The House met at 6 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

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

Almighty God, we pause to approach You keenly aware that our business this evening is not to be the usual political discourse. Rather, tonight, we seek some sense of awareness of where we are, and look for direction as to where we should go as a Nation in these tumultuous times. In short, we wait in collective anticipation of an authoritative and visionary word.

Remind us in this moment that the success of this Union is not to be found in prose or politics, but in Your Word, Your judgment, Your adjudication of our thoughts and the attitudes of our hearts.

Redeem us from our own efforts and call us again as a country by Your heart.

May we seek Your face, turn from the ways that have threatened our Nation, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those immediately to her left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed in the Hall of the House except for invited Members of Congress, other invitees and credentialed staff members. All invitees and staff are required to follow the COVID protocols stated by the Sergeant at Arms in consultation with the Office of the Attending Physician.

All seating for the joint session will be assigned by name, both on the floor of the House and in the House gallery. Members will be required to sit in their assigned seat and the Sergeant at Arms will assist Members in finding their seats.

All Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in still photography or audio or video recording in the Chamber. Taking unofficial photographs detracts from the dignity of the proceedings and presents security and privacy challenges for the House.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 8:35 p.m. for the purpose of receiving in joint session the President of the United States.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS PURSUANT TO HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 30 TO RECEIVE A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 8 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms, Ms. Kathleen Joyce, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The joint session will come to order.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber:
The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER);
The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN);
The gentleman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK);
The gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES);
The gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR);
The gentleman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER); The gentleman from California (Mr. McCARTHY);
The gentleman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY);
The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE);
The gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY);
The gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS); and The gentleman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEeks).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber:
The Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER);
The Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY);
The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN);
The Senator from Michigan (Ms. STA-BENOW);
The Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS);
The Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBuchar);
The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCONNELL);
The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. TRUNE);
The Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO);
The Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST); The Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT); and The Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTTY).

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, His Excellency Hersey Kyota, the Ambassador of the Republic of Palau.
The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for him.
The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for him in front of the Speaker’s rostrum.
The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker’s rostrum.

At 9 o’clock and 4 minutes p.m., the Sergeant at Arms, the Honorable William J. Walker, announced the President of the United States.
The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk’s desk.

(Applause, the Members rising.)
The SPEAKER. Members of Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor to the President to you the President of the United States.

(Applause, the Members rising.)
The PRESIDENT. It is good to be back. Mitch and Chuck will understand that it is good to be almost home, down in the heart of the American people.

Madam Speaker, Madam Vice President—no President has ever said those words from this podium; no President has ever said those words, and it is about time—the First Lady—I am her husband—the Second Gentleman, Mr. Chief Justice, Members of the United States Congress and the Cabinet, and distinguished guests, my fellow Americans.

While the setting tonight is familiar, this gathering is just a little bit different, a reminder of the extraordinary times we are in.

Throughout our history, Presidents have come to this Chamber to speak to Congress, to the Nation, to the world to declare war, to celebrate peace, to announce new plans and possibilities.

Tonight, I come to talk about crisis and opportunity, about rebuilding our nation and revitalizing our democracy, and winning the future for America.

I stand here tonight 1 day shy of the 100th day of my administration, 100 days since I took the oath of office, lifted my hand off our family Bible, and inherited a nation we all knew was in crisis: the worst pandemic in a century, the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression, the worst attack on our democracy since the Civil War.

Now, after just 100 days, I can report to the Nation: America is on the move again, turning peril into possibility, crisis into opportunity, setback into strength.

We all know life can knock us down. But in America, we never stay down. Americans always get up.

And today, that is what we are doing: America is rising anew, choosing hope over fear, truth over lies, light over darkness.

After 100 days of rescue and renewal, America is ready for takeoff, in my view.

We are working again, dreaming again, discovering again, leading the world again.

We have shown each other and the world there is no quit in America; none.

One hundred days ago, America’s house was on fire. We had to act. And thanks to the extraordinary leadership of Speaker PELOSI and Majority Leader SCHUMER, and with the overwhelming support of the American people—Democrats, Independents, and Republicans—we did act.

Together, we passed the American Rescue Plan, one of the most consequential rescue packages in American history.

We are already seeing the results. After I promised we would get 100 million COVID–19 vaccine shots into people’s arms in 100 days, we will have provided over 230 million COVID shots in those 100 days; thanks to all the help of all of you.

We are marshalling—with your help, everyone’s help, we are marshalling every Federal resource. We have gotten vaccines to nearly 40,000 pharmacies half of all the adults in health centers, where the poorest of the poor can be reached. We are setting up community vaccination sites, deploying mobile units to get the hard-to-reach communities.

Today, 90 percent of Americans now live within 5 miles of a vaccination site. Everyone over the age of 16—everyone—is now eligible to get vaccinated right now, right away.

Go get vaccinated, America. Go and get the vaccination. They are available. You are eligible now.

When I was sworn in on January 20, less than 1 percent of the seniors in America were fully vaccinated against COVID–19. One hundred days later, 70 percent of seniors over 65 in America are protected—fully protected. Senior deaths from COVID–19 are down 80 percent since January—down 80 percent because of all of you. And more than half of all the adults in America have gotten at least one shot.

At a mass vaccination center in Glendale, Arizona, I asked the nurse: “What is it like?” She looked at me and said every shot is like giving a “dose of hope,” was her phrase; “a dose of hope.”

A dose of hope for the educator in Florida, who has a child suffering from an autoimmune disease. She wrote to me that she was worried about bringing the virus home. She said she then got vaccinated at a large site in her car. She said she sat in her car when she got vaccinated and just cried—cried out of joy and cried out of relief.

Parents are seeing the smiles on their kids’ faces, for those who are able to go back to school, because the teachers and school bus drivers and cafeteria workers have been vaccinated. Grandparents hugging their kids and grand kids again. We are pressing hands against the window to say good-bye. It means everything.

Those things mean everything.

There is still—you all know it—you know it better than any group of Americans there is more work to do to beat this virus. We can’t let our guard down. But, tonight, I can say because of you, the American people, our
We have to build back better. We have to do more than just build back. That would be the fastest pace of economic growth in this country in nearly four decades.

America is moving, moving forward. But we can’t stop now. We are in competition with China and other countries in the 21st century. That would be a great inflection point in history. We have to do more than just build back. We have to build back better. We have to compete more strenuously than we have.

