. 12, 2020	Oct. 13, 2020	167
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.	1646	May 23, 2019		VA	.....		.....	.....	Sept. 23, 2020	Sept. 17, 2020	Oct. 13, 2020	168
To designate the clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Bend, Oregon, as the "Robert D. Maxwell Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic".	S.	4072	June 25, 2020		VA	.....		.....	.....	Sept. 23, 2020	Sept. 17, 2020	Oct. 13, 2020	169
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.	743	Mar. 12, 2019	FS HA	BHUA			.....	.....	Sept. 22, 2020	Dec. 5, 2019	Oct. 17, 2020	170
To improve mental health care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.	S.	785	Mar. 13, 2019		VA	.....	July 27, 2020	.....	0	Sept. 23, 2020	Aug. 5, 2020	Oct. 17, 2020	171

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			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 116–	Senate 116–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 116–
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.	S. 2661	Oct. 22, 2019		CST	.....		.....	.....	Sept. 21, 2020	May 13, 2020	Oct. 17, 2020	172
To extend the Undertaking Spam, Spyware, And Fraud Enforcement With Enforcers beyond Borders Act of 2006, and for other purposes.	H.R. 4779	Oct. 22, 2019	EC	CST	Dec. 16, 2019		351	.....	Dec. 16, 2019	Sept. 24, 2020	Oct. 20, 2020	173
To establish a business incubators program within the Department of the Interior to promote economic development in Indian reservation communities.	S. 294	Jan. 31, 2019	NR	IA		Apr. 8, 2019	.....	29	Sept. 21, 2020	June 27, 2019	Oct. 20, 2020	174
To nullify the Supplemental Treaty Between the United States of America and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Indians of Middle Oregon, concluded on November 15, 1865.	S. 832	Mar. 14, 2019	NR	IA	July 9, 2020	June 10, 2019	441	45	Sept. 21, 2020	June 27, 2019	Oct. 20, 2020	175
To amend title 38, United States Code, to furnish Vet Center readjustment counseling and related mental health services to certain individuals.	H.R. 1812	Mar. 18, 2019	VA		May 20, 2019	.....	75	.....	May 21, 2019	Sept. 24, 2020	Oct. 20, 2020	176
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. 2372	Apr. 25, 2019	VA		May 17, 2019	.....	72	.....	May 21, 2019	Sept. 24, 2020	Oct. 20, 2020	177
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.	H.R. 6168	Mar. 10, 2020	VA	VA			.....	.....	May 28, 2020	Sept. 24, 2020	Oct. 20, 2020	178
To amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit interference with voting systems under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act.	S. 1321	May 6, 2019	Jud	Jud		May 22, 2019	.....	0	Sept. 21, 2020	July 17, 2019	Oct. 20, 2020	179
To amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide further self-governance by Indian Tribes, and for other purposes.	S. 209	Jan. 24, 2019	NR	IA	May 22, 2020	Apr. 29, 2019	422	34	Sept. 21, 2020	June 27, 2019	Oct. 21, 2020	180
To improve understanding and forecasting of space weather events, and for other purposes.	S. 881	Mar. 26, 2019		CST	.....	Dec. 11, 2019	.....	171	Sept. 16, 2020	July 27, 2020	Oct. 21, 2020	181
To amend the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to remind prosecutors of their obligations under Supreme Court case law.	S. 1380	May 8, 2019		Jud	.....		.....	.....	Sept. 21, 2020	May 20, 2020	Oct. 21, 2020	182
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. 561	Jan. 15, 2019	VA	VA			.....	.....	Feb. 25, 2020	Sept. 30, 2020	Oct. 30, 2020	183

