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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 6 p.m.

Senate

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 2021

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Gracious God, You are from everlasting to everlasting. Reveal Your glory in our Nation and world. Let Your light so shine through our Senators that people will see the good things our lawmakers accomplish because of Your might. May these people then praise You for Your bountiful goodness.

Holy God, empower us to escape from our fragmentary and broken selves into the exemplary unity You desire for us all. Lead us away from doubt and disillusionment, from cynicism and despair. Lead us toward faith and hope, certainty and love.

We pray in Your marvelous 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, Tuesday, April 27, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNOCK 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Democratic leader is recognized.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, today, the Senate will take up a series of votes to confirm three highly qualified nominees to the Biden administration: Jason Miller for Deputy OMB Director, Janet McCabe for Deputy EPA Administrator, and Colin Kahl for Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

And then, later this afternoon, the Senate will move forward with the process to take up the bipartisan water infrastructure bill. I expect the Senate will do so with significant bipartisan support.

The water infrastructure bill is as noncontroversial as it gets. It was approved by the Environment and Public Works Committee on a unanimous consent vote—every single Democrat, every single Republican—thanks to the good work of Chairman CARPER and Ranking Member CAPITO. This water infrastructure bill is also a core component of the Republican infrastructure proposal released last week. So I hope this legislation will serve as a starting point for our two parties to collaborate on infrastructure when and where we can. At the moment, Senators Carper, Duckworth, and Cardin continue discussions with Republican Senators about possible amendments.

But let me be very clear: The Senate must conclude its work on the water infrastructure bill before the end of the week.

This is not a controversial bill or a complicated new program. In too many communities, access to clean, safe, and affordable drinking water is not a guarantee. Surely, we can all agree that in America clean drinking water should be a fundamental guarantee.

The Senate must take first necessary steps to invest in communities with aging water infrastructure by passing this bill, and we must do so this week.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, now on nominees, yesterday, I highlighted a number of accomplishments the Senate

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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Democrat majority made during the first hundred days of the Biden administration. Thanks primarily to the American Rescue Plan, the most sweeping Federal recovery effort in decades, shots are going into arms; money is going into people's pockets; and businesses, schools, and restaurants are starting to reopen.

Americans finally—finally—have some reason for hope. Jobs are coming back. The economic recovery is accelerating, and the pace of vaccinations has far exceeded even President Biden's own goals. After one of the most difficult years in recent memory, the first hundred days of the Biden Presidency and the new Senate Democratic majority have seen the country turn a corner. Slowly but surely, we are proving to the American people that government and the Senate can work for them.

As President Biden prepares to take stock of where we have come from and where we still need to go, with a joint address to Congress, it is worth looking back at some of the accomplishments of these first 100 days. Among those accomplishments is the fact that the Senate has confirmed the most diverse Cabinet in history, faster than under both Presidents Trump and Obama, and all of them with bipartisan support. Eleven are people of color, and 10 are women. Among them, we have a former teacher, a former construction worker, several former veterans, a small business man, even a musician—a far cry from the, shall we say, less economically diverse Cabinet chosen by the former President. Now, more than ever before, we have a Cabinet that looks like America.

In our Nation's history, the Treasury Secretary has only ever been a White man—an unbroken streak of 77 White men in a row. This Senate confirmed the first woman to serve as Treasury Secretary in our history, Janet Yellen. The list of firsts goes on: the first African American to serve as Defense Secretary, the first Black man to serve as EPA Administrator, the first ever indigenous American, and the first ever openly gay Secretary to lead any Cabinet Agency.

Last week, the Senate confirmed Vanita Gupta to Associate Attorney General—the first woman of color and the first civil rights attorney ever to hold that position.

Last month, Dr. Rachel Levine became the Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services, the first openly transgender Federal official in American history.

Federal Agencies have enormous influence over the policies that affect the day-to-day lives of the American people. Whether registering for Social Security, filing for unemployment or veterans' benefits, or seeking a small business loan, average folks interact with these Cabinet Agencies every single day, hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of times.

Having capable, experienced, and energetic public servants at the top of these Agencies matters, and it matters, too, that they come from different backgrounds and have lived different experiences. By confirming historically diverse nominees, we are showing the American people that their government represents them and that all of their voices matter.

We also know that a Cabinet with diverse views will produce policies that better reflect the needs of a diverse Nation.

I am proud of the nominees we have confirmed over the first hundred days. As we move forward, the Senate will continue working with the White House on confirming nominees and judicial appointments that reflect the diversity and dynamism of our great country.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 1364

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I understand that there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1364) to provide for the recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceedings.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been heard, the bill will now be placed on the calendar.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

FENTANYL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, as I noted here on the floor last week, the unaccompanied children packed into overflowing facilities are not the only tragic consequence of our failure to secure the border.

In addition to the U.S. mail, our southern border is a major source for the stream of lethal illegal drugs that continue to pour into our country. According to the CDC, more Americans died of overdoses last year than ever before.

This health crisis predated COVID–19 and will outlast it, and Customs and Border Protection data tell us a major cause has been a spike in the flow of fentanyl and its analogs produced by chemical companies in places like China. These drugs, which can be hundreds of thousands of times stronger than morphine, are rightly classified on the schedule of controlled substances. There are severe penalties for those caught trafficking them. It is the least we can do to protect American lives, families, and communities.

Clearly, on its own, this step hasn't been sufficient, but in a few weeks, even this obvious step is set to expire. Fentanyl analogs would cease being controlled substances in Federal law, making enforcement and deterrence even more difficult.

So Congress is faced with what should be a crystal-clear choice. The right thing to do, of course, is to permanently schedule these substances. Only in Washington could this become some kind of intense debate, but alas, some soft-on-crime corners of the political left have convinced some Democrats that this impending expiration is actually, actually a political opportunity. They want the Democrats to only reschedule these analogs for a short period of time, punting this deadline just a few months into the future, which makes you ask, Why?

Well, so that Democrats could come back to the table with an unrelated soft-on-crime bill—say, reducing prison sentences for drug dealers—and make that bad idea the price of admission for keeping these deadly poisons illegal.

So look, we need to be clear-eyed here. No amount of political spin or inside-the-beltway horse trading can muddy the debate. It is very clear: Congress should schedule these fentanyl analogs permanently—permanently.

It is not complicated. Americans are dying. Communities are drowning. Chinese drug traffickers are getting rich off of our misery. Permanently scheduling these analogs is the very least, the very least Congress can do.

NOMINATION OF JANET GARVIN MCCABE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now on another matter, this week the Senate is set to vote on President Biden's nominee to be Deputy Administrator of the EPA. This nominee actually needs no introduction for my fellow Kentuckians and our neighbors in coal country.

But for those less familiar, Janet McCabe was the chief author of the Clean Power Plan that President Obama unveiled back in 2015. Well, 6 years and thousands of coal industry jobs later, Ms. McCabe is set to join an administration whose job-killing policies would make the Obama EPA blush.

Of course, President Biden's War on Coal predates his administration. Back in 2008, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, he insisted there would be ''no coal plants here in America. Build them, if they're going to build them, over there,'' obviously, meaning some other country.

Sadly, this was one area where the Obama administration, unfortunately, kept its promises. It was a terrible time to be a working American whose livelihood the Democrats happened to dislike. But our new President's leftward sprint is set to make these bad old days merely the warmup act.

Remember, rejoining the Paris climate agreement was a day one priority for this administration—this unenforceable deal whose own signatories largely ignored their commitments for the past 5 years, the deal that proved unable to keep China from significantly increasing its greenhouse gas emissions and proved unnecessary for the United States to decrease our own. We decreased our own.

But despite it all, the administration is rushing back in to signal virtue on the international stage. Here at home, they are rolling out policy after policy that would cost American families quite dearly.

The President signed away thousands of jobs by canceling the Keystone XL Pipeline. The authors of the Green New Deal boast about the radical social engineering they have seeded into the administration's legislative proposals. The infrastructure plan they have rolled out would pick winners and losers in automotive manufacturing and aim to purge the electrical grid of the most reliable and affordable forms of domestic power.

Of course, despite it all, carbon emissions don't respect national boundaries, so all the unilateral sacrifices this administration is eager to impose on blue-collar families won't make a dent in global emissions if our adversaries just keep on roaring right past us.

And now the Biden climate team is hoping to add a proven veteran from the War on Coal. The President campaigned suggesting he wouldn't owe the far left anything, but he is choosing to govern like he owes them everything.

I will oppose the McCabe nomination and would urge my colleagues to do the same.

FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now on one final matter, yesterday I discussed how the Biden administration's wishful thinking has set them up for foreign policy failure in Central Asia and the Middle East. The likely catastrophe in Afghanistan may well consume the administration and distract from the challenges proposed by competition with Russia and China.

The President's meager defense budget proposal suggests his administration isn't taking strategic competition very seriously to begin with. Russia and China have spent years—years—investing heavily in military modernization with a specific eye toward threatening U.S. forces. We spent the previous administration repairing the readiness of our forces and beginning to modernize after years on the back foot.

A bipartisan Commission concluded we would need sustained increases in defense funding to successfully counter the growing Russian and Chinese capabilities. Yet adjusting for inflation, President Biden's proposal would amount to a reduction in spending.

This administration has talked tough with both these rivals, and I have given credit where credit has been due, but when the time came to speak in the language that Putin and Xi understand best—money and power—this White House flinched.

Just last week, Russia reminded us of the threat it poses to Europe with a massive mobilization of forces on Ukraine's border. NATO allies are already struggling to meet their commitments on collective security.

So you have to ask, Would declining American spending make Putin more likely or less likely to think twice next time? And what about China? Will China be more likely or less likely to respect its neighbors' territorial waters if the United States stops contending for an edge in naval and long-range capabilities and lets ourselves fall behind?

The head of the U.S. Strategic Command reported last week that both Russia and China are modernizing their nuclear arsenals faster than the United States. He warned that if we fail to keep pace, we will be ''at risk of losing credibility in the eyes of our adversaries.''

Our nuclear triad has preserved the peace for decades, but crucial components are now decades older than the men and women we have operating them. If we want to maintain effective deterrence, we have to modernize.

Whether this administration likes it or not, we are locked in a race with adversaries who plan literally decades ahead. A lack of resolve will compound on itself and invite disaster. Surely that cannot be the legacy President Biden hopes to leave.

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. 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.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. 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 Jason Scott Miller, of Maryland, to be Deputy Director for Management, Office of Management and Budget.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican whip.

TAX LEGISLATION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, a few weeks ago, President Biden introduced an infrastructure plan—or at least that is what the Democrats are calling it. In fact, a substantial portion of this bill goes to Democratic priorities that have nothing to do with infrastructure, from support for Big Labor to a new Civilian Climate Corps to advance ''environmental justice.'' President Biden's infrastructure proposal would cost a lot of money, well north of $2 trillion.

So how does the President plan to pay for this legislation? Unsurprisingly, the President is proposing tax hikes—notably, a substantial hike in the corporate tax rate.

There are two sources the Democrats like to go to when it comes to paying for their spending—corporations and prosperous Americans. In fact, the Democrats tend to speak about corporations and well-off Americans as if they are a bottomless source of funding for government programs and as if the Democrats can endlessly hike taxes on these individuals and businesses without consequences.

When the Republicans object to the prospect of major tax hikes, the Democrats cry that the Republicans are just protecting wealthy corporate cronies—a deeply ironic charge when you consider that the Democrats want to include a tax cut for wealthy Democratic donors and Hollywood types in this same infrastructure package.

The real reason for the Republicans' concern, of course, is quite different. The Republicans are concerned about substantial tax hikes on any individual or business because we know that taxation has economic consequences. It is something that the Democrats should know as well—it is basic economics, after all—but they don't seem capable of grasping it. Taxation has consequences. Tax hikes have consequences, and big tax hikes have big consequences, usually negative ones.

The corporate tax hike the Democrats are talking about will have negative consequences for American businesses. That means it will have negative consequences for American workers, and that is a problem.

Three years ago, the Republicans passed major tax reform legislation. Along with substantial tax cuts for middle-class Americans, this legislation cut America's corporate tax rate. Why? Well, at the time we passed this legislation, the United States had the highest corporate tax rate in the developed world, plus an outdated international tax system. Both of those things put U.S. businesses at a major disadvantage next to their foreign counterparts, and they discouraged foreign companies from moving to and investing in the United States.

Our outdated tax system had also resulted in a wave of inversions. That is tax professional-speak for companies moving their headquarters overseas. According to Bloomberg, between 2004 and 2016, 36 American-based companies

inverted. Needless to say, those inversions resulted in a loss of American jobs and domestic investment. A piece in the Wall Street Journal reported that one accounting firm estimates that the United States lost $510 billion from cross-border mergers and acquisitions between 2004 and 2016.

The Republicans knew that if we wanted to boost job creation here at home and improve opportunities for American workers, we needed to address the high corporate tax rate and put American companies on a more competitive footing internationally, so we cut the corporate tax rate and brought the U.S. international tax system into the 21st century by replacing our outdated worldwide system with a modernized territorial tax system.

It didn't take long to see the results: Inversions ended. Economic growth outstripped predictions. The poverty rate dropped. Jobs increased. Incomes grew. In fact, income growth in 2019 was the highest ever recorded, and the real median household income for African-American, Hispanic, and Asian-American workers hit record highs. In other words, tax reform worked, and, importantly, it worked for the very people the Republicans wanted to help—ordinary Americans. By improving the tax situation for American businesses, we improved the job and income situation for American workers, but now the Democrats want to undo all of that.

To pay for their preferred government programs, they want to substantially hike the tax rate on American corporations—once again, putting American businesses at a substantial disadvantage next to their foreign competitors. If the Democrats impose President Biden's suggested tax hike, the combined average top tax rate on corporations in the United States will be higher than that imposed by every one of our major trading partners and competitors, including China.

It is difficult to understand why the Democrats think it is a good idea to put American companies at a disadvantage next to Chinese companies and next to British companies, Japanese companies, French companies, German companies, and the list goes on and on. It is especially difficult to understand why the Democrats would do this now, at the very time our economy is trying to recover from the serious hit we took from the coronavirus.

Unfortunately, it has become clear that the Democrats are either incapable of grasping or don't care about the economic consequences of their proposed tax hikes. The Democrats are fixated on imposing a whole host of new government programs, and they are ready to tax Americans and American businesses to pay for them even if ordinary Americans suffer as a result. Presumably, they think that if ordinary Americans start suffering, they can just offer them some help through a new government program, but I am pretty confident that most Americans would exchange government assistance for the kinds of jobs and incomes that free them from having to depend on government programs.

Substantially increasing the corporate tax rate—and I am talking substantially; what is being talked about is a 33-percent increase, so it will be a one-third increase in the tax rate—and putting American businesses at a disadvantage on the global stage is not the best way to encourage the creation of those kinds of jobs. Hiking the corporate tax rate will have negative consequences for our economy and for hard-working Americans.

It is easy to say ''Tax the corporations; tax the rich people,'' but those businesses hire American workers. If they have to pay more in taxes, they have to pay less in wages. What we saw, as I mentioned before, was the highest wage increases that we have seen in decades, particularly for lower income Americans.

But apparently what is being talked about with this tax hike is just the beginning. President Biden and his Democratic colleagues have a lot more government programs they want to push, and they have a whole raft of tax hikes waiting in the wings to fund them. There is a hike in the top individual income tax rate that would hit small businesses hard. Most businesses—99 percent of the businesses in my State of South Dakota—are organized as passthroughs. That means they pay taxes at the individual rate. Those are farmers and ranchers and small business people across my State. They are the people who create the jobs in South Dakota. A hike in the top individual income tax rate hits every one of those small businesses that has an income in excess of $400,000. That is money that could be used to hire more workers. There is a hike in the capital gains tax, which would discourage investment and decrease the value Americans can expect from their 401(k)s, a new death tax that would hit middle-class families and family farms and businesses, and so much more.

These tax hikes may help the Democrats usher in parts of the socialist fantasy they have been envisioning, but they will do nothing to help American families gain financial stability and secure good jobs and lasting, rewarding careers. Working Americans are the ones who will ultimately suffer the most from the Democrats' tax hike plans.

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.

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PADILLA). Without objection, it is so ordered.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I like to think that infrastructure is in my DNA. My father was Jerry Strobel, a civil engineer who spent his entire career with the Nebraska Department of Transportation. Now, that was back when it was still called the Department of Roads. He eventually became director/State engineer and served under two different Governors, Kay Orr and Ben Nelson, one Republican and one Democrat.

My dad used to take my two brothers and me on weekend road trips across Nebraska to check up on our infrastructure—trips that he would call ''inspection tours.'' Many of the photos that I have from my childhood are of my brothers and me standing on partially finished bridges, in front of bulldozers, and next to highways that were under various stages of completion. He taught me how to drop a plumb line and showed me how to handle his surveying equipment.

Those trips with my dad taught me that infrastructure takes a long time to plan, it takes a long time to permit, and it takes a long time to build. Even short stretches of a single highway can sometimes—well, it can take years to finish. To get the most out of our limited taxpayer resources, we must condense that process to save both time and money.

I learned that reliable infrastructure doesn't happen by accident, and when I was elected to the Nebraska Legislature, I brought that appreciation with me. As chair of the Transportation and Telecommunications Committee, I introduced bills like the Nebraska Build Act. The new revenue from that bill has funded over a dozen important infrastructure projects across Nebraska.

Nebraskans and all Americans know what actual infrastructure is. It is roads and bridges, but it is also ports and airports and railroads and pipelines and waterways and broadband. Those things are a core responsibility of government. The American people also know what infrastructure is not. If Congress passes a bill to reform Medicare, that is not infrastructure; that is healthcare.

We all know that words don't change their meaning overnight to suit one party or the other's political goals, but President Biden seems to think they do. He is asking us to support an infrastructure proposal that could eventually top $2.7 trillion, which redefines that word to mean policies such as climate research and federally funded home or community care services—things that have nothing to do with what we have traditionally called infrastructure.

Less than 6 percent of the $2.25 trillion that is identified in the Biden proposal would go to roads and bridges. Barely 4 percent would go to broadband, and less than 2 percent is for airports. At the same time, hundreds of billions of dollars would be funneled to things like housing, Medicare, and electric vehicles.

The President wants to enact trillions of dollars in new taxes to pay for

all of this. Proposals being discussed include raising the capital gains tax to the highest level in history, as well as forcing American businesses—and then, ultimately, their customers—to pay the highest combined corporate tax rate in the developed world. Congressional Democrats have also proposed getting rid of the estate tax exemption, which would make the Federal death tax apply to hard-working, middle-class families for the first time in decades. This would hit our small, family Main Street businesses and our family farms, making it even more difficult to pass their life's work on to their children.

Infrastructure has always been bipartisan, and it has always enjoyed widespread support. I would gladly—I would gladly—support a bill that takes our very real infrastructure problems seriously, and I told President Biden that when I met with him at the White House a few weeks ago. But his proposal simply doesn't do that. The President's plan asks the Senate to vote for a policy wish list of priorities that no one—no one outside of Washington, DC's bubble—has ever dreamed of calling infrastructure.

When it comes to real infrastructure, the Senate does have bipartisan roots. We passed the FAST Act by a vote of 83 to 16 under President Obama in 2015. We passed an FAA reauthorization 93 to 6 under President Trump. And the Senate unanimously approved water development bills and my pipeline safety bill last year. I see no reason why the administration can't tackle this important issue in a bipartisan way once again, and the President, who represented Delaware in the Senate for more than 35 years, knows better than most that we do this every day. We do it on bills like the HAULS Act, which I reintroduced in March to provide more flexibility to ag and livestock haulers and which has won support by both Republicans and Democrats. There is also bipartisan support for my bill to establish an online portal for reporting blocked railroad crossings.

My Democratic colleagues and I find common ground on infrastructure more often than we disagree, and that includes bills like the Rural Spectrum Accessibility Act, which made internet access more widely available in rural areas.

History shows that infrastructure is a bipartisan issue, and it can be once again. But, right now, our friends on the other side of the aisle are pushing this wish list of priorities for their progressive agenda and calling it infrastructure.

For our part, Senate Republicans have made it clear that we are willing to work with the President on a bill that actually addresses our Nation's ailing infrastructure and makes targeted investments to meet the needs that we have.

We introduced our own framework last week. It draws on our past bipartisan successes, like the FAST Act, and it focuses on roads and bridges, broadband, and other actual infrastructure. It matches or raises the funding levels in the FAST Act, such as $299 billion versus $226 billion for roads and bridges, and provides nearly twice as much funding for transportation safety programs and rail and Amtrak grants.

We have spent enormous amounts of money in the last year to deal with COVID–19, and Republicans and Democrats both voted for five bills, totaling around $4 trillion, to address that very real crisis. Another $1.9 trillion passed on a partisan basis in January. That is $6 trillion of new spending in 1 year—$6 trillion of new spending in 1 year. That level of spending is not sustainable. Adding another $2.7 trillion that is in the President's plan to this spending that we already have is not sustainable.

Our proposal is clear that funding for infrastructure should be fiscally responsible. It should use existing, proven formula programs as much as possible, and it should make regulations less burdensome. This is what President Biden should be focused on, and I hope that he takes us up on our offer.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF JASON SCOTT MILLER

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I rise in support of confirming Jason Scott Miller to be the Deputy Director for Management at the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. Miller has an extensive track record of tackling difficult management challenges and driving innovation both in government and in the private sector.

OMB is and will continue to be central to the administration's efforts to combat the pandemic and spur economic activity in communities all across our Nation.

Mr. Miller's diverse experience and commitment to getting results for the American people will be an asset to the OMB as it takes on these current challenges and those challenges yet to come.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the confirmation of Jason Scott Miller as Deputy Director for Management at OMB.

VOTE ON MILLER NOMINATION

And, Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on this nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all cloture time is expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Miller nomination?

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted ''nay.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 81, nays 13, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 167 Ex.]

YEAS—81

Baldwin	Hagerty	Padilla
Barrasso	Hassan	Peters
Bennet	Heinrich	Portman
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Reed
Booker	Hirono	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rosen
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Johnson	Sanders
Cantwell	Kaine	Sasse
Capito	Kelly	Schatz
Cardin	King	Schumer
Carper	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Lankford	Sinema
Cassidy	Leahy	Smith
Collins	Luján	Stabenow
Coons	Lummis	Tester
Cornyn	Manchin	Thune
Cortez Masto	Markey	Tillis
Daines	Marshall	Toomey
Duckworth	McConnell	Van Hollen
Durbin	Menendez	Warner
Ernst	Merkley	Warnock
Feinstein	Moran	Warren
Fischer	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murphy	Wicker
Graham	Murray	Wyden
Grassley	Ossoff	Young

NAYS—13

Blackburn	Hawley	Scott (SC)
Braun	Inhofe	Sullivan
Cotton	Kennedy	Tuberville
Crapo	Lee	
Cruz	Risch	

NOT VOTING—6

Blunt	Paul	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Rounds	Shelby

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The Senator from West Virginia.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator CARPER and I be allowed to speak for 1 minute each before the next cloture vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF JANET GARVIN MCCABE

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, we are about to vote cloture on Janet McCabe, the No. 2 at the EPA, and I vehemently oppose her nomination to this position.

She is the architect of the Clean Power Plan that basically racked my economy in West Virginia, and she has not backed down from that in her testimony. She is very supportive of that plan and even more.

Her boss at the EPA at the time was Gina McCarthy. Guess where she is now—in the White House. She, again, will be Janet McCabe's boss in the White House, dictating from there.

During her time at the EPA before, she didn't listen, she wouldn't come to West Virginia, and she basically showed very little interest in what happens to the people most deeply affected by the policies that she put forward.

So given her past actions and present statements, I cannot support someone who would work to destroy a State's economy, such as ours was destroyed, and our communities and their livelihoods.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I rise today to urge our colleagues to join me in voting for cloture on the nomination of Janet McCabe to serve as Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Running an Agency like the EPA requires that person to work with and serve people regardless of their political persuasion. Some people strive to be bipartisan. Janet McCabe has a proven record of being bipartisan. That is one of the reasons why nine former EPA Deputy Administrators and Administrators support her nomination, including four Republicans who served in the Reagan, the George H.W. and the George W. Bush administrations.

Janet has served as a senior EPA manager. She is a pragmatic and a good listener. That trait comes in no small part from her Hoosier background and the time that she spent with pragmatic people who will do the right thing if they understand what is needed. That is what Janet McCabe will bring with her to the role of Deputy Administrator at EPA, if confirmed. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting yes on this nomination.

I yield.

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. 54, Janet Garvin McCabe, of Indiana, to be Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Charles E. Schumer, Thomas R. Carper, Ron Wyden, Jack Reed, Benjamin L. Cardin, Patrick J. Leahy, Michael F. Bennet, Tim Kaine, Christopher Murphy, Richard J. Durbin, Cory A. Booker, Martin Heinrich, Chris Van Hollen, Edward J. Markey, Sherrod Brown, Bernard Sanders, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Richard Blumenthal.

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 Janet Garvin McCabe, of Indiana, to be Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, 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 Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted ''nay''.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 168 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Leahy	Smith
Casey	Luján	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Grassley	Padilla	
Hassan	Peters	

NAYS—42

Barrasso	Graham	Moran
Blackburn	Hagerty	Portman
Boozman	Hawley	Risch
Braun	Hoeven	Romney
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Inhofe	Sasse
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	Lummis	Toomey
Daines	Manchin	Tuberville
Ernst	Marshall	Wicker
Fischer	McConnell	Young

NOT VOTING—6

Blunt	Paul	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Rounds	Shelby

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 42.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Janet Garvin McCabe, of Indiana, to be Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

RECESS

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:51 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. SINEMA).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

NOMINATION OF COLIN HACKETT KAHL

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, I come to the floor today to urge my colleagues strongly to vote against the nomination of Colin Kahl to serve as Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. That position is the No. 3 position in the Department of Defense.

Last week, Colin Kahl became President Biden's first nominee not to garner one single Republican vote on the Senate floor. The Vice President had to cast the tie-breaking vote. Every other nominee, even some of the most partisan progressives, earned at least one or some Republican votes.

What makes this nomination even more out of the ordinary is that this truly never happens with DOD nominees. If you look back over the last decade, recorded votes on DOD nominees are rare and only a few times did a nominee receive support from fewer than two-thirds of the Senate. It just doesn't happen. It happened this time.

Some of his tweets have raised concerns from a number of our colleagues that Dr. Kahl might have shared sensitive or classified information on Twitter. The junior Senator from Tennessee highlighted this on the floor last week.

Furthermore, Dr. Kahl's tweets also show a history of volatile behavior that goes further than just being highly partisan and unbalanced. He is also somewhat of a conspiracy theorist.

In May of 2018, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announced that Israel had seized a major nuclear archive from Iran. That archive has since revealed many previously unknown nuclear sites, and the International Atomic Energy Agency is working to gain access to inspect these sites today, thanks to Israel's discovery.

But what did Dr. Kahl say about Israel's discovery at that time? He was skeptical, and he added: ''This sure has an eerie pre-2003 Iraqi vibe to it.'' In other words, rather than being alarmed about the fact that Iran had many undeclared nuclear sites, Dr. Kahl alleged that Israel was trying to goad America into war.

Somehow, for Dr. Kahl the problem is never Iran or the weak 2015 Iran deal that didn't cover the nuclear sites that Israel revealed. He wants to give Iran massive sanctions relief to return to that deal. No, for Dr. Kahl the problem is Israel, especially when our Israeli friends reveal information about Iran's nefarious behavior.

Again, this isn't about a policy disagreement. This is about whether Dr. Kahl is someone who can accept facts, even when those facts undercut his policy preferences.

National security is a bipartisan priority. It always has been and always

will be. As I said at the beginning of this, traditionally, nominees for key DOD roles receive bipartisan support in the Senate. In fact, I can't recall a single nominee for a top DOD position in the past 40 years who didn't garner at least one vote from the other party—either party.

Now, I hope President Biden keeps this in mind as he staffs the rest of his administration. We need nominees who will work with Members on both sides of the aisle, and those Members have to trust that person in return. Moving forward, I would urge President Biden to listen to his own calls for bipartisanship and unity and send us nominees who could be approved without controversy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to be able to complete my remarks before the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF JANET GARVIN MCCABE

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, the Senate has invoked cloture, and I just want to thank everybody who supported cloture on Janet McCabe's nomination to serve as Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

I rise now to urge my colleagues to support the confirmation of this outstanding nominee, because Janet McCabe is exactly the leader that Administrator Michael Regan and the rest of the EPA need right now as we tackle some of the most pressing challenges in the Agency and in our Nation's history.

She will do so as one who understands the challenges and opportunities of working as a director of an air program, within a State environmental agency, to create a safe, healthy, and nurturing environment—not just for the citizens of some communities but for all communities and all ZIP Codes in Indiana, but also for the industry throughout her State.

I stand before you today, as my colleagues sometimes call me, as a recovering Governor. I understand how difficult it can be to bring a genuine interest to hear all points of view, to a job where Agency actions have consequences in every home and in every business. Perhaps Janet McCabe's colleague, Fred Cate, vice president of research at the University of Indiana put it best in an interview in the IndyStar recently. I just want to quote him. This is what he said:

> ''The reason she will be great at EPA is the same reason she was superb here''. . . . ''It's her ability to get people behind a common vision and get them to do things and not just talk about them.''

Janet McCabe is a steady hand who has built a 30-year career of leadership in environmental protection. Her dedication and her know-how will be invaluable in protecting clean air and clean water, addressing the climate crisis, and realizing environmental justice for the most vulnerable among us.

So it is no surprise that she has garnered support from 48 leading environmental organizations. At the same time, anyone who has worked with Ms. McCabe knows that she is a hard-working, pragmatic Hoosier to the core. She works well with Democrats. She works well with Republicans and with Independents. And that is why she has the public support of nine former EPA Deputy Administrators and Acting Administrators, including four Republican former EPA Deputy Administrators who served in the Reagan administration and who served in the administration of George Herbert Walker Bush and who served in the George W. Bush administration.

Her professional experience includes service in both Federal and State government, and that includes impressive tenures in both Indiana and Massachusetts government agencies, as well as years of leadership experience at EPA.

Based on that experience, Ms. McCabe knows that in order for any Federal Agency to be successful, its leaders must work closely and collaboratively with State and local partners, no matter which party is in charge.

Her pragmatic and inclusive style has also inspired support of the electric power industry. The Edison Electric Institute, which represents all U.S. investor-owned electric companies, enthusiastically supports Janet McCabe's nomination. This is an organization—listen to this—that speaks for companies that provide power to 220 million Americans. That is right—roughly two-thirds of all Americans.

Let me put it another way. Edison Electric Institute's members generate electricity for two-thirds of all Americans, and they have thrown their support behind the nomination of Janet McCabe for this post.

According to EEI president Tom Kuhn, he says Janet McCabe ''has a strong commitment to public service and a solid track record of engaging with diverse stakeholders, including industry, as demonstrated by her time at the helm of both the Air Program at the Indiana Department of Environmental Management and EPA's Office of Air and Radiation.''

That is a quote.

Ms. McCabe has their support because she has demonstrated time and again that environmental and economic progress go hand in hand. Let me say that again. She demonstrated time and again that cleaner air, clean water, environmental progress, and economic progress go hand in hand. They are inextricably linked. That ethic has earned Ms. McCabe the support of the American Chemistry Council, the Association of Equipment Manufacturers, and the BlueGreen Alliance, which represents some of our largest labor unions.

Ms. McCabe knows that while working to protect clean air and clean water and address climate change, the Agency must seize the opportunity to protect and create good-paying jobs across our country. She understands that the environmental and climate challenges we face are not just a problem. They offer economic and competitive opportunity.

President Biden's American Jobs Plan embraces these principles, and Janet McCabe has the experience and she has the intelligence to work with her Agency colleagues to translate them into action at EPA. President Biden's American Jobs Plan embraces these principles, and Janet McCabe has the experience and the intelligence to work with her Agency colleagues to translate them into action at EPA.

The Association of Equipment Manufacturers put it very well when they wrote last month, and this is their quote:

> Ms. McCabe will bring the leadership and collaborative spirit needed to address difficult environmental challenges and improve regulatory processes, and ensure we can continue to build, power, and feed our country in an innovative and sustainable way.

Ms. McCabe will help ensure that everyone—everyone who has a stake in our environment and our economy—has a seat at the table. She has built a reputation of listening to everyone—everyone—addressing real economic concerns, making sure government policy helps people and communities at the local level.

Ms. McCabe embodies these values in her current role as director of Indiana University's Resilience Institute, where she works every day to help mayors and to help farmers and communities of all sizes and shapes prepare for and adapt to climate change.

I will borrow once again from Janet McCabe's colleague from the University of Indiana, Fred Cate, who said of her career success, and I quote him again:

> ''She understands that at the end of the day, if you don't bring along finance and industry and local buy-in, then we won't get things done.''

I couldn't have said it better.

As Deputy Administrator, Janet's role will be the equivalent of a chief operating officer. She will be primarily focused on EPA internal policies and procedures—the day-to-day running of the Agency—and will not play a significant role in crafting new public policies.

One of her key tasks will be to restore the Agency's organizational health, which suffered during the previous administration, as respect for science and career staff advice declined and morale deteriorated. There is no person better suited to overseeing this internal restoration than Janet McCabe. Under her leadership I have every confidence that EPA will recover and soar.

I am very grateful that Janet has agreed to serve her country again in this new leadership role, and I am grateful to her family for their willingness to share her again with all of us.

Her personal integrity and work ethic is an inspiration to all public servants, and her willingness to engage all points of view is a boon to all who have strong interest in EPA's work.

So in closing, I want to urge my colleagues—all of our colleagues—to vote to confirm her today so that she can put her robust talents to work for all the American people.

With that, I yield the floor.

VOTE ON MCCABE NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the McCabe nomination?

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, 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.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted ''nay.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 169 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Leahy	Smith
Casey	Luján	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Grassley	Padilla	
Hassan	Peters	

NAYS—42

Barrasso	Graham	Moran
Blackburn	Hagerty	Portman
Boozman	Hawley	Risch
Braun	Hoeven	Romney
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Inhofe	Sasse
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	Lummis	Toomey
Daines	Manchin	Tuberville
Ernst	Marshall	Wicker
Fischer	McConnell	Young

NOT VOTING—6

Blunt	Paul	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Rounds	Shelby

The nomination was confirmed.

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 bill 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. 68, Colin Hackett Kahl, of California, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

Charles E. Schumer, Patrick J. Leahy, Richard J. Durbin, Christopher A. Coons, Ron Wyden, Jack Reed, Benjamin L. Cardin, Michael F. Bennet, Tim Kaine, Christopher Murphy, Richard Blumenthal, Edward J. Markey, Cory A. Booker, Sherrod Brown, Bernard Sanders, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Martin Heinrich.

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 Colin Hackett Kahl, of California, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) would have voted ''nay'' and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted ''nay.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote or change their vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 49, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 170 Ex.]

YEAS—49

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Hassan	Padilla	
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—44

Barrasso	Cotton	Hawley
Blackburn	Crapo	Hoeven
Boozman	Cruz	Hyde-Smith
Braun	Daines	Inhofe
Burr	Ernst	Johnson
Capito	Fischer	Kennedy
Cassidy	Graham	Lankford
Collins	Grassley	Lee
Cornyn	Hagerty	Lummis
Marshall	Romney	Tillis
McConnell	Rubio	Toomey
Moran	Sasse	Tuberville
Murkowski	Scott (SC)	Wicker
Portman	Sullivan	Young
Risch	Thune	

NOT VOTING—7

Blunt	Rounds	Whitehouse
Cramer	Scott (FL)	
Paul	Shelby	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 49, the nays are 44.

The motion is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider on the McCabe nomination is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Colin Hackett Kahl, of California, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

The Senator from Maryland.

DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 2021

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, shortly, we are going to be taking up S. 914, the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, and I would urge my colleagues to approve this legislation promptly.

The Environment and Public Works Committee reported this legislation by a unanimous vote. We don't get too many unanimous votes here on substantive, important legislation, and we were able to get that because this bill is truly bipartisan.

I want to congratulate the leadership of the Environment and Public Works Committee, Chairman CARPER, for the management of the committee to bring us together, and Senator CAPITO, the ranking Republican member. The two of them set the climate for us to work together to bring out a drinking water and wastewater infrastructure bill. I also want to compliment my counterpart in regards to the Subcommittee on Infrastructure, Senator CRAMER, who is the ranking member—I am the chair—and Senator DUCKWORTH, who is the chair of the Water Subcommittee, and Senator LUMMIS. All six of us worked together so that this Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act really does represent the views of all the Members of the Senate, and it is a bill that is desperately needed by our communities.

Water infrastructure is critically important to our Nation. It is important for drinking water. It is important for how we treat our waste, wastewater. The needs are tremendous. The American Society of Civil Engineers gives us a report card grade of D in 2021. The gaps are billions of dollars a year necessary to bring our water infrastructure up to standard.

This legislation will move us in the right direction. It authorizes $35 billion of water infrastructure, which is desperately needed in our communities. It will allow us to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate

change, invest in new technologies, and help marginal communities in dealing with these needs.

COVID–19 has made the challenges even more dramatic for our communities. Water utilities have incurred additional costs. I think that is quite obvious. They had to deal with the protective equipment for their workers to deal with COVID–19. They had workers who were out as a result of COVID–19. They had to deal with changing the way they operated their business. There was a demand for greater water during COVID–19, just the washing of our hands frequently. It requires us to have access to more clean water.

The ability of our customers to pay their bills was challenged during COVID–19. As we know, American families' incomes were very stressed and are still stressed as a result of COVID–19. The gap between the ability of the public support for water infrastructure and what ratepayers are asked to pay is getting larger and larger. We haven't made the money available from the public side for water infrastructure, and to put more pressure on the rate when customers are already having a difficult time paying their bills is not a viable option. That makes S. 914 even more urgent.

I want to talk about a couple provisions that are included in S. 914 that are bipartisan that I worked on that I think are extremely important parts of this legislation.

One, working with Senator WICKER, we have in this bill a pilot program that will establish 40 grants around the Nation so that we can establish programs to help low-income households. By way of comparison, this is similar to the LIHEAP program that we use to help our low-income families deal with their utility bills for heating their homes and air-conditioning their homes. This will provide similar help for low-income families in dealing with the price of their water bills.

Having been through Maryland and some of our centers, I can tell you that there are many communities where individuals literally cannot afford their water bills. It is an essential utility. We need to do something to fill the gap. So this bill will establish a program so that we can take some of the pressure off of the ratepayers and therefore allow local utilities to be able to use rates to do some of their improvements without adversely affecting low-income families. This pilot program, to me, is long overdue, but I am pleased to see it is included in this legislation.

Another provision that is included in this legislation is legislation that I have authored with Senator CAPITO, the Clean Water Infrastructure Resiliency and Sustainability Program. The two of us recognize that in the State of West Virginia and the State of Maryland, we have extreme weather events that are affecting our ability to handle drinking water and wastewater. That is true in every State in the Nation. I could tell you about Maryland and the community of Ellicott City, where they have had two 100-year floods in a period of less than 2 years.

These frequent, extreme weather events are happening in this Nation on a regular basis, and it is putting additional stress on our water infrastructure. The President had a recent summit on climate, and this is one of the issues that were brought up.

Wastewater treatment plants and drinking water systems—we need to increase their resiliency and add that ability. That is what this provision will do by providing grants that will assist in planning, designing, construction, implementation, operation, or maintenance of the facilities.

Stormwater runoff is one of the largest sources of pollutants in our environment. We have over 600,000 miles of rivers and streams in America, 13 million acres of lakes, reservoirs, and ponds. I can speak personally about the impact that runoff has on the Chesapeake Bay, a national treasure. The fastest growing source of pollutant into the Chesapeake Bay comes from storm runoff.

This grant program on resiliency will help all of us plan for how we deal with water infrastructure in a way that can deal with our modern challenges.

Another provision in this bill comes from legislation that was authored by Senator BOOZMAN and myself, the Water Resources Research Amendments Act. This provides help for research so that we can find effective and efficient new ways to deal with water treatment facilities.

In Maryland, we are proud that we have the Maryland Water Resources Research Center at the University of Maryland, College Park, that does this type of research that will help us to the next generation of how we can use technology to help deal with our water infrastructure in America.

The bottom line is that S. 914 is a bill that will help us preserve and provide drinking water to the people of this Nation and deal with wastewater. It is a very important bill for water infrastructure. It is bipartisan. It will be on the floor. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, which is clearly part of building America back better. I hope we can act on this bill this week and send to it the House and get this bill to the President for his signature. I can tell you, our local water systems desperately need the help.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The Senator from Arizona.

PUBLIC SERVICE RECOGNITION WEEK

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bipartisan Senate resolution recognizing the thousands of Arizonans and millions more across America who go to work every day to serve their fellow citizens, protect our communities, and make our country a stronger place.

America's public servants work across our uniformed services, as well as in Federal, State, and local governments, to advance our country's health and safety. If we ever needed a reminder of the importance of our public servants, the past year has provided one. Throughout the coronavirus pandemic and resulting economic downturn, public servants kept us safe, provided care for our heroes, coordinated urgent medical supplies for our communities, and helped keep our small businesses open.