Throughout our history—think about it—public investment and infrastructure have literally transformed America—our attitudes, as well as our opportunities. The transcontinental railroad and the interstate highways united two oceans and brought a totally new age of progress to the United States of America. Universal public schools and college aid opened wide the doors of opportunity. Scientific breakthroughs took us to the Moon and now to Mars, discovered vaccines, gave us the internet, and so much more.

These are the investments we made together as one country, and investments that only the government was in a position to make. Time and again, they propel us into the future. That is why I proposed the American Jobs Plan, a once-in-a-generation investment in America itself. This is the largest jobs plan since World War II. It will create jobs by building a modern transportation infrastructure; jobs modernizing our roads, bridges, highways; jobs building ports and airports, rail corridors, transit lines. It is clean water.

And, today, up to 10 million homes in America jobs to lay thousands of miles of transmission lines needed to build a resilient and fully clean grid. We can do that.

The American Jobs Plan will create 8 million good-paying jobs that can't be outsourced. Nearly 90 percent of the infrastructure jobs created in the American Jobs Plan do not require an Associate's degree. Nearly 90 percent of the infrastructure jobs created in the American Jobs Plan do not require a college degree. 75 percent don't require an Associate's degree. The American Jobs Plan is a blue-collar blueprint to build America. That is what it is.

And it recognizes something I have always said in this Chamber and the
other. Good guys and women are on Wall Street, but Wall Street didn’t build this country; the middle class built the country, and unions built the middle class. So that is why I am calling on Congress to pass the Protect the Right to Organize Act, the PRO Act, and end it at the desk so we can support the right to unionize.

And, by the way, while you are thinking about sending things to my desk, let’s raise the minimum wage to $15. No one, no one working 40 hours a week on $7.25 an hour should live below the poverty line. We need to ensure greater equity and opportunity for women. And while we are doing this, let’s get the Paycheck Fairness Act to my desk as well. Equal pay. It has been much too long. And if you wonder whether it has been too long, look behind me.

And, finally, the American Jobs Plan will be the biggest increase in non-defense research and development on record, more technological change, and some of you know more about this than I do. We will see more technological change in the next 10 years than we saw in the last 50. That is how rapidly artificial intelligence and every more is changing. And we are falling behind the competition with the rest of the world.

Decades ago, we used to invest 2 percent of our gross domestic product in America, 2 percent of our gross domestic product into research and development. Today, Mr. Secretary, that is less than 1 percent. China and other countries are closing in fast.

We have to develop and dominate the products and technologies of the future: advanced batteries, biotechnology, computer chips, clean energy. The Secretary of Defense can tell you, and those of you who work on national security issues know, the Defense Department has an agency called DARPA, the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency, the people who set up before I came here, and that has been a long time ago, to develop breakthroughs that enhance our national security. That is their only job, and it is a semi-separate agency. It is part of the Defense Department. It has led to everything from the discovery of the internet to GPS and so much more. It has enhanced our security.

The National Institutes of Health, the NIH, I believe, should create a similar advanced research projects agency for health, and here is what it would do. It would have a singular purpose: To develop breakthroughs to prevent, detect, and treat diseases like Alzheimer’s, diabetes, and cancer. I will still never forget when we passed the cancer proposal in the last year I was Vice President, almost $9 million going to NIH. And if you excuse the point of personal privilege, I will never forget you standing, MitCh, and saying to name it after my deceased son.

It meant a lot. So many of us have deceased sons, daughters, and relatives who died of cancer. I can think of no more worthy investment. I know of nothing that is more bipartisan. So let’s end cancer as we know it. It is within our power. It is within our power to do it.

Investments in jobs and infrastructure like the ones we are talking about have often had bipartisan support in the past. Vice President HARRIS and I met regularly in the Oval Office with Democrats and Republicans to discuss how to go around the filter group of Republican Senators who just put forward their own proposal. So let’s get to work.

I wanted to lay out before the Congress my plan before we got into deep discussions. I like to meet with those who have ideas that are different, that are better. I welcome those ideas, but the rest of the world is not waiting for us. I just want to be clear. From my perspective, doing nothing is not an option.

Look, we can’t be so busy competing with one another that we forget the competition that we have with the rest of the world to win the 21st century. Secretary Blinken can tell you, I spent a lot of time with President Xi. I traveled over 17,000 miles with him. I spent over 24 hours in private discussions with him. When he called to congratulate me, I had a long discussion. He is deadly earnest about becoming the most significant, consequential nation in the world. He and others, autocrats, think that democracy can’t compete in the 21st century with autocracies. If we don’t do it, we lose.

To win that competition for the future, in my view, we also need to make a once-in-a-generation investment in our families and our children. That is why I have introduced the American Families Plan tonight, which addresses four of the biggest challenges facing American families and, in turn, America.

The first is access to good education. When this Nation made 12 years of public education universal in the last century, it made us the best-educated, best-prepared Nation in the world. I believe it is the overwhelming reason that propelled us to where we got in the 20th century, but the world has caught up, or catching up. They are not waiting.

I would say, parenthetically, if we were sitting down, if we have set a bipartisan proposal, and you have heard once, I have heard it a thousand times. She has long said that, Joe, any country that out-educates us is going to outcompete us. She will be deeply involved in leading this effort.

The second thing is, the American Families Plan will provide access to quality, affordable childcare. I am proposing legislation. We guarantee that low- and middle-income families will pay more than 7 percent of their income for high-quality care for children up to the age of 5. The most hard-pressed working families won’t have to spend a dime.

Third, the American Families Plan will finally provide up to 12 weeks of paid leave and medical leave, family medical leave. We are one of the few industrial countries in the world. No one should have to choose between a job and a paycheck or taking care of themselves and their loved ones, or parent, or spouse, or child.

Fourth, the American Families Plan puts money directly into the pockets of millions of Americans. In March, we expanded a tax credit for every child in the family, up to $3,000 per child over 6 years of age, and $3,600 for children under 6 years of age. With two parents, two kids, that is $7,200 in the pockets to help take care of your family. That was better last year, it is better this year. That is why I have heard once, I have heard it a thousand times. We can afford it. So we did that in the last piece of legislation we passed, but let’s extend that childcare tax credit at least through the end of 2025.