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.	1952	Mar. 28, 2019	FA	FR			.....	.....	May 20, 2019	Sept. 30, 2020	Oct. 30, 2020	184
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.	2359	Apr. 25, 2019	VA		May 17, 2019	.....	71	.....	May 21, 2019	Oct. 1, 2020	Oct. 30, 2020	185
To amend the Nutria Eradication and Control Act of 2003 to include California in the program, and for other purposes.	H.R.	3399	June 21, 2019	NR	EPW	Feb. 25, 2020		405	.....	Feb. 26, 2020	Sept. 30, 2020	Oct. 30, 2020	186
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.	H.R.	4183	Aug. 13, 2019	VA	VA			.....	.....	Dec. 17, 2019	Oct. 1, 2020	Oct. 30, 2020	187
To improve protections for wildlife, and for other purposes.	S.	3051	Dec. 12, 2019		EPW	.....	Dec. 17, 2019	.....	239	Oct. 1, 2020	Sept. 16, 2020	Oct. 30, 2020	188
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.	2330	July 30, 2019		CST	.....	July 29, 2020	.....	245	Oct. 1, 2020	Aug. 4, 2020	Oct. 30, 2020	189
To amend title 49, United State Code, to require small hub airports to construct areas for nursing mothers, and for other purposes.	S.	2638	Oct. 17, 2019		CST	.....	June 10, 2020	.....	232	Oct. 1, 2020	July 29, 2020	Oct. 30, 2020	190
To amend the Klamath Basin Water Supply Enhancement Act of 2000 to make certain technical corrections.	S.	3758	May 19, 2020		ENR	.....		.....	.....	Oct. 1, 2020	June 30, 2020	Oct. 30, 2020	191
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.	4075	June 25, 2020		EPW	.....		.....	.....	Oct. 1, 2020	Aug. 6, 2020	Oct. 30, 2020	192
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".	S.	4762	Sept. 30, 2020			.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 1, 2020	Sept. 30, 2020	Oct. 30, 2020	193
To establish a program to facilitate the adoption of modern technology by executive agencies, and for other purposes.	H.R.	5901	Feb. 13, 2020	O&R			.....	.....	.....	Sept. 30, 2020	Nov. 17, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	194
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.	1773	Mar. 14, 2019	FS HA	BHUA			.....	.....	Nov. 13, 2019	Nov. 12, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	195
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.	1833	Mar. 18, 2019	O&R	HS&GA		Mar. 12, 2020	.....	0	Oct. 16, 2019	Nov. 18, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	196

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			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 116–	Senate 116–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 116–
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 114 Mill Street in Hookstown, Pennslyvania, as the "Staff Sergeant Dylan Elchin Post Office Building".	H.R. 3207	June 11, 2019	O&R	HS&GA		Mar. 12, 2020	.....	0	Oct. 16, 2019	Nov. 18, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	197
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. 3317	June 18, 2019	O&R	HS&GA		Mar. 12, 2020	.....	0	Feb. 5, 2020	Nov. 18, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	198
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. 3329	June 18, 2019	O&R	HS&GA		Mar. 12, 2020	.....	0	Oct. 16, 2019	Nov. 18, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	199
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. 4734	Oct. 18, 2019	O&R			.....	.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Nov. 18, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	200
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. 4794	Oct. 22, 2019	O&R	HS&GA		Mar. 12, 2020	.....	0	Feb. 5, 2020	Nov. 18, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	201
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. 4981	Nov. 5, 2019	O&R	HS&GA		Mar. 12, 2020	.....	0	Feb. 5, 2020	Nov. 18, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	202
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. 5037	Nov. 12, 2019	O&R	HS&GA		Mar. 12, 2020	.....	0	Feb. 5, 2020	Nov. 18, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	203
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. 5384	Dec. 10, 2019	O&R			.....	.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Nov. 18, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	204
To amend the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to provide for a lifetime National Recreational Pass for any veteran with a service-connected disability.	S. 327	Feb. 4, 2019		ENR	.....	Dec. 17, 2019	.....	0	Nov. 16, 2020	June 22, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	205
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. 835	Jan. 29, 2019	Jud EC	CST	Oct. 22, 2019	Aug. 6, 2020	251	247	Oct. 22, 2019	Nov. 16, 2020	Dec. 4, 2020	206
To establish minimum security standards for Internet of Things devices owned or controlled by the Federal Government, and for other purposes.	H.R. 1668	Mar. 11, 2019	O&R SST		Sept. 14, 2020	.....	501	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Nov. 17, 2020	Dec. 4, 2020	207
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. 3589	June 27, 2019	FS	BHUA			.....	.....	Sept. 19, 2019	Nov. 16, 2020	Dec. 4, 2020	208