Along our borders with Mexico and Canada, Border Patrol agents tackled challenging conditions to provide security, limit the spread of COVID–19, and protect our communities from criminal activity. At ports of entry, Customs officers worked to maintain cross-border trade and commerce to keep fueling American jobs.

VA employees cared for our veterans and are playing a critical role in delivering vaccines to veterans, veterans' spouses, and caregivers and dependents.

Postal employees continued to deliver the mail, keeping everyday families connected and helping employers remain open.

To all of our firefighters, police officers, public health officials, and teachers, you deserve our thanks every day, but moments of crisis often help to remind us how much we rely on all of you.

When Kingman, AZ, recently experienced a cyber attack, it was local officials, alongside members of the National Guard, who mobilized to contain the damage and get the city back online.

Through these moments of sacrifice and service, these men and women show that public service is not about winning partisan political battles or getting your fame out on cable news. It is about serving a cause greater than ourselves.

In Arizona we are no strangers to dedicated public servants who left their marks on our State and country—from Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman to lead the Arizona State Senate and to be appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court, to my personal hero, Senator John McCain, who dedicated his life to public service, both in uniform and here in the U.S. Senate.

Beginning this Sunday, America will mark Public Service Recognition Week, and I am honored to again introduce this year's bipartisan Public Service Recognition Week resolution with my friend Senator LANKFORD of Oklahoma.

On the Subcommittee on Government Operations and Border Management, Senator LANKFORD and I work closely together to strengthen Americans' confidence in our government by making the government work better for everyday Americans. That is a goal we share with all of America's public servants, and I am proud that last year the Senate came together across party lines to approve our resolution and honor public service.

Our bipartisan resolution recognizes the crucial work of Federal, State, and local employees and public servants across the country, and it particularly recognizes the work of the millions of public servants who have overcome the challenges of the coronavirus pandemic.

As Senator LANKFORD has often said to our country's public servants, ''America could not succeed without you.''

Public service is a noble calling, and millions answer that call every day, often underpaid and underappreciated. I am honored to thank these employees for keeping our communities and our Nation safe and secure, and for serving as examples to the next generation of public servants who will continue their legacy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

METHANE

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, in Colorado we have come out of one of the worst wildfire seasons that we have ever seen. In fact, you can't really call it a season, I think, when the fires are still going on when the snow falls, but that is what happened this year, incredibly.

Three of the largest fires in our history all happened in the same year, and these fires displaced thousands of people in my State. They obscured the views of the mountains for weeks at a time. They forced families to pack their entire lives into duffle bags while their homes went up in flames. They shut down major highways for weeks and paralyzed local economies and blanketed our communities with smoke.

If you ask anyone in Colorado why this is happening, they will tell you it is because our State is becoming hotter and drier each year. If you ask farmers and ranchers in Colorado—and a lot of them are Republican—they will tell you they are facing drought that is longer and more intense than their parents or grandparents ever had to deal with.

Our mountain towns will tell you that they are struggling with ski seasons that are growing shorter each year. Our water officials will tell you that they are planning for a future with a lot less water to go around, and there wasn't enough water to begin with. And the reason for all of this is climate change.

That is why in Colorado, a purple State, a swing State in the middle of the country, there is absolutely a consensus that we have a moral responsibility to deal with climate change as a threat to our economy, to our environment, and to our way of life.

That responsibility extends to the U.S. Senate, but for most of the time I have been here, we have treated climate change like it was going to somehow solve itself or, in some cases, that it didn't even really exist. And nothing could be further from the truth. This is a problem for all 50 States and every American. It is a problem for humanity, and we can't deal with it in an enduring way unless the hundred people in this body take action, until a hundred people here are willing to lead on a challenge that is existential, yes, and also global, yes, and is crying out for the leadership of the Senate.

There is nobody else to ride to the rescue. We have to do this, and we can start tomorrow by voting to reverse—and I hope it will be a big bipartisan vote tomorrow on voting to reverse—the last administration's terrible, counterproductive, self-destructive policy on methane pollution.

Methane is not something people ever think about, and it is one of the most powerful greenhouse gases behind climate change. It can be over 80 times more potent than carbon dioxide, and it is responsible for a quarter of all the warming that the planet has seen since the Industrial Revolution.

Today, one of the biggest sources of methane pollution is the oil and gas industry in my State and in the great State of Texas, where the senior Senator is from, and all across the country, where methane leaks into the atmosphere from old pipes, broken vents, and outdated practices like burning excess gas.

Methane pollution is terrible for the environment because it accelerates climate change. It is terrible for our health because it puts toxins in the air we breathe, especially for the nearly 10 million Americans who live near oil and gas wells or go to school near oil and gas wells. It is also terrible for industry because it makes their fuel much dirtier and it cuts into their bottom line.

That is why, years ago—I think it was 2014—in Colorado, under the leadership of then-Governor Hickenlooper, now Senator HICKENLOOPER, we adopted as a State the country's first-ever rules to limit methane pollution for oil and gas facilities. Governor Hickenlooper worked by bringing environmentalists and industry leaders together to craft a policy that reflected the consensus in my State around climate change and our economy. Our approach worked so well that the EPA and the Bureau of Land Management drew on it for methane rules at the Federal level.

When the last administration went after the rules at BLM, our late friend Senator John McCain led a bipartisan majority in this body to keep them in place. At the time, the Trump administration claimed that the Federal methane rules destroyed energy production and killed jobs. That was never true, to be polite about it.

In Colorado, our natural gas production has grown. Our oil production has nearly doubled. Our innovation and jobs have increased. Today, there are 52 different businesses in my State hiring people to repair pipes, to track pollution, and to develop new technologies to reduce pollution. This has strengthened our economy.

Colorado's approach worked so well that we have gone back and strengthened—strengthened—our methane rules another three times in 2017, in 2019, and 2020, each time with support from both environmental groups and industry.

But instead of learning from our example, the Trump administration went ahead with its plans to dismantle methane rules at the Federal level, and it did that over the objection of leading oil and gas operators in my State and across the country. And the result was a self-inflicted wound on our economy and our environment, and it compromised our leadership in the world.

Now I hope we will pick up the pieces in a bipartisan way, because here is what I think: We are not going to solve climate change until we have an American climate policy, just like we once had something we called U.S. foreign policy, where every President who was elected, whether they were Republican or Democrat, they roughly knew what their job was with respect to the Soviet Union, with respect to the transatlantic alliance. There were differences, of course, and we made lots of mistakes with that organizing principle, but it was an important organizing principle—that thing we called American foreign policy.

And we are going to need something called American climate policy. We didn't win the Cold War 2 years at a time, and we can't accept the politics in here, where I put in my ideas for healthcare and 2 years later they get ripped out, and we put in somebody's ideas for infrastructure and 2 years later they get ripped out. We can't tolerate it for those things—for education, for taxes. People want predictability. They don't want us to succumb to the political antics of Washington, DC, and this floor.

But when it comes to climate change, that is really true, because we can't fix it 2 years at a time. I often hear people say that we have to act urgently on climate change. We do. It is true. But we also need a solution that is durable—one that will last through changes in the majorities in the Congress and changes with who is in the White House, so that we can actually pass off that durable solution to our kids and grandkids, who can then pick up the baton.

So let me say this. You cannot accept, if you want to fix climate change, the broken politics that we have here. We can't accept the rubble that we sometimes have here. We have to do better, and I think we can. I think by starting with this methane rule—and hopefully doing it in a bipartisan way—it will be a great beginning.

Coming together on methane pollution is the perfect place to start. In Colorado, 91 percent of the people support limits on methane pollution. It has the support of environmental groups and industry, as I said earlier, including America's largest natural gas producers. It has a record of bipartisan support in this body, and it has the potential to create thousands of jobs—

high-paying jobs—mostly in rural areas, where people are reasonably concerned about what this energy transition is going to mean for them. Let's pay people to capture methane, to make the industry viable, to make the product less harmful, and to create high-paying jobs in rural areas in America that need them.

I know I don't have all the answers for how to build a durable climate policy in America, but I know that a sensible approach to methane has to be part of the solution, and that approach has to address not only new oil and gas facilities but existing ones like we have done in Colorado, and that is what this resolution will do. It will restore EPA's obligation to regulate all sources of methane emissions, including existing oil and gas operations, where there are hundreds of thousands of older wells that are responsible for 75 percent of methane emissions from the industry.

It will help us protect the environment and create jobs, and it will show the world that America can come together and that this Senate can come together in a bipartisan way to deal with climate change because, when I think about it, I don't want any of us to come back to this floor 10 years from now or 20 years from now and describe how we have just gone through the worst wildfire season ever or the worst hurricane season ever—more likely in the Presiding Officer's State than in my State—or the worst drought in our history.

I want them to come back and celebrate how America led the world to overcome the climate threat. I want them to praise the era of innovation and job creation unleashed across the country, and I want them to point out what we did in this Congress with this vote to put America on a path to protect our planet, grow our economy, and fulfill our responsibility to our kids and our grandkids.

So I urge my colleagues, every single one of them, to cast a vote for this important methane policy and to set us on the bipartisan course we need to create if we are going to have durable climate change policy in this country and if America is going to lead the world.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, tomorrow evening, across the Capitol, President Biden will deliver his first State of the Union Address. As we continue to make headway in our fight against COVID–19, I expect the President to reflect on the tremendous progress we have made and encourage Americans to get vaccinated. So far so good.

But I also believe he will try to frame the nearly $2 trillion partisan bill that was rammed through Congress earlier this year as the driving force behind that progress, even though less than 10 percent of the bill was related to COVID–19.

I expect the President will call on Congress to pass his so-called infrastructure bill, which is similar to the COVID–19 relief bill in that it is a partisan bill having very little to do with the title of the bill itself. Only about 5 percent, in fact, goes toward roads and bridges, something we would all define as infrastructure.

I am hopeful that the President will finally announce a plan to address the crisis at our southern border because, so far, the administration has been largely silent. The crisis at the southern border is real; it is big; and it is growing. We are breaking all the wrong kinds of records, including the numbers of unaccompanied children, total monthly border crossings, and the capacity levels at our care facilities.

In March, we saw the highest number of border crossings on record, more than 172,000 individuals. That was a dramatic increase from the already eye-popping 100,000 in February—February, 100,000; March, 172,000; and, trust me, it is going to get nothing but worse.

Nearly 19,000 of these individuals were unaccompanied children, the highest numbers we have ever seen in a single month. Sometimes people will say: That child came to America all by himself or herself. I want to disabuse my colleagues of any notion that a child—small child—would make that trip to the United States ''by themselves.'' These children are being turned over to criminal organizations that are paid by the head to transport them from their country of origin into the United States and, unfortunately, these human smugglers, known in my part of the country as ''coyotes,'' care nothing for the welfare of those children. It is only the money that they could produce by transporting them to the United States that they care about.

It is true we know that a spike in migration is not an entirely new phenomena and, sadly, neither is the dramatic increase in the number of children, but the current surge is unlike any we have experienced in at least the last 20 years, according to Director Mayorkas.

These eye-popping numbers are compounded by a deadly pandemic. We have never seen that before. The pandemic, of course, has made once routine tasks like transporting and caring for migrants incredibly dangerous to the men and women who are performing those duties.

In an effort to downplay the seriousness of the border crisis or to defer attention from it altogether, the administration has spent literally no time talking about it, especially when compared to the time and energy that it has dedicated to things like climate change.

In fact, the Biden administration has spent the first several weeks of the surge denying that there is anything wrong at the border. Then they came up with some creative euphemisms to describe what has happened. They called it a challenge. They called it a situation. They called it a mess. Well, as long as you didn't call it a crisis, they didn't seem too bothered by it.

A month ago, the President tapped the Vice President to lead efforts to address this crisis, which I thought was a positive sign, until I realized Vice President HARRIS acted as though the President had handed her a hand grenade and had pulled the pin because she couldn't get away from it fast enough, saying the next day that, well, her job is purely diplomatic in nature. She hasn't made a single trip to the border and, apparently, does not plan to do so at all.

The President has given lip service to encouraging migrants not to come, but those statements mean absolutely nothing when all of the other signals being sent by this administration are: There is a green light and a welcome mat out for migrants to come to the United States.

The situation is such that we are reaching a breaking point, and the Vice President and President could recognize that if they took the time to look and to learn from the very same people I have learned from, the experts who do these terribly difficult jobs along the border.

As you can imagine, I have spent a lot of time listening to those folks because I represent them. They are my constituents. I visited border communities and heard from the Border Patrol officers, mayors, county judges, and NGOs, nongovernmental organizations, that are doing the best they can dealing with overwhelming numbers.

I had the opportunity to actually talk to some of the migrants themselves about their journeys to our border and what brought them here. In the Rio Grande Valley, I spoke with three young mothers holding their crying infants less than a mile from the river they crossed into the United States. They had just undergone preliminary health screenings and were waiting for a bus to take them to a processing center.

And, please, our colleagues should understand these migrants are not trying to get away from the Border Patrol. They are literally walking up to the Border Patrol and turning themselves in because they realize that is the next step to their being placed into the interior of the United States and completing their journey.

Of course, as you can imagine, each of these mothers was hopeful. They made it to the United States and knew that as a family unit with young children they would be cared for by our government and then released into the interior of the United States. One of the mothers paid $3,600, she said, to get here. Another paid $6,000. This is big business for the smugglers and the criminal organizations that charge thousands of dollars to bring migrants to the U.S. border.

I think it is important to note that this is not just a Mexico-Central American phenomena. A couple of months

ago, when I was down at the Del Rio sector of the Border Patrol, the Border Patrol Chief showed us a slide with the names of 54 different countries represented by the people who were detained coming across the Del Rio sector just so far this year—54 different countries.

As I said, many of these ''customers'' are children traveling with no parents. We know the journey is not a safe or easy one. In fact, it is dangerous, and it is hard, and many children arrive in critical health, having endured days, weeks, and months on the road. And the tragic fact is, some of these children don't make it. They die en route.

I have heard horrific stories of physical and sexual abuse that occurs at the hands of the criminals, cartels, and human smugglers, and others traveling in a large caravan of immigrants. At the Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center in Dallas, which is now serving as a shelter for migrant boys, I talked to one young man who endured a 3-month-long trek on foot from Central America to the United States. He told us he slept in the jungles along the way and that food was scarce. As you can imagine, he was happy now to be in a shelter receiving three square meals a day with a roof over his head.

These stories are not unique. Many of us have seen the heartbreaking video of a young boy abandoned by smugglers in the Rio Grande Valley, dropped from the top of the wall into the interior of the United States. And we have read the story about a young girl who drowned trying to cross the Rio Grande River. And we have seen where the smugglers who care so little for the welfare of the people they are smuggling into the United States—and in one instance they threw a 6-month-old child into the river, knowing the Border Patrol would be diverted in order to save the child, which thankfully they did, while they skedaddled into the United States.

I think it is heartbreaking that these children are enduring this sort of trauma, and it is infuriating that cartels and criminal organizations are getting richer in the process.

So make no mistake, there is a crisis at the border and the policies of the Biden administration helped make it worse. Despite warnings from folks on both sides of the aisle, the administration revoked policies of the previous administration without any alternative plan in its place. Making matters worse, they entirely failed to prepare for the obvious consequences. Now the question is, What are they going to do to address it?

I believe the American people deserve to hear from President Biden his outline of a plan to address the border crisis and to manage this surge of humanity in a fair and humane way. If the President is still working on that portion of the speech, I would like to make a friendly suggestion.

There is a grassroots plan out there that was built from bottom up by the Senators and Congressmen most familiar with the crisis. It includes input from the men and women who dealt with migration surges in the past and who are working around-the-clock to manage the consequences of uncontrolled movement of migrants across the border now. It is called the Bipartisan Border Solutions Act.

Senator SINEMA from Arizona, who also represents a border State, and I have introduced this legislation here in the Senate. We are proud to work with two Texans, one Republican and one Democrat, HENRY CUELLAR of Laredo and TONY GONZALES, a Republican in the 23rd Congressional District. He represents, I believe, the largest single section of the U.S.-Mexico border of any Member in Congress. Our bill seeks to address the most urgent problems on the border today. There is more we can and should do, but at least this would address the most urgent problems.

First, it would establish four regional processing centers to streamline the processing of migrants. Right now, the smugglers know that if they flood the zone with children, the Border Patrol are going to have to go off the frontline in order to take care of the children, leaving it wide open for smuggling narcotics and other migrants—narcotics which, by the way, contributed to roughly 88,000 drug overdoses in America alone in the last 12 months.

Our bill would provide protections for migrant children who come into the country without a parent or any relatives.

It would help reduce the immigration court backlog and remove a major pull factor for migrants who do not have a legitimate asylum claim. But it would, more importantly, speed up the process for the most vulnerable migrants who do have a valid asylum claim.

I think these are commonsense reforms that should earn the support of Members from both parties in both Chambers in Congress, as well as a number of respected outside organizations.

We would be glad to receive the support of the administration or at least a phone call so we can begin conversations. Ignoring this crisis will not make it go away. We have spent the last couple of months demonstrating that inaction will only make it worse.

As I said, we have seen surges in the past but never like this. The busiest months are usually April, May, and June, not February and March, which indicates, by historical trends, it is going to get worse and worse and worse. If our facilities and our personnel are overwhelmed today, which they are, and we haven't yet reached the normal busy season, how much worse are things going to get? How many more children will die in the hands of these criminals on their way to the United States before we decide to take action?

As the Presiding Officer and I have discussed before, there is nobody else to solve these problems except us. On something as important as this, it seems like a logical area for Republicans and Democrats to work together to try to take at least some modest steps to address this crisis. I hope the President will work with us and be part of the solution and not part of the problem.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I was listening intently to the Senator from Texas, who is certainly familiar with the problems on the border. It happens that I spent 30 years down there as a builder and developer many years ago. I got to know the border people. They are trying to do a great job down there against some pretty impossible odds.

You know, one thing I always think about is, it has nothing to do with Central American citizens or Mexicans; it is the people from the Middle East, terrorists from all over. Open borders don't work. So I applaud him for his efforts on that.

DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 2021

Mr. President, this week we have a real opportunity before us to pass the bipartisan Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021.

If you listen only to the national media, you would think that Congress can't get together on much of anything, but this bill is a real example of how that is not always the case. The reason is simple: Everyone agrees that we need clean, safe, drinking water and to support State and local projects to protect water quality.

There are tangible benefits for communities too. Just consider what the bill does for my State of Oklahoma. First, it will increase the Federal funding for local projects by over $315 million in the next 5 years, an increase of 123 percent.

More than that, the State retains the control to direct funds to projects they have identified. It is called local support. It is kind of a unique concept. It demonstrates clearly that we who are representing an area know more about the area than people who don't represent the area.

This will increase funding for local projects. It will also provide needed resources to help Oklahoma achieve its comprehensive water plan, meeting its goal of using no more freshwater in 2060 than was used in 2010.

I am proud to cosponsor this bill because it not only recognizes that urban and rural communities have different water infrastructure needs, but it also provides specific benefits to rural States like my State of Oklahoma.

A month ago, the Water Quality Division director of the State of Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, Shellie Chard, testified before the EPW Committee to highlight the challenges facing rural water systems and the innovation that they are using in rural States and communities to ensure safe and affordable drinking

water. She highlighted the need for assistance to small, rural States in complying with government regulations, and this bill does that by giving small and rural States access to Federal funding and assistance in complying with government regulations that are often more burdensome and overbearing for them.

The bill also empowers rural communities to work with technical experts at nonprofit entities and State agencies to implement best practices and more efficiently comply with the Federal regulations. When a small town like Meridian, OK, needs help addressing harmful contaminants in their water system, local rural water organizations can provide consistent help and expertise, and they do. They are out there. They want to help. Dedicating resources to help our rural communities will ensure they spend more of their time and their money on community projects, not navigating a bureaucracy.

More than just taking care of our water infrastructure today, this bill has an eye on the future by reauthorizing the Water Resources Research Act. The Water Resources Research Act supports cutting-edge water research at universities across the country, including Oklahoma State University in Stillwater. OSU will receive research funding over the next 4 years to study wastewater reuse, produced water from oil and gas operations, and more.

The bill will also more than double the funding for the enhanced aquifer recharge research program. This program does essential work to refill the groundwater aquifers, especially in areas with water shortages, to sustain a reliable municipal water supply.

I thank my colleagues Senator CARPER and Senator CAPITO for working together to move this bill through the normal committee process and bring it to the floor. This is what bipartisanship means, and we do see this every day, in spite of what you might get from the media. I look forward to this bill being passed and enacted into law quickly. It is important that this not be the end of our bipartisan infrastructure work.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PLAN

Mr. President, we also need to reauthorize the new surface transportation plan before October 1. I know that it can be done because I did it twice with Senator Boxer. We did the MAP–21 program; that was in 2012. We did the FAST Act in 2015. We were successful because we focused on actual infrastructure—roads, highways, bridges, waterways, and the like.

Senator CAPITO rolled out a meaningful infrastructure package this last week. It is bold and focused on what our country actually needs.

While President Biden and the Biden administration recognize the Republican plan as a starting point, sadly, Senate Democrats dismiss it outright, without even waiting to read it. And why? Because the extreme left wants to hijack the popularity of infrastructure to pass their Green New Deal agenda.

You know, I had the honor of being with the President and the Vice President in the White House their first week in office. At that time, they were talking about the infrastructure package of the administration. I told the President at that time that one of the problems I have with what I feel is going to be in his infrastructure package is going to be using the popularity of infrastructure repair. That is popular. People want roads. They want highways. They want infrastructure. But they want to use that popularity to get their agenda passed.

Now, in the infrastructure package that the President came out with, only about 7 percent of that actually addresses roads, highways, and bridges. So that is not what we want. We do have a bill coming out of the committee.

The proof is in the numbers. The Biden plan would spend more on electric vehicle charging ports and subsidies for electric cars than it does on roads, bridges, and airports combined. You know, I didn't believe that when I first saw it. How can he come out with something that would actually spend more just on electrical vehicles than it does on roads, highways, and bridges? But that is exactly right because it would be $157 billion for roads, highways, and bridges but $174 billion for electrical vehicle support.

If this sounds familiar to you, that is because it is. Remember then-President Obama's American ''Recovery'' Plan that was supposed to be a massive investment in infrastructure with ''shovel ready jobs''? Well, less than 5 percent of that bill went into infrastructure. The rest of the $800 billion went to finance the Obama climate agenda. I guess history really does repeat itself because that same thing is happening today. Worse, it trades responsible pay-for methods with a tax-and-spend approach.

A lot of people here may be too young to remember this, but I remember when the biggest problem we had in the highway trust fund was that we had too much money, that we had too much surplus.

I ask the Presiding Officer, can you believe that, because you haven't been here that long? But that actually was the problem. The highway trust fund was actually more than it needed to be.

I can remember back during the Clinton administration, I was pretty upset when he took several billion dollars out of that program. The surplus was there—I grant you that—but nonetheless we knew that leaner times were coming and that we would end up with a highway program that we would not be able to pay for out of the highway trust fund if we let people take money out of that trust fund.

But, anyway, a lot of people here may be too young to remember that, but that actually did happen.

One of the unique things about our highway system is the ''user pays; user benefits'' model. At a recent EPW hearing that we had—that was just 2 weeks ago—every single witness was in agreement that users who benefit should pay into the system. They all agreed that electric vehicles should be paying their fair share to maintain and improve our infrastructure. But, instead, the Biden plan takes the tax-and-spend approach, increasing the deficit and raising our corporate tax rate, undoing the historic tax cuts that we achieved under the previous administration, the Trump administration.

People hear that, and they don't fully appreciate just what it means. They think that corporate tax rates won't affect them. But the people hurt the most by the higher corporate tax rate tend to be in the most vulnerable categories. That is because higher taxes on job creators not only hurts American competitiveness around the world, but it means lower wages, lower GDP growth, and fewer jobs to go around.

In fact, the nonpartisan CBO found that 70 percent of the savings businesses got when they lowered the corporate tax rate in the Trump tax cuts went straight to worker wages, and the Biden plan would undo that very successful program. A study done by Rice University found that raising the corporate tax rate back to 28 percent, like the Biden plans do, will actually kill 1 million jobs in just 2 years.

Before the pandemic, the economy was growing fast, thanks in large part to the historic tax cuts and the regulatory reforms that drove the record job growth.

In fact, we had the best economy in my lifetime, prior to the pandemic problem that came along. And now, 12 months into the pandemic, as many States are just now allowing businesses to reopen, the administration is looking to raise taxes on job creators who can get our economy back on track.

The White House said it was serious about infrastructure investment, and I am committed to working with the President and my colleagues in the Senate to do this. It can be done this year, just as it has been many times in the past, but it needs to be real infrastructure and not just a big-spending liberal climate bill.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote for this motion to proceed to the bipartisan Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, otherwise known as DWWIA.

As the ranking member of the Environment and Public Works Committee, I have been working closely with Chairman CARPER and Senators DUCKWORTH, LUMMIS, CARDIN, and CRAMER to craft meaningful legislation that addresses our country's aging

drinking water and wastewater systems. Every city and town can tell you all about it.

This bill authorizes more than $35 billion for water resource development projects across the country, with a focus on upgrading aging infrastructure, addressing the emerging threats of extreme weather events, including those resulting from climate change, and cyber security vulnerabilities. This bill also includes measures to invest in innovative technologies, and it provides assistance to marginalized communities. All of these things will help our communities keep their water safe and clean.

Something I am particularly proud of is how this bill provides flexibility to both rural and urban areas and lets them decide how they can best address their needs.

The most significant investments in this bill are in the drinking water and clean water State revolving funds. We know them as SRFs. The SRFs maximize authority for the States to determine how best to address drinking and wastewater challenges, utilizing a revolving loan fund to facilitate additional future investments.

For rural States like West Virginia, we offer several solutions to unique water challenges. I will add here that we have a lot of great water in West Virginia. First, the bill invests $50 billion for those currently being served by intractable water systems. Those are the systems that service fewer than 1,000 people and that have typically been abandoned by the operator. We have quite a few of those. Towns in the southern coalfields of West Virginia, like those in McDowell County, have historically struggled with this.

Since many of these households cannot connect to municipal water systems in an economic or technologically feasible way, the funding will go to a grant program to help them install environmentally sound, decentralized wastewater systems. This language is something that I worked on previously with my colleague from New Jersey CORY BOOKER when he was on the committee in the last Congress.

The most pressing water issue, from a human health and environmental perspective in Appalachia, is undoubtedly straight piping. This practice is common in other exceptionally rural and remote areas around the country. So with new septic tanks installed, the grant program is working to improve quality of life and addresses public health and environmental concerns about straight piping waste into rivers and streams.

Infrastructure resiliency and sustainability is also a priority in this bill. In rural areas especially, some of the pipes are nearly 100 years old. I have actually heard about wooden pipes. Small towns often don't have the revenues to spend on expensive drinking water and wastewater infrastructure upgrades. That is why this legislation creates grants for small public water systems to replace components, to identify and prevent leaks, and to install meters.

This is based off of language I introduced last Congress in the Assuring Quality Water Infrastructure Act. I was joined there by my colleague BEN CARDIN of Maryland to address the needs of small water systems that are facing operational challenges in maintaining drinking water services. Every State has them.

In West Virginia, that is often the result of old infrastructure or the lack of adequate mapping of where these assets actually exist. It is hard to fix leaks when you can't find them.

Reports have shown—this stunned me when I saw this—that only one-quarter of the water that West Virginia water systems pay to have treated and pumped even reaches a faucet—one quarter. That is how much water leaks out. I think about other States that have water shortages, and here we are wasting so much water in a State like ours, which has an abundance of water.

Water is a precious resource, and wasting that much of it because of leaky pipes and faulty infrastructure is absolutely unacceptable. The $250 million grant program will help provide the technical assistance and infrastructure investments that these small systems, serving 10,000 people or fewer, need to address to get those challenges off their backs and to get on sure fiscal footing as they better serve their customers.

Of course, we don't want to forget about our midsize and large drinking water systems. Another program that I worked on last Congress, again, with Senator CARDIN, addresses the resiliency of drinking water and wastewater systems.

Adapted from the Clean Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Act, these programs, totaling $370 million over 5 years, will help to protect public water systems from a host of threats, both natural and manmade.

In West Virginia and in many other parts of the country, the greatest threats to drinking and wastewater infrastructure come from flooding. These investments will harden infrastructure against these threats and protect taxpayers from paying for the same infrastructure again and again.

I just discussed physical resilience, but we must also ensure the resilience of our water utility workforce, those workers who ensure the continued operation and maintenance of drinking water and wastewater systems every day.

Section 211 of DWWIA focuses on the resilience of America's water utility workforce by addressing recruitment, training, and retention challenges. This is a topic very important to me, and I worked, again, with my colleague from New Jersey Senator BOOKER, on this issue.

I cannot help but think that we regularly take for granted the public health services provided by this Nation's water utility workforce. We just don't really think about who is actually working there and providing the service that we sometimes take for granted.

Unfortunately, a large portion of the men and women who are in our water treatment facilities are getting older and they are retiring, and that is why we need to make sure that we have the next generation of water workers ready.

This bill increases funding authorized to $25 million over 5 years for the program that helps water systems grow their workforce through apprenticeships, through training programs, and it also helps with their retention efforts. This program has been extremely popular with water systems around the country, and Congress has recognized this by funding it beyond the authorization level.

It is critical that we provide the tools and investments necessary to help our drinking water and wastewater systems face these challenges head-on. After all, this is the workforce that will ensure the operation and maintenance of all the other infrastructure investments this package creates.

Additional technical assistance can also help systems with operations—it is much more complicated than what it used to be—and prevent outages and costly compliance issues. Section 206 establishes and authorizes a circuit rider program designed to help owners and operators of small- and medium-sized publicly owned treatment works.

We have heard from the water community that other circuit rider programs have been a tremendous asset in providing technical assistance. It only makes sense for the EPA to similarly provide technical assistance since they implement the relevant regulations. This can be tremendously helpful where a system may be struggling with an insufficient workforce and also must be a part of the resilience discussion.

Another concern for us was the alarming trend in cyber security threats in water systems. In February, you all might remember, hackers accessed a Florida water treatment facility computer system and were able to remotely raise the level of sodium hydroxide in the water. That is not just scary; it is alarming.

This has huge national security implications on top of the obvious public health concerns. Thankfully, that hack was detected and the system was returned to normal before the public was ever at risk. But in this day and age, water infrastructure resiliency also has to include addressing these cyber security issues. So we made sure that these vulnerabilities could be addressed under resiliency grants.

While water infrastructure investments are critical to ensuring we are not wasting water and our water is clean, it is also critical from an economic development perspective. Berkeley County—close here to Washington,

DC—in West Virginia made huge investments into their water infrastructure system to ensure the system could handle the volume of water that the brand-new Procter & Gamble plant needed. And it is massive amounts of water, and it is a massive plant. We are very happy that they are there employing over 1,000 West Virginians.

So with that upgraded water system, P&G was able to operate more efficiently and even to expand—and they are still expanding—and that meant more jobs. That kind of opportunity needs to be available everywhere, not just in my home State but in Connecticut and in other places around the country.

These are just a few of the provisions that address and are informed by the particular challenges that face my State. But based on the feedback of my colleagues in both parties and the groundswell of support from various water advocacy groups, it is clear these provisions have broad applicability to help communities all across this beautiful country.

It is why we have such a diverse and growing coalition of more than 70 supporters—from water systems to local governments, to industry, to labor, to environmental organizations—who are supporting this legislation, not to mention that we had a unanimous vote out of committee.

These organizations recognize the value of this legislation and its commonsense and responsible approach to addressing our water infrastructure issues. We will be discussing more of the valuable provisions of this bill on the Senate floor this week, and I look forward to that debate.

In closing, I just want to urge my colleagues to vote in favor of advancing this bill and, later, for final passage. I mentioned it passed unanimously out of committee. There is a big debate in the broader sense: Can Congress get together on infrastructure? This is what I would define as basic, core infrastructure. This, I think, is a good test case for us, and this, I think, is one in which we all have a great interest. Conservatives, moderates, and liberals all came together on this.

I would like to thank my counterpart and my chairman, Senator CARPER, and his staff for their work, as well as our Water Subcommittee counterpart chairman, Senator DUCKWORTH, and Ranking Member LUMMIS.

This bill is proof that we can work together on infrastructure. This is a bipartisan, responsible, meaningful investment. We are taking care of pipes, we are looking out for our environment, and we are putting special emphasis on helping rural and disadvantaged communities. At the end of the day, this bill is really about helping people. This is a bipartisan bill that we can all be proud of.

Again, I ask my colleagues to vote yes on the motion to proceed and again on the underlying bill.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be able to complete my remarks, given the time constraints.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF COLIN HACKETT KAHL

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the nomination of Colin Kahl to serve as Undersecretary of Defense for Policy.

Our Nation needs leaders at the Department of Defense who are not driven by a partisan agenda and are committed to making sure our troops have all the resources and support they need to succeed. We need leaders who understand that our adversaries are regimes like those in Communist China and Iran and that our friends are countries like Israel and its partners in the Middle East. That is not Dr. Kahl. I have grave concerns about Dr. Kahl's lack of support for one of our great allies, Israel, weakness toward Communist China and desire to rejoin the disastrous Iran Deal.

The Undersecretary of Defense for Policy serves as the Defense Secretary's top national security adviser, a position that requires sound judgement and an even temperament. Dr. Kahl's history of partisan rhetoric makes him unfit for this position.

For all these reasons, I oppose Mr. Kahl's nomination and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I rise today to oppose Colin Kahl's nomination for Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, and I advise my colleagues to do the same, as we are getting ready to take a vote on this very important position in the Pentagon. That, to me, is one of the most important positions we have at the Department of Defense.

While I have many policy disagreements with Dr. Kahl, which I have discussed at length with him, I want to say I have a long history of working across the aisle, with Democrats and Republicans, on defense issues, even with those with whom I don't agree on their policies. As a matter of fact, the Presiding Officer and I have a very strong working relationship, and we don't agree on a lot of issues, particularly on issues of the military.

I serve on the Armed Services Committee, and I take these matters very seriously. They are some of the main reasons I ran for the U.S. Senate 6½ years ago. I focus a lot on military personnel, uniform and civilian, whom we put in the Pentagon and who have this enormous responsibility to oversee the Department of Defense.

Whether they are Assistant Secretaries, Under Secretaries, admirals, or generals, I try to understand where they are coming from, and I have a record of strongly supporting almost all of them, whether they have been in the Obama administration, the Trump administration, or even are in the Biden administration. For example, I not only supported the Secretary of Defense, Lloyd Austin, knowing that I wasn't going to agree with him on everything, but I actually introduced him at his confirmation hearing because I served with him in the military, and I know he is a man of honor and character. I strongly supported the Deputy Secretary of Defense, Kath Hicks, given her background and knowledge. Yet some nominees I have not and I will not support, particularly in this area that is so important to our Nation's defense. I will object to these people because, like Dr. Kahl, I don't believe he has the temperament or judgment to do the job.

Like I said, I have looked at and focused on dozens and dozens of members with regard to their temperament and judgment who need Senate confirmation to the Department of Defense. The vast, vast majority, Democrat or Republican, I have supported but not this one. And this is a really important position. The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy is essentially the No. 3 position in the Pentagon.

As I mentioned, it is my view and, I believe, the view of most of my colleagues, at least on this side of the aisle, that Dr. Kahl does not have the temperament or judgment. In fact, I believe that he has the potential to be a liability to our national security and our defense and not to be viewed favorably by the men and women he is supposed to lead.

Let me talk about temperament and give a little bit of background.

Not even a year ago, a number of Senate Democrats, my colleagues, wrote of the official who was nominated by the Trump administration for this same position, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, BG Anthony Tata. The letter that was signed by a number of my Senate Democratic colleagues, many of whom are on the Committee on Armed Services, focused on that nominee's record of ''offensive and inflammatory comments which would disqualify you from serving in your current position and the position for which you have been nominated.'' That is one of the quotes. Remember, this was for the same position but with the Trump administration.

This letter also read that he had made inflammatory remarks regarding the President—that would be President Obama—and inflammatory remarks regarding rhetoric for Members of Congress as well. Again, that was last year. This is the standard that was being used.

This letter goes on to read:

> Your multiple past statements cannot be dismissed as simple aberration.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD this letter dated July 24, 2020.

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

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC, July 24, 2020.

Brigadier General (ret.) ANTHONY J. TATA,
Senior Advisor, U.S. Department of Defense, Washington, DC.

DEAR BRIGADIER GENERAL TATA: We write to urge that you withdraw your nomination to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy at the Department of Defense (the Department) and resign your current position as a senior advisor. Your record of offensive and inflammatory comments disqualifies you from serving in your current position and the position for which you have been nominated.

If confirmed by the Senate to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, you would become ''the principal official reporting to the Secretary of Defense who is responsible for policy development and planning [. . .], lead[ing] the formulation and coordination of national security and defense policy with the Department of Defense [. . .], integrat[ing] policies and plans to achieve desired objectives [. . . and] build[ing] partnerships and defense cooperation with U.S. friends and allies. In other words, you would have significant, wide-ranging influence on the policies and activities of the Pentagon and defense relationships with our most critical allies and partners.

Anyone nominated to be a high-ranking Pentagon official must be qualified and also a person of high character whose record is consistent with the values of our country and those of the U.S. military. Nominees should see the value diversity, inclusion, and unity bring to our institutions. Unfortunately, your history of public remarks does not meet this standard. In 2018, you said that Islam is the ''most oppressive violent religion I know of,'' and that the 2015 agreement to block Iran's pathways to a nuclear weapon alone is more than enough evidence of [former President Barack Obama's] drive to subvert U.S. national interests to Islam and a globalist agenda. You called President Obama a ''terrorist leader'' and alleged that the former president ''made no secret of his belief that a weaker America made for a stronger world. Moreover, you falsely claimed that President Obama ''is a Muslim—repeating a claim used by then-presidential candidate Donald Trump and others who attempt to incite anti-Muslim prejudice and otherize Islam by suggesting it is an inferior religion and synonymous with terrorism. You also said in a now-deleted tweet on July 2, 2018, ''Never a doubt. Among dozens of clues, Obama supported Russian meddling in 2016 election & influenced Israeli elections to try to oust Netanyahu & help Hamas & Muslim brotherhood U.S. really did have Manchurian Candidate in White House.

Unfortunately, your inflammatory remarks did not stop there. You reserved further dishonorable and disqualifying rhetoric for members of Congress as well. For example, you claimed that Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Congresswoman Maxine Waters ''have always been the same violent extremist'' and referred to Congresswoman Waters in particular as a ''vicious race baiting racist.'' Only after your nomination became public and reports exposed your repugnant statements, many of which you deleted, you walked them back in a recent letter to the Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman and Ranking Member. In that letter, you reportedly refer to your offensive tweets as an ''aberration in a four-decade thread of faithful public service. Furthermore, you noted that despite your ''strong record of inclusivity and bipartisanship in my commentary,'' you ''did misspeak in 2018 on Twitter in hyperbolic conversations'' and that ''[t]here is no excuse for those comments, for which I take complete responsibility and also fully retract and denounce.''

Your letter to committee leadership appears to be a conveniently timed retraction by someone who has suddenly realized his nomination is in jeopardy. But your multiple past statements cannot be dismissed simply as an aberration. No one with a record of repeated, repugnant statements like yours should be nominated to serve in a senior position of public trust at the Pentagon. Your views are wholly incompatible with the U.S. military's values.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. We call on you to withdraw your nomination.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You have almost the identical situation here. What happened with General Tata is that his nomination, for a lot of these reasons, was withdrawn by the Trump administration. Yet now you have the same, almost identical issues with this nominee, and when I showed this letter to my Democratic colleagues, they were like, ''Oh, no. That's OK.'' It is not OK. It is not OK.

So let's talk about temperament and tweets with Dr. Kahl.

Really, the issue here is, is he more of a political hack who is tweeting all of the time—he tweets quite a lot—or is he somebody with the temperament of a partisan internet troll, or is he a measured national security professional who can lead the Pentagon in the No. 3 position? Unfortunately, I think it is the former issue, not the latter. He has a long history of tweets.

Just like the issues that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle objected to last year for this same position with the Trump administration's nominee, who was withdrawn for these reasons, here is just a small example of Dr. Kahl's tweets. These are the same issues that my colleagues were concerned about. There have been a lot of attacks on Members of Congress. OK. That is fine. We are in the public arena.

Here is what he wrote:

The GOP used to pride itself as the party that put values front and center in U.S. foreign policy. Now they are the party of ethnic cleansing.

OK. I don't think we are the party of ethnic cleansing. That is pretty strong stuff.

He tweeted more:

Let's not mince words. The Trump administration kidnapped children. The Republican Party, in terms of national security, are now part of a ''death cult.''

He retweeted the now discredited Lincoln Project attacks. I know a lot about them. It spent a lot of money in my race. It is a very discredited group of people, by the way. Very disturbed are some of their leaders at the Lincoln Project.

He calls and tweets that the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief, is a moron, is repugnant, is a coward. He went on to call my colleagues in the Senate many additional things that I won't repeat here. He did this a lot.