The American Rescue Plan lowered healthcare premiums for 9 million Americans who buy their coverage under the Affordable Care Act. I know that is really popular on this side of the aisle, but let’s make that provision permanent so their premiums don’t go back up.

In addition to my American Families Plan, I am going to work with Congress...
this year to address other critical priorities for American families.

The Affordable Care Act has been a lifeline for millions of Americans, protecting people with preexisting conditions and protecting women's health. And the pandemic has demonstrated how badly public health is needed.

Let's lower deductibles for working families on the Affordable Care Act, and let's lower prescription drug costs. We know how to do this. The last President had that as his objective.

We know how outrageously expensive drugs are in America. In fact, we pay the highest prescription drug prices in the world right here in America. We pay nearly three times for the same drug as what other countries pay. We have to change that, and we can.

Let's do what we have talked about for all the years I was down here in this body, in Congress. Let's give Medicare the power to save hundreds of billions of dollars by negotiating lower prices.

By the way, that won't just help people on Medicare. It will lower prescription drug costs for everyone. And the money we save, which is billions of dollars, can go to strengthen the Affordable Care Act and Medicare coverage and benefits without costing taxpayers an additional penny.

It is within our power to do it. Let's do it now. We have talked about it long enough. Democrats and Republicans. Let's do it.

This is all about a simple premise: Healthcare should be a right, not a privilege, in America.

So, how do we pay for my Jobs and Family Plans? I have made it clear that we can do it without increasing deficits.

Let's start with what I will not do. I will not impose any tax increases on people making less than $400,000 a year. It is time for corporate America and the wealthiest 1 percent of Americans to begin to pay their fair share—just pay their fair share.

Sometimes, I have arguments with my friends in the Democratic Party. I think you should be able to become a billionaire and a millionaire but pay your fair share. A recent study shows that 55 of the Nation's biggest corporations paid zero Federal income tax last year. Those 55 corporations made in excess of $40 billion in profits.

The pandemic has only made things worse. Twenty million Americans lost their jobs in the pandemic—working-and middle-class Americans. At the same time, the roughly 650 billionaires in America saw their net worth increase by more than $1 trillion in the same exact period. Let me say that again: Just 650 people increased their wealth by more than $1 trillion during a global pandemic, a time when most Americans are now worth more than $1 trillion.

The pandemic has only made things worse. Twenty million Americans lost their jobs in the pandemic—working-and middle-class Americans. At the same time, the roughly 650 billionaires in America saw their net worth increase by more than $1 trillion in the same exact period. Let me say that again: Just 650 people increased their wealth by more than $1 trillion during a global pandemic, a time when most Americans are now worth more than $1 trillion.

My fellow Americans, trickle-down economics has never worked. It is time to grow the economy from the bottom up and the middle out.

A broad consensus of economists left, right, and center agree that what I am proposing will help create millions of jobs and generate historic economic growth. These are among the highest value investments we can make as a nation.

I have often said that our greatest strength is the power of our example, not just the example of our power. In my conversations with world leaders, and I have spoken to over 38 or 40 of them now, I have made it known that America is back. The comment I hear most often from them is: We see America is back, but for how long?

My fellow Americans, we have to show just that but that we are here to stay and that we aren't going to go it alone. We are going to do it by leading with our allies.

There is no wall high enough to keep any virus away. As our own vaccine supply grows to meet our needs—and we are meeting them—we will become an arsenal of vaccines for other countries, just as America was the arsenal of democracy in World War II and, as a consequence, influenced the world. I am proud of America to be fully covered by the vaccines we have for COVID-19.

The climate crisis is not our fight alone, either. It is a global fight. The United States accounts for, as all of us know, less than one-third of carbon emissions. The rest of the world accounts for 85 percent. That is why I kept my commitment to rejoin the Paris accord because if we do everything perfectly, it is not going to matter.

I kept my commitment to convene a climate summit right here in America with all the major economies of the world, from China and Russia to India and the European Union. I said I would do it in my first 100 days. I want to be very blunt about it: My intent was to make sure that the world could see that there was a consensus and that we are at an inflection point in history. The consensus is if we act, we can save the planet, and we can create millions of jobs and economic growth and opportunity to raise the standard of living for almost everyone around the world.

If you watched any of it—and you were all busy; I am sure you didn't—we are now, pandemics.

The investments I have proposed tonight also advance a foreign policy, in my view, that benefits the middle class. That means making sure every nation plays by the same rules in the global economy, including China.

In my discussion with President Xi, I told him we welcome the competition. We are not looking for conflict, but I made absolutely clear that we will defend America's interests across the board. America will stand up to unfair trade practices that undercut American workers and American industries, like subsidies for state-owned enterprises and the theft of American technologies and intellectual property.

I also told President Xi that we will maintain a strong military presence in the Indo-Pacific just as we do with
Those of you on the Intelligence Committees, the Foreign Relations Committee, the Defense Committees, you know well we have to remain vigilant against the threats to the United States, wherever they come from. Al-Qaeda and ISIS are in Yemen, Syria, Somalia, and places in Africa, the Middle East and beyond.

And we won’t ignore what our own intelligence agencies have determined to be the most lethal terrorist threat to the homeland today, white supremacist terrorism. We are not going to ignore that either.

My fellow Americans, we have to come together to heal the soul of this Nation. It was nearly a year ago, before her father’s funeral, when I spoke with Gianna Floyd, George Floyd’s young daughter. She is a little tyke, so I was kneeling down to talk to her so I could look her in the eye. She looked at me and said, “My daddy changed the world.”

Well, after the conviction of George Floyd’s murderer, we can see how right she was, if we have the courage to act as a Congress.

We have all seen the knee of injustice on the neck of Black Americans. Now is our opportunity to make some real progress. The vast majority of men and women wearing the uniform and a badge serve our communities, and they serve them honorably, I know them. I know they want to help meet this moment as well.

My fellow Americans, we have to come together to rebuild trust between law enforcement and the people they serve; to root out systemic racism in our criminal justice system; and to enact police reform in George Floyd’s name that passed the House already.

I know Republicans have their own ideas and are engaged in very productive discussions with Democrats in the Senate. We need to work together to find a consensus. It is in our country’s interest, and the interests of everyone in America to make some real progress on this issue.