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.	4104	July 30, 2019	FS			.....	.....	.....	Sept. 22, 2020	Nov. 16, 2020	Dec. 4, 2020	209
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.	8276	Sept. 16, 2020	AS			.....	.....	.....	Sept. 22, 2020	Nov. 10, 2020	Dec. 4, 2020	210
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.	H.R.	8472	Oct. 1, 2020	E&L			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 2, 2020	Nov. 12, 2020	Dec. 4, 2020	211
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.	3147	Dec. 19, 2019	VA			.....	.....	.....	Nov. 16, 2020	Dec. 19, 2019	Dec. 4, 2020	212
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.	S.	3587	Mar. 26, 2020			.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 16, 2020	Mar. 26, 2020	Dec. 4, 2020	213
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.	H.R.	8247	Sept. 14, 2020	VA			.....	.....	.....	Sept. 23, 2020	Nov. 10, 2020	Dec. 5, 2020	214
Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.	H.R.	8900	Dec. 8, 2020	App Bud			.....	.....	.....	Dec. 9, 2020	Dec. 11, 2020	Dec. 11, 2020	215
To reauthorize the United States Grain Standards Act, and for other purposes.	S.	4054	June 24, 2020		ANF	.....	June 24, 2020	.....	334	Dec. 2, 2020	Nov. 16, 2020	Dec. 11, 2020	216
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.	473	Jan. 10, 2019	NR	ENR	Oct. 11, 2019		229	.....	Feb. 26, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	217
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.	4975	Nov. 1, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	218
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.	5062	Nov. 13, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	219
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''.	H.R.	5307	Dec. 5, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 30, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	220
To reauthorize and amend the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes.	S.	910	Mar. 27, 2019		CST	.....	Feb. 13, 2020	.....	216	Nov. 16, 2020	Sept. 30, 2020	Dec. 18, 2020	221
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.	945	Mar. 28, 2019		BHUA	.....		.....	.....	Dec. 2, 2020	May 20, 2020	Dec. 18, 2020	222

Title	Bill No.	Date introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 116–	Senate 116–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 116–
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.	S. 1069	Apr. 9, 2019		CST	.....	June 18, 2020	.....	234	Nov. 16, 2020	Sept. 30, 2020	Dec. 18, 2020	223
To improve efforts to combat marine debris, and for other purposes.	S. 1982	June 26, 2019	TI NR FA EC SST Agr	CST			.....	.....	Oct. 1, 2020	Jan. 9, 2020	Dec. 18, 2020	224
Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.	H.J. Res. 107	Dec. 18, 2020	App			.....	.....	.....	Dec. 18, 2020	Dec. 18, 2020	Dec. 18, 2020	225
Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.	H.J. Res. 110	Dec. 20, 2020	App			.....	.....	.....	Dec. 20, 2020	Dec. 20, 2020	Dec. 20, 2020	226
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. 2246	Apr. 10, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	227
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. 2454	May 1, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 30, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	228
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. 2969	May 23, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	229
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13308 Midland Road in Poway, California, as the "Ray Chavez Post Office Building".	H.R. 3005	May 23, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 30, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	230
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. 3275	June 13, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	231
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. 3680	July 10, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 30, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	232
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. 3847	July 18, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	233

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.	3870	July 22, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	234
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.	4034	July 25, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	235
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.	4200	Aug. 20, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	236
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.	4279	Sept. 11, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Feb. 5, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	237
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.	4672	Oct. 15, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	238
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".	H.R.	4725	Oct. 17, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 30, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	239
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.	4785	Oct. 22, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	240
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.	4875	Oct. 28, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 30, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	241
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.	4971	Oct. 31, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 30, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	242
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.	5317	Dec. 5, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	243
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".	H.R.	5954	Feb. 25, 2020	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 30, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	244
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".	S.	4902	Nov. 17, 2020			.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 8, 2020	Nov. 17, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	245
Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.	H.R.	1520	Mar. 5, 2019	EC	HEL&P	May 3, 2019		48	.....	May 8, 2019	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 22, 2020	246
To require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor.	H.R.	1830	Mar. 18, 2019	FS	BHUA			.....	.....	Sept. 19, 2019	Nov. 16, 2020	Dec. 22, 2020	247