No matter what your views are of my colleagues or of the former President, words matter, and attacks matter. If you can't refrain from making them, maybe you don't belong in the No. 3 position in the Pentagon. That was the conclusion that pretty much everybody made last year, so why should it be different with this candidate? It shouldn't be different.

Don't get me wrong. It is a free country. You are allowed to tweet and criticize the Commander in Chief and Members of Congress all the time. That is fine. That is what America is. That is what democracy is. But that doesn't mean you get a free pass to be the No. 3 guy at the U.S. Department of Defense, which is what he wants.

So that is temperament, and I don't think it is a good temperament with which to lead the Pentagon at all.

Let's talk about judgment, especially policy judgment. The questions of temperament are often closely aligned with but they are not the same as judgment, particularly as it relates to policies. Judgment is being able to assess a situation, use history as a guide, and take appropriate action.

I think this nominee lacks judgment, which is something that was shown when he was then-Vice President Biden's National Security Advisor. Let me provide a few examples.

First, as many know, he was a staunch advocate for the Iran nuclear deal and, I believe, an advocate on being soft on Iran.

By the way, it is not always said in public, but a bipartisan majority of U.S. Senators and a bipartisan majority of Members of the House all opposed the Iran deal, but in my view, appeasing the world's largest state sponsor of terrorism, these terrorists—leaders with the blood of thousands of American troops on their hands—is not smart policy judgment.

Dr. Kahl doesn't seem to know when we can press the Iranians, and this is a really big issue. Every time someone tried to press them—draw a redline, take aggressive action—he criticized it.

Dr. Kahl, in 2015, argued for sanctions relief on Iran, claiming that the vast majority of the relief would go to butter, not guns. Well, we know how that turned out. That money went to arming terrorists and the continuation of Iran's proxies around the Middle East and around the world who were committing terrorism.

Dr. Kahl said that pulling out of the Iran nuclear deal was ''a dangerous delusion.''

He said: The ''hawks in Congress''—and I think he meant that as an insult. By the way, I view that not as an insult, particularly after the Obama-Biden administration cut defense spending by 25 percent and drastically reduced readiness—who are supporting pulling out of the Iran deal ''won't be satisfied until they get the war they have pushed for decades.'' Really? I didn't want war with Iran. Those who opposed the JCPOA—again, a bipartisan majority of the U.S. Senators—didn't want a war with Iran. We just thought the JCPOA was misguided.

After the U.S. strike that killed Iranian terror commando Qasem Soleimani, Kahl tweeted the following:

Trump has started a war with Iran and Iraq.

Really? I think what the President and our fine military did when they killed General Soleimani was reestablish deterrence, which we had lost in the Middle East when this terrorist killed thousands and wounded thousands of U.S. service men and women and never had to pay consequences. We reestablished a redline and said: If you kill Americans, you are going to pay.

Guess what. That war never happened, although Kahl predicted it.

Even Iran's Foreign Minister, Mohammad Zarif, acknowledged in these tapes that we have been talking about here on the Senate floor that the killing of Soleimani ''was when the United States delivered a major blow to Iran more damaging than if it had wiped out an entire city in an attack.'' That was from the Foreign Minister of Iran's knowing that what we did was very significant.

Dr. Kahl, if you look at his tweets, wouldn't have done that because he thought it would have ''brought the war that the hawks want.'' We didn't want a war, and we didn't get a war.

Just like John Kerry, who is now being accused of leaking secrets that Israel had—one of our most important allies—to Iran, the world's largest state sponsor of terrorism, I believe he is soft on Iran.

We are going to get to the bottom of the Kerry issue, by the way. It is alleged what he did, but if he did it, if he sold out Israel for Iran, he needs to resign and be fired. We are going to get to the bottom of that.

Let me mention one other issue. It is a sensitive one—I admit it—but I think it is also an important one with Dr. Kahl.

At his confirmation hearing, he said that one of his priorities was to ''stamp out 'systemic racism' within the ranks of the military.''

Now, look, I care about this issue, and every organization has bad people in it. I spoke on the Senate floor last year about some of these issues. I put forward legislation last year in the NDAA that looks at why we aren't having promotions of African Americans at higher ranks and at the highest ranks of the military. This is an issue I care about, but when he said this in his confirmation hearing—systemic racism within the ranks—I was very curious. Has he served in the ranks, maybe? No, he hasn't. I have for 26 years—still serving. Where did he get the information? That is a broad statement to make about our troops whom you want to lead.

During the hearing, Dr. Kahl admitted he had ''no credible evidence to back up that kind of statement.'' Well, that is a real lack of judgment.

You are besmirching a bunch—a big portion of the force, with no credible data to back it up, and you want to be the No. 3 leader in the Pentagon?

This is judgment, and this is one of the many reasons I am going to vote against him, and I hope that my colleagues do.

Let me end with one final thing. Dr. Kahl made a statement in his confirmation hearing about the requirements of the job:

The position of undersecretary of defense for policy, while it's a political appointment, is not a political job. It's a policy job, one that requires [whoever is in the position] to be nonpartisan.

Well, given his judgment, given his temperament, I don't believe Dr. Kahl has lived up to his own assessment of what is required to serve in the Pentagon's third most important defense role. I don't believe he has the qualifications for this position. There are plenty of good policy experts—Democrats, I am sure, who do—and I would encourage my colleagues to vote against this nomination for these reasons.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 7 minutes prior to the vote on the Kahl nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about Colin Kahl, the President's nominee to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

The most basic responsibility of our government and our military is to protect the national security of the American people, which requires helping our allies and constraining our enemies. The Pentagon's policy chief is responsible for those evaluations.

Unfortunately, I have come to believe that Colin Kahl's judgment is irreparably marred by obsessive animosity toward Israel. I can think of no other way to explain his years of consistently wrong views regarding the Middle East—and not just wrong but impulsive and reckless.

He has repeatedly spilled out his conspiracy theories and attacks on Twitter and other public venues. He views the world through a cracked lens.

And I challenge my Democratic colleagues to explain one simple thing: What other explanation, other than animosity to the world's only Jewish state, could possibly account for all of these staggeringly wrong judgments?

I would like to begin with a topic the Senate has been united on: our opposition to anti-Semitism and to anti-Semitic conspiracy theories.

In 2019, this body came together unanimously to pass a resolution that I authored, along with Democratic Senator TIM KAINE, condemning anti-Semitism as a unique form of bigotry that distorts people's judgments.

Recently, a top adviser to the Ayatollah Khomeini acknowledged what the world long knew—that in 2018, in an operation right out of a Hollywood action movie, Israel seized Iran's national nuclear archive. The archive proved that Iran had been keeping nuclear weapons blueprints and materials on the shelf. The nuclear deal, of which Kahl was a principle architect, had been flawed from the start.

Kahl responded to the news of the raid by suggesting on Twitter the archive was fabricated by Israel, with the aim of dragging American boys and girls into another Middle East war. This was a pernicious, anti-Sematic conspiracy theory, a blood libel, not just pernicious but wrong.

That was not the only time Kahl leveled troubling conspiracy theories about Israel and Iran. He suggested on Twitter that Trump's policies regarding the Iran deal and Jerusalem were linked to donations from Jewish billionaire Sheldon Adelson. This is not the judgment of anyone who should be anywhere near power or policy.

Another decision the Trump administration made was to move our Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem. There was an active debate within the Trump administration. I leaned in vigorously with the President, and the President agreed with the view I articulated; that we should say to our friends and our enemies that we stand unshakably with the nation of Israel.

Kahl spent years fighting against that move, fighting against moving our Embassy. According to reports from 2012, Kahl was personally responsible for trying to remove language from the Democratic Party platform embracing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

This is a long-abiding passion of his.

And when President Trump recognized Jerusalem, Kahl predicted it would isolate the United States and Israel and even potentially trigger a third intifada. He was wrong.

Just like he was wrong about supporting Israel, he was wrong about opposing Iran. In 2017, Congress passed legislation mandating that the President declare Iran's IRGC a terrorist organization. Kahl said we were playing ''politics'' so that we could show we were tough on Iran, and again he predicted disaster. Again, he was wrong.

Kahl has even attacked Democrats on this issue. For instance, he has repeatedly attacked Chairman MENENDEZ for trying to ''kill'' and use ''poison pills'' to block appeasement of the Iranian regime.

Turning to current topics, the Obama-Biden team shamefully, repeatedly, recklessly used leaks to leak secrets about Israeli operations against Iranian terrorists and forces.

Now there are new reports on a taped phone call that then-Secretary of State Kerry may have leaked Israeli attacks to Iranian Foreign Minister Zarif, with whom he is personally close. If verified, these reports would mean he maliciously endangered not just Israeli national security but American lives. If these reports are true, John Kerry should resign, and if he doesn't resign, President Biden should fire him.

Colin Kahl was prominent in shaping Obama-Biden policies on Israel and

Iran, and he has been credibly accused of weaponizing and leaking classified information.

I recently joined 17 other Senators in a letter to FBI Director Wray, requesting that the FBI immediately investigate whether he did so. But we are not going to have the answer before we vote today, and I don't see how he can be principally advanced without it.

On issues of foreign policy, this body is often united when standing up against our enemies and standing for our friends. This nominee, I believe, is the most virulently anti-Israel nominee who would serve in the entire Biden administration.

Many of our friends on the Democratic aisle like to say they support the nation of Israel. Well, this is a chance to demonstrate you mean it because you cannot vote to confirm a rabid, anti-Israel, conspiracy theory-tweeting radical to the No. 3 position in the Department of Defense and then claim you are a reliable friend of Israel.

Colin Kahl's record is extreme, fringe, and radical. He has a lifelong obsession with and antipathy to the State of Israel, and he has demonstrated a willingness to endanger Israeli lives and American lives to advance that hostility.

I urge our colleagues on both sides of the aisle to oppose this nomination.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

VOTE ON KAHL NOMINATION

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all remaining debate time be expired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Kahl nomination?

Ms. SMITH. 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.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMMER), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELLY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) would have voted ''NAY''.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). Are thee any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 171 Ex.]

YEAS—49

Baldwin	Hirono	Rosen
Bennet	Kaine	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kelly	Schatz
Booker	King	Schumer
Brown	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	
Hickenlooper	Reed	

NAYS—45

Barrasso	Graham	Murkowski
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Hagerty	Risch
Braun	Hawley	Romney
Burr	Hoeven	Rubio
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Cassidy	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Collins	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	Lummis	Toomey
Daines	Marshall	Tuberville
Ernst	McConnell	Wicker
Fischer	Moran	Young

NOT VOTING—6

Blunt	Cramer	Rounds
Cantwell	Paul	Shelby

The nomination was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will immediately be notified of the Senate's action.

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 the debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 34, S. 914, a bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Thomas R. Carper, Tammy Duckworth, Jeff Merkley, Debbie Stabenow, Richard Blumenthal, Jacky Rosen, Michael F. Bennet, Amy Klobuchar, Mazie K. Hirono, Richard J. Durbin, Tammy Baldwin, Alex Padilla, Maria Cantwell, Sheldon Whitehouse, Cory A. Booker, Patty Murray, Elizabeth Warren.

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 motion to proceed to Calendar No. 34, S. 914, a bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes, 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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HASSAN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 92, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 172 Ex.]

YEAS—92

Baldwin	Hassan	Portman
Barrasso	Hawley	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Risch
Blackburn	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Hoeven	Rubio
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Braun	Inhofe	Sasse
Brown	Johnson	Schatz
Burr	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Cardin	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Carper	King	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cassidy	Lankford	Smith
Collins	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Luján	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lummis	Tester
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Thune
Cotton	Markey	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Duckworth	Menendez	Van Hollen
Durbin	Merkley	Warner
Ernst	Moran	Warnock
Feinstein	Murkowski	Warren
Fischer	Murphy	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murray	Wicker
Graham	Ossoff	Wyden
Grassley	Padilla	Young
Hagerty	Peters	

NAYS—2

Cruz	Lee

NOT VOTING—6

Blunt	Cramer	Rounds
Cantwell	Paul	Shelby

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 92, the nays are 2.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 2021—MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Cloture having been invoked, the Senate will resume legislative session and consideration of the motion to proceed, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to S. 914, a bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Madam President, I know of no further debate on the motion to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

The motion was agreed to.

DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 2021

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 914) to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1460

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.)

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Madam President, I call up amendment No. 1460, and I ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Illinois [Ms. DUCKWORTH] for Mr. CARPER proposes an amendment numbered 1460.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COVID–19 HATE CRIMES ACT

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, I rise today to discuss the COVID–19 Hate Crimes Act. I was a cosponsor of this bill, which was introduced by Senator HIRONO and passed the Senate on April 22, 2021, by a vote of 94 to 1. I was in Minnesota to attend the memorial service for Daunte Wright when the bill came up for a vote, but I would have voted in favor of the bill had I been present.

I have been alarmed by the sharp increase in hate crimes against members of the Asian-American Pacific Islander, AAPI, community during the pandemic. According to Stop AAPI Hate, there have been approximately 3,800 incidents of anti-Asian bias across the country in the last year, and that number only includes what has been reported. As we saw with the recent mass shooting in Georgia, in which six of the eight victims were women of Asian descent, these crimes are horrifying and heartbreaking.

I have also talked to constituents in my State who have experienced verbal attacks, physical abuse, and threats to their businesses simply because they are members of the AAPI community. What they have endured is not right. These are hate crimes, and it is time for us to stand together, to denounce hate, and take action.

When I first arrived at the Senate, I worked hard to pass the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act. As a prosecutor, I was at the White House when President Bill Clinton introduced the bill, and 9 years later, I got to cast one of the deciding votes to make the bill a reality. Since then I have worked with Senator MURKOWSKI to introduce the bipartisan Justice for Victims of Hate Crimes Act, which will help to ensure that Federal prosecutors can effectively enforce the Federal hate crimes law. After places of worship were targets of violence in my State, I joined my colleagues in cosponsoring legislation to strengthen protections for religious institutions that was signed into law in September 2018.

The COVID–19 Hate Crimes Act will ensure that the Department of Justice invests the resources needed to fully investigate pandemic-related hate crimes against Asian Americans and will support local law enforcement to report and respond to hate crimes. While there is more we must do to root out hate and bias in our country, this bill is an important step forward, and I am grateful to Senator HIRONO for her work in leading this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO LORI HOUSMAN

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, I rise today to recognize the distinguished career and retirement of Lori Housman after 20 years of service at the Congressional Budget Office. Throughout her time at CBO, Lori has been a cornerstone of the Medicare unit. Her expertise in Medicare's payment policy for physicians, as well as her patience and good humor, has been essential to the Congress as it has developed legislation in this complicated area.

During her time in public service, Lori has worked on legislation that dramatically changed how Medicare operates, including the Affordable Care Act and the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015, commonly referred to as MACRA. Lori's tireless dedication to providing the Congress with objective analysis embodies the best of CBO's commitment to serving both sides of the aisle with expertise, professionalism, and fairness. Her exemplary work in analyzing legislation is matched by her warmth toward and genuine interest in others, earning her the admiration of congressional staff. Her efforts over the years have surely helped to make the Medicare Program better for tens of millions of Americans.

To her colleagues, Lori is a constant source of knowledge, support, and kindness. She has trained many groups of CBO analysts and managers throughout her tenure, teaching them to think critically about how legislation can be translated into analytical models and how to explain how legislation can be clarified to better reflect the intent of the Congress. In addition to her contributions to CBO's analytical work, her colleagues at CBO congressional staff are grateful for her patience and generous spirit, especially in extraordinary circumstances.

As chairman of the Finance Committee, I, along with Ranking Member CRAPO, thank Lori for her service, and we wish her a relaxing, well-deserved retirement with her husband Van on their boat, Pigs Flew.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CENTENNIAL OF CONNECTICUT LIONS CLUBS

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, today I rise to recognize Lions Clubs International as it celebrates 100 years of outstanding service in Connecticut.

In the winter of 1921, Lions Clubs International, now the world's largest service organization, dispatched an organizer to Connecticut to form the first Lions Club in New England, the Bridgeport Host Lions Club. Throughout their century of service, these volunteers have worked diligently to help set up a fresh-air camp for Bridgeport's youth, create a vision clinic at Bridgeport Hospital, purchase x-ray devices at St. Vincent's Medical Center, provide dental services for the indigent at Park City Hospital, and a litany of other community projects. Lions Clubs in New Haven, Greater Hartford, New Britain, New London, Greenwich, Waterbury, Meriden, Torrington, and Bristol would soon follow. Today, approximately 160 clubs with over 4,600 Lions are serving their communities, many collaborating with local governments to act as dependable volunteer arms.

In 1925, a future Connecticut resident, Helen Keller, would have a profound impact on the mission and very future of Lions Clubs International with her simple plea: ''Will you not help me hasten the day when there shall be no preventable blindness; no little deaf, blind child untaught; no blind man or woman unaided? I appeal to you Lions, you who have your sight, your hearing, you who are strong and brave and kind. Will you not constitute yourselves Knights of the Blind in this crusade against darkness?'' Connecticut Lions not only embraced her message, but also did much more, donating monies and time to support their communities locally and globally. Lions Clubs across the State have sponsored parades, festivals, and school projects, as well as raised funds for building equipment to improve the quality of life for children, the disabled, seniors, and veterans. Connecticut Lions have taken families in need shopping to make their holidays brighter. In support of the health and well-being of their communities, Lions Clubs have donated ambulances, school buses and other vehicles, and vital

equipment to our local emergency response teams, senior centers, and social services agencies.

Perhaps the most critical area of focus for Lions Clubs has been in vision care. In their ''crusade against darkness,'' Lions Clubs have raised enormous sums for research into blindness and eye disease. The Connecticut Lions Eye Research Foundation was chartered in 1956, establishing an eye research clinic under the auspices of Yale University, and later helped establish a second research facility with the University of Connecticut. Thanks to the work at these clinics, thousands of children and adults have benefitted from quality care and research.

Connecticut Lions have also established three District Lions Low Vision Centers to improve the quality of life and independence of those suffering from low vision. I have personally visited one of these centers and listened to healthcare providers and patients discuss how important and valuable these centers are.

For those still struggling with hearing and vision issues, the Connecticut Lions have supported the Connecticut Radio Information System with donations, volunteer readers, and other assistance. Guide and service dogs have been sponsored by Connecticut Lions, helping to restore the independence of the blind and visually impaired in their communities.

Connecticut Lions have also been deeply involved in providing relief from disaster and tragedy. In the early stages of the COVID–19 pandemic, Connecticut Lions secured sizeable grants from Lions Clubs International Foundation to purchase and distribute critically needed equipment for our first responders and healthcare workers. When Hurricane Sandy devastated much of the State's shoreline, our Lions Clubs provided meals for first responders and volunteers who worked tirelessly to rescue people and restore services following the storm. Immediately following the Sandy Hook tragedy in December 2012, the Newtown Lions established a community fund to address the short-term and long-term needs of individuals arising from that tragic event. To date, they have raised more than $11 million for those affected by posttraumatic shock disorder, including many children of Sandy Hook Elementary School. Connecticut Lions recognized the desperate need of Hurricane Katrina victims, donating thousands of dollars and making multiple trips with shipments of vital supplies. Connecticut Lions have collected and provided food year-round, working with meal centers, food banks, and food share programs to distribute directly to our homeless and those in need. Police and first responders in many towns were provided with ''Homeless Kits.''

In the face of tragedy and immense need, the Connecticut Lions have never forgotten the importance of looking to the future. Connecticut's youth have been a significant part of Lions Club service programs. Leadership, Experience, Opportunity—LEO—Clubs give our youth an opportunity to serve their communities and develop their leadership skills. The Lions Quest program brings schools, families, and communities together to promote the development of healthy and responsible young people through social and emotional learning, character development, and a commitment to community service. The International Peace Poster Contest has provided an opportunity for children to express their visions of peace through art and creativity. Outstanding students striving to reach higher academic achievement have been provided significant scholarships as rewards for their incredible work.

We are proud of our Connecticut Lions who are, each one, a solid citizen contributing significantly to their community and beyond. They strive for new ways to serve others and to address the needs of their communities. Connecticut Lions are adept at recognizing needs, planning projects, organizing fundraisers, and rolling their sleeves up to get the job done. ''Where there is a need, there is a Lion!'' For 100 years, our Connecticut Lions have proudly demonstrated their motto: ''We Serve''●

TRIBUTE TO DAVE LEE

● Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, today I rise to honor and pay tribute to Dave Lee, a radio host and Minnesota legend who is retiring after 32 years at WCCO radio on April 30, 2021.

Hailing from Hatton, ND, Dave did not always know he would be a radio personality. He spent his summers in high school throwing hay bales, picking potatoes, and hoeing beets. When a friend recommended he audition for KRAD, a local radio station in East Grand Forks, Dave was just hoping to earn a little extra money for college, but the station saw a spark in him and offered him 9-hour country music shift. From there, he volunteered to help out with sports coverage, and when he graduated college, he stayed at the station. As he puts it, ''When you are passionate about something, it never feels like you are going to work.''

That is how Dave's voice was introduced to the airwaves, and after years at KRAD in East Grand Forks and KFYO in Fargo, he became a weekend host of News Talk 830 on WCCO. He didn't know at the time, but WCCO would be his home for the next 32 years. Dave went on to join the legendary Roger Erickson as cohost of the morning drive and then took on solo duties when Roger retired in 1997.

For many Minnesotans, Dave's voice was as much a part of their morning as their cup of coffee. Commuters counted on him for traffic updates, students looked to him for snow day announcements, and we all knew we could rely on him for honest news reporting and engaging interviews. Over the course of his career, he interviewed an impressive roster of personalities, from Boston Celtics legend Bill Russell, to baseball pitcher Nolan Ryan, to actress Julie Andrews. He also had countless incredible interviews with elected officials Democrats and Republicans alike.

Some conversations were serious, talking about the policy fight or issue of the day, but sometimes his interviews were just plain fun. I still have great memories of joining him at the WCCO booth at the Minnesota State Fair and ''Minnesota Hospital'' soap opera spoof skit, where I was given the role of Nurse Helen and Sid Hartman played the infamous ''Dr. Kidney Hartman.''

For years, we have also been treated to Dave's sports coverage. He did the play-by-play for the Minnesota Gophers for a decade and occasionally filled in as announcer for the Minnesota Twins. He brought his running commentary to the television broadcasts of the Minnesota State High School Boys and Girls Basketball Tournaments and covered University of St. Thomas football games on WCCO.

His joyful and informative commentary made him a six-time winner of Minnesota's Sportscaster of the Year, and he earned three Emmy Awards for his reporting on television. He is also a recipient of the Edward R. Murrow Award, several awards from the Associated Press, and a nomination for the National Association of Broadcasters' Marconi Radio Award.

To so many Minnesotans, Dave was a titan of Minnesota radio, providing information and entertainment with his signature warm demeanor. And it was with that same kind spirit that Dave did so much to give back, raising hundreds of thousands of dollars for the University of Minnesota Children's Hospital. After all Dave has done for our community, I have to admit, he deserves the chance to start sleeping in.

Dave, even though I will miss having you on the airwaves, I know that this is not goodbye, and I wish you all my best.●

TRIBUTE TO VICTORIA CECH

● Mr. TESTER. Madam President, I rise today to extend my sincere appreciation to Victoria Cech, who is planning on retiring from her position as the executive director of the Montana Health Research and Education Foundation. The citizens of my State are truly grateful for her tireless efforts to improve thehealth of all Montanans.

During her tenure at the foundation, Victoria was responsible for managing our State's hospital flexibility and frontier community health improvement programs, both of which provide vital support to our State's critical access hospitals. Why is this important? Because Montana has the distinction if not losing a single critical access hospital since the program's inception. It is the work of the foundation and Victoria's tireless leadership that has contributed to this great success.

But her work did not stop there. She continued to lead efforts to improve care in Montana by expanding two of the area health education centers managed by the foundation. These efforts led the charge in addressing behavioral health needs in our State, even bringing national attention to Montana when the foundation partnered with the National Council for Behavioral Health and Lady Gaga's Born This Way Foundation to complete the Teen Mental Health First Aid pilot program at Jefferson High School in Boulder.

Patient safety and quality improvement are also major focuses of the foundation. Victoria pioneered these efforts, leading a quality improvement team that moved Montana's hospitals into the highest ranked position within the Hospital Improvement Innovation Network hosted by the American Hospital Association's Health Research & Education Trust.

In 2014, Victoria was at the helm of the foundation when our country saw its first Ebola patient. The foundation was managing the hospital preparedness program—HPP—which it continues to do today. With five Montana residents under Ebola surveillance, the preparedness program quickly ramped up to raise awareness in hospitals across the State. That preparedness work has expanded dramatically since then, bringing in four full-time planners who played a large role in helping Montana prepare for and manage the coronavirus pandemic.

All 50 States are also experiencing an epidemic of drug addiction and opioid use that has hit Montana particularly hard, especially on the high line. The Montana Hospital Association and its foundation took this reality to heart and worked to expand its education and engagement work to move the needle on reversing opioid addiction. Under Victoria's leadership, the foundation was successful in securing a Rural Communities Opioid Response Program grant that is currently helping to address opioid addiction along the Canadian border and increasing engagement in our Tribal communities.

With all the work that Victoria has done, she has not overlooked the needs of her team members or those of the Montana Hospital Association. When the pandemic halted in-person education in Helena area schools, Victoria looked for a solution to support the parents at the association and ultimately converted the educational center into a classroom for virtual learning, dubbed the MHA Learning Center. Staffed by a full-time teacher, parents could now go to work knowing their children would not slip in their classwork and instead continue to make educational gains.

A lifelong learner, her passion for education will continue after her retirement as she supports her husband and president of Carroll College, John Cech, in positioning the college to be a national leader in higher education.

Victoria is a gifted leader who has had a meaningful impact on the lives of all Montanans, and we are very grateful for her dedication to keeping folks healthy across the Big Sky State.

Congratulations, Victoria Cech, on your much deserved retirement.●

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON APRIL 26, 2021

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 814. A bill to promote security partnership with Ukraine, and for other purposes.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 1364. A bill to provide for the recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. REED for the Committee on Armed Services.

Air Force nominations beginning with Col. Terrence A. Adams and ending with Col. Frank R. Verdugo, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on January 6, 2021. (minus 1 nominee: Col. Jeffrey W. Nelson)

Navy nomination of Capt. Maria L. Aguayo, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nominations beginning with Capt. Joseph B. Hornbuckle and ending with Capt. Anthony E. Rossi, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 24, 2021.

Navy nomination of Capt. Stuart C. Satterwhite, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. (lh) Dean A. VanderLey, to be Rear Admiral.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. (lh) Christopher C. French, to be Rear Admiral.

Navy nominations beginning with Rear Adm. (lh) William C. Greene and ending with Rear Adm. (lh) Scott W. Pappano, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 24, 2021.

Air Force nominations beginning with Brig. Gen. John M. Breazeale and ending with Brig. Gen. Constance M. Von Hoffman, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 3, 2021.

Air Force nomination of Col. Robert K. Bogart, to be Brigadier General.

Air Force nominations beginning with Col. John R. Andrus and ending with Col. Thomas W. Harrell, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 13, 2021.

Air Force nomination of Col. Alfred K. Flowers, Jr., to be Brigadier General.

Air Force nomination of Col. Gail E. Crawford, to be Brigadier General.

Army nomination of Lt. Gen. Theodore D. Martin, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Maj. Gen. A. C. Roper, Jr., to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Maj. Gen. Erik C. Peterson, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Maj. Gen. Patrick E. Matlock, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Brig. Gen. Michael J. Talley, to be Major General.

Army nominations beginning with Col. Stephanie R. Ahern and ending with Col. Brandon R. Tegtmeier, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 13, 2021. (minus 1 nominee: Col. Jeffrey A. Vanantwerp)

Army nomination of Maj. Gen. Ronald P. Clark, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Berger III, to be Major General.

Army nomination of Col. Shane R. Reeves, to be Brigadier General.

Navy nomination of Vice Adm. Scott D. Conn, to be Vice Admiral.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. Karl O. Thomas, to be Vice Admiral.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. Charles B. Cooper II, to be Vice Admiral.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. Kelly A. Aeschbach, to be Vice Admiral .

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. Stephen T. Koehler, to be Vice Admiral .

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. John V. Fuller, to be Vice Admiral.

Marine Corps nomination of Lt. Gen. David G. Bellon, to be Lieutenant General.

Marine Corps nomination of Maj. Gen. William M. Jurney, to be Lieutenant General.

Marine Corps nomination of Maj. Gen. Kevin M. Iiams, to be Lieutenant General.

Marine Corps nomination of Lt. Gen. George W. Smith, Jr., to be Lieutenant General.

Space Force nomination of Gen. John W. Raymond, to be Major General .

Space Force nominations beginning with Maj. Gen. DeAnna M. Burt and ending with Maj. Gen. Michael A. Guetlein, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 13, 2021.

Space Force nominations beginning with Brig. Gen. Donald J. Cothern and ending with Brig. Gen. Steven P. Whitney, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 13, 2021.

Space Force nomination of Brig. Gen. David N. Miller, Jr., to be Major General.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. William J. Houston, to be Vice Admiral .

Mr. REED. Mr. President, for the Committee on Armed Services I report favorably the following nomination lists which were printed in the RECORDS on the dates indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators .

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Air Force nomination of Brandon R. Rocker, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Air Force nomination of Damien P. Herbert, to be Major.

Air Force nominations beginning with Emily P. Ward and ending with Brian F. Watson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 12, 2021.

Air Force nominations beginning with Rolandis J. Crawl and ending with Brus E. Vidal, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 12, 2021.

Air Force nomination of Miguel A. Zapata, to be Major.

Air Force nomination of Laserian I. Nwoga, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Air Force nomination of Becky M. Bautch, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Air Force nomination of Michelle D. Dimoff, to be Colonel.

Army nominations beginning with Russell W. Gibson and ending with Lyndsey A. Olson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 12, 2021.

Army nomination of Mark C. Turner, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Valerie L. Seery, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of William F. Coryell, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Alfred S. Boone, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Brandon C. Grooms, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of D013410, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Jee R. Yoo, to be Major.

Army nomination of Mark A. Folkerts, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Shaun X. Adams, to be Major.

Army nomination of Russell Giese, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Seth J. Kadavy, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Kenneth Anderson and ending with Todd M. Wolf, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 12, 2021.

Army nominations beginning with Michael J. Ducharme and ending with Jason B. Logan, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 12, 2021.

Army nominations beginning with Timothy L. Baer and ending with Nicola Q. Spletstoser, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 12, 2021.

Army nominations beginning with Michael L. Allen and ending with Christopher J. Weaver, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 12, 2021.

Army nominations beginning with Everett S. Dejong and ending with Kurt S. Hensel, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 12, 2021.

Army nomination of Michael F. Ksycki, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Christie L. Brown and ending with Rodney K. Tatum, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 12, 2021.

Army nomination of Daniel C. Hart, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Nicholas D. Vandeburgh, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Brian P. Adams and ending with Elizabeth A. Walker, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 13, 2021.

Marine Corps nomination of Aaron B. Stokes, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Marine Corps nomination of James A. Berry, to be Major.

Marine Corps nominations beginning with Artem S. Agoulnik and ending with Patrick J. Zuber, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 22, 2021. (minus 2 nominees: Frederick J. Dellagala, Jr.; Jay P. Dodge)

Marine Corps nominations beginning with Brett A. Allison and ending with Barian A. Woodward, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 12, 2021.

Marine Corps nomination of Nicholas A. Turner, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Marine Corps nomination of Mark T. Schnakenberg, to be Colonel.

Marine Corps nomination of Dave W. Burton, to be Colonel.

Marine Corps nomination of Zachary W. Peters, to be Major.

Navy nomination of Joseph G. Ruggeri, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nominations beginning with Jason W. Deblock and ending with Danny S. Varnadore, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 12, 2021.

Navy nomination of Seth J. Rosenberry, to be Commander.

Navy nomination of Stephen H. Murray, to be Captain.

Navy nomination of Gregory M. Saracco, to be Captain.

Navy nomination of Adam L. Atwood, to be Lieutenant Commander.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

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. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1372. A bill to amend and enhance the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act to improve the conservation of sharks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. LUMMIS (for herself, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. RISCH):

S. 1373. A bill to reduce, from 21 years of age to 18 years of age, the minimum age at which a person may obtain a handgun from a Federal firearms license; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. CORNYN, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 1374. A bill to direct the Director of the National Science Foundation to support STEM education and workforce development research focused on rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 1375. A bill to grant lawful permanent resident status to certain eligible persons who were separated from immediate family members by the Department of Homeland Security; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 1376. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of municipal solid waste; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1377. A bill to extend the effective date for the limitation on colocation and administration of veterans educational assistance State approving agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. PETERS, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 1378. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to allow for the retirement of certain animals used in Federal research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. REED, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 1379. 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 Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself and Ms. ERNST):

S. 1380. A bill to require automatic sealing of certain criminal records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 1381. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to make amendments to the E-rate program of the Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 1382. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to prohibit abortion providers from receiving a covered loan under the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. KING):

S. 1383. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop best practices for the establishment and use of behavioral intervention teams at schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HAGERTY:

S. 1384. A bill to repeal section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 and ensure reasonable, non-discriminatory access to online communications platforms; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. REED, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 1385. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1386. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide for efforts relating to Move Over laws, to amend title 49, United States Code, to require crash avoidance technology on motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 1387. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1388. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to study the role of intermediaries in the pharmaceutical supply chain and provide Congress with appropriate policy recommendations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 1389. A bill to provide relief to workers impacted by COVID–19 and support for reopening businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 1390. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve mental health services for students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 1391. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide best practices on student suicide awareness and prevention training and condition State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and tribal educational agencies receiving funds under section 520A of such Act to establish and implement a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 1392. A bill to establish the Federal Rainy Day Fund to control emergency spending; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 1393. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out training for employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs relating to exposure of veterans to toxic substances; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. ROMNEY, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 1394. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to include teacher preparation for computer science in elementary and secondary education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 1395. A bill to promote scientific research and development opportunities for connected technologies that advance precision agriculture capabilities; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 1396. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish State and Indian Tribe grants for community colleges and grants for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and Minority-Serving Institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. TESTER, Mr. DAINES, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 1397. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to the collection and availability of health data with respect to Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1398. A bill to establish universal child care and early learning programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 1399. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow qualified distributions from health savings accounts for certain home care expenses; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. ERNST, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. KAINE, and Ms. SMITH):

S. Res. 180. A resolution supporting the designation of the week of April 26 through April 30, 2021, as ''National Specialized Instructional Support Personnel Appreciation Week''; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 115

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 115, a bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study and submit to Congress a report on the effects of the COVID–19 pandemic on the travel and tourism industry in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 127

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 127, a bill to support library infrastructure.

S. 189

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 189, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for annual cost-of-living adjustments to be made automatically by law each year in the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 198

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 198, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to incorporate data on maternal health outcomes into its broadband health maps.

S. 339

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 339, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to list fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances, and for other purposes.

S. 388

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 388, a bill to suspend certain United States assistance for the Government of Honduras until corruption, impunity, and human rights violations are no longer systemic, and the perpetrators of these crimes are being brought to justice.

S. 452

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 452, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Willie O'Ree, in recognition of his extraordinary contributions and commitment to hockey, inclusion, and recreational opportunity.

S. 632

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 632, a bill to amend chapter 11 of title 35, United States Code, to require the voluntary collection of demographic information for patent inventors, and for other purposes.

S. 659

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 659, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to promulgate regulations relating to commercial motor vehicle drivers under the age of 21, and for other purposes.

S. 697

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 697, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the Bicentennial of Harriet Tubman's birth.

S. 762

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from

California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 762, a bill to provide the National Credit Union Administration Board flexibility to increase Federal credit union loan maturities, and for other purposes.

S. 848

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 848, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to improve the service obligation verification process for TEACH Grant recipients, and for other purposes.

S. 865

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 865, a bill to recognize the right of the People of Puerto Rico to call a status convention through which the people would exercise their natural right to self-determination, and to establish a mechanism for congressional consideration of such decision, and for other purposes.

S. 910

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 910, a bill 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.

S. 978

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) were added as cosponsors of S. 978, a bill to provide for the adjustment or modification by the Secretary of Agriculture of loans for critical rural utility service providers, and for other purposes.

S. 986

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) 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 Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) 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. 1032

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1032, a bill direct the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library to obtain a statue of Shirley Chisholm for placement in the United States Capitol.

S. 1040

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1040, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for hospital care, medical services, and nursing home care from the Department of Veterans Affairs to include veterans of World War II.

S. 1084

At the request of Mr. LEE, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1084, a bill to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to provide for the portability of professional licenses of members of the uniformed services and their spouses, and for other purposes.

S. 1129

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1129, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to give preferential consideration to individuals who have successfully completed air traffic controller training when hiring air traffic control specialists, and for other purposes.

S. 1166

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor 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. 1182

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1182, a bill to ensure that sales, exports, or transfers of F–35 aircraft do not compromise the qualitative military edge of the United States or Israel, and for other purposes.

S. 1184

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1184, a bill to improve the program providing for private screening companies to conduct security screening at airports, and for other purposes.

S. 1205

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1205, a bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds relating to rejoining the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action with Iran unless the President commits to submitting any successor agreement to the Senate for its advice and consent as a treaty.

S. 1238

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of 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.

S. 1249

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of 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.

S. 1255

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) were added as cosponsors of 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.

S. 1276

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1276, a bill to designate certain National Forest System land and certain public land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, wildland recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors, and for other purposes.

S. 1302

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1302, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions.

S. 1327

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1327, a bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to add additional demographic reporting requirements, to modify the goals of the Federal Reserve System, and for other purposes.

S. 1331

At the request of Mr. LUJAN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1331, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, to prescribe a Federal motor vehicle safety standard for advanced drunk and impaired driving prevention technology, and for other purposes.

S. 1337

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1337, a bill to address the impact of climate change on agriculture, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 46

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 46, a resolution calling on the President of the United States to take executive action to broadly cancel Federal student loan debt.

S. RES. 154

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 154, a resolution congratulating the people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the centennial of the founding of the Jordanian state.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. PETERS, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 1378. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to allow for the retirement of certain animals used in Federal research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague from Michigan, Senator PETERS, in introducing the Animal Freedom from Testing, Experiments, and Research Act, known as the AFTER Act, to promote the adoption or retirement of animals used for research by Federal agencies.

In fiscal year 2019, the Federal government experimented on approximately 38,000 animals for research purposes. These experiments occurred across fourteen different federal agencies. The animals used were mainly cats, dogs, monkeys, and rabbits. Tracking these animals following experimentation is challenging. In many instances, animals no longer needed for research are killed since many agencies lack formal retirement or adoption policies. Recent peer-reviewed studies indicate that research animals that are adopted, however, often thrive in their new environments.

In 2013, led by Senators Harkin, Alexander, CANTWELL and myself, the Senate passed the CHIMP Act, which allowed for the retirement of hundreds of primates that were formerly used in National Institute of Health (NIH) experiments. In addition, the Departments of Defense, Veterans Affairs, FDA, and NIH recently enacted successful animal retirement policies. While I am encouraged by the Senate's past work on primates and the recent policies developed by a few Federal agencies, there are many other Federal agencies, including the Agriculture Department, NASA, and the Environmental Protection Agency, that lack formal policies for animals used in experiments.

The AFTER Act builds on successful policies at DOD, VA, and NIH by directing all Federal agencies to promulgate regulations that would facilitate the retirement of laboratory animals. The bill provides flexibility for each agency to devise its own policy, with the goal of ensuring that such animals, whenever possible, are retired and not killed. Additionally, the AFTER Act requires that animals be evaluated by a licensed veterinarian and pronounced both mentally and physically healthy before leaving an agency. This will help ensure a smooth transition to a new environment.

Our legislation also encourages Federal agencies to work with non-profit organizations to help place retired animals in sanctuaries and shelters across the country, not just those closest to the research facility. This would allow a State like Maine, which does not have Federal research labs that use animals, to play a role in retiring these animals and providing homes for them.

Mr. President, animals that are suitable for adoption or retirement should not be killed by our Federal government. The AFTER Act would provide the necessary direction Federal agencies need in order to move forward with developing retirement policies. I urge all of my colleagues to join in support of this important bipartisan legislation, the Animal Freedom from Testing, Experiments, and Research Act.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. REED, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 1385. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

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

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

S. 1385

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 ''Puppy Protection Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DEALERS.