We have a giant opportunity to bend the arc of the moral universe toward justice, real justice. With the plans I outlined tonight, we have a real chance to root out systemic racism that plagues America and American lives in other ways; a chance to deliver real equality, good schools, affordable housing, clean air, clean water; being able to generate wealth and pass it down through generations because you have access to purchase a house; real opportunities in the lives of more Americans—Black, Brown, Latino, Asian American, Native Americans.

I also want to thank the United States Senate for voting 94–1 to pass the COVID–19 Hate Crimes Act to protect LGBTQ Americans. To all the transgender Americans watching at home, especially the young who are so brave, I want you to know that your President has your back.

Another thing: Let’s reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, which has expired. I know—people who, like me, have kind of seen the gates of hell. We were in the Upper Kunar Valley, you and I, we were in the middle of a firefight, we were going to the gates of hell to do it. If you have had a dad take you to the gates of hell, you know well we have to remain vigilant against the threats to the United States, wherever they come from.

And American leadership means ending the forever war in Afghanistan. We have, without hyperbole, the greatest fighting force in the history of the world. I am the first President in 40 years to know what it means when our sons have a son serving in a war zone. Today we have servicemembers serving in the same war zone as their parents did. We have servicemembers in Afghanistan who were not yet born on 9/11. The war in Afghanistan, as we remember the debates here, was never meant to be a multi-generational undertaking of nation-building.

We went to Afghanistan to get the terrorists who attacked us on 9/11. We said there was no way America would let them go. And we degraded the terrorist threat of al-Qaeda and ISIS seven years ago, I wrote it. The act that has to be reauthorized now will close the loophole to keep guns out of the hands of abusers. The court order said this is an abuser. You can’t own a gun. It is to close that loophole that existed. It is estimated that 50 women are shot and killed by an intimate partner every month in America; fifty a month. Let’s pass it and save some lives.

I need not tell anyone this, but gun violence has become an epidemic in America.

Our flag at the White House was still flying at half-mast for the 8 victims of the mass shooting in Georgia, when 10 more lives were taken in a mass shooting in Colorado.

In the week in between those two events, 250 other Americans were shot dead in the streets of America. 250 shot dead.

I know how hard it is to make progress on this issue.

In the 1990s, we passed universal background checks and a ban on assault weapons and high-capacity magazines that hold 100 rounds that can be fired in seconds. We beat the NRA. Mass shootings and gun violence declined. Check out the report over 10 years.

But in the early 2000s, that law expired, and we have seen daily bloodshed since. I am not saying if the law continued, we wouldn’t see bloodshed.

More than 2 weeks ago in the Rose Garden, surrounded by some of the bravest people I know—the survivors and families who have lost loved ones to gun violence—I laid out several of the Department of Justice actions that are being taken to end this epidemic. One of them is banning so-called “ghost guns.” They are homemade guns built from a kit that includes directions on how to finish the firearm. The parts have no serial numbers, so when they show up at crime scenes, they can’t be traced. The layers of these ghost gun kits aren’t required to pass a background check. Anyone from a criminal to a terrorist could buy this kit and, within 30 minutes, have a weapon that is lethal.

But not anymore. I will do everything in my power to protect the American people from this epidemic of gun violence. But it is time for Congress to act as well. I don’t want to become confrontational, but we need to give the Senate Republicans to join the overwhelming majority of the Democratic colleagues and close the loopholes and require background checks to
purchase guns, and we need a ban on assault weapons and high-capacity magazines.

Don’t tell me it can’t be done. We did it before, and it worked.

Talk to most responsible gun owners and hunters, and they will tell you there is no possible justification for having 100 rounds in a weapon.

What do you think, deer are wearing kevlar vests?

They will tell you that there are too many people today who are able to buy a gun, but who shouldn’t be able to buy a gun.

These kinds of reasonable reforms have overwhelming support of the American people, including many gun owners.

The country supports reform, and Congress should act. This shouldn’t be a red or blue issue. And no amendment to the Constitution is absolute.

You can’t yell ‘fire’ in a crowded theater. From the very beginning, there were certain guns, weapons that could not be owned by Americans. Certain people could not own those weapons ever. We are not changing the Constitution. We are being reasonable.

I think this is not a Democratic or Republican issue. I think it is an American issue.

And here is what else we can do: Immigration has always been essential to America. Let’s end our exhausting war over immigration. For more than 30 years, our politicians have talked about immigration reform, and we have done nothing about it. It is time to fix it.

On day one of my Presidency, I kept my commitment and sent a comprehensive immigration bill to the United States Congress. If you believe we need to secure the border, pass it, because it has a lot of money for high-tech border security. If you believe in a pathway to citizenship for farmworkers who put food on our tables.

Immigrants have done so much for America during this pandemic and throughout our history. The country supports immigration reform.

Congress should act. Let’s argue over it. Let’s debate it. But let’s act.

And if we truly want to restore the soul of America, we need to protect the sacred right to vote.

More people voted in the last Presidential election than any time in American history—in the middle of the worst pandemic ever. That should be celebrated. Instead, it is being attacked.

Congress should pass H.R. 1 and the John Lewis Voting Rights Act and send it to my desk right away. The country supports it, and Congress should act now.

In conclusion, as we gather here tonight, the images of a violent mob assaulting this Capitol—desecrating our democracy—remain vivid in our minds.

Lives were put at risk, many of your lives. Lives were lost. Extraordinary courage was summoned. The insurrection was an existential crisis—a test on whether our democracy could survive.

It did. But the struggle is far from over.

The question of whether our democracy will long endure is both ancient and urgent. As old as our Republic.

Still vital today.

Can our democracy deliver on its promise that all of us—created equal in the image of God—have a chance to lead lives of dignity, respect, and possibility?

Can our democracy deliver on the most pressing needs of our people?

Can our democracy overcome the lies, anger, hate, and fears that have pulled us apart?

America’s adversaries—the autocrats of the world—are betting against America, and it still isn’t.

We are the United States of America. There is not a single thing—nothing—beyond our capacity. We can do whatever we set our minds to if we do it together. So, let’s begin to get together.

God bless you all, and may God protect our troops.

Thank you for your patience.

(An applause, the Members rising.)

At 10 o’clock and 20 minutes p.m., the President of the United States, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President’s Cabinet;

The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court;

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 10 o’clock and 20 minutes p.m., the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.
MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AGUILAR). Pursuant to a motion of 11(b) of House Rule XV, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. on Friday, April 30, 2021.