Title	Bill No.	Date introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 116–	Senate 116–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 116–
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. 3349	June 19, 2019	NR	ENR	May 27, 2020		425	.....	Sept. 21, 2020	Dec. 2, 2020	Dec. 22, 2020	248
To amend title 18, United States Code, with regard to stalking.	S. 134	Jan. 15, 2019	Jud	Jud			.....	.....	Dec. 8, 2020	Oct. 28, 2019	Dec. 22, 2020	249
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. 578	Feb. 27, 2019		Fin	.....		.....	.....	Dec. 8, 2020	Dec. 2, 2020	Dec. 22, 2020	250
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. 1153	Apr. 11, 2019		HEL&P	.....		.....	.....	Dec. 7, 2020	Dec. 1, 2020	Dec. 22, 2020	251
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.	S. 3703	May 12, 2020		Jud	.....		.....	.....	Dec. 8, 2020	Aug. 6, 2020	Dec. 22, 2020	252
To authorize the Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.	H.R. 3465	June 25, 2019	NR	ENR	Aug. 4, 2020		466	.....	Sept. 21, 2020	Dec. 2, 2020	Dec. 23, 2020	253
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.	H.R. 4761	Oct. 18, 2019	HS WM	HS&GA	Dec. 3, 2019	July 29, 2020	319	244	Dec. 9, 2019	Dec. 7, 2020	Dec. 23, 2020	254
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. 199	Jan. 24, 2019	NR	IA		Mar. 7, 2019	.....	3	Dec. 3, 2020	June 27, 2019	Dec. 23, 2020	255
To establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission, and for other purposes.	S. 1014	Apr. 3, 2019		EPW	.....	June 19, 2019	.....	62	Dec. 8, 2020	Aug. 10, 2020	Dec. 23, 2020	256
To provide anti-retaliation protections for antitrust whistleblowers.	S. 2258	July 24, 2019			.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 8, 2020	Oct. 17, 2019	Dec. 23, 2020	257
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. 2904	Nov. 20, 2019		CST	.....	Nov. 9, 2020	.....	289	Dec. 8, 2020	Nov. 18, 2020	Dec. 23, 2020	258
To reauthorize and amend the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps Act of 2002, and for other purposes.	S. 2981	Dec. 4, 2019		CST	.....	Sept. 30, 2020	.....	273	Dec. 4, 2020	Nov. 16, 2020	Dec. 23, 2020	259
Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, providing coronavirus emergency response and relief, and for other purposes.	H.R. 133	Jan. 3, 2019	FA	FR		Dec. 17, 2019	.....	0	Jan. 10, 2019	Jan. 15, 2020	Dec. 27, 2020	260

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.	212	Jan. 24, 2019	NR E&L	IA	Dec. 2, 2020	Apr. 8, 2019	605	28	Dec. 3, 2020	June 27, 2019	Dec. 30, 2020	261
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.	900	Mar. 27, 2019	VA	VA			.....	.....	Nov. 16, 2020	Nov. 21, 2019	Dec. 30, 2020	262
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.	2472	Sept. 12, 2019		CST	.....	Feb. 27, 2020	.....	218	Dec. 16, 2020	June 24, 2020	Dec. 30, 2020	263
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.	3257	Feb. 5, 2020		HS&GA	.....	Mar. 12, 2020	.....	0	Dec. 10, 2020	Nov. 18, 2020	Dec. 30, 2020	264
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.	3461	Mar. 12, 2020		HS&GA	.....	July 23, 2020	.....	0	Dec. 10, 2020	Nov. 18, 2020	Dec. 30, 2020	265
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.	3462	Mar. 12, 2020		HS&GA	.....	July 23, 2020	.....	0	Dec. 10, 2020	Nov. 18, 2020	Dec. 30, 2020	266
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.	4126	July 1, 2020		HS&GA	.....	July 23, 2020	.....	0	Dec. 10, 2020	Nov. 18, 2020	Dec. 30, 2020	267
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.	4684	Sept. 24, 2020		HS&GA	.....		.....	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 30, 2020	268
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.	S.	5036	Dec. 16, 2020			.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 18, 2020	Dec. 16, 2020	Dec. 30, 2020	269
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.	461	Feb. 12, 2019	O&R E&L			.....	.....	.....	Dec. 7, 2020	Feb. 12, 2019	Dec. 31, 2020	270
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.	914	Mar. 27, 2019	NR SST FS	CST		Dec. 5, 2019	.....	168	Dec. 3, 2020	July 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2020	271
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.	979	Apr. 2, 2019	TI	HS&GA		Sept. 10, 2019	.....	84	Dec. 18, 2020	Nov. 7, 2019	Dec. 31, 2020	272
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.	1130	Apr. 10, 2019		HEL&P	.....	Nov. 5, 2019	.....	0	Dec. 10, 2020	May 20, 2020	Dec. 31, 2020	273