(a) HUMANE TREATMENT OF DOGS BY DEALERS.—Section 13(a) of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2143(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9) In addition to the requirements under paragraph (2), the standards described in paragraph (1) shall, with respect to dealers, include requirements—

''(A) that the dealer provide adequate housing for dogs that includes—

''(i) completely solid flooring;

''(ii) indoor space sufficient to allow the tallest dog in an enclosure to stand on his or her hind legs without touching the roof of the enclosure;

''(iii) with respect to dogs over 8 weeks in age, primary enclosures that, with the length of the dog measured from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail, provide at least—

''(I) 12 square feet of indoor floor space per each dog measuring not more than 25 inches long;

''(II) 20 square feet of indoor floor space per each dog measuring more than 25 but less than 35 inches long; and

''(III) 30 square feet of indoor floor space per each dog measuring not less than 35 inches long;

''(iv) enclosures that are not stacked or otherwise placed on top of or below another enclosure; and

''(v) temperature control that—

''(I) is appropriate for the age, breed, and condition of each dog in the enclosure; and

''(II) is between 45 and 85 degrees Fahrenheit, when dogs are present in the enclosure;

''(B) that appropriate and nutritious food be provided to each dog at least twice per day, in an amount sufficient to maintain the good health and physical condition of each dog;

''(C) that each dog has continuous access to potable water that is not frozen and is free of feces, algae, and other contaminants;

''(D) that each dog has adequate exercise, including, for each dog over the age of 12 weeks—

''(i) except as provided in clause (ii), unrestricted access from the primary enclosure of the dog during daylight hours to an outdoor exercise area that—

''(I) is at ground-level;

''(II) is a solid surface;

''(III) is enclosed by a fence or other structure;

''(IV) is properly controlled for the safety of the dog; and

''(V) allows the dog to extend to full stride, play, and engage in other types of mentally stimulating and social behaviors; or

''(ii) if the dealer obtains a certification from the attending veterinarian stating that a dog should not have unrestricted access to an outdoor exercise area for a specific medical reason, an alternative exercise plan prescribed by the veterinarian for the dog that meets the applicable requirements under section 3.8 of title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations);

''(E) that each dog has meaningful socialization with humans and compatible dogs for at least 30 minutes each day that—

''(i) includes positive interaction with a human such as petting, stroking, grooming, feeding, playing with, exercising, or other touching of the dog that is beneficial to the well-being of the dog; and

''(ii) does not include time spent in veterinary care;

''(F) that each dog receives adequate veterinary care, including—

''(i) prompt treatment of any disease, illness, or injury by a licensed veterinarian;

''(ii) a thorough, hands-on examination by a licensed veterinarian at least once each year, which shall include a dental exam;

''(iii) core vaccinations recommended by the latest version of the American Animal Hospital Association Canine Vaccination Guidelines; and

''(iv) medications to prevent intestinal parasites, heartworm disease, fleas, and ticks that are approved by a licensed veterinarian for canine use;

''(G) with respect to safe breeding practices for dogs, including—

''(i) a screening program for known prevalent inheritable diseases that may be disabling or likely to significantly affect the

lifespan or quality of life of the mother or the offspring;

''(ii) prohibiting breeding, unless each dog bred—

''(I) has been screened by a licensed veterinarian prior to each attempt to breed; and

''(II) is found in the screening under subclause (I) to be free from health conditions that may be disabling to, or likely to significantly affect the lifespan or quality of life of, the mother or the offspring;

''(iii) prohibiting the breeding of a female dog to produce—

''(I) more than 2 litters in any 18-month period; or

''(II) more than 6 litters during the lifetime of the dog;

''(iv) that a female dog of any small breed (having a maximum weight range at maturity that is less than 40 pounds) not be bred—

''(I) before reaching the age of 18 months; or

''(II) after reaching the age of 9 years;

''(v) that a female dog of any large breed (having an expected weight range at maturity that includes 40 or more pounds) not be bred—

''(I) before reaching the age of 2 years; or

''(II) after reaching the age of 7 years; and

''(vi) that any canine caesarian section be performed by a licensed veterinarian;

''(H) that dogs be housed with other dogs, unless health or behavioral issues make group housing unsafe; and

''(I) to make all reasonable efforts to find humane placement for retired breeding dogs—

''(i) such as with an adoptive family, rescue organization, or other appropriate owner for that dog; and

''(ii) not including selling at auction or otherwise placing a retired breeding dog with another breeder for breeding purposes.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 13(a)(2)(B) of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2143(a)(2)(B)) is amended by inserting ''subject to paragraph (9),'' before ''for exercise of dogs''.

(c) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue final regulations establishing the standards for the care of dogs by dealers, as required by this section and the amendments made by this section.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1386. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide for efforts relating to Move Over laws, to amend title 49, United States Code, to require crash avoidance technology on motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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

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

S. 1386

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 ''Protecting Roadside First Responders Act''.

SEC. 2. MOVE OVER LAWS.

(a) HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS.—Section 402 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(o) MOVE OVER LAWS.—

''(1) DEFINITION OF MOVE OVER LAW.—In this subsection, the term 'Move Over law' means a State law intended to ensure first responder and motorist safety by requiring motorists to change lanes or slow down when approaching an authorized emergency vehicle that is parked or otherwise stopped on a roadway.

''(2) COMPLIANCE WITH MOVE OVER LAWS.—For each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, subject to the requirements of the highway safety plan of a State under subsection (k), as approved by the Secretary, a State may use a portion of the amounts received under this section to implement statewide efforts to improve compliance with Move Over laws in the State.

''(3) USE OF FUNDS.—Statewide efforts under paragraph (2) may include—

''(A) purchasing and deploying digital alert technology that is capable of sending alerts to civilian drivers to protect first responders on the scene and en route; and

''(B) educating the public about Move Over laws in the State through public information campaigns.''.

(b) STUDY ON MOVE OVER LAW PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine under which the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine shall carry out a study on the efficacy of Move Over laws (as defined in section 402(o) of title 23, United States Code) and related public awareness campaigns.

(2) REPORT.—On the completion of the report under paragraph (1), the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine shall submit to the Secretary of Transportation and to Congress and make publicly available a report on—

(A) the findings of the study; and

(B) any recommendations to improve public awareness campaigns related to the laws described in that paragraph.

(c) NATIONAL PRIORITY SAFETY PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 405 of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (6), by striking ''5'' and inserting ''4'';

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (10) as paragraphs (9) through (11), respectively; and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

''(8) PREVENTING ROADSIDE DEATHS.—In each fiscal year, 1 percent of the funds provided under this section shall be allocated among States that meet requirements with respect to preventing roadside deaths (as described in subsection (i)).''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(i) PREVENTING ROADSIDE DEATHS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants to States to prevent death and injury from crashes involving vehicles striking vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside.

''(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out an activity funded through a grant under this subsection may not exceed 80 percent.

''(3) ELIGIBILITY.—A State shall receive a grant under this subsection in a fiscal year if the State submits to the Secretary a plan that describes how the State will use funds provided under the grant, in accordance with paragraph (4).

''(4) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts received by a State under this subsection shall be used by the State—

''(A) to purchase and deploy digital alert technology (as described in section 4(b) of the Protecting Roadside First Responders Act);

''(B) to educate the public about the safety of vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside in the State through public information campaigns for the purpose of reducing roadside deaths and injury;

''(C) for law enforcement costs related to enforcing State laws to protect the safety of vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside; and

''(D) for programs to identify, collect, and report data to State and local government agencies relating to crashes involving vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside.

''(5) GRANT AMOUNT.—The allocation of grant funds to a State under this subsection for a fiscal year shall be in proportion to the apportionment of that State under section 402 for fiscal year 2009.''.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO FUNDING.—It is the sense of Congress that the national priority program for preventing roadside deaths under subsections (a)(8) and (i) of section 405 of title 23, United States Code, should receive new and additional funding in comparison to the funding level for all national priority programs under section 405 of title 23, United States Code, for the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. CRASH AVOIDANCE TECHNOLOGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 301 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 30129. Crash avoidance technology

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall issue a final rule to establish minimum performance standards with respect to crash avoidance technology and to require that passenger motor vehicles (as defined in section 32101) and commercial motor vehicles (as defined in section 31101) manufactured for sale in the United States on or after the compliance date under subsection (b) are equipped with—

''(1) a forward collision warning and automatic emergency braking system that—

''(A) alerts the driver if the distance to a vehicle ahead or an object or person, including a pedestrian, a bicyclist, and any other road user, in the path of travel ahead is closing too quickly and a collision is imminent; and

''(B) automatically applies the brakes if the driver fails to do so;

''(2) a lane departure warning and lane keeping assist system that—

''(A) warns the driver to maintain the lane of travel; and

''(B) corrects the course of travel if the driver fails to do so; and

''(3) a blind zone detection system that—

''(A) warns the driver if another vehicle, an object, or a person, including a pedestrian, a bicyclist, and any other road user, is in the blind zone of the vehicle; and

''(B) provides an additional alert if the driver attempts to change the course of travel while another vehicle, an object, or a person, including a pedestrian, a bicyclist, and any other road user, is in the blind zone of the vehicle.

''(b) COMPLIANCE DATE.—Compliance with the final rule under subsection (a) shall be required beginning for the model year that begins not later than 2 years after the date on which the final rule is published in the Federal Register.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for subchapter II of chapter 301 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 30128 the following:

''30129. Crash avoidance technology.''.

SEC. 4. REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL VEHICLE FLEETS.

(a) CRASH AVOIDANCE TECHNOLOGY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with section 30129 of title 49, United States Code, the head of each Federal agency shall ensure that each new passenger motor vehicle (as defined in section 32101 of that title) and commercial motor vehicle (as defined in section 31101 of that title) purchased or leased as part of a Federal fleet of the agency is equipped with—

(1) a forward collision warning and automatic emergency braking system that—

(A) alerts the driver if the distance to a vehicle ahead or an object or person, including a pedestrian, a bicyclist, or any other road user, in the path of travel ahead is closing too quickly and a collision is imminent; and

(B) automatically applies the brakes if the driver fails to do so;

(2) a lane departure warning and lane keeping assist system that—

(A) warns the driver to maintain the lane of travel; and

(B) corrects the course of travel if the driver fails to do so; and

(3) a blind zone detection system that—

(A) warns the driver if another vehicle, an object, or a person, including a pedestrian, a bicyclist, and any other road user, is in the blind zone of the vehicle; and

(B) provides an additional alert if the driver attempts to change the course of travel while another vehicle, an object, or a person, including a pedestrian, a bicyclist, and any other road user, is in the blind zone of the vehicle.

(b) DIGITAL ALERT TECHNOLOGY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall ensure that each vehicle in a Federal fleet of the agency—

(1) if the vehicle is used for emergency response activities, is equipped with digital alert technology that is capable of sending alerts to civilian drivers to protect first responders on the scene and en route; and

(2) is equipped with digital alert technology (which may be provided by an aftermarket device) that is capable of receiving alerts regarding nearby first responders.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 180—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF APRIL 26 THROUGH APRIL 30, 2021, AS ''NATIONAL SPECIALIZED INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT PERSONNEL APPRECIATION WEEK''

Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. ERNST, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. KAINE, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 180

Whereas there are more than 1,000,000 specialized instructional support personnel serving the schools and students of the United States, including—

(1) school counselors;

(2) school social workers;

(3) school psychologists; and

(4) other qualified professional personnel, such as—

(A) school nurses;

(B) psychologists;

(C) social workers;

(D) occupational therapists;

(E) physical therapists;

(F) art therapists;

(G) dance and movement therapists;

(H) music therapists;

(I) speech-language pathologists; and

(J) audiologists;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel provide school-based prevention and early intervention services to reduce barriers to learning;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel work with teachers, school leaders, and parents to ensure that all students are successful in school;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel encourage multidisciplinary collaboration to promote student and school success;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel provide educational, social, emotional, and behavioral interventions and activities that support—

(1) student learning; and

(2) teaching;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel help to create environments that are safe, supportive, and conducive to learning;

Whereas safe and supportive school environments are associated with improved academic performance;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel support—

(1) student communication;

(2) the development of social skills by students;

(3) the physical wellness of students;

(4) the physical development of students; and

(5) the behavioral, emotional, and mental health of students; and

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel serve all students who struggle with barriers to learning: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of April 26 through April 30, 2021, as ''National Specialized Instructional Support Personnel Appreciation Week'';

(2) recognizes that specialized instructional support personnel implement evidence-based practices to improve student outcomes;

(3) commends—

(A) those individuals who work as specialized instructional support personnel; and

(B) the individuals and organizations that support the efforts made by specialized instructional support personnel to promote and improve the availability of specialized instructional support services;

(4) encourages Federal, State, and local policymakers to work together to raise awareness of the importance of specialized instructional support personnel in school climate and education efforts;

(5) recognizes the important role of specialized instructional support personnel in efforts to improve mental health, reduce drug use, and improve overall community safety for students; and

(6) encourages experts to share best practices so that others can replicate the success of those experts.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1460. Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes.

SA 1461. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. KING, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1462. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1463. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1464. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1465. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1466. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1467. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. KELLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1468. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1469. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1470. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1460. Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure 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. Definition of Administrator.

TITLE I—DRINKING WATER

Sec. 101. Technical assistance and grants for emergencies affecting public water systems.
Sec. 102. Drinking water State revolving loan funds.
Sec. 103. Source water petition program.
Sec. 104. Assistance for small and disadvantaged communities.
Sec. 105. Reducing lead in drinking water.
Sec. 106. Operational sustainability of small public water systems.
Sec. 107. Midsize and large drinking water system infrastructure resilience and sustainability program.

Sec. 108. Needs assessment for nationwide rural and urban low-income community water assistance.
Sec. 109. Rural and low-income water assistance pilot program.
Sec. 110. Lead contamination in school drinking water.
Sec. 111. Indian reservation drinking water program.
Sec. 112. Advanced drinking water technologies.
Sec. 113. Cybersecurity support for public water systems.
TITLE II—CLEAN WATER
Sec. 201. Research, investigations, training, and information.
Sec. 202. Wastewater efficiency grant pilot program.
Sec. 203. Pilot program for alternative water source projects.
Sec. 204. Sewer overflow and stormwater reuse municipal grants.
Sec. 205. Clean water infrastructure resiliency and sustainability program.
Sec. 206. Small and medium publicly owned treatment works circuit rider program.
Sec. 207. Small publicly owned treatment works efficiency grant program.
Sec. 208. Grants for construction and refurbishing of individual household decentralized wastewater systems for individuals with low or moderate income.
Sec. 209. Connection to publicly owned treatment works.
Sec. 210. Clean water State revolving funds.
Sec. 211. Water infrastructure and workforce investment.
Sec. 212. Grants to Alaska to improve sanitation in rural and Native villages.
Sec. 213. Water data sharing pilot program.
Sec. 214. Final rating opinion letters.
Sec. 215. Water infrastructure financing reauthorization.
Sec. 216. Small and disadvantaged community analysis.
Sec. 217. Stormwater infrastructure technology.
Sec. 218. Water Reuse Interagency Working Group.
Sec. 219. Advanced clean water technologies study.
Sec. 220. Clean watersheds needs survey.
Sec. 221. Water Resources Research Act amendments.
Sec. 222. Enhanced aquifer use and recharge.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.

In this Act, the term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

TITLE I—DRINKING WATER

SEC. 101. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND GRANTS FOR EMERGENCIES AFFECTING PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

Section 1442 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(11) COMPLIANCE EVALUATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall—

''(i) evaluate, based on the compliance data found in the Safe Drinking Water Information System of the Administrator, the compliance of community water systems and wastewater systems with environmental, health, and safety requirements under this title, including water quality sampling, testing, and reporting requirements; and

''(ii) submit to Congress a report describing trends seen as a result of the evaluation under clause (i), including trends that demonstrate how the characteristics of community water systems and wastewater systems correlate to trends in compliance or noncompliance with the requirements described in that clause.

''(B) REQUIREMENT.—To the extent practicable, in carrying out subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall determine whether, in aggregate, community water systems and wastewater systems maintain asset management plans.'';

(2) in subsection (b), in the first sentence—

(A) by inserting ''(including an emergency situation resulting from a cybersecurity event)'' after ''emergency situation''; and

(B) by inserting '', including a threat to public health resulting from contaminants, such as, but not limited to, heightened exposure to lead in drinking water'' after ''public health'';

(3) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

''(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (b) $35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.'';

(4) in subsection (e), by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

''(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this subsection $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.'';

(5) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(6) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) STATE-BASED NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may provide technical assistance consistent with the authority provided under subsection (e) to State-based nonprofit organizations that are governed by community water systems.

''(2) COMMUNICATION.—Each State-based nonprofit organization that receives funding under paragraph (1) shall, before using that funding to undertake activities to carry out this subsection, consult with the State in which the assistance is to be expended or otherwise made available.''.

SEC. 102. DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING LOAN FUNDS.

(a) DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUNDS CAPITALIZATION GRANT REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(4)(A), by striking ''During fiscal years 2019 through 2023, funds'' and inserting ''Funds'';

(2) in subsection (m)(1) —

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'';

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) $2,400,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

''(E) $2,750,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

''(F) $3,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

''(G) $3,250,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 and 2026.''; and

(3) in subsection (q), by striking ''2016 through 2021'' and inserting ''2022 through 2026''.

(b) ASSISTANCE FOR DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—Section 1452(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''Notwithstanding any'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any'';

(B) in subparagraph (A) (as so designated), by inserting '', grants, negative interest loans, other loan forgiveness, and through buying, refinancing, or restructuring debt'' after ''forgiveness of principal''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) EXCLUSION.—A loan from a State loan fund with an interest rate equal to or greater than 0 percent shall not be considered additional subsidization for purposes of this subsection.''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) to the extent that there are sufficient applications for loans to communities described in paragraph (1), may not be less than 12 percent.''.

SEC. 103. SOURCE WATER PETITION PROGRAM.

Section 1454 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–14) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''political subdivision of a State,'' and inserting ''political subdivision of a State (including a county that is designated by the State to act on behalf of an unincorporated area within that county, with the agreement of that unincorporated area),'';

(B) in paragraph (4)(D)(i), by inserting ''(including a county that is designated by the State to act on behalf of an unincorporated area within that county)'' after ''of the State''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Unless otherwise provided within the agreement, an agreement between an unincorporated area and a county for the county to submit a petition under paragraph (1)(A) on behalf of the unincorporated area shall not authorize the county to act on behalf of the unincorporated area in any matter not within a program under this section.''; and

(2) in subsection (e), in the first sentence, by striking ''2021'' and inserting ''2026''.

SEC. 104. ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.

(a) EXISTING PROGRAMS.—Section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2)—

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

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) the purchase of point-of-entry or point-of-use filters and filtration systems that are certified by a third party using science-based test methods for the removal of contaminants of concern;

''(E) investments necessary for providing accurate and current information about—

''(i) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and

''(ii) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and

''(F) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist—

''(i) an eligible entity; or

''(ii) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.'';

(2) in subsection (c), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''An eligible entity'' and inserting ''Except for purposes of subsections (j) and (m), an eligible entity'';

(3) in subsection (g)(1), by striking ''to pay not less than 45 percent'' and inserting ''except as provided in subsection (l)(5) and subject to subsection (h), to pay not less than 10 percent'';

(4) by striking subsection (k) and inserting the following:

''(k) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsections (a) through (j)—

''(1) $70,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;
''(2) $80,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;
''(3) $100,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;
''(4) $120,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and
''(5) $140,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.''; and
(5) in subsection (l)—
(A) in paragraph (2)—
(i) by striking ''The Administrator may'' and inserting ''The Administrator shall''; and
(ii) by striking ''fiscal years 2019 and 2020'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2022 through 2026'';
(B) in paragraph (5), by striking ''$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 and 2020'' and inserting ''$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026'';
(C) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and
(D) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:
''(5) FEDERAL SHARE FOR SMALL, RURAL, AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—
''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), with respect to a program or project that serves an eligible entity and is carried out using a grant under this subsection, the Federal share of the cost of the program or project shall be 90 percent.
''(B) WAIVER.—The Administrator may increase the Federal share under subparagraph (A) to 100 percent if the Administrator determines that an eligible entity is unable to pay, or would experience significant financial hardship if required to pay, the non-Federal share.''.
(b) CONNECTION TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.—Section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a) is amended by adding at the end the following:
''(m) CONNECTION TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.—
''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:
''(A) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means—
''(i) an owner or operator of a public water system that assists or is seeking to assist eligible individuals with connecting the household of the eligible individual to the public water system; or
''(ii) a nonprofit entity that assists or is seeking to assist eligible individuals with the costs associated with connecting the household of the eligible individual to a public water system.
''(B) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term 'eligible individual' has the meaning given the term in section 603(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383(j)).
''(C) PROGRAM.—The term 'program' means the competitive grant program established under paragraph (2).
''(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall establish a competitive grant program for the purpose of improving the general welfare under which the Administrator awards grants to eligible entities to provide funds to assist eligible individuals in covering the costs incurred by the eligible individual in connecting the household of the eligible individual to a public water system.
''(3) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity seeking a grant under the program shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.
''(4) VOLUNTARY CONNECTION.—Before providing funds to an eligible individual for the costs described in paragraph (2), an eligible entity shall ensure and certify to the Administrator that—
''(A) the eligible individual is voluntarily seeking connection to the public water system;
''(B) if the eligible entity is not the owner or operator of the public water system to which the eligible individual seeks to connect, the public water system to which the eligible individual seeks to connect has agreed to the connection; and
''(C) the connection of the household of the eligible individual to the public water system meets all applicable local and State regulations, requirements, and codes.
''(5) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the program, which shall include a description of the use and deployment of amounts made available under the program.
''(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program $20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.''.
(c) COMPETITIVE GRANT PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a) (as amended by subsection (b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:
''(n) STATE COMPETITIVE GRANTS FOR UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES.—
''(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (k), there is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsections (a) through (j) $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 in accordance with paragraph (2).
''(2) COMPETITIVE GRANTS.—
''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Administrator shall distribute amounts made available under paragraph (1) to States through a competitive grant program.
''(B) APPLICATIONS.—To seek a grant under the competitive grant program under subparagraph (A), a State shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.
''(C) CRITERIA.—In selecting recipients of grants under the competitive grant program under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall establish criteria that give priority to States with a high proportion of underserved communities that meet the condition described in subsection (a)(2)(A).
''(3) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the competitive grant program under paragraph (2)(A), which shall include a description of the use and deployment of amounts made available under the competitive grant program.
''(4) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this paragraph affects the distribution of amounts made available under subsection (k), including any methods used by the Administrator for distribution of amounts made available under that subsection as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this subsection.''.

SEC. 105. REDUCING LEAD IN DRINKING WATER.

Section 1459B of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19b) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:
''(D) a qualified nonprofit organization with experience in lead reduction, as determined by the Administrator; and'';
(B) in paragraph (2)(A)—
(i) in clause (i), by striking ''publicly owned''; and
(ii) by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following:
''(iii) providing assistance to eligible entities to replace lead service lines, with priority for disadvantaged communities based on the affordability criteria established by the applicable State under section 1452(d)(3), low-income homeowners, and landlords or property owners providing housing to low-income renters.''; and
(C) in paragraph (3), by striking ''an individual provided'';
(2) in subsection (b)—
(A) in paragraph (5)—
(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''to provide assistance'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''to replace lead service lines, with first priority given to assisting disadvantaged communities based on the affordability criteria established by the applicable State under section 1452(d)(3), low-income homeowners, and landlords or property owners providing housing to low-income renters.''; and
(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''line'' and inserting ''lines''; and
(B) in paragraph (6)—
(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''any publicly owned portion of'';
(ii) in subparagraph (C), in the matter preceding clause (i)—
(I) by striking ''may'' and inserting ''shall'';
(II) by inserting ''and may, for other homeowners,'' after ''low-income homeowner,''; and
(III) by striking ''a cost that'' and all that follows through the semicolon at the end of clause (ii) and inserting ''no cost to the homeowner;'';
(iii) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''and'' at the end;
(iv) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''other options'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''feasible alternatives for reducing the concentration of lead in drinking water, such as corrosion control; and''; and
(v) by adding at the end the following:
''(F) shall notify the State of any planned replacement of lead service lines under this program and coordinate, where practicable, with other relevant infrastructure projects.'';
(3) in subsection (d)—
(A) by inserting ''(except for subsection (d))'' after ''this section''; and
(B) by striking ''$60,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021'' and inserting ''$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026'';
(4) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and
(5) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:
''(d) LEAD INVENTORYING UTILIZATION GRANT PILOT PROGRAM.—
''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:
''(A) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means a municipality that is served by a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system in which not less than 30 percent of the service lines are known, or suspected, to contain lead, based on available data, information, or resources, including existing lead inventorying.
''(B) PILOT PROGRAM.—The term 'pilot program' means the pilot program established under paragraph (2).
''(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a pilot program under which the Administrator shall provide grants to eligible entities to carry out lead reduction projects that are demonstrated to exist or are suspected to exist, based on available data, information, or resources, including existing lead inventorying of those eligible entities.
''(3) SELECTION.—

''(A) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the pilot program, an eligible entity shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

''(B) PRIORITIZATION.—In selecting recipients under the pilot program, the Administrator shall give priority to—

''(i) an eligible entity that meets the affordability criteria of the applicable State established under section 1452(d)(3); and

''(ii) an eligible entity that is located in an area other than a State that has established affordability criteria under section 1452(d)(3).

''(4) REPORT.—Not later 2 years after the Administrator first awards a grant under the pilot program, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing—

''(A) the recipients of grants under the pilot program;

''(B) the existing lead inventorying that was available to recipients of grants under the pilot program; and

''(C) how useful and accurate the lead inventorying described in subparagraph (B) was in locating lead service lines of the eligible entity.

''(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the pilot program $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.''.

SEC. 106. OPERATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY OF SMALL PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

Part E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1459E. OPERATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY OF SMALL PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means—

''(A) a State;

''(B) a unit of local government;

''(C) a public corporation established by a unit of local government to provide water service;

''(D) a nonprofit corporation, public trust, or cooperative association that owns or operates a public water system;

''(E) an Indian Tribe that owns or operates a public water system;

''(F) a nonprofit organization that provides technical assistance to public water systems; and

''(G) a Tribal consortium.

''(2) OPERATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY.—The term 'operational sustainability' means the ability to improve the operation of a small system through the identification and prevention of potable water loss due to leaks, breaks, and other metering or infrastructure failures.

''(3) PROGRAM.—The term 'program' means the grant program established under subsection (b).

''(4) SMALL SYSTEM.—The term 'small system', for the purposes of this section, means a public water system that—

''(A) serves fewer than 10,000 people; and

''(B) is owned or operated by—

''(i) a unit of local government;

''(ii) a public corporation;

''(iii) a nonprofit corporation;

''(iv) a public trust;

''(v) a cooperative association; or

''(vi) an Indian Tribe.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall establish a program to award grants to eligible entities for the purpose of improving the operational sustainability of 1 or more small systems.

''(c) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the program, an eligible entity shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require, including—

''(1) a proposal of the project to be carried out using grant funds under the program;

''(2) documentation provided by the eligible entity describing the deficiencies or suspected deficiencies in operational sustainability of 1 or more small systems that are to be addressed through the proposed project;

''(3) a description of how the proposed project will improve the operational sustainability of 1 or more small systems;

''(4) a description of how the improvements described in paragraph (3) will be maintained beyond the life of the proposed project, including a plan to maintain and update any asset data collected as a result of the proposed project; and

''(5) any additional information the Administrator may require.

''(d) ADDITIONAL REQUIRED INFORMATION.—Before the award of funds for a grant under the program to a grant recipient, the grant recipient shall submit to the Administrator—

''(1) if the grant recipient is located in a State that has established a State drinking water treatment revolving loan fund under section 1452, a copy of a written agreement between the grant recipient and the State in which the grant recipient agrees to provide a copy of any data collected under the proposed project to the State agency administering the State drinking water treatment revolving loan fund (or a designee); or

''(2) if the grant recipient is located in an area other than a State that has established a State drinking water treatment revolving loan fund under section 1452, a copy of a written agreement between the grant recipient and the Administrator in which the eligible entity agrees to provide a copy of any data collected under the proposed project to the Administrator (or a designee).

''(e) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under the program shall use the grant funds to carry out projects that improve the operational sustainability of 1 or more small systems through—

''(1) the development of a detailed asset inventory, which may include drinking water sources, wells, storage, valves, treatment systems, distribution lines, hydrants, pumps, controls, and other essential infrastructure;

''(2) the development of an infrastructure asset map, including a map that uses technology such as—

''(A) geographic information system software; and

''(B) global positioning system software;

''(3) the deployment of leak detection technology;

''(4) the deployment of metering technology;

''(5) training in asset management strategies, techniques, and technologies for appropriate staff employed by—

''(A) the eligible entity; or

''(B) the small systems for which the grant was received;

''(6) the deployment of strategies, techniques, and technologies to enhance the operational sustainability and effective use of water resources through water reuse; and

''(7) the development or deployment of other strategies, techniques, or technologies that the Administrator may determine to be appropriate under the program.

''(f) COST SHARE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Federal share of the cost of a project carried out using a grant under the program shall be 90 percent of the total cost of the project.

''(2) WAIVER.—The Administrator may increase the Federal share under paragraph (1) to 100 percent.

''(g) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the program, which shall include a description of the use and deployment of amounts made available under the program.

''(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.''.

SEC. 107. MIDSIZE AND LARGE DRINKING WATER SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM.

Part E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j et seq.) (as amended by section 106) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1459F. MIDSIZE AND LARGE DRINKING WATER SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means a public water system that serves a community with a population of 10,000 or more.

''(2) NATURAL HAZARD; RESILIENCE.—The terms 'resilience' and 'natural hazard' have the meanings given those terms in section 1433(h).

''(3) RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM.—The term 'resilience and sustainability program' means the Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program established under subsection (b).

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish and carry out a program, to be known as the 'Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program', under which the Administrator, subject to the availability of appropriations for the resilience and sustainability program, shall award grants to eligible entities for the purpose of—

''(1) increasing resilience to natural hazards and extreme weather events; and

''(2) reducing cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

''(c) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity may only use grant funds received under the resilience and sustainability program to assist in the planning, design, construction, implementation, operation, or maintenance of a program or project that increases resilience to natural hazards and extreme weather events, or reduces cybersecurity vulnerabilities, through—

''(1) the conservation of water or the enhancement of water-use efficiency;

''(2) the modification or relocation of existing drinking water system infrastructure made, or that is at risk of being, significantly impaired by natural hazards or extreme weather events, including risks to drinking water from flooding;

''(3) the design or construction of new or modified desalination facilities to serve existing communities;

''(4) the enhancement of water supply through the use of watershed management and source water protection;

''(5) the enhancement of energy efficiency or the use and generation of renewable energy in the conveyance or treatment of drinking water;

''(6) the development and implementation of measures—

''(A) to increase the resilience of the eligible entity to natural hazards and extreme weather events; or

''(B) to reduce cybersecurity vulnerabilities;

''(7) the conservation of water or the enhancement of a water supply through the implementation of water reuse measures; or

''(8) the formation of regional water partnerships to collaboratively address documented water shortages.

''(d) APPLICATION.—To seek a grant under the resilience and sustainability program, an eligible entity shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require, including—

''(1) a proposal of the program or project to be planned, designed, constructed, implemented, operated, or maintained by the eligible entity;

''(2) an identification of the natural hazard risks, extreme weather events, or potential cybersecurity vulnerabilities, as applicable, to be addressed by the proposed program or project;

''(3) documentation prepared by a Federal, State, regional, or local government agency of the natural hazard risk, potential cybersecurity vulnerability, or risk for extreme weather events to the area where the proposed program or project is to be located;

''(4) a description of any recent natural hazards, cybersecurity events, or extreme weather events that have affected the community water system of the eligible entity;

''(5) a description of how the proposed program or project would improve the performance of the community water system of the eligible entity under the anticipated natural hazards, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, or extreme weather events; and

''(6) an explanation of how the proposed program or project is expected—

''(A) to enhance the resilience of the community water system of the eligible entity to the anticipated natural hazards or extreme weather events; or

''(B) to reduce cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

''(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the resilience and sustainability program, which shall include a description of the use and deployment of amounts made available to carry out the resilience and sustainability program.

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the resilience and sustainability program $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

''(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under paragraph (1) for grants to eligible entities under the resilience and sustainability program—

''(A) 50 percent shall be used to provide grants to eligible entities that serve a population of—

''(i) equal to or greater than 10,000; and

''(ii) fewer than 100,000; and

''(B) 50 percent shall be used to provide grants to eligible entities that serve a population equal to or greater than 100,000.

''(3) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Of the amounts made available under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used by the Administrator for the administrative costs of carrying out the resilience and sustainability program.''.

SEC. 108. NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR NATIONWIDE RURAL AND URBAN LOW-INCOME COMMUNITY WATER ASSISTANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section and section 109:

(1) COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM.—The term ''community water system'' has the meaning given the term in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f).

(2) LARGE WATER SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term ''large water service provider'' means a community water system, treatment works, or municipal separate storm sewer system that serves more than 100,000 people.

(3) MEDIUM WATER SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term ''medium water service provider'' means a community water system, treatment works, or municipal separate storm sewer system that serves more than 10,000 people and not more than 100,000 people.

(4) NEED.—The term ''need'', with respect to a qualifying household, means the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of household income on access to public drinking water or wastewater services.

(5) QUALIFYING HOUSEHOLD.—The term ''qualifying household'' means a household that—

(A) includes an individual who is—

(i) the holder of an account for drinking water or wastewater service that is provided to that household by a large water service provider, a medium water service provider, or a rural water service provider; or

(ii) separately billed by a landlord that holds an account with a large water service provider, a medium water service provider, or a rural water service provider for the cost of drinking water or wastewater service provided to that household by the respective large water service provider, medium water service provider, or rural water service provider; and

(B) is determined—

(i) by a large water service provider, a medium water service provider, or a rural water service provider to be eligible for assistance through a low-income ratepayer assistance program;

(ii) by the Governor of the State in which the household is located to be low-income, based on the affordability criteria established by the State under section 1452(d)(3) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)(3));

(iii) by the Administrator to experience drinking water and wastewater service costs that exceed the metrics of affordability established in the most recent guidance of the Administrator entitled ''Financial Capability Assessment Guidance''; or

(iv) in the case of a household serviced by a rural water service provider, by the State in which the household is located to have an annual income that does not exceed the greater of—

(I) an amount equal to 150 percent of the poverty level of that State; and

(II) an amount equal to 60 percent of the State median income for that State.

(6) RURAL WATER SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term ''rural water service provider'' means a community water system, treatment works, or municipal separate storm sewer system that serves not more than 10,000 people.

(7) TREATMENT WORKS.—The term ''treatment works'' has the meaning given the term in section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1292).

(b) STUDY; REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall conduct, and submit to Congress a report describing the results of, a study that examines the prevalence throughout the United States of municipalities, public entities, or Tribal governments that—

(A) are serviced by rural water service providers, medium water service providers, or large water service providers that service a disproportionate percentage, as determined by the Administrator, of qualifying households with need; or

(B) as determined by the Administrator, have taken on an unsustainable level of debt due to customer nonpayment for the services provided by a large water service provider, a medium water service provider, or a rural water service provider.

(2) AFFORDABILITY INCLUSIONS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a definition of the term ''affordable access to water services'';

(B) a description of the criteria used in defining ''affordable access to water services'' under subparagraph (A);

(C) a definition of the term ''lack of affordable access to water services'';

(D) a description of the methodology and criteria used in defining ''lack of affordable access to water services'' under subparagraph (C);

(E) a determination of the prevalence of a lack of affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (C);

(F) the methodology and criteria used to determine the prevalence of a lack of affordable access to water services under subparagraph (E);

(G) any additional information with respect to the affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (A), provided by rural water service providers, medium water service providers, and large water service providers;

(H) with respect to the development of the report, a consultation with all relevant stakeholders, including rural advocacy associations;

(I) recommendations of the Administrator regarding the best methods to reduce the prevalence of a lack of affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (C); and

(J) a description of the cost of each method described in subparagraph (I).

(3) AGREEMENTS.—The Administrator may enter into an agreement with another Federal agency to carry out the study under paragraph (1).

SEC. 109. RURAL AND LOW-INCOME WATER ASSISTANCE PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means—

(A) a municipality, Tribal government, or other entity that—

(i) owns or operates a community water system, treatment works, or municipal separate storm sewer system; or

(ii) as determined by the Administrator, has taken on an unsustainable level of debt due to customer nonpayment for the services provided by a community water system, treatment works, or municipal separate storm sewer system; and

(B) a State exercising primary enforcement responsibility over a rural water service provider under the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.) or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), as applicable.

(2) PILOT PROGRAM.—The term ''pilot program'' means the pilot program established by the Administrator under subsection (b)(1).

(3) WATER SERVICES NEEDS ASSESSMENT.—The term ''water services needs assessment'' means the report required under section 108(b)(1).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall establish a pilot program to award grants to eligible entities to develop and implement programs to assist qualifying households with need in maintaining access to drinking water and wastewater treatment.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In establishing the pilot program, the Administrator shall ensure that data from the water services needs assessment directly contributes to the structure of the pilot program by informing the

types of assistance and criteria used for priority consideration with the demonstrated need from the study conducted under section 108(b)(1) and the water services needs assessment.

(3) USE OF FUNDS LIMITATIONS.—A grant under the pilot program—

(A) shall not be used to replace funds for any existing similar program; but

(B) may be used to supplement or enhance an existing program, including a program that receives assistance from other Federal grants.

(4) TERM.—The term of a grant awarded under the pilot program shall be subject to the availability of appropriations.

(5) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—In establishing the pilot program, the Administrator may include provisions for—

(A) direct financial assistance;

(B) a lifeline rate;

(C) bill discounting;

(D) special hardship provisions;

(E) a percentage-of-income payment plan; or

(F) debt relief for the eligible entity or the community water system owned by the eligible entity for debt that is due to customer nonpayment for the services provided by the eligible entity or the community water system that is determined by the Administrator to be in the interest of public health.

(6) REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator shall award not more than 40 grants under the pilot program, of which—

(A) not more than 8 shall be to eligible entities that own, operate, or exercise primary enforcement responsibility over a rural water service provider under the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.) or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), as applicable;

(B) not more than 8 shall be to eligible entities that own or operate a medium water service provider;

(C) not more than 8 shall be to eligible entities that own or operate a large water service provider that serves not more than 500,000 people;

(D) not more than 8 shall be to eligible entities that own or operate a large water service provider that serves more than 500,000 people; and

(E) not more than 8 shall be to eligible entities that own or operate a community water system, treatment works, or municipal separate storm sewer system that services a disadvantaged community (consistent with the affordability criteria established by the applicable State under section 1452(d)(3) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)(3)) or section 603(i)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383(i)(2)), as applicable).

(7) CRITERIA.—In addition to any priority criteria established by the Administrator in response to the findings in the water services needs assessment, in awarding grants under the pilot program, the Administrator shall give priority consideration to eligible entities that—

(A) serve a disproportionate percentage, as determined by the Administrator, of qualifying households with need, as identified in the water services needs assessment;

(B) are subject to State or Federal enforcement actions relating to compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) or the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.); or

(C) maintain or participate in an existing community assistance program with objectives similar to the objectives of the pilot program, as determined by the Administrator.

(8) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other applicable Federal or agency-specific grant reporting requirements, as a condition of receiving a grant under the pilot program, an eligible entity (or a State, on behalf of an eligible entity) shall submit to the Administrator an annual report that summarizes, in a manner determined by the Administrator, the use of grant funds by the eligible entity, including—

(i) key features of the assistance provided by the eligible entity;

(ii) sources of funding used to supplement Federal funds; and

(iii) eligibility criteria.

(B) PUBLICATION.—The Administrator shall publish each report submitted under subparagraph (A).

(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator shall provide technical assistance to each eligible entity, and each State, on behalf of an eligible entity, that receives a grant under the pilot program to support implementation of the program.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which grant funds are first disbursed to an eligible entity (or a State, on behalf of an eligible entity) under the program, and every year thereafter for the duration of the terms of the grants, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the pilot program.

SEC. 110. LEAD CONTAMINATION IN SCHOOL DRINKING WATER.

Section 1464 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–24) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the first sentence, by inserting ''public water systems and'' after ''to assist''; and

(B) in the third sentence, by inserting ''public water systems,'' after ''schools,''; and

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''AND REDUCTION'' after ''LEAD TESTING'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''the Administrator'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''the Administrator shall establish a voluntary school and child care program lead testing, compliance monitoring, and lead reduction grant program to make grants available to—

''(i) States to assist local educational agencies, public water systems that serve schools and child care programs under the jurisdiction of those local educational agencies, and qualified nonprofit organizations in voluntary testing or compliance monitoring for and remediation of lead contamination in drinking water at schools and child care programs under the jurisdiction of those local educational agencies; and

''(ii) tribal consortia to assist tribal education agencies (as defined in section 3 of the National Environmental Education Act (20 U.S.C. 5502)), public water systems that serve schools and child care programs under the jurisdiction of those tribal education agencies, and qualified nonprofit organizations in voluntary testing or compliance monitoring for and remediation of lead contamination in drinking water at schools and child care programs under the jurisdiction of those tribal education agencies.''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''or compliance monitoring for or remediation of lead contamination'' after ''voluntary testing'';

(II) in clause (i), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(III) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(IV) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) any public water system that is located in a State that does not participate in the voluntary grant program established under subparagraph (A) that—

''(I) assists schools or child care programs in lead testing;

''(II) assists schools or child care programs with compliance monitoring;

''(III) assists schools with carrying out projects to remediate lead contamination in drinking water; or

''(IV) provides technical assistance to schools or child care programs in carrying out lead testing; or

''(iv) a qualified nonprofit organization, as determined by the Administrator.'';

(C) in paragraphs (3), (5), (6), and (7), by striking ''State or local educational agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''State, local educational agency, public water system, tribal consortium, or qualified nonprofit organization'';

(D) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking ''States and local educational agencies'' and inserting ''States, local educational agencies, public water systems, tribal consortia, and qualified nonprofit organizations''; and

(ii) by inserting ''or the remediation of'' after ''testing for'';

(E) in paragraph (6)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''State or local educational agency'' and inserting ''State, local educational agency, public water system, tribal consortium, or qualified nonprofit agency''; and

(II) by inserting '', public water system, tribal consortium, or qualified nonprofit organization'' after ''each local educational agency'';

(ii) in subparagraph (A)(ii)—

(I) by inserting ''or tribal'' after ''applicable State''; and

(II) by striking ''reducing lead'' and inserting ''voluntary testing or compliance monitoring for and remediation of lead contamination''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B)(i), by inserting ''applicable'' before ''local educational agency'';

(F) in paragraph (7), by striking ''testing for'' and inserting ''testing or compliance monitoring for or remediation of''; and

(G) by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

''(8) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection—

''(A) $30,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

''(B) $35,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

''(C) $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

''(D) $45,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

''(E) $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.''.