Thereupon (at 10 o’clock and 21 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Friday, April 30, 2021, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications, etc., taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:

EC–963. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting that, as a result of continued consequences of the opioid crisis, a renewal, effective April 8, 2021, that a public health emergency exists and has existed since October 26, 2017, nationwide, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 247d(a); July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title III, Sec. 319(a) (as amended by Public Law 107–188, Sec. 144(a)); (116 Stat. 630); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–964. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the threat of foreign interference in United States elections that was declared in Executive Order 13848 of September 12, 2018, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1614(c); Public Law 94–412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95–223, Sec 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–965. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to significant malicious cyber-enabled activities that was declared in Executive Order 13694 of April 1, 2015, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1614(c); Public Law 94–412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95–223, Sec 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–966. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order 13566 of February 25, 2011, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1614(c); Public Law 94–412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95–223, Sec 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–967. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to transnational criminal organizations that was declared in Executive Order 13822 of July 26, 2019, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1614(c); Public Law 94–412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95–223, Sec 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–968. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Mali that was declared in Executive Order 13822 of July 26, 2019, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1614(c); Public Law 94–412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95–223, Sec 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Thereupon (at 10 o’clock and 21 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Friday, April 30, 2021, at 9 a.m.
EC-998. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Amendment of the Class E Airspace; Ponce, PR [Docket No.: FAA–2020–0510; Airspace Docket No.: 20–AA–20] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-999. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Revocation and Amendment of Class D Airspace; Smyrna, TN [Docket No.: FAA–2020–0589; Airspace Docket No.: 20–AGL–39] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-999. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Revocation and Amendment of Class D Airspace and Class E Airspace; Los Angeles, CA [Docket No.: FAA–2020–0589; Airspace Docket No.: 20–AGL–39] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-999. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Amendment of Class E Airspace and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Buhl, ID [Docket No.: FAA–2020–0510; Airspace Docket No.: 20–ASO–25] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-999. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Amendment of Class E Airspace and Revocation of Class E Airspace; South Carolina [Docket No.: FAA–2020–0525; Airspace Docket No.: 20–ASO–7] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. MOULTON, and Ms. DEAN):

H.R. 2861. 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 Education and Labor.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself and Mr. KINZINGER):

H.R. 2862. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a national suicide prevention media campaign, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 2863. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for a first-time homeowner credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHETTE (for herself, Mr. SYRES, Mr. MASTROIOSO, and Miss GONZALEZ–GOLON):
By Mr. CARTER of Texas (for himself, Mr. Babin, Ms. Granger, Mr. Bost, Mr. Green, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Williams of Texas, Mr. Gosar, Mr. Duncan, Mr. LaMalfa, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Sessions, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Calvert, and Mr. Cole):

H.R. 2871. A bill to prohibit the use of military bases located within the territory of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARTwright (for himself, Mr. Case, Mr. Casten, Ms. Clarke of New York, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Connolly, Mr. DeSaulnier, Mrs. Dingell, Mrs. Kildee, Mr. Lynch, Ms. Meng, Mrs. Napolitano, Mr. Norton, Mr. Pocan, Mr. Raskin, Ms. Scanlon, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Ms. Velázquez):

H.R. 2872. A bill to establish an integrated national approach to respond to ongoing and expected effects of extreme weather and climate change by protecting, managing, and conserving the fish, wildlife, and plants of the United States, and to maximize Government conservation efforts; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. Cicilline (for himself, Mr. Nadler, Mr. Buck, and Mrs. Carolyn B. Maloney of New York):

H.R. 2873. To amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit produce hopping, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Cleaver (for himself and Mr. Banks):

H.R. 2874. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act to direct the Secretary of Education to develop a plain language disclosure form for borrowers of Federal student loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. Cohen (for himself and Mr. McKinley):

H.R. 2875. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for taxpayers who remove lead-based hazards; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Courtney (for himself, Mr. Schakowsky, Ms. Adams of Connecticut, Mr. Murphy, Ms. Moore of Wisconsin, Ms. DeLauro, Mr. Sahlen, Mr. DelBianco, Mr. Pingree, Mr. Morelle, Mr. Grijalva, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Garamendi, Ms. Castor of Florida, Mr. Norcross, Ms. Wasserman Schultz, Ms. Omar, and Mrs. Serrillo):

H.R. 2876. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to expand coverage of certain small employers, and to increase protections for whistleblowers, to increase penalties for high gravity violations, to adjust penalties for inflation, to provide rights for victims or their survivors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. Ferguson (for himself, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Petters, and Mr. Pettitt):

H.R. 2877. 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 Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. Gallego (for himself, Mr. Johnson of South Dakota, Mr. Raskin, Mr. Pascrell, Mr. Cicilline, and Mr. Cole):

H.R. 2878. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a Native VetSuccess at Tribal Colleges and Universities Pilot Program; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Mr. Good of Virginia:

H.R. 2879. A bill to address a fiscal crisis by enacting legislation to balance the Federal budget through reductions of discretionary and mandatory spending, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. Higgins of Louisiana:

H.R. 2880. To provide the Commandant of the Coast Guard to modify regulations relating to vessel response plans to include notifications with respect to search and rescue efforts; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. Higgins of New York (for himself, Mr. Larson of Connecticut, Mr. Courtney, and Mr. Welch):

H.R. 2881. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for an option for individuals who are ages 56 to 61 to buy into Medicare to provide for health insurance market stabilization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce; and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. Horsford (for himself and Mr. Stewart):

H.R. 2882. A bill to extend the authorization of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area, to designate the Great Basin National Heritage Route in the State of Nevada as the “Great Basin Heritage Area”, to designate the Great Basin Heritage Route Partnership as the “Great Basin Heritage Area Partnership”, to extend the authorization of the Great Basin National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. Jeffries (for himself, Mr. Buck, Mr. Nadler, Mr. Cicilline, and Mrs. Carolyn B. Maloney of New York):

H.R. 2883. A bill to enable the Federal Trade Commission to prevent and deter filing of sham citizen petitions to cover an attempt to interfere with approval of a competing generic drug or biosimilar, to foster competition and facilitate the efficient review of patent infringement claims for biological products (commonly known as the “patent dance”), and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Johnson of Georgia (for himself and Mr. Issa):