Title	Bill No.	Date introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 116–	Senate 116–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 116–
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. 1342	May 7, 2019		CST	.....	Dec. 10, 2019	.....	170	Dec. 3, 2020	Nov. 16, 2020	Dec. 31, 2020	274
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. 1694	May 23, 2019	SST FA	CST		July 16, 2019	.....	194	Dec. 16, 2020	July 18, 2019	Dec. 31, 2020	275
To require the disclosure of ownership of high-security space leased to accommodate a Federal agency, and for other purposes.	S. 1869	June 13, 2019	TI	HS&GA		Sept. 10, 2019	.....	92	Nov. 17, 2020	Mar. 3, 2020	Dec. 31, 2020	276
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. 2174	July 18, 2019		Jud	.....		.....	.....	Dec. 16, 2020	Nov. 16, 2020	Dec. 31, 2020	277
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. 2216	July 23, 2019		VA	.....	Sept. 15, 2020	.....	0	Dec. 16, 2020	Nov. 17, 2020	Dec. 31, 2020	278
To establish a task force to assist States in implementing hiring requirements for child care staff members to improve child safety.	S. 2683	Oct. 23, 2019	E&L	HEL&P		Dec. 17, 2019	.....	0	Sept. 16, 2020	Mar. 5, 2020	Dec. 31, 2020	279
To establish and ensure an inclusive and transparent Drone Advisory Committee.	S. 2730	Oct. 29, 2019		CST	.....	Sept. 30, 2020	.....	272	Dec. 18, 2020	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 31, 2020	280
To establish a crisis stabilization and community reentry grant program, and for other purposes.	S. 3312	Feb. 13, 2020		Jud	.....		.....	.....	Dec. 16, 2020	Nov. 16, 2020	Dec. 31, 2020	281
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.	S. 3989	June 17, 2020		Jud	.....		.....	.....	Dec. 17, 2020	July 21, 2020	Dec. 31, 2020	282
To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.	H.R. 6395	Mar. 26, 2020	AS		July 9, 2020	.....	442	.....	July 21, 2020	Nov. 16, 2020	Jan. 1, 2021	283

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.	S.	3418	Mar. 9, 2020		HS&GA	.....	Aug. 10, 2020	.....	249	Dec. 18, 2020	Dec. 9, 2020	Jan. 1, 2021	284
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.	4356	Sept. 17, 2019	VA	VA			.....	.....	Nov. 12, 2019	Dec. 15, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	285
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.	6192	Mar. 11, 2020	FS	BHUA			.....	.....	Sept. 22, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	286
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.	6435	Apr. 3, 2020	EC	CST	Nov. 16, 2020		591	.....	Nov. 17, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	287
To establish the Servicemembers and Veterans Initiative within the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, and for other purposes.	H.R.	8354	Sept. 23, 2020	Jud		Dec. 7, 2020	.....	618	.....	Dec. 8, 2020	Dec. 15, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	288
To preserve United States fishing heritage through a national program dedicated to training and assisting the next generation of commercial fishermen.	H.R.	1240	Feb. 14, 2019	NR		June 4, 2020	.....	429	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 20, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	289
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.	1503	Mar. 5, 2019	EC	HEL&P	May 2, 2019		47	.....	May 8, 2019	Dec. 7, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	290
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.	1966	Mar. 28, 2019	EC AS VA	HEL&P			.....	.....	Dec. 9, 2020	Dec. 18, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	291
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.	2468	May 2, 2019	EC	HEL&P	Sept. 22, 2020		530	.....	Sept. 29, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	292
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.	3976	July 25, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Feb. 5, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	293
To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, and for other purposes.	H.R.	4031	July 25, 2019	TI	EPW	Nov. 13, 2019		287	.....	Feb. 5, 2020	Dec. 20, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	294
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.	4983	Nov. 5, 2019	VA	VA			.....	.....	Sept. 23, 2020	Dec. 10, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	295
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.	4988	Nov. 5, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	296