SEC. 111. INDIAN RESERVATION DRINKING WATER PROGRAM.

Section 2001 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (42 U.S.C. 300j–3c note; Public Law 115–270) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency'' and inserting ''The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the 'Administrator')''; and

(B) by striking ''to implement'' in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and all that follows through the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting ''to implement eligible projects described in subsection (b).'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) that will—

''(A) improve water quality, water pressure, or water services through means such as connecting to, expanding, repairing, improving, or obtaining water from a public water system (as defined in section 1401 of

the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)); or

''(B) improve water quality or sanitation or wastewater services at a treatment works (as defined in section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1292)).'';

(3) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (g);

(4) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) REQUIRED PROJECTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If sufficient projects exist, of the funds made available to carry out this section, the Administrator shall use 50 percent to carry out—

''(A) 10 eligible projects described in subsection (b) that are within the Upper Missouri River Basin;

''(B) 10 eligible projects described in subsection (b) that are within the Upper Rio Grande Basin;

''(C) 10 eligible projects described in subsection (b) that are within the Columbia River Basin;

''(D) 10 eligible projects described in subsection (b) that are within the Lower Colorado River Basin; and

''(E) 10 eligible projects described in subsection (b) that are within the Arkansas-White-Red River Basin.

''(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall select not fewer than 2 eligible projects for a reservation that serves more than 1 federally recognized Indian Tribe.

''(d) PRIORITY.—In selecting projects to carry out under this section, the Administrator shall give priority to projects that—

''(1) respond to emergency situations occurring due to or resulting in a lack of access to clean drinking water that threatens the health of Tribal populations;

''(2) would serve a Tribal population that would qualify as a disadvantaged community based on the affordability criteria established by the applicable State under section 1452(d)(3) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)(3)); or

''(3) would address the underlying factors contributing to—

''(A) an enforcement action commenced pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.) against the applicable public water system (as defined in section 1401 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)) as of the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021; or

''(B) an enforcement action commenced pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) against the applicable treatment works (as defined in section 212 of that Act (33 U.S.C. 1292)) as of the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021.

''(e) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section shall be 100 percent.

''(f) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the program established under subsection (a), which shall include a description of the use and deployment of amounts made available under that program.''; and

(5) in subsection (g) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking ''There is'' and inserting ''There are'';

(B) by striking ''subsection (a) $20,000,000'' and inserting the following: ''subsection (a)—

''(1) $20,000,000'';

(C) in paragraph (1) (as so designated), by striking ''2022.'' and inserting ''2021; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.''.

SEC. 112. ADVANCED DRINKING WATER TECHNOLOGIES.

Part E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j et seq.) (as amended by section 107) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1459G. ADVANCED DRINKING WATER TECHNOLOGIES.

''(a) STUDY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall carry out a study that examines the state of existing and potential future technology, including technology that could address cybersecurity vulnerabilities, that enhances or could enhance the treatment, monitoring, affordability, efficiency, and safety of drinking water provided by a public water system.

''(2) REPORT.—The Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes the results of the study under paragraph (1).

''(b) ADVANCED DRINKING WATER TECHNOLOGY GRANT PROGRAM.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means the owner or operator of a public water system that—

''(i) serves—

''(I) a population of not more than 100,000 people; or

''(II) a community described in section 1459A(c)(2);

''(ii) has plans to identify or has identified opportunities in the operations of the public water system to employ new, existing, or emerging, yet proven, technologies, including technology that could address cybersecurity vulnerabilities, as determined by the Administrator, that enhance treatment, monitoring, affordability, efficiency, or safety of the drinking water provided by the public water system, including technologies not identified in the study conducted under subsection (a)(1); and

''(iii) has expressed an interest in the opportunities in the operation of the public water system to employ new, existing, or emerging, yet proven, technologies, including technology that could address cybersecurity vulnerabilities, as determined by the Administrator, that enhance treatment, monitoring, affordability, efficiency, or safety of the drinking water provided by the public water system, including technologies not identified in the study conducted under subsection (a)(1).

''(B) PROGRAM.—The term 'program' means the competitive grant program established under paragraph (2).

''(C) UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY.—The term 'underserved community' means a political subdivision of a State that, as determined by the Administrator, has an inadequate system for obtaining drinking water.

''(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a competitive grant program under which the Administrator shall award grants to eligible entities for the purpose of identifying, deploying, or identifying and deploying technologies described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii).

''(3) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the program, an eligible entity shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

''(B) FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), the Federal share of the cost of a project carried out using a grant under the program shall not exceed 90 percent of the total cost of the project.

''(ii) WAIVER.—The Administrator may increase the Federal share under clause (i) to 100 percent if the Administrator determines that an eligible entity is unable to pay, or would experience significant financial hardship if required to pay, the non-Federal share.

''(4) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator first awards a grant under the program, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing—

''(A) each recipient of a grant under the program during the previous 1-year period; and

''(B) a summary of the activities carried out using grants awarded under the program.

''(5) FUNDING.—

''(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to remain available until expended.

''(B) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Not more than 2 percent of the amount made available for a fiscal year under subparagraph (A) to carry out the program may be used by the Administrator for the administrative costs of carrying out the program.''.

SEC. 113. CYBERSECURITY SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

Part B of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1420A. CYBERSECURITY SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term 'appropriate Congressional committees' means—

''(A) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate;

''(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

''(C) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

''(D) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

''(2) DIRECTOR.—The term 'Director' means the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

''(3) INCIDENT.—The term 'incident' has the meaning given the term in section 3552 of title 44, United States Code.

''(4) PRIORITIZATION FRAMEWORK.—The term 'Prioritization Framework' means the prioritization framework developed by the Administrator under subsection (b)(1)(A).

''(5) SUPPORT PLAN.—The term 'Support Plan' means the Technical Cybersecurity Support Plan developed by the Administrator under subsection (b)(2)(A).

''(b) IDENTIFICATION OF AND SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.—

''(1) PRIORITIZATION FRAMEWORK.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator, in coordination with the Director, shall develop a prioritization framework to identify public water systems (including sources of water for those public water systems) that, if degraded or rendered inoperable due to an incident, would lead to significant impacts on the health and safety of the public.

''(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the Prioritization Framework, to the extent practicable, the Administrator shall incorporate consideration of—

''(i) whether cybersecurity vulnerabilities for a public water system have been identified under section 1433;

''(ii) the capacity of a public water system to remediate a cybersecurity vulnerability without additional Federal support;

''(iii) whether a public water system serves a defense installation or critical national security asset; and

''(iv) whether a public water system, if degraded or rendered inoperable due to an incident, would cause a cascading failure of other critical infrastructure.

''(2) TECHNICAL CYBERSECURITY SUPPORT PLAN.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator, in coordination with the Director and using existing authorities of the Administrator and the Director for providing voluntary support to public water systems and the Prioritization Framework, shall develop a Technical Cybersecurity Support Plan for public water systems.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The Support Plan—

''(i) shall establish a methodology for identifying specific public water systems for which cybersecurity support should be prioritized;

''(ii) shall establish timelines for making voluntary technical support for cybersecurity available to specific public water systems;

''(iii) may include public water systems identified by the Administrator, in coordination with the Director, as needing technical support for cybersecurity;

''(iv) shall include specific capabilities of the Administrator and the Director that may be utilized to provide support to public water systems under the Support Plan, including—

''(I) site vulnerability and risk assessments;

''(II) penetration tests; and

''(III) any additional support determined to be appropriate by the Administrator; and

''(v) shall only include plans for providing voluntary support to public water systems.

''(3) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—In developing the Prioritization Framework pursuant to paragraph (1) and the Support Plan pursuant to paragraph (2), the Administrator shall consult with such Federal or non-Federal entities as determined to be appropriate by the Administrator.

''(4) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

''(A) PRIORITIZATION FRAMEWORK.—Not later than 190 days after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate Congressional committees a report describing the Prioritization Framework.

''(B) TECHNICAL CYBERSECURITY SUPPORT PLAN.—Not later than 280 days after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate Congressional committees—

''(i) the Support Plan; and

''(ii) a list describing any public water systems identified by the Administrator, in coordination with the Director, as needing technical support for cybersecurity during the development of the Support Plan.

''(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section—

''(1) alters the existing authorities of the Administrator; or

''(2) compels a public water system to accept technical support offered by the Administrator.''.

TITLE II—CLEAN WATER

SEC. 201. RESEARCH, INVESTIGATIONS, TRAINING, AND INFORMATION.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 104(u) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254(u)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and (7)'' and inserting ''(7)''; and

(2) in paragraph (7)—

(A) by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2021''; and

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and (8) not to exceed $75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 for carrying out subsections (b)(3), (b)(8), and (g), of which not less than $50,000,000 each fiscal year shall be used to carry out subsection (b)(8).''.

(b) COMMUNICATION.—Each nonprofit organization that receives funding under paragraph (8) of section 104(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254(b)) shall, before using that funding to undertake activities to carry out that paragraph, consult with the State in which the assistance is to be expended or otherwise made available.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the grants authorized under subsections (b)(3), (b)(8), and (g) of section 104 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254), which shall include a description of the grant recipients and grant amounts made available to carry out those subsections.

SEC. 202. WASTEWATER EFFICIENCY GRANT PILOT PROGRAM.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 222. WASTEWATER EFFICIENCY GRANT PILOT PROGRAM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall establish a wastewater efficiency grant pilot program (referred to in this section as the 'pilot program') to award grants to owners or operators of publicly owned treatment works to carry out projects that create or improve waste-to-energy systems.

''(b) SELECTION.—

''(1) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the pilot program, an owner or operator of a treatment works shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

''(2) NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS.—The Administrator shall select not more than 15 recipients of grants under the pilot program from applications submitted under paragraph (1).

''(c) USE OF FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a recipient of a grant under the pilot program may use grant funds for—

''(A) sludge collection;

''(B) installation of anaerobic digesters;

''(C) methane capture;

''(D) methane transfer;

''(E) facility upgrades and retrofits necessary to create or improve waste-to-energy systems; and

''(F) other new and emerging, but proven, technologies that transform waste to energy.

''(2) LIMITATION.—A grant to a recipient under the pilot program shall be not more than $4,000,000.

''(d) REPORTS.—

''(1) REPORT TO THE ADMINISTRATOR.—Not later than 2 years after receiving a grant under the pilot program and each year thereafter for which amounts are made available for the pilot program under subsection (e), the recipient of the grant shall submit to the Administrator a report describing the impact of that project on the communities within 3 miles of the treatment works.

''(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after first awarding grants under the pilot program and each year thereafter for which amounts are made available for the pilot program under subsection (e), the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing—

''(A) the applications received by the Administrator for grants under the pilot program; and

''(B) the projects for which grants were awarded under the pilot program.

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the pilot program $20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to remain available until expended.

''(2) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.''.

SEC. 203. PILOT PROGRAM FOR ALTERNATIVE WATER SOURCE PROJECTS.

Section 220 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1300) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), in the heading, by striking ''IN GENERAL'' and inserting ''ESTABLISHMENT'';

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''construction'' before ''funds'';

(B) by striking paragraph (2); and

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2);

(3) by striking subsection (e);

(4) in subsection (i)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking '', the following definitions apply''; and

(B) in paragraph (1), in the first sentence, by striking ''water or wastewater or by treating wastewater'' and inserting ''water, wastewater, or stormwater or by treating wastewater or stormwater for groundwater recharge, potable reuse, or other purposes'';

(5) in subsection (j)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''There is'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is'';

(B) in paragraph (1) (as so designated), by striking ''a total of $75,000,000 for fiscal years 2002 through 2004. Such sums shall'' and inserting ''$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.''; and

(6) by redesignating subsections (b), (c), (d), (i), and (j) as subsections (c), (d), (e), (b), and (i), respectively, and moving those subsections so as to appear in alphabetical order.

SEC. 204. SEWER OVERFLOW AND STORMWATER REUSE MUNICIPAL GRANTS.

Section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1) —

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

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

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) notification systems to inform the public of combined sewer or sanitary overflows that result in sewage being released into rivers and other waters; and'';

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking ''The non-Federal share of the cost'' and inserting the following:

''(3) TYPES OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The applicable non-Federal share of the cost under this subsection'';

(B) in the first sentence, by striking ''The Federal'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal''; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) (as so designated) the following:

''(2) RURAL AND FINANCIALLY DISTRESSED COMMUNITIES.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall work with States to prevent the non-Federal share requirements under this subsection from being passed on to rural communities and financially distressed communities (as those terms are defined in subsection (f)(2)(B)(i)).'';

(3) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $280,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''To the extent'' and inserting the following:

''(A) GREEN PROJECTS.—To the extent''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) RURAL OR FINANCIALLY DISTRESSED COMMUNITY ALLOCATION.—

''(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this subparagraph:

''(I) FINANCIALLY DISTRESSED COMMUNITY.—The term 'financially distressed community' has the meaning given the term in subsection (c)(1).

''(II) RURAL COMMUNITY.—The term 'rural community' means a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 10,000 inhabitants.

''(ii) ALLOCATION.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—To the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, the Administrator shall ensure that a State uses not less than 25 percent of the amount of the grants made to the State under subsection (a) in a fiscal year to carry out projects in rural communities or financially distressed communities for the purpose of planning, design, and construction of—

''(aa) treatment works to intercept, transport, control, treat, or reuse municipal sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or stormwater; or

''(bb) any other measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water eligible for assistance under section 603(c).

''(II) RURAL COMMUNITIES.—Of the funds allocated under subclause (I) for the purposes described in that subclause, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, the Administrator shall ensure that a State uses not less than 60 percent to carry out projects in rural communities.''; and

(4) in subsection (i)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking ''The recommended funding levels'' and inserting the following:

''(B) REQUIREMENT.—The funding levels recommended under subparagraph (A)(i)'';

(B) in the first sentence, by striking ''Not later'' and inserting the following:

''(1) PERIODIC REPORTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later'';

(C) in paragraph (1)(A) (as so designated)—

(i) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and'';

(ii) by striking ''containing recommended'' and inserting the following: ''containing—

''(i) recommended''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(ii) a description of the extent to which States pass costs associated with the non-Federal share requirements under subsection (d) to local communities, with a focus on rural communities and financially distressed communities (as those terms are defined in subsection (f)(2)(B)(i)).''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that describes the implementation of the grant program under this section, which shall include a description of the grant recipients, sources of funds for non-Federal share requirements under subsection (d), and grant amounts made available under the program.''.

SEC. 205. CLEAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) (as amended by section 202) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 223. CLEAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means—

''(A) a municipality; or

''(B) an intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency.

''(2) NATURAL HAZARD.—The term 'natural hazard' means a hazard caused by natural forces, including extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and extreme drought conditions.

''(3) PROGRAM.—The term 'program' means the clean water infrastructure resilience and sustainability program established under subsection (b).

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall establish a clean water infrastructure resilience and sustainability program under which the Administrator shall award grants to eligible entities for the purpose of increasing the resilience of publicly owned treatment works to a natural hazard or cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

''(c) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under the program shall use the grant funds for planning, designing, or constructing projects (on a system-wide or area-wide basis) that increase the resilience of a publicly owned treatment works to a natural hazard or cybersecurity vulnerabilities through—

''(1) the conservation of water;

''(2) the enhancement of water use efficiency;

''(3) the enhancement of wastewater and stormwater management by increasing watershed preservation and protection, including through the use of—

''(A) natural and engineered green infrastructure; and

''(B) reclamation and reuse of wastewater and stormwater, such as aquifer recharge zones;

''(4) the modification or relocation of an existing publicly owned treatment works, conveyance, or discharge system component that is at risk of being significantly impaired or damaged by a natural hazard;

''(5) the development and implementation of projects to increase the resilience of publicly owned treatment works to a natural hazard or cybersecurity vulnerabilities, as applicable; or

''(6) the enhancement of energy efficiency or the use and generation of recovered or renewable energy in the management, treatment, or conveyance of wastewater or stormwater.

''(d) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the program, an eligible entity shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require, including—

''(1) a proposal of the project to be planned, designed, or constructed using funds under the program;

''(2) an identification of the natural hazard risk of the area where the proposed project is to be located or potential cybersecurity vulnerability, as applicable, to be addressed by the proposed project;

''(3) documentation prepared by a Federal, State, regional, or local government agency of the natural hazard risk of the area where the proposed project is to be located or potential cybersecurity vulnerability, as applicable, of the area where the proposed project is to be located;

''(4) a description of any recent natural hazard risk of the area where the proposed project is to be located or potential cybersecurity vulnerabilities that have affected the publicly owned treatment works;

''(5) a description of how the proposed project would improve the performance of the publicly owned treatment works under an anticipated natural hazard or natural hazard risk of the area where the proposed project is to be located or a potential cybersecurity vulnerability, as applicable; and

''(6) an explanation of how the proposed project is expected to enhance the resilience of the publicly owned treatment works to a natural hazard risk of the area where the proposed project is to be located or a potential cybersecurity vulnerability, as applicable.

''(e) GRANT AMOUNT AND OTHER FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) COST SHARE.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a grant under the program shall not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of the proposed project.

''(2) EXCEPTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a grant under the program shall not exceed 90 percent of the total cost of the proposed project if the project serves a community that—

''(i) has a population of fewer than 10,000 individuals; or

''(ii) meets the affordability criteria established by the State in which the community is located under section 603(i)(2).

''(B) WAIVER.—At the discretion of the Administrator, a grant for a project described in subparagraph (A) may cover 100 percent of the total cost of the proposed project.

''(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements of section 608 shall apply to a project funded with a grant under the program.

''(f) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the program, which shall include an accounting of all grants awarded under the program, including a description of each grant recipient and each project funded using a grant under the program.

''(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

''(2) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.''.

SEC. 206. SMALL AND MEDIUM PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS CIRCUIT RIDER PROGRAM.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) (as

amended by section 205) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 224. SMALL AND MEDIUM PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS CIRCUIT RIDER PROGRAM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall establish a circuit rider program (referred to in this section as the 'circuit rider program') under which the Administrator shall award grants to qualified nonprofit entities, as determined by the Administrator, to provide assistance to owners and operators of small and medium publicly owned treatment works to carry out the activities described in section 602(b)(13).

''(b) LIMITATION.—A grant provided under the circuit rider program shall be in an amount that is not more than $75,000.

''(c) PRIORITIZATION.—In selecting recipients of grants under the circuit rider program, the Administrator shall give priority to qualified nonprofit entities, as determined by the Administrator, that would serve a community that—

''(1) has a history, for not less than the 10 years prior to the award of the grant, of unresolved wastewater issues, stormwater issues, or a combination of wastewater and stormwater issues;

''(2) is considered financially distressed;

''(3) faces the cumulative burden of stormwater and wastewater overflow issues; or

''(4) has previously failed to access Federal technical assistance due to cost-sharing requirements.

''(d) COMMUNICATION.—Each qualified nonprofit entity that receives funding under this section shall, before using that funding to undertake activities to carry out this section, consult with the State in which the assistance is to be expended or otherwise made available.

''(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator establishes the circuit rider program, and every 2 years thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing—

''(1) each recipient of a grant under the circuit rider program; and

''(2) a summary of the activities carried out under the circuit rider program.

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

''(2) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.''.

SEC. 207. SMALL PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS EFFICIENCY GRANT PROGRAM.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) (as amended by section 206) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 225. SMALL PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS EFFICIENCY GRANT PROGRAM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall establish an efficiency grant program (referred to in this section as the 'efficiency grant program') under which the Administrator shall award grants to eligible entities for the replacement or repair of equipment that improves water or energy efficiency of small publicly owned treatment works, as identified in an efficiency audit.

''(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—The Administrator may award a grant under the efficiency grant program to—

''(1) an owner or operator of a small publicly owned treatment works that serves—

''(A) a population of not more than 10,000 people; or

''(B) a disadvantaged community; or

''(2) a nonprofit organization that seeks to assist a small publicly owned treatment works described in paragraph (1) to carry out the activities described in subsection (a).

''(c) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator establishes the efficiency grant program, and every 2 years thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing—

''(1) each recipient of a grant under the efficiency grant program; and

''(2) a summary of the activities carried out under the efficiency grant program.

''(d) USE OF FUNDS.—

''(1) SMALL SYSTEMS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under this section, to the extent that there are sufficient applications, not less than 15 percent shall be used for grants to publicly owned treatment works that serve fewer than 3,300 people.

''(2) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under this section, not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.''.

SEC. 208. GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND REFURBISHING OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD DECENTRALIZED WASTEWATER SYSTEMS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH LOW OR MODERATE INCOME.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) (as amended by section 207) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 226. GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND REFURBISHING OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD DECENTRALIZED WASTEWATER SYSTEMS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH LOW OR MODERATE INCOME.

''(a) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—In this section, the term 'eligible individual' means a member of a low-income or moderate-income household, the members of which have a combined income (for the most recent 12-month period for which information is available) equal to not more than 50 percent of the median nonmetropolitan household income for the State or territory in which the household is located, according to the most recent decennial census.

''(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall establish a program under which the Administrator shall provide grants to private nonprofit organizations for the purpose of improving general welfare by providing assistance to eligible individuals—

''(A) for the construction, repair, or replacement of an individual household decentralized wastewater treatment system; or

''(B) for the installation of a larger decentralized wastewater system designed to provide treatment for 2 or more households in which eligible individuals reside, if—

''(i) site conditions at the households are unsuitable for the installation of an individually owned decentralized wastewater system;

''(ii) multiple examples of unsuitable site conditions exist in close geographic proximity to each other; and

''(iii) a larger decentralized wastewater system could be cost-effectively installed.

''(2) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, a private nonprofit organization shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

''(3) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this subsection, the Administrator shall give priority to applicants that have substantial expertise and experience in promoting the safe and effective use of individual household decentralized wastewater systems.

''(4) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—A private nonprofit organization may use amounts provided under this subsection to pay the administrative expenses associated with the provision of the services described in paragraph (1), as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

''(c) GRANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a private nonprofit organization shall use a grant provided under subsection (b) for the services described in paragraph (1) of that subsection.

''(2) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive the services described in subsection (b)(1), an eligible individual shall submit to the private nonprofit organization serving the area in which the individual household decentralized wastewater system of the eligible individuals is, or is proposed to be, located an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the private nonprofit organization determines to be appropriate.

''(3) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this subsection, a private nonprofit organization shall give priority to any eligible individual who does not have access to a sanitary sewage disposal system.

''(d) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing the recipients of grants under the program under this section and the results of the program under this section.

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

''(2) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.''.

SEC. 209. CONNECTION TO PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) (as amended by section 208) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 227. CONNECTION TO PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means—

''(A) an owner or operator of a publicly owned treatment works that assists or is seeking to assist low-income or moderate-income individuals with connecting the household of the individual to the publicly owned treatment works; or

''(B) a nonprofit entity that assists low-income or moderate-income individuals with the costs associated with connecting the household of the individual to a publicly owned treatment works.

''(2) PROGRAM.—The term 'program' means the competitive grant program established under subsection (b).

''(3) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.—The term 'qualified individual' has the meaning given the term 'eligible individual' in section 603(j).

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator

shall establish a competitive grant program with the purpose of improving general welfare, under which the Administrator awards grants to eligible entities to provide funds to assist qualified individuals in covering the costs incurred by the qualified individual in connecting the household of the qualified individual to a publicly owned treatment works.

''(c) APPLICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity seeking a grant under the program shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may by regulation require.

''(2) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Administrator receives an application from an eligible entity under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall notify the eligible entity of whether the Administrator will award a grant to the eligible entity under the program.

''(d) SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting recipients of grants under the program, the Administrator shall use the following criteria:

''(1) Whether the eligible entity seeking a grant provides services to, or works directly with, qualified individuals.

''(2) Whether the eligible entity seeking a grant—

''(A) has an existing program to assist in covering the costs incurred in connecting a household to a publicly owned treatment works; or

''(B) seeks to create a program described in subparagraph (A).

''(e) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) VOLUNTARY CONNECTION.—Before providing funds to a qualified individual for the costs described in subsection (b), an eligible entity shall ensure that—

''(A) the qualified individual has connected to the publicly owned treatment works voluntarily; and

''(B) if the eligible entity is not the owner or operator of the publicly owned treatment works to which the qualified individual has connected, the publicly owned treatment works to which the qualified individual has connected has agreed to the connection.

''(2) REIMBURSEMENTS FROM PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS.—An eligible entity that is an owner or operator of a publicly owned treatment works may reimburse a qualified individual that has already incurred the costs described in subsection (b) by—

''(A) reducing the amount otherwise owed by the qualified individual to the owner or operator for wastewater or other services provided by the owner or operator; or

''(B) providing a direct payment to the qualified individual.

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program $40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

''(2) LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FUNDS.—

''(A) SMALL SYSTEMS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under paragraph (1), to the extent that there are sufficient applications, not less than 15 percent shall be used to make grants to—

''(i) eligible entities described in subsection (a)(1)(A) that are owners and operators of publicly owned treatment works that serve fewer than 3,300 people; and

''(ii) eligible entities described in subsection (a)(1)(B) that provide the assistance described in that subsection in areas that are served by publicly owned treatment works that serve fewer than 3,300 people.

''(B) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.''.

SEC. 210. CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUNDS.

(a) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 603 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''and provided in subsection (k)'' after ''State law'';

(B) in subsection (i)—

(i) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking '', including forgiveness of principal and negative interest loans'' and inserting ''(including forgiveness of principal, grants, negative interest loans, other loan forgiveness, and through buying, refinancing, or restructuring debt)''; and

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUBSIDIZATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year, of the amount of the capitalization grant received by the State under this title, the total amount of additional subsidization made available by a State under paragraph (1)—

''(I) may not exceed 30 percent; and

''(II) to the extent that there are sufficient applications for assistance to communities described in that paragraph, may not be less than 10 percent.

''(ii) EXCLUSION.—A loan from the water pollution control revolving fund of a State with an interest rate equal to or greater than 0 percent shall not be considered additional subsidization for purposes of this subparagraph.''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(k) ADDITIONAL USE OF FUNDS.—A State may use an additional 2 percent of the funds annually awarded to each State under this title for nonprofit organizations (as defined in section 104(w)) or State, regional, interstate, or municipal entities to provide technical assistance to rural, small, and tribal publicly owned treatment works (within the meaning of section 104(b)(8)(B)) in the State.''.

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 104(w) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254(w)) is amended by striking ''treatments works'' and inserting ''treatment works''.

(b) CAPITALIZATION GRANT REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 607 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1387) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 607. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this title—

''(1) $2,400,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

''(2) $2,750,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

''(3) $3,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

''(4) $3,250,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 and 2026.''.

SEC. 211. WATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND WORKFORCE INVESTMENT.

Section 4304 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (42 U.S.C. 300j–19e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''Tribal,'' after ''State,''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''community-based organizations'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''community-based organizations and public works departments or agencies to align water and wastewater utility workforce recruitment efforts, training programs, retention efforts, and community resources with water and wastewater utilities—

''(i) to accelerate career pipelines;

''(ii) to ensure the sustainability of the water and wastewater utility workforce; and

''(iii) to provide access to workforce opportunities.'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking subparagraph (B);

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''; and'' at the end and inserting '', which may include—''

(iii) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''program—'' and all that follows through ''to assist'' in subparagraph (A) and inserting ''program to assist''; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

''(A) expanding the use and availability of activities and resources that relate to the recruitment, including the promotion of diversity within that recruitment, of individuals to careers in the water and wastewater utility sector;

''(B) expanding the availability of training opportunities for—

''(i) individuals entering into the water and wastewater utility sector; and

''(ii) individuals seeking to advance careers within the water and wastewater utility sector; and

''(C) expanding the use and availability of activities and strategies, including the development of innovative activities and strategies, that relate to the maintenance and retention of a sustainable workforce in the water and wastewater utility sector.'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''institutions—'' and inserting ''institutions, or public works departments and agencies—''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking clauses (ii) and (iii);

(II) in clause (i), by adding ''or'' at the end;

(III) by redesignating clause (i) as clause (ii);

(IV) by inserting before clause (ii) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(i) in the development of educational or recruitment materials and activities, including those materials and activities that specifically promote diversity within recruitment, for the water and wastewater utility workforce;''; and

(V) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) developing activities and strategies that relate to the maintenance and retention of a sustainable workforce in the water and wastewater utility sector; and'';

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by inserting ''or certification'' after ''training''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''ensure that incumbent water and waste water utilities workers'' and inserting ''are designed to retain incumbent water and wastewater utility workforce workers by ensuring that those workers''; and

(D) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) WORKING GROUP; REPORT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish and coordinate a Federal interagency working group to address recruitment, training, and retention challenges in the water and wastewater utility workforce, which shall include representatives from—

''(i) the Department of Education;

''(ii) the Department of Labor;

''(iii) the Department of Agriculture;

''(iv) the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

''(v) other Federal agencies, as determined to be appropriate by the Administrator.

''(B) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator, in coordination with the working group established under subparagraph (A), shall submit to Congress a report

describing potential solutions to recruitment, training, and retention challenges in the water and wastewater utility workforce.

''(C) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the duties of the working group established under subparagraph (A), the working group shall consult with State operator certification programs.

''(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.'';

(3) by redesignating subsections (a) and (b) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively; and

(4) by inserting before subsection (b) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(a) DEFINITION OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY.—In this section, the term 'public works department or agency' means a political subdivision of a local, county, or regional government that designs, builds, operates, and maintains water infrastructure, sewage and refuse disposal systems, and other public water systems and facilities.''.

SEC. 212. GRANTS TO ALASKA TO IMPROVE SANITATION IN RURAL AND NATIVE VILLAGES.

Section 303 of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 1263a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking ''50 percent'' and inserting ''75 percent''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''this section'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''this section—

''(1) $40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024;

''(2) $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

''(3) $60,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.''.

SEC. 213. WATER DATA SHARING PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall establish a competitive grant pilot program (referred to in this section as the ''pilot program'') under which the Administrator may award grants to eligible entities under subsection (b) to establish systems that improve the sharing of information concerning water quality, water infrastructure needs, and water technology, including cybersecurity technology, between States or among counties and other units of local government within a State, which may include—

(A) establishing a website or data hub to exchange water data, including data on water quality or water technology, including new and emerging, but proven, water technology; and

(B) intercounty communications initiatives related to water data.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) DATA SHARING.—The Internet of Water principles developed by the Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions shall, to the extent practicable, guide any water data sharing efforts under the pilot program.

(B) USE OF EXISTING DATA.—The recipient of a grant under the pilot program to establish a website or data hub described in paragraph (1)(A) shall, to the extent practicable, leverage existing data sharing infrastructure.

(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—An entity eligible for a grant under the pilot program is—

(1) a State, county, or other unit of local government that—

(A) has a coastal watershed with significant pollution levels;

(B) has a water system with significant pollution levels; or

(C) has significant individual water infrastructure deficits; or

(2) a regional consortium established under subsection (d).

(c) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the pilot program, an eligible entity under subsection (b) shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(d) REGIONAL CONSORTIA.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—States may establish regional consortia in accordance with this subsection.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A regional consortium established under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) include not fewer than 2 States that have entered into a memorandum of understanding—

(i) to exchange water data, including data on water quality; or

(ii) to share information, protocols, and procedures with respect to projects that evaluate, demonstrate, or install new and emerging, but proven, water technology;

(B) carry out projects—

(i) to exchange water data, including data on water quality; or

(ii) that evaluate, demonstrate, or install new and emerging, but proven, water technology; and

(C) develop a regional intended use plan, in accordance with paragraph (3), to identify projects to carry out, including projects using grants received under this section.

(3) REGIONAL INTENDED USE PLAN.—A regional intended use plan of a regional consortium established under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall identify projects that the regional consortium intends to carry out, including projects that meet the requirements of paragraph (2)(B); and

(B) may include—

(i) projects included in an intended use plan of a State prepared under section 606(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1386(c)) within the regional consortium; and

(ii) projects not included in an intended use plan of a State prepared under section 606(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1386(c)) within the regional consortium.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the pilot program, which shall include—

(1) a description of the use and deployment of amounts made available under the pilot program; and

(2) an accounting of all grants awarded under the program, including a description of each grant recipient and each project funded using a grant under the pilot program.

(f) FUNDING.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the pilot program $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to remain available until expended.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—Of the funds made available under paragraph (1), not more than 35 percent may be used to provide grants to regional consortia established under subsection (d).

SEC. 214. FINAL RATING OPINION LETTERS.

Section 5028(a)(1)(D)(ii) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3907(a)(1)(D)(ii)) is amended by striking ''final rating opinion letters from at least 2 rating agencies'' and inserting ''a final rating opinion letter from at least 1 rating agency''.

SEC. 215. WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5033 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3912) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(3) FISCAL YEARS 2022 THROUGH 2026.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this subtitle $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to remain available until expended.'';

(2) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''2020 AND 2021'' and inserting ''AFTER 2019''; and

(B) by striking ''2020 and 2021'' and inserting ''2022 through 2026''; and

(3) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''2020 and 2021'' and inserting ''2022 through 2026''.

(b) OUTREACH PLAN.—The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 5036. OUTREACH PLAN.

''(a) DEFINITION OF RURAL COMMUNITY.—In this section, the term 'rural community' means a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 10,000 inhabitants.

''(b) OUTREACH REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator, in consultation with relevant Federal agencies, shall develop and begin implementation of an outreach plan to promote financial assistance available under this subtitle to small communities and rural communities.''.

SEC. 216. SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY ANALYSIS.

(a) ANALYSIS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, using environmental justice data of the Environmental Protection Agency, including data from the environmental justice mapping and screening tool of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Administrator shall carry out an analysis under which the Administrator shall assess the programs under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) and section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) to identify historical distributions of funds to small and disadvantaged communities and new opportunities and methods to improve on the distribution of funds under those programs to low-income communities, rural communities, minority communities, and communities of indigenous peoples, in accordance with Executive Order 12898 (42 U.S.C. 4321 note; 60 Fed. Reg. 6381; relating to Federal actions to address environmental justice in minority populations and low-income populations).

(b) REQUIREMENT.—The analysis under subsection (a) shall include an analysis, to the extent practicable, of communities in the United States that do not have access to drinking water or wastewater services.

(c) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under subsection (a), the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing—

(1) the results of the analysis; and

(2) the criteria the Administrator used in carrying out the analysis.

SEC. 217. STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CENTER.—The term ''center'' means a center of excellence for stormwater control infrastructure established under subsection (b)(1).

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means—

(A) a State, Tribal, or local government; or

(B) a local, regional, or other public entity that manages stormwater or wastewater resources or other related water infrastructure.

(3) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION.—The term ''eligible institution'' means an institution of higher education, a research institution, or a nonprofit organization—

(A) that has demonstrated excellence in researching and developing new and emerging stormwater control infrastructure technologies; and

(B) with respect to a nonprofit organization, the core mission of which includes water management, as determined by the Administrator.

(b) CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE FOR STORMWATER CONTROL INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGIES.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall provide grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible institutions to establish and maintain not less than 3, and not more than 5, centers of excellence for new and emerging stormwater control infrastructure technologies, to be located in various regions throughout the United States.

(B) GENERAL OPERATION.—Each center shall—

(i) conduct research on new and emerging stormwater control infrastructure technologies that are relevant to the geographical region in which the center is located, including stormwater and sewer overflow reduction, other approaches to water resource enhancement, alternative funding approaches, and other environmental, economic, and social benefits, with the goal of improving the effectiveness, cost efficiency, and protection of public safety and water quality;

(ii) maintain a listing of—

(I) stormwater control infrastructure needs; and

(II) an analysis of new and emerging stormwater control infrastructure technologies that are available;

(iii) analyze whether additional financial programs for the implementation of new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control infrastructure technologies would be useful;

(iv) provide information regarding research conducted under clause (i) to the national electronic clearinghouse center for publication on the Internet website established under paragraph (3)(B)(i) to provide to the Federal Government and State, Tribal, and local governments and the private sector information regarding new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control infrastructure technologies;

(v) provide technical assistance to State, Tribal, and local governments to assist with the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of stormwater control infrastructure projects that use innovative technologies;

(vi) collaborate with institutions of higher education and private and public organizations, including community-based public-private partnerships and other stakeholders, in the geographical region in which the center is located; and

(vii) coordinate with the other centers to avoid duplication of efforts.

(2) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, an eligible institution shall prepare and submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(3) NATIONAL ELECTRONIC CLEARINGHOUSE CENTER.—Of the centers established under paragraph (1)(A), 1 shall—

(A) be designated as the ''national electronic clearinghouse center''; and

(B) in addition to the other functions of that center—

(i) develop, operate, and maintain an Internet website and a public database that contains information relating to new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control infrastructure technologies; and

(ii) post to the website information from all centers.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(B) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under subparagraph (A), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.

(c) STORMWATER CONTROL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT GRANTS.—

(1) GRANT AUTHORITY.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall provide grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities to carry out stormwater control infrastructure projects that incorporate new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control technologies in accordance with this subsection.

(2) STORMWATER CONTROL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.—

(A) PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS.—The Administrator may make planning and development grants under this subsection for the following projects:

(i) Planning and designing stormwater control infrastructure projects that incorporate new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control technologies, including engineering surveys, landscape plans, maps, long-term operations and maintenance plans, and implementation plans.

(ii) Identifying and developing standards necessary to accommodate stormwater control infrastructure projects, including those projects that incorporate new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control technologies.

(iii) Identifying and developing fee structures to provide financial support for design, installation, and operations and maintenance of stormwater control infrastructure, including new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control infrastructure technologies.

(iv) Developing approaches for community-based public-private partnerships for the financing and construction of stormwater control infrastructure technologies, including feasibility studies, stakeholder outreach, and needs assessments.

(v) Developing and delivering training and educational materials regarding new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control infrastructure technologies for distribution to—

(I) individuals and entities with applicable technical knowledge; and

(II) the public.

(B) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—The Administrator may make implementation grants under this subsection for the following projects:

(i) Installing new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control infrastructure technologies.

(ii) Protecting or restoring interconnected networks of natural areas that protect water quality.

(iii) Monitoring and evaluating the environmental, economic, or social benefits of stormwater control infrastructure technologies that incorporate new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control technology.

(iv) Implementing a best practices standard for stormwater control infrastructure programs.

(3) APPLICATION.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, to be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, an eligible entity shall prepare and submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Administrator may require, including, as applicable—

(A) a description of the stormwater control infrastructure project that incorporates new and emerging, but proven, technologies;

(B) a plan for monitoring the impacts and pollutant load reductions associated with the stormwater control infrastructure project on the water quality and quantity;

(C) an evaluation of other environmental, economic, and social benefits of the stormwater control infrastructure project; and

(D) a plan for the long-term operation and maintenance of the stormwater control infrastructure project and a tracking system, such as asset management practices.

(4) PRIORITY.—In making grants under this subsection, the Administrator shall give priority to applications submitted on behalf of—

(A) a community that—

(i) has municipal combined storm and sanitary sewers in the collection system of the community; or

(ii) is a small, rural, or disadvantaged community, as determined by the Administrator; or

(B) an eligible entity that will use not less than 15 percent of the grant to provide service to a small, rural, or disadvantaged community, as determined by the Administrator.

(5) MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.—

(A) PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS.—

(i) SINGLE GRANT.—The amount of a single planning and development grant provided under this subsection shall be not more than $200,000.

(ii) AGGREGATE AMOUNT.—The total amount of all planning and development grants provided under this subsection for a fiscal year shall be not more than ⅓ of the total amount made available to carry out this subsection.

(B) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—

(i) SINGLE GRANT.—The amount of a single implementation grant provided under this subsection shall be not more than $2,000,000.

(ii) AGGREGATE AMOUNT.—The total amount of all implementation grants provided under this subsection for a fiscal year shall be not more than ⅔ of the total amount made available to carry out this subsection.