H.R. 2884. A bill to amend title 35, United States Code, to eliminate the ban on disclosure of nonprovisional patent applications to resolve patent infringement claims for biological products (commonly known as the “patent dance”), and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. Johnson of Texas (for herself, Mr. Brady, Mr. Burgess, Ms. Matsui, Mr. Huffman, and Mr. LaMalfa):

H.R. 2885. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish an electric grid resilience grant program and an electric grid resilience research and development program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. Jones (for himself, Mr. Carson, Ms. Trair, Mr. Khanna, Mr. Garcia of Illinois, Mrs. Napolitano, Ms. Pressley, Ms. Lee of California, Mr. Jayapal, Ms. Jacobs of California, Mr. Auchincloss, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Takano, Mr. congestion, Ms. Bush, Ms. Meng, and Ms. Clark of Massachusetts):

H.R. 2886. A bill to establish universal child care and early learning programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. Kayzing (for himself and Ms. Kaptur):

H.R. 2887. A bill to provide for certain Department of State actions relating to global climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Kayzing (for himself and Ms. Kaptur):

H.R. 2888. A bill to help prevent emerging events exacerbated by natural threats which threaten national and international security, by enhancing United States Government capacities to prevent, mitigate, and respond to such events, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. Malinowski (for himself, Mrs. Watson Coleman, Mr. Tonko, Ms. Kuster, and Mr. Huffman):

H.R. 2889. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act with respect to advances that domain by holders of certificates of public convenience and necessity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. Massie (for himself, Mrs. Boerth, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Hice of Georgia, Mr. Gosar, Mr. LaMalfa, Mr. Clyde, Mr. Desales, Mr. norman, and Mr. Brooks):

H.R. 2890. 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 licensee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Nadler (for himself, Mr. Cicilline, Mr. Buck, and Mrs. Carolyn B. Maloney of New York):

H.R. 2891. A bill to prohibit prescription drug companies from entering into agreements with other prescription drug companies to delay the entry of a generic drug, biosimilar biological product, or interchangeable biological product to the market; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. Omar (for herself, Ms. Norton, and Mrs. Carolyn B. Maloney of New York):

H.R. 2892. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to clarify the penalty for use of force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. Omar (for herself and Ms. Norton):

H.R. 2893. A bill to establish the National Police Misuse of Force Investigation Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. Panetta (for himself and Mr. calvert):

H.R. 2894. A bill to establish a Civilian Cyber Security Reserve as a pilot project to address the cyber security needs of the...
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United States with respect to national security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PORTER (for himself, Mr. FORTEENBERG, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. HARDER of California):

H.R. 2895. A bill to facilitate efficient investments and financing of infrastructure projects and new long-term job creation through the establishment of an Infrastructure Financing Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself, Mr. FORTEENBERG, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. HARDER of California):

H.R. 2896. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to allow certain institutions to use geographic preference for procurement of certain foods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Mr. KATKO, Ms. LEVIN of Michigan, and Ms. STEFANSKI):

H.R. 2897. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to clarify the availability and appropriateness of training for local food service personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself, Mr. BACON, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Ms. JACKSON Lee, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. POCAN, Ms. VAN DREW, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COOPER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. WALORSKI, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. CLINE, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 2898. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow qualified distributions from health savings accounts for certain people with disabilities to make donations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS (for himself and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 2899. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the feasibility and desirability of creating a park or national monument on the Brown Islands in the Bering Sea.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 2900. A bill to permanently exempt community health centers and health centers for Native Americans from the requirement under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAYTON (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2901. A bill to reauthorize the EB-5 Regional Center Program in order to prevent fraud and to promote and reform foreign capital investment and job creation in American communities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAYLOR (for himself and Mr. PHILLIPS):

H.R. 2902. A bill to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to prohibit certain elected officials of State and local governments from making lobbying contacts under such Act on behalf of private clients, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 2903. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand access to tele-health services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. HAYES (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H. Res. 354. A resolution supporting the designation of the week of April 26 through April 30, 2021, as “National Specialized Instructional Support Personnel Appreciation Week”; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. CORREA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KHRANNA, Mrs. KIM of California, and Ms. LOPHREN):

H. Res. 355. A resolution recognizing the 46th anniversary of the Fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. OMAR:

H. Res. 356. A resolution expressing condemnation for police brutality wherever in the world it occurs; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RASKIN (for himself, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. POCAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. McGovern):

H. Res. 357. A resolution expressing support for the designation of May 7, 2021, as a “National Day of Racial Healing” and recognizing the national importance of creating a movement to end racial discrimination; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. GREENBERGER (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mrs. DUNGEY, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SHERS, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. COSTA, Ms. VELázQUEZ, Mr. SWALwelL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. EMERICK):

H. Res. 358. A resolution recognizing and supporting the goals and ideals of “National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month”; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:

H.R. 2904. A bill for the relief of Jose Garcia Alarcon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:

H.R. 2905. A bill for the relief of Francisca Burciaga-Amaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan:

H.R. 2906. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 2907. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 2908. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 2909. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sections 1, 3, and 18.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 2910. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. BUSTOS:

H.R. 2911. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. BUSTOS:

H.R. 2912. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD:

H.R. 2913. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, Congress has the power to collect taxes and expend funds to provide for the general welfare of the United States. Congress may also make laws that are necessary and proper for carrying into execution their powers enumerated under Article I.

By Mr. CARDENAS:

H.R. 2914. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 2915. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. CARTER of Texas:

H.R. 2916. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 2917. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. CICILLINE: H.R. 2673.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. CLEAVER: H.R. 2674.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. COHEN: H.R. 2675.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. COURTNEY: H.R. 2676.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. FERGUSON: H.R. 2677.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. GALLEGO: H.R. 2678.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Mr. GOOD of Virginia: H.R. 2679.

Article I, Section 8
By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana: H.R. 2680.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S.C. Article I Section 8
By Mr. HIGGINS of New York: H.R. 2681.

Article I, Section 8
By Mr. HORSFORD: H.R. 2682.

Article I, Section 8
By Mr. PANETTA: H.R. 2683.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mr. JEFFRIES: H.R. 2684.

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution.