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			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 116–	Senate 116–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 116–
To name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Youngstown, Ohio, as the "Carl Nunziato VA Clinic".	H.R. 5023	Nov. 8, 2019	VA			.....	.....	.....	Sept. 23, 2020	Dec. 18, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	297
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. 5123	Nov. 15, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	298
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 entering the United States at land ports of entry along the border using large-scale non-intrusive inspection systems to enhance border security, and for other purposes.	H.R. 5273	Nov. 26, 2019	HS	HS&GA	Feb. 6, 2020	Sept. 9, 2020	394	267	Feb. 10, 2020	Dec. 7, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	299
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 599 East Genesse Street in Fayetteville, New York, as the "George H. Bacel Post Office Building".	H.R. 5451	Dec. 17, 2019	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	300
To modify the boundary of the Rocky Mountain National Park, and for other purposes.	H.R. 5458	Dec. 17, 2019	NR	ENR	Dec. 2, 2020		610	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 20, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	301
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. 5459	Dec. 17, 2019	NR	ENR	Dec. 2, 2020		611	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 19, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	302
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. 5597	Jan. 14, 2020	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Sept. 14, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	303
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. 5663	Jan. 21, 2020	EC	HEL&P	Sept. 17, 2020		512	.....	Sept. 21, 2020	Dec. 8, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	304
To redesignate the Weir Farm National Historic Site in the State of Connecticut as the "Weir Farm National Historical Park".	H.R. 5852	Feb. 11, 2020	NR		Dec. 14, 2020	.....	644	.....	Dec. 17, 2020	Dec. 20, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	305
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. 5972	Feb. 26, 2020	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	306
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. 5983	Feb. 26, 2020	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	307
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. 6016	Feb. 28, 2020	O&R			.....	.....	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	308
To amend title 18, United States Code, to clarify the criminalization of female genital mutilation, and for other purposes.	H.R. 6100	Mar. 5, 2020	Jud	Jud	Sept. 16, 2020		506	.....	Sept. 21, 2020	Dec. 15, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	309

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.	6161	Mar. 9, 2020	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	310
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.	6237	Mar. 12, 2020	NR EC	IA	Nov. 16, 2020		569	.....	Nov. 16, 2020	Dec. 18, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	311
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.	6418	Mar. 31, 2020	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	312
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.	H.R.	6535	Apr. 17, 2020	NR EC Jud		Dec. 15, 2020	.....	651	.....	Dec. 17, 2020	Dec. 20, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	313
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.	7088	June 4, 2020	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	314
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.	7105	June 4, 2020	VA Bud	VA			.....	.....	Sept. 23, 2020	Dec. 9, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	315
To allow acceleration certificates awarded under the Patents for Humanity Program to be transferable.	H.R.	7259	June 18, 2020	Jud			.....	.....	.....	June 25, 2020	Dec. 15, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	316
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.	7347	June 25, 2020	VA	VA			.....	.....	Sept. 23, 2020	Dec. 10, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	317
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.	7460	July 1, 2020	NR			.....	.....	.....	Dec. 17, 2020	Dec. 20, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	318
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.	7502	July 9, 2020	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	319
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.	7810	July 29, 2020	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	320
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.	7898	July 31, 2020	EC			.....	.....	.....	Dec. 9, 2020	Dec. 19, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	321
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.	8611	Oct. 16, 2020	O&R	HS&GA			.....	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	322