(6) FEDERAL SHARE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the Federal share of a grant provided under this subsection shall not exceed 80 percent of the total project cost.

(B) CREDIT FOR IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—The Administrator shall credit toward the non-Federal share of the cost of an implementation project carried out under this subsection the cost of planning, design, and construction work completed for the project using funds other than funds provided under this section.

(C) EXCEPTION.—The Administrator may waive the Federal share limitation under subparagraph (A) for an eligible entity that has adequately demonstrated financial need.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator first awards a grant under this section, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that includes, with respect to the period covered by the report—

(1) a description of all grants provided under this section;

(2) a detailed description of—

(A) the projects supported by those grants; and

(B) the outcomes of those projects;

(3) a description of the improvements in technology, environmental benefits, resources conserved, efficiencies, and other benefits of the projects funded under this section;

(4) recommendations for improvements to promote and support new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control infrastructure, including research into new and emerging technologies, for the centers, grants, and activities under this section; and

(5) a description of existing challenges concerning the use of new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control infrastructure.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section (except for subsection (b)) $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(2) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.

SEC. 218. WATER REUSE INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall establish a Water Reuse Interagency Working Group (referred to in this section as the ''Working Group'').

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Working Group is to develop and coordinate actions, tools, and resources to advance water reuse across the United States, including through the implementation of the February 2020 National Water Reuse Action Plan, which creates opportunities for water reuse in the mission areas of each of the Federal agencies included in the Working Group under subsection (c) (referred to in this section as the ''Action Plan'').

(c) CHAIRPERSON; MEMBERSHIP.—The Working Group shall be—

(1) chaired by the Administrator; and

(2) comprised of senior representatives from such Federal agencies as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

(d) DUTIES OF THE WORKING GROUP.—In carrying out this section, the Working Group shall—

(1) with respect to water reuse, leverage the expertise of industry, the research community, nongovernmental organizations, and government;

(2) seek to foster water reuse as an important component of integrated water resources management;

(3) conduct an assessment of new opportunities to advance water reuse and annually update the Action Plan with new actions, as necessary, to pursue those opportunities;

(4) seek to coordinate Federal programs and policies to support the adoption of water reuse;

(5) consider how each Federal agency can explore and identify opportunities to support water reuse through the programs and activities of that Federal agency; and

(6) consult, on a regular basis, with representatives of relevant industries, the research community, and nongovernmental organizations.

(e) REPORT.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the activities and findings of the Working Group.

(f) SUNSET.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Working Group shall terminate on the date that is 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) EXTENSION.—The Administrator may extend the date of termination of the Working Group under paragraph (1).

SEC. 219. ADVANCED CLEAN WATER TECHNOLOGIES STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall carry out a study that examines the state of existing and potential future technology, including technology that could address cybersecurity vulnerabilities, that enhances or could enhance the treatment, monitoring, affordability, efficiency, and safety of wastewater services provided by a treatment works (as defined in section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1292)).

(b) REPORT.—The Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes the results of the study under subsection (a).

SEC. 220. CLEAN WATERSHEDS NEEDS SURVEY.

Title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 609. CLEAN WATERSHEDS NEEDS SURVEY.

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, and not less frequently than once every 4 years thereafter, the Administrator shall—

''(1) conduct and complete an assessment of capital improvement needs for all projects that are eligible under section 603(c) for assistance from State water pollution control revolving funds; and

''(2) submit to Congress a report describing the results of the assessment completed under paragraph (1).

''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the initial needs survey under subsection (a) $5,000,000, to remain available until expended.''.

SEC. 221. WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH ACT AMENDMENTS.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.—Section 104(b)(1) of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10303(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''water-related phenomena'' and inserting ''water resources''; and

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''.

(b) COMPLIANCE REPORT.—Section 104 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10303) is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) GRANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—From the sums appropriated pursuant to subsection (f), the Secretary shall make grants to each institute to be matched on a basis of no less than 1 non-Federal dollar for every 1 Federal dollar.

''(2) REPORT.—Not later than December 31 of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives a report regarding the compliance of each funding recipient with this subsection for the immediately preceding fiscal year.''.

(c) EVALUATION OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH PROGRAM.—Section 104 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10303) is amended by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

''(e) EVALUATION OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a careful and detailed evaluation of each institute at least once every 5 years to determine—

''(A) the quality and relevance of the water resources research of the institute;

''(B) the effectiveness of the institute at producing measured results and applied water supply research; and

''(C) whether the effectiveness of the institute as an institution for planning, conducting, and arranging for research warrants continued support under this section.

''(2) PROHIBITION ON FURTHER SUPPORT.—If, as a result of an evaluation under paragraph (1), the Secretary determines that an institute does not qualify for further support under this section, no further grants to the institute may be provided until the qualifications of the institute are reestablished to the satisfaction of the Secretary.''.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 104(f)(1) of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10303(f)(1)) is amended by striking ''fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2022 through 2025''.

(e) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS WHERE RESEARCH FOCUSED ON WATER PROBLEMS OF INTERSTATE NATURE.—Section 104(g)(1) of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10303(g)(1)) is amended in the first sentence by striking ''$6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2025''.

SEC. 222. ENHANCED AQUIFER USE AND RECHARGE.

Title I of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 124. ENHANCED AQUIFER USE AND RECHARGE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall provide funding to carry out groundwater research on enhanced aquifer use and recharge in support of sole-source aquifers, of which—

''(1) not less than 50 percent shall be used to provide 1 grant to a State, unit of local government, or Indian Tribe to carry out activities that would directly support that research; and

''(2) the remainder shall be provided to 1 appropriate research center.

''(b) COORDINATION.—As a condition of accepting funds under subsection (a), the State, unit of local government, or Indian Tribe and the appropriate research center that receive funds under that subsection shall establish a formal research relationship for the purpose of coordinating efforts under this section.

''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.''.

SA 1461. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. KING, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 1___. STATE RESPONSE TO CONTAMINANTS.

Section 1459A(j)(1) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a(j)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''an underserved community'' and inserting ''a community described in subsection (c)(2)''; and

(2) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking ''such underserved'' and inserting ''that''.

SA 1462. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After title II, insert the following:

TITLE III—PROVIDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TESTING AND TREATMENT

SEC. 301. REMEDIATION OF PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES AND OTHER EMERGING CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER.

Section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)(G)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''clause (ii)'' and inserting ''clauses (ii) and (iii)'';

(B) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (iv); and

(C) by inserting after clause (ii) the following:

''(iii) USE OF FUNDS.—The recipient of a grant using amounts described in clause (i) may use the grant funds for projects and activities that address emerging contaminants, including—

''(I) investments necessary for public water systems and users of underground sources of drinking water to comply with the requirements of this title;

''(II) programs to provide household water quality testing, including testing for unregulated contaminants; and

''(III) other investments and programs to address emerging contaminants.''; and

(2) in subsection (t)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) DISTRIBUTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts made available under this subsection shall be allotted to a State as a capitalization grant—

''(i) in accordance with subparagraph (B);

''(ii) for deposit into the State loan fund of the State; and

''(iii) for the purposes described in subsection (a)(2)(G).

''(B) ALLOTMENT.—The amounts described in subparagraph (A) shall be allotted to a State—

''(i) for each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023, as if allotted under subsection (a)(1)(D); and

''(ii) for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2030, in accordance with the regulations promulgated under subparagraph (C).

''(C) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Administrator shall promulgate regulations for the distribution of amounts described in subparagraph (A) among States in a manner that accounts for the prevalence and remedial costs of addressing emerging contaminants, with a focus on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''this subsection'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''this subsection, to remain available until expended—

''(A) for fiscal year 2022—

''(i) $1,000,000,000; and

''(ii) any additional amount as may be designated by Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)(i)); and

''(B) for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2030, $1,000,000,000.''.

SEC. 302. REMEDIATION OF CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER BY PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.

Title V of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 520 (33 U.S.C. 1251 note) as section 521; and

(2) by inserting after section 519 (33 U.S.C. 1377a) the following:

''SEC. 520. REMEDIATION OF CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER BY PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CONTAMINATED SITE.—The term 'contaminated site' means a site at which groundwater has been contaminated by a covered perfluoroalkyl substance.

''(2) COVERED PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term 'covered perfluoroalkyl substance' means—

''(A) perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly referred to as 'PFOA') (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 335–67–1);

''(B) the salts associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Abstracts Service Nos. 3825–26–1, 335–95–5, and 68141–02–6);

''(C) perfluorooctane sulfonic acid or sulfonate (commonly referred to as 'PFOS') (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 1763–23–1); and

''(D) the salts associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (C) (Chemical Abstracts Service Nos. 2795–39–3, 29457–72–5, 56773–42–3, 29081–56–9, and 70225–14–8).

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to subsections (c) and (d), the Administrator shall provide grants to States to address contamination of groundwater by covered perfluoroalkyl substances at contaminated sites.

''(c) DISTRIBUTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall ensure that funds made available to carry out this section are distributed to each State—

''(A) for each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023, in such a manner that the total grant amount received by a State under this section is equivalent to the ratio that—

''(i) the amount of the capitalization grant under title VI to the State in the last fiscal year in which capitalization grants were made; bears to

''(ii) the amount of capitalization grants under title VI to all States in the last fiscal year in which capitalization grants were made; and

''(B) for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2030, in accordance with the regulations promulgated under paragraph (2).

''(2) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall promulgate regulations for the distribution of amounts made available to carry out this section among States in a manner that accounts for the prevalence and remedial costs of addressing contamination of groundwater by covered perfluoroalkyl substances.

''(d) CLEANUP STANDARDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any detection, treatment, and remediation of groundwater carried out using a grant under this section shall be carried out in accordance with—

''(A) if the Administrator has not designated the applicable covered perfluoroalkyl substance as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Draft Deliberative Document prepared by the Administrator entitled 'Draft Interim Recommendations to Address Groundwater Contaminated with Perfluorootanoic Acid and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate' and accepted for interagency review by the Office of Management and Budget on August 31, 2018; and

''(B) if the Administrator has designated the applicable covered perfluoroalkyl substance as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the requirements of that Act.

''(2) TOTAL DESTRUCTION TECHNOLOGIES.—In addressing the contamination described in subsection (b) using amounts from a grant under this section, States shall give preference to addressing that contamination using total destruction technologies that create inert byproducts.

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

''(1) for fiscal year 2022—

''(A) $1,000,000,000; and

''(B) any additional amount as may be designated by Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)(i)); and

''(2) for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2030, $1,000,000,000.

''(f) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by this section terminates on September 30, 2030.''.

SA 1463. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 1____. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL WATER SYSTEMS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means a rural water, wastewater, or waste disposal facility with respect to which assistance may be provided under a water, wastewater, or waste disposal program under section 306(a), 306A, 306C, or 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926(a), 1926a, 1926c, 1926d).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may—

(1) provide a grant, a zero percent interest loan, or a 1 percent interest loan to, forgive principal or interest or modify any term or condition of an outstanding loan made to, or refinance part or all of any other loan (if the purpose of the loan is an eligible purpose under section 306(a)(1) or 306C of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926(a)(1), 1926c)) made to, an eligible entity; or

(2) reduce or eliminate any fee that is or would otherwise be required to be paid under section 306(a)(1) of that Act (7 U.S.C. 1926(a)(1)) with respect to a loan guarantee provided to an eligible entity, on the condition that the eligible entity receives the benefit resulting from the reduction or elimination of the fee.

(c) LEVEL OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide assistance to an eligible entity under subsection (b) as the Secretary determines is necessary—

(1) to ensure that the eligible entity has the necessary resources to maintain public health, safety, or order;

(2) to address financial hardships of the eligible entity due to the COVID–19 public health emergency; or

(3) to promote the financial stability of the eligible entity.

(d) USE OF ASSISTANCE.—An eligible entity to which assistance is provided under subsection (b) may use the assistance—

(1) for any purpose for which the eligible entity is eligible for assistance under the relevant provision of law referred to in subsection (a)(1); or

(2) for any direct operational expenses incurred by the eligible entity, as determined by the Secretary.

(e) APPROPRIATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated to the Secretary $1,000,000,000 to carry out this section.

(2) RESERVATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—The Secretary shall reserve 3 percent of the amount appropriated by paragraph (1) for administrative expenses incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this section.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The amount appropriated by paragraph (1) shall remain available through December 31, 2022.

SA 1464. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN CONTRIBUTIONS BY GOVERNMENT ENTITIES AS CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 118 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e), and

(2) by striking subsections (b) and (c) and inserting the following:

''(b) CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.—For purposes of subsection (a), except as provided in subsection (c), the term 'contribution to the capital of the taxpayer' does not include any contribution in aid of construction or any other contribution as a customer or potential customer.

''(c) SPECIAL RULES FOR WATER AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL UTILITIES.—

''(1) GENERAL RULE.—For purposes of this section, the term 'contribution to the capital of the taxpayer' includes any amount of money or other property received from any person (whether or not a shareholder) by a regulated public utility which provides water or sewerage disposal services if—

''(A) such amount is a contribution in aid of construction,

''(B) in the case of contribution of property other than water or sewerage disposal facilities, such amount meets the requirements of the expenditure rule of paragraph (2), and

''(C) such amount (or any property acquired or constructed with such amount) is not included in the taxpayer's rate base for ratemaking purposes.

''(2) EXPENDITURE RULE.—An amount meets the requirements of this paragraph if—

''(A) an amount equal to such amount is expended for the acquisition or construction of tangible property described in section 1231(b)—

''(i) which is the property for which the contribution was made or is of the same type as such property, and

''(ii) which is used predominantly in the trade or business of furnishing water or sewerage disposal services,

''(B) the expenditure referred to in subparagraph (A) occurs before the end of the second taxable year after the year in which such amount was received, and

''(C) accurate records are kept of the amounts contributed and expenditures made, the expenditures to which contributions are allocated, and the year in which the contributions and expenditures are received and made.

''(3) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) CONTRIBUTION IN AID OF CONSTRUCTION.—The term 'contribution in aid of construction' shall be defined by regulations prescribed by the Secretary, except that such term shall not include amounts paid as service charges for starting or stopping services.

''(B) PREDOMINANTLY.—The term 'predominantly' means 80 percent or more.

''(C) REGULATED PUBLIC UTILITY.—The term 'regulated public utility' has the meaning given such term by section 7701(a)(33), except that such term shall not include any utility which is not required to provide water or sewerage disposal services to members of the general public in its service area.

''(4) DISALLOWANCE OF DEDUCTIONS AND CREDITS; ADJUSTED BASIS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subtitle, no deduction or credit shall be allowed for, or by reason of, any expenditure which constitutes a contribution in aid of construction to which this subsection applies. The adjusted basis of any property acquired with contributions in aid of construction to which this subsection applies shall be zero.

''(d) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—If the taxpayer for any taxable year treats an amount as a contribution to the capital of the taxpayer described in subsection (c), then—

''(1) the statutory period for the assessment of any deficiency attributable to any part of such amount shall not expire before the expiration of 3 years from the date the Secretary is notified by the taxpayer (in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe) of—

''(A) the amount of the expenditure referred to in subparagraph (A) of subsection (c)(2),

''(B) the taxpayer's intention not to make the expenditures referred to in such subparagraph, or

''(C) a failure to make such expenditure within the period described in subparagraph (B) of subsection (c)(2), and

''(2) such deficiency may be assessed before the expiration of such 3-year period notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or rule of law which would otherwise prevent such assessment.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to contributions made after December 22, 2017.

SA 1465. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 203(4), strike subparagraph (B) and insert the following:

(B) in paragraph (1), in the first sentence, by striking ''water or wastewater or by treating wastewater'' and inserting ''water, wastewater, or stormwater or by treating wastewater or stormwater for groundwater recharge, potable reuse, or other purposes'';

SA 1466. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 105 and insert the following:

SEC. 105. COMPREHENSIVE LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT.

Section 1459B of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(D), by striking '', servicing a public water system'';

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''$60,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021'' and inserting ''$4,500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026'';

(3) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

(4) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) COMPREHENSIVE LEAD REDUCTION PROJECTS.—

''(1) GRANTS.—The Administrator shall award grants to eligible entities for comprehensive lead reduction projects that, notwithstanding any other provision of this section, pay to fully replace lead service lines served by the eligible entity—

''(A) regardless of—

''(i) the ownership of the lead service line; and

''(ii) whether the lead service line is publicly owned or privately owned; and

''(B) without requiring a contribution to the cost of replacement of any portion of the lead service line by any individual homeowner.

''(2) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall give priority to eligible entities that serve disadvantaged communities (as determined under subsection (b)(3)(A)).

''(3) NO COST-SHARE.—The Administrator shall not impose any cost-sharing requirements on an eligible entity receiving a grant under paragraph (1).''.

SA 1467. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. KELLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 150, strike lines 15 through 18 and insert the following:

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''construction'' before ''funds'';

(B) by striking paragraph (2); and

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2);

SA 1468. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEPLETION RATES OF FRESHWATER AQUIFERS.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall conduct, and submit to Congress a report describing the results of, a study analyzing—

(1) the depletion rate of freshwater aquifers as a result of overuse of those aquifers by public water systems (as defined in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)); and

(2) the likelihood and results of saltwater intrusion into freshwater aquifers due to the overuse described in paragraph (1).

SA 1469. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. ANNUAL STUDY ON BOIL WATER ADVISORIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall conduct a study on the prevalence of boil water advisories issued in the United States.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the most recent study conducted under subsection (a) as part of the annual budget request transmitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In the annual report required under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall include a description of the reasons for which boil water advisories were issued during the year covered by the report.

SA 1470. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 102, add the following:

(c) ALLOTMENT REQUIREMENT.—Section 1452(m) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(m)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amounts made available under paragraph (1) for capitalization grants to State loan funds, the Administrator shall use 5 percent to make capitalization grants to States in which the majority of public water systems are at least 50 years in age for the purpose of modernizing those public water systems.''.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I have 13 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 the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 27, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 27, 2021, at time to be determined, to conduct a hearing on nominations.

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 27, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 27, 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 27, 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 27, 2021, at 2:30 p.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 27, 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 27, 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 27, 2021, at 3 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SURFACE TRANSPORTATION AND MERCHANT MARINE INFRASTRUCTURE, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The Subcommittee the Constitution of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 27, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CLEAN AIR AND NUCLEAR SAFETY

The Subcommittee on Clean Air and Nuclear Safety of the Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 27, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

The Subcommittee on Fiscal Responsibility and Economic Growth of the Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 27, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEDERAL SPENDING OVERSIGHT AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Subcommittee on Federal Spending Oversight and Emergency Management of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 27, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

AUTHORIZING APPOINTMENT OF ESCORT COMMITTEE

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Presiding Officer of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber for the joint session to be held at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, April 28, 2021.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, pursuant to Public Law 96–114, as amended, appoints the following individuals to Congressional Award Board: The Honorable CYNTHIA LUMMIS of Wyoming and Mr. Shawn Whitman of Virginia.

The Chair, on behalf of the President of the Senate, pursuant to Public Law 85–874, as amended, appoints the following individual to the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Art: The Honorable ROY BLUNT of Missouri (re-appointment).

The Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 107–252, Title II, Section 214, appoints the following individual to the Election Assistance Commission, Board of Advisors: Sarah Ball Johnson of Colorado.

SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF APRIL 26 THROUGH APRIL 30, 2021, AS ''NATIONAL SPECIALIZED INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT PERSONNEL APPRECIATION WEEK''

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 180, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 180) supporting the designation of the week of April 26 through April 30, 2021, as ''National Specialized Instructional Support Personnel Appreciation Week''.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. I know of no further debate on the measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 180) was agreed to.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

CONSIDER TEACHERS ACT OF 2021

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be discharged from further consideration of S. 848 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 848) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to improve the service obligation verification process for TEACH Grant recipients, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 848) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 848

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 ''Consider Teachers Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. TEACH GRANTS.

Section 420N of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070g–2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''(referred to in this section as the 'service obligation window')'' after ''under this subpart'';

(B) in subparagraph (C)(vii), by inserting ''or geographic area'' after ''field''; and

(C) by striking subparagraphs (D) and (E) and inserting the following:

''(D) submit a certification of employment by the chief administrative officer of the school in accordance with subsection (d)(5); and

''(E) meet all State certification requirements for teaching (which may include meeting such requirements through a certification obtained through alternative routes to teaching);'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''In the event'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In the event''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) RECONSIDERATION OF CONVERSION DECISIONS.—

''(A) REQUEST TO RECONSIDER.—In any case where the Secretary has determined that a recipient of a grant under this subpart has failed or refused to comply with the service obligation in the agreement under subsection (b) and has converted the grant into a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan under part D in accordance with paragraph (1), (including a TEACH Grant converted to a loan prior to the date of enactment of the Consider Teachers Act of 2021 and including cases where such loans have been fully or partially paid), the recipient may request that the Secretary reconsider such initial determination and may submit additional information to demonstrate satisfaction of the service obligation. Upon receipt of such a request, the Secretary shall reconsider the determination in accordance with this paragraph not later than 90 days after the date that such request was received.

''(B) RECONSIDERATION.—If, in reconsidering an initial determination under subparagraph (A) (including reconsideration related to a TEACH Grant that was converted to a loan prior to the date of enactment of the Consider Teachers Act of 2021 and including cases where such loans were fully or partially paid), the Secretary determines that the reason for such determination was the recipient's failure to timely submit a certification required under subsection (b)(1)(D) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Consider Teachers Act of 2021), an error or processing delay by the Secretary, a change to the fields considered eligible for fulfillment of the service obligation (as described in subsection (b)(1)(C)), a recipient having previously requested to have the TEACH Grant converted to a loan, or another valid reason determined by the Secretary, and that the recipient has, as of the date of the reconsideration, demonstrated that the recipient did meet, or is meeting the service obligation in the agreement under subsection (b), the Secretary shall—

''(i) discharge the Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan under part D, and reinstate the recipient's grant under this subpart;

''(ii) discharge any interest or fees that may have accumulated during the period that the grant was converted to a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan under part D;

''(iii) if the recipient has other loans under part D, apply any payments made for the Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan under part D during such period to those other loans under part D;

''(iv) if the recipient does not have other loans under part D, reimburse the recipient for any amounts paid on the Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan under part D during such period;

''(v) request that consumer reporting agencies remove any negative credit reporting due to the conversion of the TEACH Grant to a loan; and

''(vi) use the additional information provided under subparagraph (A) to determine the progress the recipient has made in meeting the service obligation.

''(C) EXTENSION OF TIME TO COMPLETE SERVICE OBLIGATION.—In the case of a recipient whose TEACH Grant was reinstated in accordance with subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall, upon such reinstatement—

''(i) extend the time remaining for the recipient to fulfill the service obligation described in subsection (b)(1) to a period of time equal to—

''(I) 8 years; minus

''(II) the number of full academic years of teaching that the recipient completed prior to the reconversion of the loan to a TEACH Grant under subparagraph (B), including any years of qualifying teaching completed during the period when the TEACH Grant was in loan status; and

''(ii) treat any full academic years of teaching described in clause (i)(II) as years that count toward the individual's service obligation (regardless of whether the TEACH Grant funds were in grant or loan status) if that time otherwise meets the requirements of this section.''; and

(3) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following:

''(3) COMMUNICATION WITH RECIPIENTS.—The Secretary shall notify TEACH grant recipients not less than once per calendar year regarding how to submit the employment certification under subsection (b)(1)(D) and the recommendations and requirements for submitting that certification under subsection (d)(5).

''(4) QUALIFYING SCHOOLS AND HIGH-NEED FIELDS.—The Secretary shall maintain and annually update a list of qualifying schools as described in subsection (b)(1)(B), and a list of high-need fields as described in subsection (b)(1)(C) and shall make such lists publicly available on the Department's website in a sortable and searchable format.''.

SEC. 3. SUBMISSION OF EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATION.

Section 420N(d) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070g–2(d)), as amended by section 2, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) SUBMISSION OF EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATION.—

''(A) RECOMMENDED SUBMISSIONS.—The Secretary shall notify TEACH Grant recipients that the Department recommends that TEACH Grant recipients submit the employment certification described in subsection (b)(1)(D) as soon as practicable after the completion of each year of service.

''(B) REQUIRED SUBMISSION.—A TEACH Grant recipient shall be required to submit to the Department employment certification within the timeframe that would allow that individual to complete their service obligation before the end of the service obligation window.

''(C) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify TEACH Grant recipients of the required submission deadlines described in this paragraph.

''(D) ADJUSTMENT OF DEADLINE.—The Secretary shall adjust the submission deadline described in subparagraph (B) to account for a service obligation window extension.

''(E) ALTERNATIVE TO CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall provide an alternative to the certification of employment described in subsection (b)(1)(D) for recipients who cannot obtain such required certification of employment from the chief administrative officer of the school because the recipient can demonstrate the school is no longer in existence or the school refuses to cooperate.''.

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF TIME TO FULFILL SERVICE OBLIGATION DUE TO COVID–19.

(a) Section 3519(a) of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136; 20 U.S.C. 1001 note) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''For the purpose of section 420N of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070g–2), during a qualifying emergency,'' and inserting ''Notwithstanding any provision of subpart 9 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070g et seq.),'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking ''such section 420N.'' and inserting ''section 420N of such Act; and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) shall extend the service obligation window (as described in section 420N(b)(1)(A)

of such Act) for a period of not more than 3 years, in addition to any extensions provided in accordance with subpart 9 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070g et seq.), in the case of a grant recipient whose service obligation window begins during, or includes—

''(A) the qualifying emergency period; or

''(B) a period of recession or economic downturn related to the qualifying emergency period, as determined by the Secretary in consultation with the Secretary of Labor.''.

(b) Section 3519 of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136; 20 U.S.C. 1001 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) FEDERAL PERKINS LOANS.—Notwithstanding section 465 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087ee), the Secretary shall waive the requirements of such section in regard to full-time service and shall consider an incomplete year of service of a borrower as fulfilling the requirement for a complete year of service under such section, if the service was interrupted due to a qualifying emergency.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136).

SEC. 5. IMPLEMENTATION.

In carrying out this Act and any amendments made by this Act, or any regulations promulgated under this Act or under such amendments, the Secretary of Education may waive the application of—

(1) subchapter I of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Paperwork Reduction Act'');

(2) the master calendar requirements under section 482 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1089);

(3) negotiated rulemaking under section 492 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1098a); and

(4) the requirement to publish the notices related to the system of records of the agency before implementation required under paragraphs (4) and (11) of section 552a(e) of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Privacy Act of 1974''), except that the notices shall be published not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 2021

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Wednesday, April 28; 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 the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; finally, that the cloture motion on the Power nomination ripen at 12:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. For the information of Senators, members attending the joint session of Congress should gather in the Senate Chamber at 8:15 p.m. to proceed as a body to the Hall of the House for President Joe Biden's address.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Ms. DUCKWORTH. 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 7:10 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ROBERT FARRELL BONNIE, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNDER SERCRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION, VICE WILLIAM NORTHEY.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GILBERT RAY CISNEROS, JR., OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS, VICE MATTHEW P. DONOVAN.

BRENDA SUE FULTON, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE JAMES N. STEWART.

ELY STEFANSKY RATNER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE RANDALL G. SCHRIVER.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

FRANK A. ROSE, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, VICE WILLIAM BOOKLESS.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEBORAH G. ROSENBLUM, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE GUY B. ROBERTS, RESIGNED.

SHAWN GRAHAM SKELLY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE VERONICA DAIGLE, RESIGNED.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES

KIMBERLY L. JONES, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 7, 2023, VICE JAMES TIMBERLAKE, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SOLOMON JEFFREY GREENE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, VICE SETH DANIEL APPLETON, RESIGNED.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

MARGARET VO SCHAUS, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, VICE JEFFREY DEWIT, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

AMITABHA BOSE, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION, VICE RONALD L. BATORY.

ROBERT CORNELIUS HAMPSHIRE, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION. (NEW POSITION)

CARLOS ALBERTO MONJE, JR., OF LOUISIANA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION FOR POLICY, VICE DEREK KAN.

CAROL ANNETTE PETSONK, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION, VICE JOEL SZABAT.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RICHARD W. SPINRAD, OF OREGON, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR OCEANS AND ATMOSPHERE, VICE KATHRYN D. SULLIVAN, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

SHALANDA H. BAKER, OF TEXAS, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MINORITY ECONOMIC IMPACT, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, VICE JAMES EDWARD CAMPOS.

ASMERET ASEFAW BERHE, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, VICE CHRISTOPHER FALL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CYNTHIA WEINER STACHELBERG, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, VICE SUSAN COMBS.

TRACY STONE–MANNING, OF MONTANA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, VICE NEIL GREGORY KORNZE.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

RADHIKA FOX, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, VICE DAVID ROSS.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

MELANIE ANNE EGORIN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, VICE SARAH C. ARBES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MONICA P. MEDINA, OF MARYLAND, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS, VICE KERRI–ANN JONES, RESIGNED.

TODD D. ROBINSON, OF NEW JERSEY, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS), VICE KIRSTEN DAWN MADISON.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

CATHERINE A. MCLAUGHLIN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2024, VICE SHAMINA SINGH, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

MIRIAM E. DELPHIN–RITTMON, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, VICE ELINORE F. MCCANCE–KATZ.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

DEIRDRE HAMILTON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 2022, VICE KYLE FORTSON, TERM EXPIRED.

DEIRDRE HAMILTON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 2025. (REAPPOINTMENT)

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

CYNTHIA C. HOGAN, OF OHIO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING FEBRUARY 8, 2024, VICE LISA M. QUIROZ, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

RAJESH D. NAYAK, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR, VICE WILLIAM E. SPRIGGS, RESIGNED.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

SHIRLEY SACHI SAGAWA, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2024, VICE JANE D. HARTLEY, TERM EXPIRED.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CHRIS INGLIS, OF MARYLAND, TO BE NATIONAL CYBER DIRECTOR. (NEW POSITION)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

ROBERT PETER SILVERS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY FOR STRATEGY, POLICY, AND PLANS, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, VICE CHAD F. WOLF.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BRYAN TODD NEWLAND, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, VICE TARA SWEENEY.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

STACEY A. DIXON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE, VICE SUSAN M. GORDON.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HELAINE ANN GREENFELD, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, VICE STEPHEN ELLIOTT BOYD.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

DONALD MICHAEL REMY, OF LOUISIANA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, VICE JAMES BYRNE.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

GEN. PAUL J. LACAMERA

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. DAVID R. STORR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. MICHAEL J. SCHWERIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. BRADLEY D. DUNHAM
CAPT. MARK F. HAIGIS
CAPT. SCOTT W. RUSTON
CAPT. DOUGLAS W. SASSE III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. DENNIS E. COLLINS

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

CODY W. ABLES
MICHELAR E. ABONGAN
COREY P. ABRAMS
JAVIER ALEXIS ACOSTA
DAVID C. ADAMS
THEODORE R. ADAMS
ZACHARY T. ADKINS
BENJAMIN R. AIKEN
BRANDON MILLER AIST
JOHN E. ALERDING IV
BENTON SCOTT ALEXANDER
MICHAEL R. ALFRED
PADEN R. ALLEN
MARK ALLEN ALPERT
STEVEN R. ALSEN
BRADY A. AMACK
MATTHEW P. AMBROSE
DANIEL J. ANDERSON
DAVID J. ANDERSON
MATTHEW T. ANDERSON
JORDAN M. APER
KARLA M. ARANGO
CHRISTOPHER E. ARMSTRONG
JAMES C. ARNOLD
KYLE JORDAN ARRUDA
BRYAN T. ASHTON
MICHAEL D. AUDISS
CHAD E. AUKERMAN
ZACHARY RUSSEL SHAVE AYSCUE
CHELSEA A. BAILEY
LAUREN NANCY BAILEY
MATTHEW LEE BAILEY
ALEX E. BAKER
EMERSON ALBA BALDOZ
LINDEN B. BALLEN
ANDREW STEWART BANKS
FRANK L. BARANYAI, JR.
DANIEL K. BARINA
EMILY K. BARKEMEYER
JARED S. BARKEMEYER
JONATHAN DAVID BARNETT
NICHOLAS B. BARRETT
STEVEN MICHAEL BARRETT
ZACHARY L. BARRINGTON
JEREMY L. BARTLETT
NATHANIEL JACOB BATTS
BRENTON C. BATZER
JOSHUA A. BAUDER
JOSHUA DAVID BAUER
ROBERT A. BAYER
MICHAEL PATRICK BEAULIEU
EVAN ALAN BECK
ADAM RICHARD BECKER
DALE M. BECKER
ZACHARY S. BEEGLE
JESSE R. BEHNING
JAY T. BELANUS
DARREN M. BELL
GREGORY A. BELL
JUSTIN D. BELL
ROBERT F. BELZ
RYAN WARNICK BENCH
JORDAN S. BENEDICT
KYLE N. BENHAM
KIMBERLY ANN BENNETT
ZACHARY L. BENNETT
DEVIN W. BERGMAN
DANIEL PATRICK BERGSTRESSER
ANDREW B. BERIGAN
BRENDAN J. BEST
NATHAN R. BETCHER
ANTHONY THOMAS BIANCHI
MORGAN A. BIELECKI
ALAN LEE BLAIR
KEVIN WAYNE BLAIR
MATTHEW R. BLECKMAN
MATTHEW C. BLESSING
LOUIS S. BLOOM
CHRISTOPHER T. BLUMENTRITT
DANIEL EDWARD BLYTH
PATRICK M. BODNAR
GRANT BOEHME
OLIVER M. BOJANIC
JOSHUA TAYLOR BOLINGER
JOSEPH A. BONITA
NICHOLAS P. BONNER
GARRISON K. BOONE
JONATHAN SETH BOPP
CODY W. BOSWELL
CASEY R. BOSWORTH
MARTY E. BOUMA
MARK H. BOURGOIN
BENJAMIN P. BOWMAN
HARWOOD M. BOWMAN
MEAGAN ANNE BOWMAN
DAVID P. BOWN
CHARLES G. BOWYER
MARK W. BOYER
JOSEPH P. BOYLE
CORBIN J. BOYLES
KYLE R. BRADFORD
MICHAEL PAUL BRANSON
LEANN MAXINE BRECKE
JONATHAN T. BREESE
RICHARD J. BRENNAN
JEFFORY A. BRENNER
JASON P. BREWER
KURT D. BRILL
STEVEN G. BRINKLEY
MICHAEL A. BROCH
MICHAEL C. BRODE
DANIEL J. BROM
CONNOR D. BROOKS
NICHOLAS E. BROOKS
SCOTT ANDREW BROOKS, JR.
DANIEL JOHN BROSNAN
ANTHONY J. BROTHERSEN
CHRISTOPHER J. BROWN
KYLE J. BROWN
STEVEN ROBERT BROWN
THOMAS J. BROWNING
MATHEW T. BROX
DAVID W. BRUMBAUGH
GARRET L. BRYANT
SPENCER H. BUCK
MATTHEW R. BUFORD
MARC A. BUKER
JOHN A. BURNS
JOSHUA TODD BURRIS
BRIAN A. BURT
MARK ONEIL BUSBY
CORYDON B. BUTLER
JERRY E. BUTLER
JOSHUA D. BUTLER
MICHAEL A. BUTLER
ERIK WILLIAM BYLSMA
ANDREW S. CAIN, JR.
ANTHONY M. CALIVA
MATTHEW BRIAN CALLAND
TIMOTHY J. CALVERT
EDWARD DANIEL CAMACHO
WILLIAM D. CAMP
JAY E. CAMPBELL
JOSHUA ALLEN CAMPBELL
RAINER E. CAPARAS
KYLE C. CAPKO
NICHOLAS CLIFTON CARABALLO
CASEY R. CARDWELL
MARIE P. CARILLO
DANIEL M. CARLSON
JENNIFER D. CARLSON
PAUL M. CARPENTER
JESSAMY I. CARR
JAMES MERRICK CARRAWAY
DONOVAN L. CARROLL
CHASE A. CARTER
THOMAS JUSTIN CARTER
RICHARD C. CASSLEMAN
DANIEL J. CASTRO
NICHOLAS R. CATALDO
WILLIAM D. CAWTHORNE
MICHAEL V. CECI
JUSTIN ELLIOTT CEDARLEAF
STEPHEN P. CHAUVIN
MICHAEL PIERRE CHELALA
JUSTIN A. CHERRY
MICHAEL J. CHIMIENTI
ANDREW R. CHINLUND
CHRISTOPHER R. CHORNEY
CHRISTOPHER K. CHUA
DONALD L. CLABAUGH
BRYCE ROBERT CLARK
DREW W. CLASEN
LAYNE N. CLAWSON
JAMES REED CLECKLER, JR.
ZACHARY ARTHUR CLEMENTS
TRAVIS EMERY CLEVELAND
DAVID A. CLEVELANDHADLEY
BRANDEN JAMES CLIFTON
DEREK E. CLOWES
RYAN P. CLYBURN
MATTHEW R. COKER
CALEB S. COLE
CHRISTOPHER HAGEN COLE
SEAN A. COLE
STEVEN R. COLLINS
JAMES T. COLVIN III
CHRISTOPHER J. COMTOIS
BRIAN D. CONANT
CHRISTOPHER M. CONKLIN
LOUIS MARTIN GERARD CONKLIN
CALVIN J. CONNER
STEVEN G. CONRADI
STEPHEN E. CONROY
BYRON R. CONTRERAS
CARSON C. CONWAY
ERIC COOK
KORY R. COOKSON
NICHOLAS LEVI COOLEY
RORY MICHAEL COOLEY
JAMES F. COOPER
STEVEN E. COOPER
JONATHAN CHRISTOPHER CORBETT
ADAM LEE COREY
MATTHEW K. COREY
MICHAEL ANDREW CORSON
JORDON C. COSGROVE
MARGARET ALISON COURTNEY
JOHNATHAN R. COX
NICHOLAS J. COX
MASON ANTHONY CRADIT
JADE H. CRAIN
BRENDAN PATRICK CRAWFORD
JOHNATHAN W. CRAWLEY
STEVEN R. CRIPE II
ANDREW JOHN CRISPIN
NATHANIEL S. CROMER
RAYMOND C. CRONE
SALVADOR ADRIAN CRUZ
MICHAEL P. CUMMINGS
BRYANT A. CURDY
TREVOR H. CURRIN
KYLE THOMAS CURRY
MATTHEW G. CURRY
CHRISTOPHER DANIEL
CHRISTOPHER LEE DANIELSON
EMILY L. DANIELSON
SETH T. DANIELSON
ETHAN EWELL DAVENPORT
TYLER A. DAVENPORT
STEVEN Z. DAVIES
BRIAN PATRICK DAVIS, JR.
MARCUS T. DAVIS
THOMAS C. DAVIS
KALVIN THOMAS DAY
PATRICK J. DAY
CODY O. DEACON
JOSHUA JAMES DEAMUSATEGUI
KRISTOFFER WAYNE DEAN
ELIZABETH R. DEATON
JOHN T. DEBONIS
MICHAEL A. DECK, JR.
RYAN A. DEL GROSSO
DREW P. DELA CRUZ
SHAWN M. DELMEZ
ANTHONY D. DEMMA
MATTHEW P. DENHAM
LOWELL W. DEPALMA
DEVON J. DETTLOFF
THOMAS MATTHEW DEVITO
BENJAMIN B. DEWILDE
JOHN M. DIAZ
LOGAN G. DIBIASIO
JUSTIN SCOTT DICKINSON
JASON BOYETT DIXON
BYRON K. DOAN
JENNA L. DOLATA
CHRISTOPHER RUSSELL DONALDSON
LARISSA A. DORANS
ASHLEY B. DOYLE
BRENT A. DRABEK
JOSHUA C. DRAPES
MICHAEL C. DREHER
RACHEL M. DRUE
ROBERT J. DRYE
RICHARD ANTHONY DUARTE
RYAN M. DUFOUR
MEGUMI T. DUKE
KEVIN RYAN DUNBAR
BLAZE W. DUNN
CHRISTOPHER M. DUNN
KENNETH M. DURBIN
CHRISTINE J. DURHAM
BRACK W. DUVALL
WYATT N. DYER
ERIC A. DZIOKONSKI
MICHAEL E. DZYNDRA
JESSICA ANN EARLS
DEREK J. ECKLEBE
COREY ANDREW EDDY
CALEB J. EGLI
BRET ROBERT EICH
CHRISTOPHER L. ELA
SCOTT CAMERON ELDREDGE
RICHARD T. ELLIOT
BRADLEY W. ELLIOTT
BRYAN W. ELLIOTT
MATTHEW C. ELLIOTT
SHAWN T. EMERY
DANIEL A. ENOS
RYAN P. ERICKSON
JACOB PAUL ERION
THOMAS C. ERLINGER
NICKOLAS G. ERNANDES
KATHARINE E. ERNST
KALEB R. ERTMER
KEVIN M. ESCOBEDO
ANDREW C. ESLINGER
ROSS CALEB ESTREM
ERIC R. ESTVANKO
WILLIAM M. EVANS
ADAM B. EVENSON
CODY A. EVERETT
TRISTAN BRUCE EVERETT
PATRICK J. EVERSON
EVAN MATTHEW EYSTER
OKEZIE OCHIOSO EZEKANNAGHA
BRIAN E. FAGAN
MICHAEL B. FALLON
RYAN C. FANTASIA
JAMES BENJAMIN FARR
STEVEN A. FARRELL
MATTHEW D. FELTMANN
ROBERT J. FERGUSON
PAUL F. FERRIS
ISAAC E. FIFIELD
DAVID RYAN FISHEL
JESSE A. FITZPATRICK
STEPHEN A. FITZWATER
CHRISTOPHER W. FJELSTAD
LUKE W. FLANAGAN
MARK B. FLANIGAN
JORDAN V. FLAUGHER FLOOD
MICHAEL R. FLEMING