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: H.R. 2685.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The U.S. Constitution including Article I, Section 8
By Mr. JONES: H.R. 2686.
H.R. 2192: Ms. WILD, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DeFazio, Mr. Deutch, Mr. SOTO, Mr. LAMB, Mr. KIND, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. KIRBY of Illinois, and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 2198: Ms. ROSS, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 2249: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 2269: Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 2281: Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 2294: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. DELAUAO, Ms. OMAR, Mr. DeFazio, Mr. Johnson of Ohio, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 2295: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 2337: Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 2358: Ms. BANKS, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. STEWART, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MANN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. BUCK, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BUD, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. CATHORN, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BOS, Mr. EMMER, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 2359: Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 2360: Ms. TORREY.

H.R. 2361: Mr. LAVETA.

H.R. 2364: Ms. HERRING.

H.R. 2367: Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 2372: Mr. GARTZ.

H.R. 2379: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 2380: Mr. CREST.

H.R. 2383: Mr. GRAJALVA and Mrs. KABELE.

H.R. 2384: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 2388: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 2358: Mr. BANKS, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. STEWART, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MANN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. BUCK, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BUD, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. CATHORN, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BOS, Mr. EMMER, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Mr. ZELDIN.

H.J. Res. 38: Ms. Sánchez, Ms. SEWELL, Mrs. Wilson of Florida, Mr. Cooper, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. DeLBENE, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PACRELL, Mr. GARRENT, Ms. CHU, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HORFORD, Ms. SCANLON, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. PLANKETT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. KIND.

H. Res. 114: Mr. BROWN.

H. Res. 162: Mr. NORMAN.

H. Res. 276: Ms. NORTON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. TLAIR, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. SOTO.

H. Res. 317: Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. HILL.

H. Res. 318: Ms. FOXX and Mr. STEIL.

H. Res. 352: Mr. STREUBE, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BARR, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. ZELDIN, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. McCLEINTOCK, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BIGOS, Mrs. RICE of Oklahoma, Mr. GIBBS, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. GARBARINO.
The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable Christopher A. Coons, a Senator from the State of Delaware.

PRAYER
The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:
Let us pray.
Eternal God, give our lawmakers the wisdom to remember to be grateful for all the things You have already done. Lord, You have sustained our Nation during seasons of war and peace. You have helped us find creative ways to strive for a more perfect Union. You have provided us with solutions to difficult problems just when we needed You most.
Eternal Spirit, let this day be a time when Senators feel gratitude for Your bountiful blessings and faithfulness. May they express this gratitude by striving to live one day at a time, focusing on Your mercy, love, and grace.
We pray in Your loving Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:
I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. Leahy).
The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:
U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, April 28, 2021.

To the Senate:
Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable Christopher A. Coons, a Senator from the State of Delaware, to perform the duties of the Chair.

Patrick J. Leahy, President pro tempore.

Mr. COONS 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.

MORNING BUSINESS
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Democratic leader is recognized.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Providing for Congressional Disapproval under Chapter 8 of Title 5, United States Code, of the Rule Submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency Relating to “Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review.”

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 48, S.J. Res. 14, the methane CRA.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.
The motion was agreed to.
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the joint resolution, S.J. Res. 14.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:
Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 48, S.J. Res. 14, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to “Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review.”

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the provisions of title 5, U.S.C., chapter 802, there will now be up to 10 hours of debate, equally divided.
The majority leader.
Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, at the start of the year, the Senate Democrats pledged that one of our top priorities would be tackling climate change. I directed all of our incoming committee chairs to hold hearings and prepare legislation on the climate crisis. I promised that any infrastructure bill would be green and focused on creating the green jobs of the future. Both of these efforts, I am happy to report, are well under way.
And, today, as we approach the 100-day mark of this new Congress, the Senate will take the first major step in combating climate change on the Senate floor, by reinstating safeguards against methane emissions.
Specifically, today’s vote will use the Congressional Review Act to reimpose commonsense regulations against methane leaks from the oil and gas industry, from production and processing to transmission and storage.
And let me note that this would be the first time that the Senate Democratic majority has used the Congressional Review Act. It is no mistake that we have chosen to use the law first on the subject of climate change.
Under this Democratic majority, the Senate will be a place where we take decisive, ambitious, and effective action against climate change. And this CRA, the reinstatement of the rule dealing with methane emissions, will be the most significant act that the
Senate has taken on climate change in more than a decade—and maybe several decades. This measure will help us address the climate crisis in a very serious way.

Methane doesn’t get as much attention as carbon dioxide, but it packs a bigger punch. Over 20 years, a ton of methane warms the atmosphere 86 times more than carbon dioxide. Thankfully, methane degrades faster in our atmosphere, and curbing methane emissions is relatively cheap.

So when it comes to global warming, tackling methane delivers a huge bang for your buck. Even a little bit of methane reduction goes a long way, and it moves far more quickly than carbon dioxide reduction. So as we move on this bill, which will have its effect on global warming within a year, it gives us some time, although we don’t have much, to deal with the longer term and even more difficult issues of carbon dioxide.

The President Obama put the rules in place nearly 6 years ago. And at the time, amazingly enough, even the oil and gas industry welcomed them. Industry doesn’t want leaks in their pipelines and production any more than we do.

But President Trump, inexplicably, did away with these safeguards last September. It seems he does these things out of pique, mindlessly opposing something just because his predecessor, Barack Obama, did it. It is very possible that the President didn’t even understand what he was doing. But he so often acted out of anger and vindictiveness, not out of what was good for the country, that he ended up doing this.

I am greatly looking forward to righting that wrong today, hopefully, in a bipartisan fashion. We have at least one Republican Senator who has joined us, and I hope that many more will follow suit. If the leaders of the oil and gas industry are for this, how could our Republican friends not vote for it? I won’t speculate on the reasons, but none of them are good.

I want to commend my colleagues who have been leaders on this issue: Senator HENRICH, Senator KING, Senator MARKEY. President Biden has challenged the United States to cut its greenhouse gas emissions in half by 2030. The best way to achieve this ambition, in bold, in bold, this Congress, through legislation to reduce greenhouse pollution while creating millions of jobs and economic prosperity in the clean energy economy.

This is the first and a large step in that direction. We have many more steps we must take, of course. The Senate begins the important work of dealing with the climate crisis today by passing these very, very significant, commonsense rules on methane.

AMERICAN FAMILIES PLAN

Mr. President, now on a different matter, this morning, President Biden unveiled landmark legislation designed to give American families a better chance to succeed in the 21st century economy, combining investments in education, childcare, and workforce training.