Title	Bill No.	Date introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 116–	Senate 116–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 116–
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. 8810	Nov. 24, 2020	NR SST			.....	.....	.....	Dec. 3, 2020	Dec. 16, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	323
To amend title XXIX of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the program under such title relating to lifespan respite care.	H.R. 8906	Dec. 9, 2020	EC			.....	.....	.....	Dec. 10, 2020	Dec. 18, 2020	Jan. 5, 2021	324
To ensure funding of the United States trustees, extend temporary bankruptcy judgeships, and for other purposes.	S. 4996	Dec. 9, 2020			.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 21, 2020	Dec. 9, 2020	Jan. 12, 2021	325
To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to monitor and combat anti-Semitism globally, and for other purposes.	H.R. 221	Jan. 3, 2019	FA	FR			.....	.....	Jan. 11, 2019	Dec. 16, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	326
To restore the application of the Federal antitrust laws to the business of health insurance to protect competition and consumers.	H.R. 1418	Feb. 28, 2019	Jud	Jud			.....	.....	Sept. 21, 2020	Dec. 22, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	327
To rename the Homestead National Monument of America near Beatrice, Nebraska, as the Homestead National Historical Park.	H.R. 1472	Feb. 28, 2019	NR	ENR	Nov. 15, 2019		292	.....	Nov. 20, 2019	Dec. 31, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	328
To update the map of, and modify the maximum acreage available for inclusion in, the Yucca House National Monument.	H.R. 1492	Mar. 4, 2019	NR		Jan. 10, 2020	.....	374	.....	Feb. 26, 2020	Dec. 22, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	329
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. 1923	Mar. 27, 2019	FS	BHUA			.....	.....	Sept. 22, 2020	Dec. 17, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	330
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. 1925	Mar. 27, 2019	VA			.....	.....	.....	Sept. 23, 2020	Dec. 10, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	331
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. 2444	May 1, 2019	FA	FR			.....	.....	Mar. 9, 2020	Jan. 1, 2021	Jan. 13, 2021	332
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. 2502	May 2, 2019	TI	EPW	July 11, 2019		147	.....	Oct. 28, 2019	Dec. 22, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	333
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. 2744	May 15, 2019	FA	FR		Dec. 17, 2019	.....	0	July 15, 2019	Feb. 13, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	334
To direct the Director of the National Science Foundation to support research on opioid addiction, and for other purposes.	H.R. 3153	June 6, 2019	SST	CST	June 27, 2019	Aug. 6, 2020	131	248	July 23, 2019	Dec. 22, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	335
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. 3250	June 13, 2019	NR		June 11, 2020	.....	431	.....	Dec. 17, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	336

To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the National Estuary Program, and for other purposes.	H.R.	4044	July 25, 2019	TI		Nov. 13, 2019	.....	288	.....	Feb. 5, 2020	Dec. 31, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	337
To expand the number of scholarships available to Pakistani women under the Merit and Needs-Based Scholarship Program.	H.R.	4508	Sept. 26, 2019	FA	FR			.....	.....	Mar. 3, 2020	Jan. 1, 2021	Jan. 13, 2021	338
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.	4704	Oct. 16, 2019	SST	CST	Dec. 12, 2019		342	.....	Jan. 27, 2020	Dec. 14, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	339
To require individuals fishing for Gulf reef fish to use certain descending devices, and for other purposes.	H.R.	5126	Nov. 15, 2019	NR	CST	Sept. 24, 2020		531	.....	Oct. 1, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	340
To redesignate the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site as the "Jimmy Carter National Historical Park".	H.R.	5472	Dec. 18, 2019	NR		Dec. 14, 2020	.....	643	.....	Dec. 17, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	341
To provide regulatory relief to charitable organizations that provide housing assistance, and for other purposes.	S.	371	Feb. 7, 2019		BHUA	.....		.....	.....	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 21, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	342
To strengthen 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.	1310	May 2, 2019		FR	.....	Dec. 17, 2019	.....	0	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 10, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	343
To authorize the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate to delegate authority to approve payroll and personnel actions.	S.	5076	Dec. 20, 2020			.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 20, 2020	Jan. 13, 2021	344

TABLE OF COMMITTEE ABBREVIATIONS

AG .....Aging
Agr .....Agriculture
ANF .....Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
App .....Appropriations
AS .....Armed Services
BHUA ....Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Bud .....Budget
CST .....Commerce, Science and Transportation
E&L .....Education and Labor
EC .....Energy and Commerce
ENR .....Energy and Natural Resources
EPW .....Environment and Public Works
Eth .....Ethics
Fin .....Finance
FS .....Financial Services
FA .....Foreign Affairs
FR .....Foreign Relations
HEL&P ..Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
HS .....Homeland Security
HS&GA ..Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
HA .....House Administration
IA .....Indian Affairs
Int .....Intelligence
Jud .....Judiciary
NR .....Natural Resources
O&R .....Oversight and Reform
R .....Rules
RAdm ....Rules and Administration
SST .....Science, Space, and Technology
SB .....Small Business
SBE .....Small Business and Entrepreneurship
TI .....Transportation and Infrastructure
VA .....Veterans' Affairs
WM .....Ways and Means

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10:30 a.m., Wednesday, April 21

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Vanita Gupta, of Virginia, to be Associate Attorney General, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at approximately 11:30 a.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 p.m., Wednesday, April 21

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of H.R. 51—Washington, D.C. Admission Act. Consideration of H.R. 1573—Access to Counsel Act of 2021. Consideration of H.R. 1333—National Origin-Based Antidiscrimination for Nonimmigrants Act.

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