ROSS W. FLEMING
DAVID D. FLOREN
ALEXANDER G. FOGASSY
ANDREW K. FOGEL
JAMES T. FOLSOM
NATHAN P. FOLTZ
JOHN A. FOREHAND
DOUGLAS J. FOSS
MICHAEL P. FOURNIER
BENJAMIN JAMES FOWLER
BRANDON SCOTT FOWLER
DAVID W. FOX
PAUL T. FRACOLLI
JOSHUA HAGAN FREEMAN
SYDNEY CROXTON FREEMAN
JAMES A. FRENCH
RYAN M. FRENCH
WILLIAM T. FRIEDL
MATTHEW H. FRITZ
CLAY L. FRONTZ
MATTHEW VANCE FRYER
HADEN M. FULLAM
CHRISTOPHER P. FULTON
JACOB P. FULTON
ERIC A. GADUS
AUGUSTUS JORDAN GAGIS
BRANDON L. GAINESRICHCREEK
JOHN R. GALLO
BENJAMIN S. GALLOWAY
NATHANIEL MATTHEW GAMACHE
RYAN N. GAMES
CHRISTOPHER D. GANCZEWSKI
JOHN L. GARRISON
ROCQUE S. GARTLAND
TIMOTHY M. GAUMER
HARRISON C. GEBS
SEAN W. GENT
JONATHAN R. GERAC
PHILIP RYAN GERFAUD
NICHOLAS C. GERKEN
GREGORY C. GERMANN
JASON M. GIGER
WILLIAM M. GIGUERE
CAMERON C. GILL
DAVID AIDEN GILL
ERIC M. GILPATRICK
JULIAN R. GLUCK
JUSTIN L. GOAR
STEPHANIE MARIE GODBY
DANIEL R. GODSHALK
ROSS A. GOURLAY
JENNIFER S. GRAMLICH
DANIEL C. GRAMMEL, JR.
JEFFERY ALLEN GRANT, JR.
MATTHEW R. GRAS
JAMES R. GRAVES III
HARRISON M. GREEN
MICHAEL JOHN GRENNAN
JONATHAN R. GRIFFIN
MARK A. GRIFFIN
SEAN K. GRINDLAY
TIMOTHY M. GRIP
STEPHEN C. GROFF
ABBY J. GROMOWSKY
JASON R. GROOSE
JUSTIN A. GROSS
MAURICE J. GROSSO
LANDON R. GROVER
ROBERT W. GRUENENFELDER
STEFFAN J. GUILBAULT
ALEXANDER C. GULICK
CODY D. GUTIERREZ
RAYMOND V. GUTIERREZ
ANDREW T. GUTOWSKI
JONATHAN MICHAEL HAAK
GUILLERMO ALFONSO HABEYCH
CASEY P. HABLUETZEL
KYLE S. HADDOCK
DEREK J. HAGEMEIER
CRAIG D. HAGGETT
THOMAS D. HAINLINE
JESSE HALASOWSKI
CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL HALE
IAN W. HALL
JOSEPH EDWARD HALL
RICHARD C. HALL
ZACHARY R. HAMBY
DOUGLAS BLAKE HAMILTON
BENJAMIN M. HAMMETT
ZACHERY K. HANCOCK
NOAH HANKS
GARRICK D. HANSON
CAMDEN T. HARDISON
STEPHEN C. HARGETT
CAROLINE M. HARMON
DANIEL T. HAROLD
PATRICK EDWARD HARRINGTON
CURTIS M. HARRIS
JAMES BRANDON HARRIS
JUSTIN W. HARRIS
MATTHEW W. HARRIS
DANIEL T. HARRISON
JACOB J. HARSTAD
TIMOTHY M. HARTFORD
STEVEN J. HARTIG
MARISSA E. HARTOIN
ANSON J. HARVEY
SAMANTHA E. HARVEY
ALBERT K. HATCHETT
KYLE J. HAYDEL
DANIEL P. HAYES
BRADLEY A. HEAD
JORDAN J. HECHINGER
BRENT W. HEDRICK
DREW T. HEGARTY
HUNTER A. HEINSELMAN
COLBURN HELPPIE SCHMIEDER
BRYCE PATRICK HELSEL
ZACHARY T. HELTON
ANDREW WILLIAM HENDERSON
CHAD M. HENNIG
DANIEL H. HENNING
JOSHUA M. HENRY
MATTHEW T. HERBSTREITH
DAVID E. HERMAN
DANIEL J. HERMIDA
ADRIAN VINCENT HERRERA
PATRICK L. HERTENSTEIN
KENNETH P. HERTZLER
CHASE M. HESSMAN
JOSHUA L. HIBBERD
LUIS DANIEL HIDALGO
AARON WESLEY HIERONYMUS
BRIAN P. HIGGINS
ADAM M. HILL
JAMES D. HILL
JOSE A. HINOJOSA
JESSICA MARIE HINSON
CATRINA Z. HITCHENS
JEFFREY A. HODGDON II
STEPHEN M. HODUM
SEAN R. HOEFER
DUSTIN R. HOFEGARTNER
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SEAN KNOWLES
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THOMAS L. KOZIAR
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RYAN C. MARTINSON
DANIEL D. MATCHETT
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NICOLAS ALAN WAGNER
STEPHEN D. WAKEFIELD
CARTER A. WALCHLI
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JOHN H. WALITSCH
JOSEPH M. WALKER
JOSHUA LEIGH WALKER
BRANDON LOY WAMPLER
JEREMY P. WARFIELD
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IAN JOSEPH WATKINS
DIONTE R. WATSON
DANE KYLE WEATHERS
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RYAN WINSLOW WEED
BRIAN M. WEEKS
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CHRISTOPHER SCOTT WESTON
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KYLE PATRICK WHEELER
JOSHUA CHUNG WHITE
NICOLE ANNE WHITE
PHILLIP J. WHITE
SEAN P. WHITE
SETH N. WHITE
JASON P. WHITEHEAD
JOSEPH LEE WHITFIELD
CALEB W. WHITLOCK
KYLE B. WHITTIER
LUCAS A. WICKERSHAM
CLAYTON M. WICKS
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KELLY A. WILDE
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LUKE A. WILLIAMS
RACHEL W. WILLIAMS
RYAN J. WILLIAMS
SHAE C. WILLIAMS
SHANNON M. WILLIAMS
DYLAN J. WILLIS
CHRISTOPHER S. WILLISTON
ROBERT CHRISTOPHER WILLIX
JAKE WILLSTATTER
ANDREW B. WILSON
ANDREW J. WILSON
BRADLEY M. WILSON
JOSHUA E. WILSON
PHILLIP K. WILSON
JORDAN ROSS WINGATE
DEREK J. WINKLER
JOEL W. WINKLER
MICHAEL D. WINKLER
AARON J. WISE
KARILYN M. WISE
JACOB L. WISEMAN
TIMOTHY G. WISER
JOHN A. WISOCKY
JORDAN R. WITTMAN
DANE A. WOLD
ADAM C. WOOD
JEFFRE K. WOOD
CALVIN J. WOODARD
JOSHUA M. WOODARD
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DUSTIN C. WOODSIDE
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JORDAN W. WRIGHT
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PAIGE HAWKINS YOUNG
RYAN D. YOUNG
NICHOLAS C. ZAHN
JOSHUA E. ZAMBRANO
ERIC D. ZANE
ANTHONY A. ZARTMAN
JAY R. ZEIGLER
JOSHUA F. ZEYFANG
AUSTIN R. ZIMMER

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To be major

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MICHAEL ANGEL ALVAREZ
MICHAEL A. AMATO
BLAIZE E. ANGELET
JASON D. ARGYLE
AARON T. ASHLEY
GERARDO AYALA, JR.
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SAMANTHA BEATTY BARNES
AMANDA B. BARRETT
WESLEY S. BATOT
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TIMOTHY J. BENIFIELD
QUINTIN C. BENJAMIN
EDWARD BENNINGFIELD
SHAUN PATRICK BERGER
JACLYN M. BERGSTEIN
GREGORY K. BIRDSONG
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ANDREW R. BLAZIER
ALICIA E. BOOKMAN
WILLIAM JAMES BOROWSKI
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KYLE J. BROWN
MICHAEL J. BROWN
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JONATHAN MICHAEL BURNETT
ABIGAIL N. BURT
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JAMES OLIVER CASHWELL
BRANDON J. CASSO
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STEFAN JAMES CHOQUETTE
CHEYENNE D. CLEMENT
MONICA R. CLEMENTS
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SAMANTHA F. DAVIES
JACQUELINE M. DAVIS
JONATHAN ALEXANDER DAVIS
RANDALL E. DAVIS, JR.
ZACKARY B. DAVIS
MICHAEL A. DAY
EMILY E. DE ANDA
NAKESHIA G. DEAN
KATHLEEN B. DEITERS
KRISTIN A. DEMBIA
GINA DICKINSON
EVAN P. DICKS
JENNA KAY DONALDSON
JULIE E. DONNAN
BRETON JOHN DORMAN
JACQUELINE MARIE DOWNIE
ADAM B. DUNNE
JONATHAN M. DUNTON
DARRICK J. DWYER
STEPHANIE ANN EDSON
LEROI G. EDWARDS
MATTHEW G. ELDRIDGE
GRANT C. ELLIS
SHANNAN K. ENRIQUES
MARTIN J. ESCARZAGA, JR.
BRENT L. ESCAY
BETHANY A. EVANS
GARRETT R. EVANS
JONATHAN ALAN FARR
TYLER A. FERRY
WILLIAM T. FINE
LIZA M. FLINT
JASON CLARK FORCEY
JOHNANTHONY E. FORD
BENJAMIN TATE FORNEA
ALISHA L. FOSTER
RYAN P. FOUNTAIN
MICHAEL L. FRAIOLI
GARY A. FRANK
CODY S. FREEBORN
WILLIAM J. FREEMAN IV
GARRETT S. FRISBY
ADAM M. GADSON
ALLANA L. GALLANT
TAWNY R. GARDNER
RANDALL AARON GARNER
KARRISSA A. GARZA
ANNA M. GAULT
ALEXANDRA P. GEGEN
FRANCIS E. GENCO
TYLER DONOVAN GIBSON
ROBERT G. GILBERT
DAVID E. GILLETTE
JERRAD MICHAEL GILLHAM
MARY N. GITTINGS
JACOB A. GLANTZ
JOSHUA THOMAS GOERSS
RICHARD E. GOODE
DUSTIN L. GOODEN
LYDIA D. GOODLOE
JUSTIN DEAN GRAHAM
DAYNA ANNE MARY GRANT
JEREMIAH JORDAN GRAY
ARIANA M. GREEN
ARIEL R. GREEN
NICHOLAS L. GREEN
ALAN M. GRIES
ERICA J. GRIFFIN
JOSEPH C. GRIFFIN
VICTOR L. GUINN
ROBERT W. GULLA
KENDA LEWIS GUSME
VICTORIA S. HAGAN
AGUSTUS A. HARILALL
PAUL ROGER HARLOFF, JR.
MICHAEL S. HARTSON
TALEXIS L. HARVEY
GRANT M. HATFIELD
BRIELLE R. HAWKINS
TAYLOR Q. HECKMAN
CHARLES J. HEIM
ALYSSA F. HEIMERMAN
SHAWN J. HEMPSEY
MATTHEW S. HENSLEY
JASON A. HERNANDEZ
JAMES J. HESS
MICHAEL J. HESTER
CHRISTOPHER L. HICKMAN
SASKIA ROSE HICKS
SHAINA C. HOLLER
JAZMINE N. HOOD
TRAVIS SCOTT HOUGH
AARON J. HOWERTON
KRISTEN R. HOYLMAN
ROBERT A. HUDSPETH
AARON B. HUGHES
VICTOR PASQUALE IACOBBO
KYLE R. IMHOFF
JULIAN L. IRELAND
JOYCE L. JACKSON
SHANDON L. JAMES
ZACHARY M. JARVIS
ERIC W. JOHNSON, JR.
KORI L. JOHNSON
SHAWN GREGORY JOHNSON
SIMONE A. JOHNSON
AARON MICHEAL JONES
ANDREA C. JONES
YUNJI JUNG
ERIK N. KASTMILER
ZACHARY J. KAUTH
MICHAEL J. KAZAKOFF
VIRGINIA M. KELAHER
WILLIAM T. KELLER
TYSON J. KEMPTON
BLAIR W. KESSLER
WILLIAM ALEXANDER KEUCHLER
BRANDON K. KIDO

DELANEY R. KIERNAN
DAVID L. KIM
TIMOTHY T. KIM
SARAH C. KIRBY
DANIEL W. KNICK
WILLIAM R. KNOX
VANESSA S. KOODRAY
ANITA L. LABENSKI
THOMAS W. LAMB
DANIEL J. LAMBERT
KENDRA N. LANCE
CHANCE CANYON LANDRETH
NICOLE L. LANE
ADAM B. LANGLEY
WILLIE F. LARKINS, JR.
BRENT M. LASHER
CHAD M. LEE
NICKALOUS J. LEWIS
WILLIAM L. LIAW
GAYLEEN S. LIM
DREW M. LINDLEY
CHRISTOPHER LEE LOGUE
TIMOTHY J. LORD
DAVID A. LOSKA
JUSTIN A. LUKSO
KYLE N. MACDONALD
BRENDAN J. MAESTAS
GODFREY A. MANERA
SARAH ANNE MARIANETTI
JOSE T. MARRERO
SARAH E. MARTIN
VICTORIA MARIE MARTINEZ
ANTON H. MARTYN
MICHAEL P. MASON
JOSEPH P. MATEJCIK
LANCE A. MAZZELLA
JENICIA S. MCFADDEN
DANIEL A. MCGINNISWELSH
ANDREW H. MCKENNA
NICHOLAS A. MCKENZIE
JOHN C. MCKINNEY II
JENNA STOUT MEEK
CHRIS D. MELENDEZ MONTANEZ
JEFFREY A. MELLGREN
CHRISTOPHER T. MEYER
AMANDA R. MILLER
STEVEN P. MILLIGAN
RYAN C. MISARE
JESSICA R. MONACO
DANIEL P. MONROE
JEFFREY E. MONTEVERDE
ANGELE R. MONTFORT
KELLY ANN MICHIKO MOORE
MOLLY A. MORRISSEY
LUKAS J. MORSE
MICHAEL W. MORTELLARO
JESSE N. MOSER
KYLE S. MOYER
DANIELLE L. MRLA
CONOR R. MULLIGAN
KENNETH A. NEAL
JONATHAN C. NEWMAN
DAVID D. NGUYEN
ROBERT JOHN NORRIS
CHRISTOPHER L. ODELL
SHAUN RAY ODELL
RICHARD K. ODOM
ABIGAYIL J. OILAR
MARY C. OLIVE
ANNA M. OLSEN
CYRUS H. OLSEN
AMBER MARIE OWEIDA
ALLISON K. PADDOCK
ADAM ANTHONY PALMER
MATTHEW K. PARDINI
JASMINE A. PAUL
DAWNISHA M. PEAGLER
WOODROW J. PEATT
SHANE M. PERRY
MICHAEL WILLIAM PETERSON
JACOB L. PETTER
ERIK T. PEYTON
JACOB M. PFANNENSTIEL
JAMES T. PHILLIPS
ERIK C. PINA
JEFFERY A. POWELL
CHRISTOPHER D. PRICE
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PHILIP A. RAMSEY
DEREK A. RASKA
STEPHANIE CLAIRE RATCLIFFE
HERMAN BLAKE REINHOLD
LUKE A. RESTAD
ALYSSA M. REVELS
AARON M. RHEA
MATTHEW C. RICHARDSON
HANNAH M. RICHMOND
JESSICA B. RICHMOND
DONOVAN JOSEPH RICKS
JOSE L. RIVERA
KARLO F. RIVERA
LINDSAY OSHEA ROBINSON
FRANK A. RODELA
LORRAINE C. RODRIGUEZ
IAN P. ROHDE
VERONICA A. ROMO
DANIEL J. RONNING
ANA C. RUIZ
CHRISTOPHER THOMAS RUMBLEY
SHENIQUE A. RUSS
CHRISTINA M. SALINAS
CRYSTAL E. SAMPAYO
CORY EDWARD SANDERS
JUDE SANTIAGO
JAMELA DOMINIQUE SATTERFIELD
ANDREW T. SCHNELL
TYLER JAMES SCHOCHENMAIER
ZACHARY D. SCHUMANN
DAVID ZACHARIE R. SELLONA
COLTON D. SERILLI
JEREMY D. SHANNON
CLAYTON E. SHARUM
JAMEY CHRISTOPHER SHULS
CHRISTOPHER BRIAN SMITH
JENNIFER M. SMITH
KATRINA OLALLA SMITH
DAVID D. SNYDER
YUNIOR GREGORIO SOTO
GREGORY N. SOUDER
JOSEPH J. SPADA
RACHEL K. STANLEY
ADAM STARICHA
JARED J. STEFFEN
PAUL STEPHENS
JARED B. STEWART
JASON D. STORY
BRANDON S. STOUT
NATHAN R. STROUPE
KATHRYN L. STUARD
BENNETT D. STUPPY
FREDRICK R. SUELA
BRANDON J. SUMMERS
BRENNAN K. SUMPTER
DAVID S. SUPOWIT
SARAH E. SWALE
JEFFERSON R. SWEET
LAWRENCE P. THOMAS
NICOLE MARIE TORRES
LINH P. TRAN
ANTHONY J. TRUCCO
BRANDEN J. TURNBOUGH
KEEGAN D. VAIRA
PETER M. VAN REMMEN
BIANCA E. BONEY VEITENHEIMER
ADELARDO G. VUYCANKIAT, JR.
ARIEL L. WAITERS
KELLY MATTHEW WALKER
STEPHANIE S. WALSH
PAUL GREGORY WEATHEROY
AMANDA K. WEATHERS
MICHAEL A. WEAVER
MICHAEL J. WEBER
STEPHEN D. WEIGEL
JAMES DONALD WHITE
WILLIE A. WHITLEY
KEVIN T. WHITT
SCOTTIE RYAN WILEY
ANTHONY D. WILLIAMS
BENJAMIN CHARLES WILLIAMS
CAITLIN MORGAN WILLIAMS
JOE A. WILLIAMS, JR.
PETER J. WILLIAMS
JUSTIN D. WILSON
KATHERINE E. WITT
CODY T. WOLF
MICHAEL D. WOOLFOLK
TASHA LYNN WORCESTER
ALEXANDER J. WRIGHT
ANTHONY ADAM WRIGHT
FALLYNNE H. WRIGHT
LANCE F. WU
SCOTT A. YANCEY
JONATHAN G. YAP
ELSI JANETH YARUPAITAN
WILLIAM R. YOUNG
GABRIELLE R. ZUNIGA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

RUBEN ADORNORODRIGUEZ
RICHARD C. AGBEYIBOR
LEVI D. ALMOND
ANTHONY T. ALT
ERIN R. ALT
MELODIE J. ANDERSON
ROGER S. ANDERSON
ALLANNA STEVI ANSTAETT
JHON BAYRON ARANGO
BRETT STEVEN ARNOLD
JOSE J. ARZATE
TIMOTHY P. BALLENSKI
RICHARD E. BARTLETT, JR.
MARK G. BATEMAN, JR.
WILLIAM A. BEAL
NICOLE M. BEAVER
ANDREW S. BECKMAN
SHANE P. BELLINGHAM
KARL C. BENTJEN
JOE R. BERRY
JASON E. BESECKY
STEVEN M. BEYER
BENJAMIN I. BINGHAM
MICHAEL J. BLACK
JASON R. BLANTIN
JOSEPH MICHAEL BLANTON
MICHAEL D. BLAYLOCK
STEPHANIE A. BLOSE
CHRISTOPHER A. BOX
STEWART C. BRANDON
JARED MATTHEW BRATSBERG
ROXANNE D. BROWN
LOREN A. BRYANT
HARRY S. BUCKNER III
JOHNWINDREB R. CAGADAS
KYLE L. CALDWELL
GRETA L. CAMERON
KATHERINE L. CARROLL
NATHAN J. CARTER
ANTHONY A. CASTELLO
ADRIAN M. CATARIUS
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JOSHUA T. CERRI
OLIVER U. CHANG
ANDRES CHARRY
EMANUEL M. CHATTERS
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JONATHAN M. CHUNG
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ANGELA J. COTE
WILLIAM M. COWAN
ANDREW CRUZ
JOSEPH ROBERT J. CUNNINGHAM
HEATH A. CURTIS
BRANDON T. DAVIS
TRAVIS L. DECKERT
RACHEL ELIZABETH DEL GROSSO
AARIK J. DEVENGER
JONATHON H. DIAS
EMANUEL DIAZRODRIGUEZ
JOEL P. DIXON
HEDISON DOE
SERGIO DOMINGUEZ
MICHAEL CHRISTOPHER DOOLEY
JACOB JAMES DOWNEY
ALEXANDER W. DUCHANE
NICHOLAS W. DUPRE
ANDREW D. DURKEE
DAVID L. A. EISENSMITH
JORDAN E. ELDRIDGE
GARRETT W. ELLIS
ELLIOT R. ERSTEIN
RODERICK D. ERVIN
CASANDRA LORRAINE ESTRADA
JAMES D. EVANS
LANDON HAROLD JOHN EWERS
CHRISTOPHER P. FASSIO
ZACHARY W. FIELDS
NATHAN M. FIGLEWSKI
JASON W. FISCHBACH
JOHN I. FLESHMAN
WILLIAM SCOTT FOLEY
JONATHAN TERENCE FONG
BRIAN G. FRANDSEN
SEAN P. GALLAGHER
RACHEL K. GARANT
ELI A. GARDUNO
CODY J. GENTRY
JAMI LYNN GEORGE
BENJAMIN C. GOMEZ
JORGE GONZALEZ
ALYSON N. GOOLSBY
PAUL D. GOOLSBY
CHASE C. GUARNACCIO
JUSTIN M. GUERRERO
DAVID GUERRERO FERNANDEZ
LAUREN E. GUTIERREZ
TIMOTHY J. HARMON
DANIEL D. HART
DEREK W. HAWS
DUSTIN L. HAYHURST
CRAIG M. HELSPER
MATTHEW L. HEROLD
TROY R. HINSON
MICHAEL R. HINTZMAN
MARK J. HOLMSTROM
CARLOS J. HORNER
ELIZABETH M. HOUGH
TONY HUANG
NICHOLAS L. HYATT
THURMOND W. JACKSON
JULIE K. JAIME
DANIEL THOMAS JOHNSON
JAMES C. JOHNSON
MATTHEW G. JOHNSON
STEVE BARRY JONES
JOHN M. JUNKINS
JEREMY JOSEPH KACZMAREK
CYNTHIA L. KARANTZOULIDIS
SEAN R. KELLY
RONALD M. KEMKER
KYLE D. KENERLEY
SIMON RUSSELL KNISTER
DANIEL K. KOCH
RYAN S. KOLESAR
PAYJE L. KUHLEMEIER
DEREK T. LACOSTE
JASON M. LANCASTER
DANIEL D. LAUBACH
BENJAMIN A. LEAF
CHRISTIE CHAKYUNG LEE
CALEB W. LEESTMA
MATTHEW T. LESAINT
NATHAN T. LETT
TYLER S. LEVY
JACE ERIK LITTLES
RILEY A. LIVERMORE
OREN TYLER LIVINGSTON
ROBERT P. LOIBL
RYAN BRADLEY LONDON
STEVEN W. LONG
JOSE R. LOPEZCORDELL
ANTHONY SILVIO LUBY
DANIEL LUGO
MICHAEL A. MACCHIA
RACHEL S. MAMROTH
JUSTIN R. MARSH
THEODORE C. MARSH
KEROLLOS Y. MARZOUK
ROBERT LEE MASH II
SCOTT S. MATHIS
JOSHUA A. MAXWELL
DANIEL E. MCCARTY
MICHAEL P. MCCLELLAND II
BLAKE T. MCCOLLUM
KEEGAN S. MCCOY
MARK T. MCCULLICK
CHRISTOPHER J. MCGAHAN
SHAUN RICHARD MCNAMARA

CYRUS B. MEDRANO
DEVIN A. MENEFEE
JEFFREY L. MENEZES
JUSTIN D. MERRICK
KATHLEEN JOANNE MERRIEX
MITCHELL R. METZLER
RACHEL M. MILLIRON
SEAN A. MOCHOCKI
ANTHONY JOSEPH MOROSCO
NATHANIEL R. MORRIS
ISAAC MORGAN NACITA
NATHAN LLOYD NASH
DAVID A. NEW
RICHARD A. NEWBERRY
DUY KIEN NGUYEN
ADAM D. NIEDERHISER
ERIC JUSTIN OWENS
JORDAN R. PACKER
LOGAN W. PALS
JASON ARMANDO PANUS
MICHAEL A. PARANKA
HELEN H. PARK
MICHAEL A. PARMENTIER
RYAN M. PATRICK
OLIVER W. PETREE
ANDREW K. PETRY
LAUREN M. PLEIMAN
GLEN E. PRY
KRISTEN MICHELLE PURVIS
MEGHAN K. QUADRINO
ZACHARY J. RASMUSSEN
GILBERT E. RAYHILL
AMANDA M. REBHI
JOHN M. RED
JOSHUA D. REDING
AYLA R. REED
DANIEL PATRICK RICHARDSON
CHRISTOPHER CARL ROCKER
ANTHONY J. ROSE
BRADY PAUL ROSS
LINDA L. ROSS
RYAN RUSSOMANNO
JUSTIN A. SADOWSKI
KATHERINE R. SALINAS
CHRISTOPHER TIMM SANTOS
ADAM LEE SATTERFIELD
DONALD E. SCHNEIDER
KARAH L. SCHNEIDER
MATTHEW D. SCHOEMAKER
JOHN M. SEBES
MICHAEL J. SECORD
AUSTIN D. SHEELEY
LUCAS LORENZO SKILLMAN
CAITLIN EILEEN SMART
NATHAN J. SNOW
JUSTIN T. SOEDER
BILL S. SONG
ROBERT E. SONNENFELD
MARTIN T. SPAN
DAVID F. SPENDEL
DANIEL WILLIAM STAMBOVSKY
DAVID W. STEBBINS
BRETT W. STEPHENS
JORDAN L. STERN
CHELSIE R. STOUT
WILLIAM J. STRATEMEYER
KENNETH J. STUART
IAN P. SULLIVAN
JAMES G. TEWAHEFTEWA
TYLER L. THEBERGE
WESLEY A. THOMAS
NATASCHA DANIELLE THOMPSON
SAMANTHA A. THORN
ALISTAIR D. TOLOSA
CHRISTOPHER D. TOMMILA
DANIEL E. TORRES
ALLAN D. TUMA
KALYN A. TUNG
JACOB D. TURING
PHILIP N. VALENZO
AISHA A. VALERIO
DANIEL J. VANMAASTRICHT
MATTHEW JUSTIN VINCIE
ROBERT STEPHEN VOIGT
STEVEN T. WACHTEL
KULLEN W. WAGGONER
AMY MICHELLE WALKER
RHETT TALON WALKER
AUSTIN J. WALLERSTEIN
RYAN R. WATSON
CAMERON DALE WEBSTER
PAUL A. WEISGARBER
WILLIAM DANIAL J. WESTBO, JR.
DESIREE A. WHITAKER
KRISTOPHER LEE WHITMIRE
ANTHONY SILAS WILLIAMS
JONATHAN SCOTT J. WILLIAMS
JOHN MICHAEL WILLIS, JR.
RONALD LEWIS WINDHAM, JR.
SAMUEL H. WOOD
NICHOLAS M. WOODBURY
KEITH A. WYMAN
RICHARD P. YEILDING
JENNIFER S. YEOM
SHANNON R. YOUNG
TAYLOR A. YOUTSLER
KYLE K. ZIEGLER
ADAM BRIAN ZUCKER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

DONALD J. ADKINS
VINCE E. AGUDELO
JOHNMARK TYLER ALECCI
DANIEL C. ALEXANDER
ABDULAZIZ HAMEED ALI
KORTNIE S. ALLEN
LAUREN L. ALMOND
KATHERINE M. AMERSON
MICHAEL C. AMICK
JOSHUA D. ANDERSON
NATHANIEL P. ANDERSON
RICHARD DOUGLAS ANDERSON
JUSTINE P. AQUINO
JAMES K. ARITA
MASON T. ARMSTRONG
VIC L. ASHDOWN
KAYLEE J. AUSBUN
AMANDA L. AVENOSO
CARA M. AVERNA
JACOB N. BAILEY
DANIEL JOHN BARCUS
PORSCHA S. BARNABY
DARRON MILES BARNHART
MICHAEL K. BEAVIN
JOSHUA D. BENEDETTI
DAVID O. BERRY, JR.
JAMAL H. BEY
JUSTIN M. BIGGS
TRENT H. BLAIR
JACOB H. BLASBALG
STEPHEN M. BOEHNLEIN
ANDREW MICHAEL BOLDEN
CASH W. BOND
MARKUS M. BORNEMAN
CHRISTINE J. BOYCE
EVERETTE ELMO BOYCE III
AARON J. BRADLEY
STEVEN C. BREDESEN
ROBERT JOSEPH BROOKS
ADAM K. BROWN
JORDAN M. BRYANT
KATHERYN E. BRYANT
OSCAR JAVIER BUENDIA
MICHAEL JOSEPH BURBRIDGE
PATRICK K. BURKE
STEVEN M. BUTCHER
WILLIAM NICHOLAS CABALLERO
EDDIE K. CABERTO
MEAGAN E. CAPRA
JONATHAN A. CAREY
CHRISTOPHER D. CASSIDY
MICHELLE HANAE CASTLE
BRIDGETT M. CASTRO
LUCAS T. CEPIL
ADAM MICHAEL CERNIGLIA
DAVID M. CHAMPAGNE
ZACHARY G. CHANDLER
RICHARD EVAN CHAPPELL II
KATRINA J. CHEESMAN
AMANDA M. CHICHESTER
PHILIP Y. CHO
NATHAN C. CHRISTIAN
MARK A. CIARAVINO
RICARDO CISNEROS
JOSHUA DYLAN CLARK
RYAN E. CLARK
SHELDON C. CLARY
BRETT J. CLAVIER
ALEX R. CLAWSON
MATTHEW E. CLINARD
AAROL TAMERU CLINTON
CURAN LACY CLONCH
JAMES R. COLE
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DARA N. COLLINS
TIMOTHY J. COMISKY
MARY RENAE CONLEY
CARLY ALEXANDRA COSTELLO
MICHAEL D. COUSINS
DAVID ALLEN COYLE
CHRISTOPHER R. CULLINAN
NATHAN T. CURL
ROBERT T. CURRY
AARON T. DAGGIT
HOANG H. DANG
DESIREE M. DARLINGTON
RENEE MARAS DAVID
AUSTIN T. DAVIS
ERIC A. DAVIS
MARK G. DAVIS
CHRISTOPHER OLEN DELANO
RYAN J. DEMELLO
MATTHEW M. DERMODY
ALISON ELAINE GANIR DINONG
JUSTIN MICHAEL DOLIMPIO
CLAYTON J. DROWN
LUKE D. EARLS
ROBERT M. EARLY
JOSEPH G. EGGLESTON
KOLBY H. ELLIOTT
PHILIPPA J. ELLIOTT
MARK ADRIAN ELLIS
LEE B. EMBRY
MORGAN E. ENGLAND
MICHAEL JOSEPH ESCH
CHELSEA D. ESENWEIN
SARAH E. EVANS
AMANDA M. FARR
CRISTA M. FARR
ERICA J. FENNEWALD
MATTHEW S. FERGUSON
KATHLEEN M. FINNEGAN
BLAKE T. FISCHER
COY C. FISCHER
NATHANIEL W. FLACK
LOGAN M. FLEMING
JASON W. FONTENOT
JEFFREY MICHAEL FOTAKIS
PHAELEN A. FRENCH
ADAM K. FREW
KEVIN W. FUDGE
JAMES EDWARD FULHAM
COURTNEY P. GALLAGHER
ALEXANDRA GARCED
JONATHAN E. GARCIA
RYAN JAMES GARDNER
DESTINY RIVERA GAYLORD
ERIC S. GAZOLA
BRIAN P. GENDREAU
JONATHAN S. GHAHARY
AUSTIN P. GIBBONS
WILLIAM F. GLOVER
KIRA ALEXANDRA S. GONZALEZ
JOSEPH A. GRAMLING
MICHAEL T. GREER
THOMAS W. GREINER
JOSE A. GUTIERREZDELARROYO
LINDSEY M. HALE
ESTRELLA C. HAM
JONATHAN M. HAN
KAYLA M. HAVEN
JUSTIN M. HAWKINS
TEREL EDWARD HAYES
CHRISTINA D. HAYHURST
JEREMIAH L. HAYNES
KILEY E. HEFTY
PAUL E. HEINS
DAVID T. HEITSTUMAN
RYAN W. HENDERSON
KAINOA J. HO
TIMOTHY MICHAEL HOFFMANN
GREG WESTON HOLMAN
DARIN J. HOOVER
JOSHUA M. HUCKABEE
SHAYNE P. HULCE
ELLIOT J. HUMPHREY
ERIC Y. HWANG
JAMES M. INKROTT
KURT D. IVERSEN
KATHERINE E. JACOBS
ERIC EDWIN JAEGER
CHRISTOPHER J. JAMISON
YAGIE JANISCH
BRANDON S. JASTAL
LINDSAY MORSE JEFFCOAT
PHILLIP R. JENKINS
ALEXANDER T. JOHNSON
LINDSAY LEIGH JOHNSON
MATTHEW LEVI JOHNSON
STEPHANIE D. JONES
TASHA R. JONES
PAUL L. JORDAN
SCOTT A. JUHL
MICHELLE KATHLEEN KANIPE
JOHN ADDISON KARPIS
JORDAN S. KEEFER
AMELIA L. KEITHSCHWARTZ
JACKIE J. KELL
SAMUEL C. KELLER
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CATHERINE MARCELLA KIYOTA
WINFORD W. KNOWLES, JR.
JOHN G. KOELLING
DAVID PAUL KOGER
NICOLE LYNN KOHLMIER
NICOLE E. KONELICK
NICHOLAS A. KONISHI
NICHOLAS S. KORNITZER
STEVEN MICHAEL KOTECKI
MARK STEVEN KREUL
JACOB J. KURKA
RYAN J. LA RANCE
MEGAN C. LAMBERT
WENDY L. LATHROM
KATHERINE B. LAWALL
RACHAEL E. LAYNE
JENNIFER E. LEE
BROOKE T. LEIGH
PHILIP JEFFREY LEPPO
MICHAEL C. LESTER
ELGIN T. LEWIS
JOYCE W. LEWIS
JUSTIN WAYNE LEWIS
ROCCO F. LIBRANDI
MIA CATHERINE LINK
MEGHAN A. LIPSCOMB
ERIC G. LITTLE
MANDELA E. LITTLETON
TONY LIU
KIRA NICOLE LOERA
RACHEL E. LOOMIS
CHASE R. LUEDEKE
HOWARD T. LUONG
MICHAEL V. MACANDREW
JOSE A. MACHUCA
MICHELLE C. MACK
TIMOTHY FRANCIS MADDEN, JR.
JASON ROBERT MADEY
IAN MADISON
RYAN D. MAGAW
TRISTIAN U. MAHLER
ALEX J. MALM
JACOB J. MALMGREN
ROSS T. MALUGANI
CHAD RICHARD MANIACE
ROBERT C. MANN
SALVATORE B. MARDIS
JUSTIN P. MARKWORDT
ANDREW JAY MARLOW
BRADLEY THOMAS MARTIN
JOHN P. MARTIN
THOMAS E. MARTIN
RICHARD J. MAYLE
TINA M. MCAFEE
KATIE M. MCCARTY
KATHARINE E. MCCORD
NICHOLAS K. MCCRABB

PERRI A. MEANS
KYLE B. MEFFORD
JOHN FREDERIC MELCHER
PAUL DAVID MELLON
JUBRIEL E. MENESES
RYAN D. MENGE
CHRISTOPHER ANDREW MILLER
SAMUEL G. MITCHEL
MORGAN ROSE MITCHELL
KENNETH D. MOAK
JAMES O. MOELLER
ANDRES OSWALDO MOLINA
WILLIAM E. MOORE
TEMPLE R. MORABITO
AARON P. MORPHY
JILLANN DANIELS MORSE
MATTHEW A. MROZEK
SEAN W. MURPHY
AMANDA ELLIS MURTHA
KALI A. MYERS
NICHOLAS K. NACAMULI
ANDREW J. NAVIA
JESSIE M. NAVIA
RYAN THOMAS NEITH
AARON A. NELSON
AARON L. NELSON
ALEXANDER J. NELSON
TYLER H. NELSON
DALTON T. NGUYEN
ROY L. NIEDERLANDER IV
JOSEPH A. NIEVESSERRANO
SARAH A. NOLDER
USTEM HETEP NU
GAVIN A. NUGENT
ALEXA A. ODONNELL
BRADLY DAVID OLSON
TESS A. ONEILL
JESSICA PADOEMTHONTAWEEKIJ
JACE P. PAPE
KEVIN M. PAPP
RHIANNA P. PATRINELY
MARIA C. PATTERSON
ANNE M. PAZ
CHRISTOPHER M. PEREZ
FERNANDO R. PEREZ
CHRISTOPHER J. PERRY
MICAH R. PERRYMAN
BRIAN PHILLIP PETTIT
NGUYEN H. PHAM
KELSEY M. PICCIUTO
SHAYLER C. PIERSON
CHRISTOPHER B. POJE
SCOTT M. POLCYN
TRAVIS SHELL POTTHOFF
PHILLIP J. POUNDSTONE
MICHAEL J. T. PRICE
NICHOLAS P. PROSINSKI
SHAHARAZAD N. PURVIS
JOHN A. QUADRINO
MICHAEL RICHARD QUEZADA
WHITNEY J. QUINN
BENJAMIN R. RABACKSCHINK
STEELE A. RACKLEY
CHELSEA J. RAGLAND
MICHAEL A. RAGSDALE
THOMAS D. REHO
CHRISTOPHER R. REMSING
KRAIG M. REUTER
ANDREW Q. RISSE
SARA M. ROBERTS
MICHAEL C. ROBINETTE
ANTHONY MICHAEL ROBINSON
JOSHUA J. ROBINSON
ERIC S. ROE
MELANIE R. ROEBUCK
NATHANIEL W. ROESLER
JONATHAN A. ROMAN
CORY M. RONDORF
CAZZI L. ROSE
ERIC BENJAMIN RUBENSTEIN
CARLOS SINCLAIR RUSS
MICHAEL RUSSELL
DUSHYANT A. SADHWANI
CHRISTINA ELIZABETH SALLEY
JENNIFER ELLEN SANDERS
DAWN LUCY SANDERSON
KARLO ANGELO SANTOS
ANDREW M. SASAI
FREDERICK RICHARD SCHMIDT
KATLYN A. SCHULTE
TYLER A. SCHULTZ
KYLE E. SCHWOCHOW
MICHAEL K. SEERY
ANNE M. SHAW
KIMBERLEY N. SHORE
VICTORIA ROSE C. SIECK
ALEXANDER L. SIGLER
FERNANDO L. SILVA
AARON RAY SIPOS
CHRISTOPHER G. SKORENKI, JR.
JOSEPH J. SMALES
ADAM LYLE SMITH
CHANCE ALEXANDER SMITH
JUSTIN C. SMITH
MICHELLE J. SMITH
WALTER T. SMITH
JILL A. SMOKOVITZ
ALEJANDRO F. SOSA
FREDDIE D. SPATES
SEAN ANDREW STATES
MATTHEW B. STAZENSKI
IAN WAYNE STINE
ALEXANDRA M. STORMER
MICHAEL P. STUBER
CHRISTOPHER T. SWAIN
VINCENT E. TAYLOR
HANNA J. TERINO
JOHN R. TERINO
ARTHUR JOSEPH THIBERT III
WILLIAM A. THOMPSON
PAUL MICHAEL THRASHER
CARL D. TIDWELL III
ZACHARY J. TOBIN
EMILY TROP
NHAN D. TRUONG
JONATHAN S. TURNER
JESSICA C. TURPIANO
KEBIN P. UMODU
DANIEL O. UNZUETA
ARTURO L. URQUIETA
HECTOR JOSE VALLADARES
DONALD A. VAN PATTEN II
COREY J. VANCLIEF
JOEL R. VANDEVREDE
ANDREW W. VANGENDEREN
ROBERT ANTHONY VASQUEZ
MARY KATHERINE VASTA
STEPHANIE L. VAUGHAN
KASEY C. VAUGHN
ZAFER VURGUN
KATHERINE L. WADDEL
BARBARA D. WAGNER
THOMAS WILLIAM WALKER
REITH DEE WALLS III
KEVIN D. WALTERS
MICHAEL K. WARD
JAYSON M. WARREN
KYLE L. WEATHERSPOON
ANDREW S. WEBER
ANDREW F. WEINZIERL
CLARE M. WELSH
KIMBERLY SOLHEIM WEST
MITCHELL K. WESTLUND
JORDAN A. WHYLIE
BENJAMIN J. WIEMERS
ANDREW D. WIGHT
RANDI DYAN WILLIAMS
PAUL S. WILSON
SAMUEL C. WINELAND
MITCHELL M. YOUNG
CHRISTA E. ZAISER
ZHENG ZHONG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

KAILA WEBER ACRES
AARON J. BONOVITCH
ADAM J. BRICKEL
SCOTT A. BROBERG
JACOB B. BYORTH
LAURA SLADE CARROLL
ADAM T. CARSWELL
MICHELE A. CARSWELL
DANIEL J. CHOI
LEAH F. CHOI
BEVERLY SPISAK CORRIGAN
JEFFREY GARRETH CUMBER
TIMOTHY P. DOMINICE
ANDREW C. ENGLUND
JARED WEST FAIRCHILD
LYNAE S. H. FISHER
VICTORIA A. FORT
MATTHEW G. GAUNT
DOMINIQUE V. GRAY
MATTHEW D. HADDOCK
CAROLYN M. HOCKADAY
KELLY R. HODGES
THOMAS P. KEIM
TIMOTHY J. KIRBY
STEPHANIE M. KONVALIN
MICHAEL WILLIAM KRAFT
JILLIAN M. LORENA
TREVOR RYAN MARTIN
JEFFREY M. MATTHEIS
MELISSA K. MATUU
KIRSTEN M. MCKENZIE
HAYDEN M. MCVEIGH
AMBER D. MOORE
ANASTASIA D. PETERSEN
JESSICA T. PHAM
DAVID P. PHILLIPS
JASON MICHAEL PONCE
VICTOR RODRIGUEZ
ROBERT H. SCHELL
KELLY L. SCHWEITZER
CORY N. SEATON
BRADY R. SHAGENA
DANIEL J. SHARP
CHRISTOPHER M. SMITH
RYAN PATRICK CALLAHAN SMITH
GEORGE W. STATZELL
ERIN C. TATE
CHARLES L. WEBB IV
JOSEPH P. WHELAN II
KRYSTAL L. WILDER
RODNEY W. WILKINSON III
JAIMIE M. WYCKOFF

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

CHE T. AROSEMENA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

REGINA N. MOECKEL

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

CHRISTIAN NELS ALF
GERARDO A. ANDUJARSIACA
DANE ARFMAN
STEPHEN TIMOTHY BAILEY
RICHARD K. BARONE
EMILIO BECERRA
NICOLE MARIE BERMUDEZ BECK
LAURA HENDERSON BROCH
REBECCA A. BUCKMILLER
KELLY CAGGIANO HOLLYFIELD
ANTHONY J. CARILLO
GREGORY R. CARTE
MATTHEW PERRY CARTER
BRIAN ALLEN CHAMBON
ANDREW JAMES COATSWORTH
CARLOS F. COLON FERNANDEZ
REBECCA MARIE CONE
DUSTIN G. CREWS
MEAGAN T. CREWS
JEREMY MICHAEL CROSSMAN
AUSTIN MICHAEL DURAN
JOSHUA ROBERT EDWARDS
MATTHEW G. EVANS
THOMAS JAMES FOSSA
BRIAN R. GOODMAN
CHELSEA R. HAGAR
MARK P. HALLING
JAMES M. HAMILTON
JOSHUA DUSTIN HAMM
JESSICA DUDNEY HEFFNER
ROBERT HEFFNER
BRINETTA M. HENCE
ADAM A. HOCKERT
NATHAN D. HOLLINGSWORTH
ARCHIE E. JOHNSON
MATTHEW C. KNOX
ANDERS J. KNUTSEN
SKYLER M. LAZELLE
CODY J. LONG
ARIELLE M. MARINO
LAURA M. MARSHALL
CALEB CLAY MCCOMAS
ANDREA N. MCLARTY
BENJAMIN G. MEALEY
MARK ALLEN MENDEZ
BRIANNA M. MERCER
BRADLEY DEAN MICHAEL
JASON G. MILLS
RUSSELL N. MOSELEY, JR.
NATALIE K. PERROTTA
JESSICA BOONE RAHL
SEAN M. RAYMOND
MICHAEL J. REES
JON MARCUS RICHARDSON
MAIRI A. ROBERTSON
NATHAN S. ROBINSON
DAVID ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ
EVEN THOMAS ROGERS
JONATHAN R. SADDLER
JONATHAN RYAN SCHIRNER
ZACHARY L. SCOGGINS
HERMES Y. SILVA
DAVID SIMON
BENJAMIN T. SKEE
NATHAN LEWIS SMITH
MATTHEW SMOKOVITZ
JEREMIAH A. SPECHT
AARON PHILLIP SUMMERS
WILLIAM K. TANNER
ASHLEY E. TASSO
DANIEL W. TAUBENSLAG
ALLISON JOY THOMAS
RYAN ROBERT VATH
JENNIFER KRISTINE WHITING
MARCUS LESLIE GEORGE WILLIAMS
ERIC C. WILSON
LINDSEY A. WILSON
MITCHELL E. YOUNG
STEVEN DON ZAMORA
DANIEL R. ZERI

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 2101(A)(2):

To be lieutenant commander

CHARLES J. CLARK
NICHOLAS G. DERENZO
KATHERINE R. PEET
LUKE P. STRITTMATTER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AS A MEMBER OF THE COAST GUARD PERMANENT COMMISSIONED TEACHING STAFF UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 1943:

To be lieutenant commander

LISA M. THOMPSON

To be lieutenant

TARA E. LARKIN

FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING–NAMED MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO BE A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, A CONSULAR OFFICER, AND A

SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

ALEXANDER S. ALLEN, OF OREGON
KATIE W. APPLEGATE, OF VIRGINIA
ASHLEY M. AROSTEGUI, OF FLORIDA
MONICA LYNN ARRIOLA, OF CALIFORNIA
MERAH BAIRD, OF VIRGINIA
SARAH JANE BANNISTER, OF FLORIDA
BRIAN A. BARONE, OF ILLINOIS
BRIAN M. BASSETT, OF VIRGINIA
ADAM W. BENTLEY, OF CALIFORNIA
EVE C. BENTOVIM, OF NEW YORK
DAVID L. BIELSKI, OF FLORIDA
DANIEL M. BINGHAM–PANKRATZ, OF NEW YORK
ARYN LYNN BLOODWORTH, OF MICHIGAN
JOHN Y. BONDS IV, OF TEXAS
MICHAEL RYAN BOWERBANK, OF CALIFORNIA
ERIC J. BRATT, OF CALIFORNIA
JEREMY M. BRAVEBOY–WAGNER, OF NEW YORK
KELLY A. BROUSE, OF UTAH
JOHN A. BRUNETTI, OF NEW YORK
JOSEF BURTON, OF OREGON
CHRIS J. CARLISLE, OF TEXAS
WILLIAM DENNIS CASEY, OF FLORIDA
PHILIP M. CHAMBERLAIN, OF CALIFORNIA
MARCUS A. CHANEY, OF FLORIDA
NORTH K. CHARLES, OF KANSAS
KEVIN CHING, OF FLORIDA
ANTHONY JOHN CIRCHARO, OF FLORIDA
COLETTE M. CLARK, OF IOWA
RYAN WEISS COOPER, OF FLORIDA
ALLYSON J. CORNISH, OF FLORIDA
ILONA MARGARET E. COYLE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ERIN F. COZENS, OF VIRGINIA
TRAMPES CHRISTOPHER F. CROW, OF TEXAS
JENNY L. CURATOLA–WOZNIAK, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
BENJAMIN T. DANFORTH, OF VIRGINIA
DEBORAH RUTH DAVID, OF FLORIDA
KELSEY L. DE RINALDIS, OF COLORADO
AMY C. DELAMAIDE, OF KANSAS
CHRISTOPHER J. DEVITO, OF NEW YORK
JOHN R. DOW, OF NEW YORK
WYATT MATTHEW DUEA, OF COLORADO
RAISA N. DUKAS, OF MASSACHUSETTS
CHRISTINE M. DWULET, OF TEXAS
CHRISTOPHER JAMES EDGECOMB, OF ALABAMA
SUSAE JANANI ELANCHENNY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JULIE A. ESPINOSA, OF MARYLAND
DANIELE FAIETA, OF VIRGINIA
EDMUND M. FERGUSON, OF VIRGINIA
PENNY FIELDS, OF WASHINGTON
JAMES HARRIS FINDLEY, OF ILLINOIS
MATTHEW WILLIAM FLANNES, OF CALIFORNIA
ANNE C. FOSS, OF FLORIDA
AMBER M. GARLOCK, OF OHIO
DEREK N. GATES, OF VIRGINIA
JUAN J. GERMAN, OF FLORIDA
TRAVIS J. GLYNN, OF WISCONSIN
GLENN CHAPMAN GODBEY, OF FLORIDA
MICHAEL A. GONZALEZ, OF FLORIDA
BENJAMIN D. GORDON, OF WASHINGTON
NICHOLAS A. GRANDCHAMPS, OF FLORIDA
MATTHEW B. GRECO, OF FLORIDA
ANDREW P. GREENOUGH, OF MASSACHUSETTS
LEE D. GROENEVELD, OF TEXAS
BARBARA LILLIAN GRUB, OF WASHINGTON
JENNIFER A. HAM, OF TEXAS
MARK Z. HANDLOFF, OF VIRGINIA
ROBERT TODD HANNAH, OF VIRGINIA
ISAAC SAMUEL HANSEN–JOSEPH, OF COLORADO
JASON B. HARMS, OF FLORIDA
HOUSTON R. HARRIS, OF TEXAS
LARRY O. HARRIS, JR., OF ILLINOIS
LINDSAY D. HARRISON, OF MONTANA
FREDERICK D. HAWKINS, OF CALIFORNIA
BRET M. HEIDEMANN, OF FLORIDA
TESSA HENRY, OF PENNSYLVANIA
DAVID CHARLES HORN, OF FLORIDA
JOHN I. HOUSTON, OF TEXAS
MARK VERNON HUNGERFORD, OF TEXAS
ALEXANDER M. HUNT, OF ARKANSAS
JILLIAN LARSEN ITHARAT, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MAURICE E. JACKSON, OF FLORIDA
NATAZIA RACHELE JOHNSON, OF VIRGINIA
JENNIFER LYNN JOHNSON GRANADOS, OF MINNESOTA
KATHRYN SIROLLY JONAS, OF PENNSYLVANIA
JAMES BRICE JORDAN, OF NORTH CAROLINA
JEFFREY C. JOSEPH, OF ILLINOIS
ALBERT BERTRAND KAFKA, OF FLORIDA
AJA S. KENNEDY, OF NORTH CAROLINA
JENNIFER E. KENNEDY, OF FLORIDA
SENG JAE KIM, OF MISSOURI
CHAD D. KINNEAR, OF PENNSYLVANIA
PAUL KOPECKI, OF FLORIDA
JULIEN J. KREUZE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ERJON KRUJA, OF VIRGINIA
ANN H. KU, OF WASHINGTON
DEREK JAMES KVERNO, OF CALIFORNIA
ERIC VICTOR LARSON, OF FLORIDA
NICKLAUS R. LAVERTY, OF MAINE
THOMAS ANDREW LEE, OF VIRGINIA
STACY R. LEMERY, OF ILLINOIS
ANDREW R. LEWIS, OF VIRGINIA
LENECIA H. LEWIS–KIRKWOOD, OF NEW YORK
CORI E. LOMBARD, OF NORTH CAROLINA
JAKOB KANE LOUKAS, OF VIRGINIA
AARON J. LOVELL, OF VIRGINIA
DAVID LUNA, OF NEW JERSEY
MATTHEW E. LUNN, OF FLORIDA
SARAH FORD MADDEN, OF GEORGIA
MADELYN ANNE MORTRUDE MAHON, OF ILLINOIS
MARIA K. MATE–KODJO, OF IOWA
ALLISON BETH MCCOY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MEGAN ALYSSA MCCULLOUGH, OF FLORIDA
KRISTEN A. MCDONALD, OF VIRGINIA
BRENDAN L. MCGOVERN, OF FLORIDA
WILLIAM M. MCGREGOR, OF TEXAS
DOMINIC P. MCINTYRE, OF OREGON
MICHAEL S. MCLEAN, OF VIRGINIA
JILL MARGARET MESSINGER, OF NEW JERSEY
LYLE VINCENT MIKOWICZ, OF NORTH CAROLINA
ANDREW S. MOFFAT, OF CONNECTICUT
NORMA I. MOZEE, OF COLORADO
HEATHER C. MURPHY, OF WASHINGTON
PHUONG D. NGUYEN, OF MARYLAND
CHUMA OBINNA NNAWULEZI, OF NEBRASKA
RUSTUM NYQUIST, OF NEW YORK
BRITANN E. O'BRIEN, OF ARIZONA
MAUREEN F. O'CONNELL, OF CALIFORNIA
KEVIN MICHAEL O'DRISCOLL, OF VIRGINIA
RAMON M. OLIVIER IV, OF NEBRASKA
ANDREI S. PARVAN, OF COLORADO
SHAWN R. PEEBLES, OF FLORIDA
HOLLY R. PELAS, OF TEXAS
C JAMES PERANTEAU, OF NEVADA
STANISLAS PHANORD, OF MASSACHUSETTS
ELIZABETH PINEDO, OF INDIANA
GORDON A. PLATT, OF OREGON
CAROLINE L. PLATT, OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRA L. POMEROY, OF VIRGINIA
WALTER STEVEN QUINTANILLA, OF GEORGIA
POORNIMA RAI, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JOSE FRANCISCO RAMIREZ RIVERA, OF NEW YORK
HIRAM JAVIER RIOS HERNANDEZ, OF FLORIDA
JOHN W. ROBBINS, OF NORTH CAROLINA
KARL R. ROGERS, OF NEW YORK
CARA M. ROSE, OF OREGON
JONATHAN S. ROSE, OF CONNECTICUT
TIMOTHY GIRARD RUBERTON, OF MISSOURI
JOHN MICHAEL RUHSENBERGER, OF COLORADO
SEAN RUTHE, OF TEXAS
KELLY R. RYAN, OF ALASKA
ANNE ELIZABETH SACKVILLE–WEST, OF WASHINGTON
ERIC SALGADO, OF CONNECTICUT
SPENCER A. SALIBUR, OF NEW YORK
GLEDISA SANXHAKU, OF PENNSYLVANIA
REBECCA LOUISE SATTERFIELD, OF TEXAS
RYAN MATTHEW SCHRECK, OF WASHINGTON
DANIEL E. SCOTT, OF MINNESOTA
MICHELLE F. SEGAL, OF CALIFORNIA
EDWARD D. SHIN, OF VIRGINIA
NICOLE T. SHIRE, OF OREGON
SHANNON M. SIBAYAN, OF TEXAS
SAMARA SIMMONS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA
BENSON J. SIWEK, OF TEXAS
JESSICA S. SKREBES, OF MISSOURI
NATHAN R. SLATTENGREN, OF IDAHO
ADAM G. SMITH, OF FLORIDA
WILLIAM DOUGLAS SMITH, OF VIRGINIA
SUSAN C. SOLOMON, OF CALIFORNIA
CANDACE VALERIE SPRADLEY, OF WASHINGTON
KATRINA L. SPRINGER, OF NEW YORK
NATHAN ANDREW ST JOHN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PERRY F. STAMP, OF FLORIDA
PHILLIP WESLEY STARKWEATHER, OF CONNECTICUT
AUDREY J. STEVENS, OF FLORIDA
KATHRYN P. STRONG, OF TEXAS
OREN L. STRUCK, OF MINNESOTA
DARREN B. SULLIVAN, OF NEW YORK
JENNIFER M. SUTTON, OF WASHINGTON
KRISTEN R. SVARCZKOPF, OF KENTUCKY
SUSAN D. TAPIA, OF FLORIDA
KATHERINE H. TENEROWICZ, OF INDIANA
MARCUS W. THORNTON, OF KANSAS
ERIN R. THURBER, OF NEW YORK
MARTIN A. THURN, OF FLORIDA
QUAN TRINH, OF TEXAS
DAVID V. TRUONG, OF TEXAS
NIKHIL R. UNADKAT, OF COLORADO
KIMBERLY A. VERKUILEN, OF TEXAS
BRADFORD N. VICK, OF OREGON
JUDIT VISONTAI, OF CALIFORNIA
ANDY VO, OF MASSACHUSETTS
NATHAN C. VOELKER, OF WASHINGTON
MONICA THEODORA VON SCHLEGELL, OF FLORIDA
CYNTHIA S. WAITE, OF GEORGIA
JESSICA M. WALSH, OF MISSOURI
JESSICA D. WEST, OF TEXAS
NICHOLAS C. WEXLER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
KENNETH D. WILCOX, OF MARYLAND
ERIC A. WILD, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
LAUREN V. WILLY, OF COLORADO
ALAN B. WINDSOR, OF FLORIDA
JOSHUA D. WODA, OF NEW YORK
NICOLAS I. WORDEN, OF VIRGINIA
JOANNA C. WULFSBERG, OF TENNESSEE
SETH ANDREW WYNGOWSKI, OF NEW YORK
MICHELLE S. YAMIN, OF FLORIDA
HERMAN Y. YEE, OF VIRGINIA
TAO ZENG, OF NEW YORK
IVA ZIZA, OF MARYLAND

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR PROMOTION INTO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR:

RUSSELL ANTHONY DUNCAN, OF MARYLAND
MARK CLAYTON PRESCOTT, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR PROMOTION WITHIN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER:

MARC CLAYTON GILKEY, OF CALIFORNIA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL, TO BE A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, A CONSULAR OFFICER, AND A SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

SUSANNAH HOLMES, OF FLORIDA
JOHN NELSON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MICHAEL PAK, OF VIRGINIA
AARON RODGERS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TO BE A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, A CONSULAR OFFICER, AND A SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

CHRISTOPHER ALEXANDER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FELEKE ASSEFA, OF VIRGINIA
ANDREA BERTON, OF SOUTH DAKOTA
CLINTON BREWER, OF MISSOURI
REINALDO GARCIA DI GERONIMO, OF VIRGINIA
NATHANIEL DONOHUE, OF TENNESSEE
RACHEL DURAN, OF UTAH
JEFFREY DUTTON, OF ARKANSAS
PHILIP FINIELLO, OF CALIFORNIA
HAROLD BRAYMAN, OF VIRGINIA
RYAN HOLLOWELL, OF COLORADO
CHRISTINE KELLEY, OF MONTANA
ERICK KISH, OF WASHINGTON
CHRISTIAN KOSCHIL, OF FLORIDA
JOSHUA LEIBOWITZ, OF OHIO
HECTOR MALDONADO, OF FLORIDA
SUZANNE PLATT, OF VIRGINIA
LEON SKARSHINSKI, OF FLORIDA
JOSHUA STARTUP, OF CALIFORNIA
SHARI STOUT, OF WISCONSIN
SEAN TIMMINS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
TIPTEN TROIDL, OF KENTUCKY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FOR PROMOTION WITHIN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR:

ISABELLA CASCARANO, OF VIRGINIA
JAMES RIGASSIO, OF NEW YORK
SCOTT SHAW, OF CALIFORNIA
JOHN SIMMONS, OF CALIFORNIA
ALAN TURLEY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PAMELA WARD, OF CALIFORNIA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE FOR PROMOTION INTO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR:

HEATHER BYRNES, OF WASHINGTON
TANYA COLE, OF CALIFORNIA
ERIC HSU, OF OREGON
MARK RUSSELL, OF CALIFORNIA

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 27, 2021:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

JANET GARVIN MCCABE, OF INDIANA, TO BE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JASON SCOTT MILLER, OF MARYLAND, TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

COLIN HACKETT KAHL, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR POLICY.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2203–S2255

Measures Introduced: Twenty-eight bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 1372–1399, and S. Res. 180. **Pages S2224–25**

Measures Passed:

National Specialized Instructional Support Personnel Appreciation Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 180, supporting the designation of the week of April 26 through April 30, 2021, as ''National Specialized Instructional Support Personnel Appreciation Week''. **Pages S2245–46**

Consider Teachers Act: Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions was discharged from further consideration of S. 848, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to improve the service obligation verification process for TEACH Grant recipients, and the bill was then passed. **Pages S2246–47**

Measures Considered:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act: Senate began consideration of S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, after agreeing to the motion to proceed, and taking action on the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S2220–21**

Pending:

Duckworth (for Carper/Capito) Amendment No. 1460, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S2221**

Prior to the consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 92 yeas to 2 nays (Vote No. 172), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. **Page S2220**

Appointments:

Congressional Award Board: The Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, pursuant to Public Law 96–114, as amended, appointed the following individuals to the Congressional Award Board: Senator Lummis and Mr. Shawn Whitman of Virginia. **Page S2245**

Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts: The Chair, on behalf of the President of the Senate, pursuant to Public Law 85–874, as amended, appointed the following individual to the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts: Senator Blunt (re-appointment). **Page S2245**

Election Assistance Commission, Board of Advisors: The Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 107–252, Title II, Section 214, appointed the following individual to the Election Assistance Commission, Board of Advisors: Sarah Ball Johnson of Colorado. **Page S2245**

Joint Session Escort Committee—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Presiding Officer of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber for the Joint Session to be held at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, April 28, 2021. **Pages S2245–46**

Power Nomination—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Samantha Power, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, ripen at 12:30 p.m., on Wednesday, April 28, 2021. **Page S2247**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 81 yeas to 13 nays (Vote No. EX. 167), Jason Scott Miller, of Maryland, to be Deputy Director for Management, Office of Management and Budget. **Pages S2205–07**

By 52 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. EX. 169), Janet Garvin McCabe, of Indiana, to be Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. **Page S2210**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 52 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. EX. 168), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S2208**

By 49 yeas to 45 nays (Vote No. EX. 171), Colin Hackett Kahl, of California, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. **Pages S2210–20**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 49 yeas to 44 nays (Vote No. EX. 170), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S2210**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Robert Farrell Bonnie, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Farm Production and Conservation.

Gilbert Ray Cisneros, Jr., of California, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.

Brenda Sue Fulton, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Ely Stefansky Ratner, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Frank A. Rose, of Massachusetts, to be Principal Deputy Administrator, National Nuclear Security Administration.

Deborah G. Rosenblum, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Shawn Graham Skelly, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Kimberly L. Jones, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 2023.

Solomon Jeffrey Greene, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Margaret Vo Schaus, of Virginia, to be Chief Financial Officer, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Amitabha Bose, of New Jersey, to be Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration.

Robert Cornelius Hampshire, of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation.

Carlos Alberto Monje, Jr., of Louisiana, to be Under Secretary of Transportation for Policy.

Carol Annette Petsonk, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation.

Richard W. Spinrad, of Oregon, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere.

Shalanda H. Baker, of Texas, to be Director of the Office of Minority Economic Impact, Department of Energy.

Asmeret Asefaw Berhe, of California, to be Director of the Office of Science, Department of Energy.

Cynthia Weiner Stachelberg, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Tracy Stone-Manning, of Montana, to be Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Radhika Fox, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Melanie Anne Egorin, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Monica P. Medina, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs.

Todd D. Robinson, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs).

Catherine A. McLaughlin, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term expiring October 6, 2024.

Miriam E. Delphin-Rittmon, of Connecticut, to be Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, Department of Health and Human Services.

Deirdre Hamilton, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Mediation Board for a term expiring July 1, 2022.

Deirdre Hamilton, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Mediation Board for a term expiring July 1, 2025.

Cynthia C. Hogan, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term expiring February 8, 2024.

Rajesh D. Nayak, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Shirley Sachi Sagawa, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term expiring October 6, 2024.

Chris Inglis, of Maryland, to be National Cyber Director.

Robert Peter Silvers, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Department of Homeland Security.

Bryan Todd Newland, of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Stacey A. Dixon, of the District of Columbia, to be Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence.

Helaine Ann Greenfeld, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

Donald Michael Remy, of Louisiana, to be Deputy Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

1 Army nomination in the rank of general.

7 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Foreign Service, and Space Force.

Pages S2247–55

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S2223**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Pages S2223–24**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S2225–27**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S2227–29**

Additional Statements: **Pages S2221–23**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S2229–45**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S2245**

Record Votes: Six record votes were taken today. (Total—172) **Pages S2207–08, S2210, S2220**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:10 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, April 28, 2021. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2247.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense concluded a closed hearing to examine the Missile Defense Agency, focusing on a program update, after receiving testimony from Vice Admiral Jon A. Hill, USN, Director, Missile Defense Agency, Department of Defense.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Armed Services: Committee ordered favorably reported routine lists in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Space Force.

DOD MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Department of Defense's management challenges and opportunities, after receiving testimony from Elizabeth A. Field, Director, Defense Capabilities and Management, Government Accountability Office; Peter Levine, Institute for Defense Analyses, former Deputy Chief Management Officer for the Department Of Defense, Alexandria, Virginia; and Adam Grant, University of Pennsylvania Wharton School of Business, Philadelphia.

CURBING COVID CONS

Committee on Commerce: Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data Security concluded a hearing to examine curbing COVID cons, focusing on warning consumers about pandemic frauds, scams, and swindles, after receiving testimony from Daniel Kaufman, Acting Director, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission; Cynthia L. Alexander, Washington Attorney General's Office Consumer Protection Division, Seattle; William E. Kovacic, The George Washington University Law School, Washington, D.C.; Kevin H. Rhodes, 3M Company, Saint Paul, Minnesota; and Bonnie Patten, Truth in Advertising, Inc., Madison, Connecticut.

FUTURE OF AUTOMOBILES

Committee on Commerce: Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Maritime, Freight, and Ports concluded a hearing to examine the future of automotive mobility, safety, and technology, after receiving testimony from John Bozzella, Alliance for Automotive Innovation, and Ann Wilson, Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association, both of Washington, D.C.; Rana Abbas Taylor, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, Northville, Michigan; and Reuben Sarkar, American Center for Mobility, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ON FEDERAL LANDS

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine energy development on federal lands, focusing on the current status of the Department of the Interior's onshore oil and gas leasing program, after receiving testimony from Nada Wolff Culver, Deputy Director, Policy and Programs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior; Wyoming Governor Mark Gordon, Cheyenne; Governor Brian Vallo, Acoma Pueblo, New Mexico; Vicki Hollub, Occidental, Washington, D.C.; and Kathleen Sgamma, Western Energy Alliance, Denver, Colorado.

NATIONAL CLIMATE BANK ACT

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Subcommittee on Clean Air, Climate, and Nuclear Safety concluded a hearing to examine S. 283, to establish a National Climate Bank, after receiving testimony from Senator Van Hollen; Rusty Bell, Campbell County Commissioner, Gillette, Wyoming; Reed Hundt, Coalition for Green Capital, Chevy Chase, Maryland; Duanne Andrade, Solar and Energy Loan Fund, Fort Pierce, Florida; and Jason Isaac, Life: Powered, Austin, Texas.

CLIMATE CHALLENGES

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine climate challenges, focusing on the tax code's role in creating American jobs, achieving energy independence, and providing consumers with affordable, clean energy, after receiving testimony

from Jason Walsh, BlueGreen Alliance, and Alex Brill, American Enterprise Institute, both of Washington, D.C.; Maria M. Pope, Portland General Electric, Portland, Oregon; and Kevin Sunday, Pennsylvania Chamber of Business and Industry, Harrisburg.

FAIRER TAX SYSTEM

Committee on Finance: Subcommittee on Fiscal Responsibility and Economic Growth concluded a hearing to examine creating opportunity through a fairer tax system, after receiving testimony from Abigail E. Disney, Fork Films, New York, New York; Cheryl Straughter, Soleil, Boston, Massachusetts; David Gamage, Indiana University Maurer School of Law, Bloomington; Scott A. Hodge, Tax Foundation, and Kyle Pomerleau, American Enterprise Institute, both of Washington, D.C.; and Jeff Hoopes, University of North Carolina Kenan-Flagler Business School, Chapel Hill.

U.S. POLICY ON AFGHANISTAN

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine United States policy on Afghanistan, after receiving testimony from Zalmay Khalilzad, Special Representative for Afghanistan Reconciliation, Department of State.

21ST CENTURY IT MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Spending Oversight concluded an oversight hearing to examine controlling Federal legacy IT costs and crafting 21st century IT management solutions, after receiving testimony from Kevin Walsh, Director, Information Technology and Cybersecurity, Government Accountability Office; Renee P. Wynn, former Chief Information Officer, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Annandale, Virginia; Max Everett, former Chief Information Officer, Department of Energy, Charlotte, North Carolina; and Casey Coleman, Salesforce Global Public Sector, Cookville, Texas.

STRENGTHENING AMERICA'S CHILD CARE SECTOR

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine supporting children, workers and families by strengthening America's child care sector, after receiving testimony from Susan Gayle Perry, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Raleigh; Myra Jones-Taylor, ZERO TO THREE, Washington, D.C.; Khadija Lewis Khan, Beautiful Beginnings Child Care Center, Providence, Rhode Island, on behalf of the Rhode Island Association for the Education of Young Children; and Dasja Reed, New Orleans, Louisiana.

SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Privacy, Technology, and the Law concluded a hearing to examine how social media platforms' design choices shape our discourse and our minds, focusing on algorithms and amplification, after receiving testimony from Monika Bickert, Facebook, Menlo Park, California; Lauren Culbertson, Twitter, Inc., and Tristan Harris, Center for Humane Technology, both of San Francisco, California; Alexandra N. Veitch, YouTube, LLC, San Bruno, California; and Joan Donovan, Harvard Kennedy School's Shorenstein Center on Media, Politics and Public Policy, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

SUPREME COURT FACT-FINDING

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Federal Courts, Oversight, Agency Action, and Federal Rights concluded a hearing to examine Supreme Court fact-finding and the distortion of American democracy, after receiving testimony from Thomas M. Fisher, Indiana Solicitor General, Indianapolis; Allison Orr Larsen, William and Mary Law School, Williamsburg, Virginia; Theodore M. Shaw, University of North Carolina Center for Civil Rights, Chapel Hill; and Paul M. Smith, Campaign Legal Center, and Ilya Shapiro, Cato Institute Robert A. Levy Center for Constitutional Studies, both of Washington, D.C.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. The House is scheduled to meet at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, April 28, 2021.

Committee Meetings

THE CONSUMER PROTECTION AND RECOVERY ACT: RETURNING MONEY TO DEFRAUDED CONSUMERS

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce held a hearing entitled ''The Consumer Protection and Recovery Act: Returning Money to Defrauded Consumers''. Testimony was heard from Rebecca K. Slaughter, Acting Chairwoman, Federal Trade Commission; and public witnesses.

MEMBER DAY HEARING

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Member Day Hearing''. Testimony was heard from Chairman McGovern and Representative Moore.

THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN AFRICA

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Global Human Rights held a hearing entitled ''The Effects of Climate Change in Africa''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AT THE BORDER: STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES ON THE WAY FORWARD

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations held a hearing entitled ''Unaccompanied Children at the Border: Stakeholder Perspectives on the Way Forward''. Testimony was heard from Robert Garcia, Mayor, Long Beach, California; and public witnesses.

ACCESSIBILITY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES ON NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled ''Accessibility for People with Disabilities on National Parks and Public Lands''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING AND THE GROWING ONLINE MARKETPLACE

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife held a hearing entitled ''Wildlife Trafficking and the Growing Online Marketplace''. Testimony was heard from Stephen Guertin, Deputy Director for Policy, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

THE LEADING EDGE: INNOVATION IN U.S. AEROSPACE

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Aviation held a hearing entitled ''The Leading Edge: Innovation in U.S. Aerospace''. Testimony was heard from Eric Garcetti, Mayor, Los Angeles, California; and public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2022 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, 9:30 a.m., SD–192.

Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine health disparities in Indian Country, focusing on a review of the Indian Health Service's COVID response and future needs, 10 a.m., SD–138.

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2022 for the Library of Congress, the Congressional Budget Office, and the Government Accountability Office, 2 p.m., SD–192.

Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine the VA telehealth program, focusing on leveraging recent investments to build future capacity, 3 p.m., SD–138.

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, to hold hearings to examine United States Special Operations Command's efforts to sustain the readiness of special operations forces and transform the force for future security challenges, 2:30 p.m., SR–232A.

Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support, to hold hearings to examine defense acquisition programs and acquisition reform, 2:30 p.m., SR–222.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, to hold hearings to examine United States nuclear deterrence policy and strategy, 4:30 p.m., SD–562.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the reemergence of rent-a-bank, 10 a.m., WEBEX.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: business meeting to consider S. 15, to require the Federal Trade Commission to submit a report to Congress on scams targeting seniors, S. 115, to direct the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study and submit to Congress a report on the effects of the COVID–19 pandemic on the travel and tourism industry in the United States, S. 120, to prevent and respond to the misuse of communications services that facilitates domestic violence and other crimes, S. 163, to address the workforce needs of the telecommunications industry, S. 198, to require the Federal Communications Commission to incorporate data on maternal health outcomes into its broadband health maps, S. 316, to establish a temperature checks pilot program for air transportation, S. 326, to require the Secretary of Commerce to conduct an assessment and analysis of the effects of broadband deployment and adoption on the economy of the United States, S. 381, to establish the National Ocean Mapping, Exploration, and Characterization Council, S. 558, to establish a national integrated flood information system within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, S. 576, to amend title 14, United States Code, to require the Coast Guard to conduct icebreaking operations in the Great Lakes to minimize commercial disruption in the winter months, S. 593, to restrict the imposition by the Secretary of Homeland Security of fines, penalties, duties, or tariffs applicable only to coastwise voyages, or prohibit otherwise qualified non-United States citizens from serving as crew, on specified vessels transporting passengers between the State of Washington and the State of Alaska, to address a Canadian cruise ship ban and the extraordinary impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic on Alaskan communities, S. 735, to amend the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 to further support advanced technological manufacturing, S. 1106, to prohibit the sale of shark fins, S. 1259, to provide that crib bumpers shall be considered banned hazardous products under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act, S. 1260, 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, an original bill relating to marine mammals, and the nominations of Donet Dominic Graves, Jr., of Ohio, to be Deputy Secretary of Commerce, and Bill Nelson, of Florida, to be Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 10 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2022 for the Environmental Protection Agency, 10 a.m., SR–301.

Committee on Foreign Relations: business meeting to consider the nomination of Bonnie D. Jenkins, of New York, to be Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security, and other pending nominations, 10 a.m., SD–106/VTC.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine the response to COVID–19, focusing on using lessons learned to address mental health and substance use disorders, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: business meeting to consider the nominations of Kiran Arjandas Ahuja, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the Office of Personnel Management, and Anton George Hajjar, of Maryland, Amber Faye McReynolds, of Colorado, and Ronald Stroman, of the District of Columbia, each to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

Government Operations and Border Management, to hold hearings to examine the non-governmental organization perspective on the southwest border, 2:30 p.m., VTC.

Committee on Indian Affairs: to hold an oversight hearing to examine the COVID–19 response in Native communities, focusing on Native education systems one year later, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Ketanji Brown Jackson, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, Candace Jackson-Akiwumi, of Illinois, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit, Julien Xavier Neals, and Zahid N. Quraishi, each to be a United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, and Regina M. Rodriguez, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Subcommittee on the Constitution, to hold hearings to examine stopping gun violence, focusing on extreme risk order/''red flag'' laws, 2:30 p.m., SD–226.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: to hold hearings to examine S. 89, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to secure medical opinions for veterans with service-connected disabilities who die from COVID–19 to determine whether their service-connected disabilities were the principal or contributory causes of death, S. 189, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for annual cost-of-living adjustments to be made automatically by law each year in the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans, S. 219, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to increase the amount of certain payments during the emergency period resulting from the COVID–19 pandemic, S. 437, to amend title 38, United States Code, to concede exposure to airborne hazards and toxins from burn pits under certain circumstances, S. 444, to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide or assist in providing an additional vehicle adapted for operation by disabled individuals to certain

eligible persons, S. 454, to provide health care and benefits to veterans who were exposed to toxic substances while serving as members of the Armed Forces at Karshi Khanabad Air Base, Uzbekistan, S. 458, to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide the representative of record of a claimant for compensation or benefits administered by the Secretary an opportunity to review a proposed determination regarding that claim, S. 565, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the treatment of veterans who participated in the cleanup of Enewetak Atoll as radiation-exposed veterans for purposes of the presumption of service-connection of certain disabilities by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, S. 657, to modify the presumption of service connection for veterans who were exposed to herbicide agents while serving in the Armed Forces in Thailand during the Vietnam era, S. 731, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the management of information technology projects and investments of the Department of Veterans Affairs, S. 810, to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the list of diseases associated with exposure to certain herbicide agents for which there is a presumption of service connection for veterans who served in the Republic of Vietnam to include hypertension, S. 894, to identify and refer members of the Armed Forces with a health care occupation who are separating from the Armed Forces for potential employment with the Department of Veterans Affairs, S. 927, to improve the provision of health care and other benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs for veterans who were exposed to toxic substances, S. 952, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for a presumption of service connection for certain diseases associated with exposure to toxins, S. 976, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve and to expand eligibility for dependency and indemnity compensation paid to certain survivors of certain veterans, S. 1031, to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on disparities associated with race and ethnicity with respect to certain benefits administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, S. 1039, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve compensation for disabilities occurring in Persian Gulf War veterans, S. 1071, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program to provide pension claim enhancement assistance to individuals submitting claims for pension from the Department of Veterans Affairs, S. 1093, to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish in the Department the Veterans Economic Opportunity and Transition Administration, S. 1095, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the disapproval by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of courses of education offered by public institutions of higher learning that do not charge veterans the in-State tuition rate for purposes of Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance Program, S. 1096, to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for the Marine Gunnery Sergeant John David Fry Scholarship to include spouses and children of individuals who die from a service-connected disability within 120 days of serving in the Armed Forces, and S. 1188, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to notify Congress regularly of reported cases of burn pit exposure by veterans, 3 p.m., SH–216.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 1:30 p.m., SVC–217.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, hearing entitled "Coast Guard Readiness", 10 a.m., Webex.

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the Department of Labor, 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Armed Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled "The Department of Defense's Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness Plan: Fiscal Year 2020 Audit Results and the Path Forward", 11 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Education and Labor, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Building Back Better: Investing in Improving Schools, Creating Jobs, and Strengthening Families and our Economy", 12 p.m., Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled "The Long Haul: Forging a Path through the Lingering Effects of COVID–19", 11 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled "Examining the Role of Municipal Bond Markets in Advancing—and Undermining—Economic, Racial and Social Justice", 12 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery, hearing entitled "State and Local Perspectives on DHS Preparedness Grant Programs", 12 p.m., Webex.

Committee on House Administration, Full Committee, business meeting on Disposition of Contested elections, and for other purposes, 12 p.m., Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship, hearing on Request for a DHS Departmental Report on the Beneficiary of H.R. 681, 2 p.m., Webex.

Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship, hearing entitled "'Why Don't They Just Get in Line?' Barriers to Legal Immigration", 2:15 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 443, the "Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium Land Transfer Act"; H.R. 1029, the "Free Veterans from Fees Act"; H.R. 1492, the "Methane Waste Prevention Act of 2021"; H.R. 1503, the "Restoring Community Input and Public Protections in Oil and Gas Leasing Act of 2021"; H.R. 1505, the "Bonding Reform and Taxpayer Protection Act of 2021"; H.R. 1506, the "Transparency in Energy Production Act of 2021"; H.R. 1517, the "Ending Taxpayer Welfare for Oil and Gas Companies Act of 2021"; H.R. 1884, the "Save Oak Flat Act"; and H.R. 2348, the "Advancing Conservation and Education Act", 11 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Ending Hunger in America: Challenges, Opportunities, and Building the Political Will to Succeed" [Original Jurisdiction Hearing], 12 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Research and Technology, hearing entitled ''National Science Foundation: Advancing Research for the Future of U.S. Innovation'', 10 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Harnessing the Power of Immigrant-owned Businesses to Build Back Better'', 12:15 p.m., Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management, hearing entitled ''Investing in America: Reauthorization of the Economic Development Administration'', 2 p.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''Charting the Path Forward for Telehealth'', 2 p.m., Webex.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Wednesday, April 28

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will be in a period of morning business.

At 12:30 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Samantha Power, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

(At 8:15 p.m., Senators will gather in the Senate Chamber and proceed as a body to the Hall of the House for a Joint Session to receive an address from President Biden.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

6 p.m., Wednesday, April 28

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Joint Session with the Senate to receive an address from the President of the United States.

Congressional Record

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