The American Families Plan, as it is called, will use the types of investment our country should have been making for a very long time. In many of these areas, the United States has lagged well behind other developed countries. Governments throughout Europe dedicate a significantly higher percentage of their budgets to early childhood care and training and offer more flexible family leave policies.

Some say these kinds of policies are not infrastructure, but they very much are. Childcare is a necessity in the 21st century, and a lack of access to childcare can be a throttle on future economic growth because it affects millions of American families.

As technology and automation replace jobs in certain sectors of the economy, the American worker is left behind. Giving our children a head start earlier in life with pre-K education has benefits that span a child’s entire life and will affect our country positively for decades to come, economically, socially, and environmentally. It is the American spirit, which is so important to our future.

These things are just as important. The kinds of policies that deal with human infrastructure are just as important as roads and bridges, which, of course, are, no doubt, important in their own right. This is not an either-or—human infrastructure or brick-and-mortar structure. We must say yes to both. We don’t want to choose one versus the other. That is like choosing between children, both of whom we love.

In the modern world, we need both infrastructure that matches a 21st century economy and human infrastructure that allows every worker and family to succeed in it. So I applaud President Biden for putting this plan together. It is just the right approach.

I would add one final comment here. All of our Republican colleagues—every single one—regrettably, chose to oppose the American Rescue Plan, despite the fact that a majority of Republican voters approved of the legislation. There seems to be a huge dichotomy between Republicans in Washington and Republicans in the rest of the country. Many of the policies in President Biden’s plans.

Republicans in the rest of the country approved of the checks and investing in vaccines, and they approve of investing in infrastructure. I suspect many of the Republican colleagues in the American Families Plan will get high marks as well. Childcare is popular. Early pre-K is popular. Early school-hood training is popular. Free community college is popular. The list goes on.

Will our Republican colleagues start to listen to their constituents as well as the rest of the country, or are they still the party of Donald Trump, a party that opposes the other side at all costs? That is no good for America: that is no good for bipartisanship; and it is not even good for the Republican Party’s future.

FIRST 100 DAYS

Mr. President, now, tonight President Biden will deliver his first address to a joint session of Congress. I will be there, and, like my fellow Kentuckians watching at home, I will be curious to hear how President Biden tries to square his rhetoric with the administration’s actions over the past 100 days: restoring respect, truthful, and responsive government.

Almost as important is what President Biden is not doing. President Biden is not constantly stoking division, outrage, and racial animus. He doesn’t fan the flames of every single culture war. He doesn’t seek to personally dominate every single news cycle. He doesn’t insult, degrade, or constantly lie. And it matters. Newspapers are littered with first-hand accounts of Americans who feel they can finally sleep at night without worrying about what new scandal, outrage, or unhinged tweet the next morning would bring. As one Republican operative put it recently, “Now there’s a sense of relief. Imagine there’s a car alarm that’s been going off for a long time and suddenly it’s quiet.”

Politics is an important part of American life, and I would maintain that it is all-consuming. It is not supposed to keep average citizens up at night. Politics is supposed to be where we come together to solve our differences amiably, not an arena of endless partisan warfare or a bottomless pit of chaos.

So as President Biden prepares to address the Nation tonight, it is worth noting that, as much as we have accomplished in the first 100 days, the contrast in style, tone, and effectiveness between President Biden and President Trump is important too.

As we seek to repair the wounds left by January 6, as we seek to restore faith in government and in our democracy, it is important—so important—to have political leaders who act with dignity, honor, and have fidelity to the truth.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. McConnell.

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

Mr. McConnell. Mr. President, tonight President Biden will deliver his first address to a joint session of Congress. I will be there, and, like my fellow Kentuckians watching at home, I will be curious to hear how President Biden tries to square his rhetoric with the administration’s actions over the past 100 days.

Back in January, many Americans hoped they could take the incoming President at his word. After a year spent beating back a historic pandemic
and grappling with civil unrest, President Biden pledged he would be “a President for all Americans,” with plans to “repair,” “restore,” and “heal.”

The American people elected a 50-50 Senate, divided in case of a tie, and a President who preached moderation. He promised that his whole soul was committed to uniting our people. Many hoped his administration would reflect that promise, but the first 100 days have left much to be desired.

Over the first three months, the Biden administration seems to have given up on selling actual unity in favor of catering to their liberal base, covered with a hefty coat of false advertising.

That is how the so-called American Rescue Plan, a grab-bag spending bill that directed less than 10 percent to vaccines and pandemic healthcare, was marketed as a COVID–19 relief measure. In actuality, it sent sums of money to State governments whose revenues, short of federal help, had plummeted and declared war on the formerly bipartisan consensus that welfare spending should actually be linked to work.

Or take H.R. 1, the sweeping effort by Democrats to mount a partisan take-over of 50 States’ voting laws, along with the Federal Election Commission for good measure. After a Republican won the White House in 2016, this was billed as a massive overhaul for a broken democracy. Now a nearly identical plan is, instead, being marketed as a modest dose of preventive maintenance. It is still the same takeover it has always been.

And now we have the American Jobs Plan, another multitrillion-dollar smorgasbord of liberal social engineering that would decimate entire industries and spend only a small fraction on infrastructure. It is pretty brazen misdirection.

At both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue, Democrats have chosen to live in an alternate universe where both the campaign promises they made and the mandate the American people delivered were actually completely different than what happened right here on planet Earth.

Unfortunately, the real-life effects of this false advertising campaign have come thick and fast: pain and uncertainty at home and dwindling leverage and influence abroad.

First came mixed messages on the status of the pandemic. Existing vaccine distribution efforts surpassed President Biden’s supposedly ambitious daily target on the day he was sworn in.

When their own top health officials accidentally let slip the hard science on school reopenings, the administration bowed to Big Labor and walked back their commitments. And the President continues to issue directives that are strangely out of step with the science, like his big announcement several weeks ago that, if citizens behave themselves—behave themselves—he would actually permit them to enjoy small outdoor gatherings on July 4th that the CDC guidance already said would be safe right now.

Then there is the environmental policy. On day one, President Biden rushed to cancel a pipeline project that would have employed thousands of Americans and freeze permitting for more safe, reliable domestic energy. He also announced an urgent return to an Obama-era climate plan unable to curb the signatories’ carbon emissions and unnecessary for the United States to reduce our own.

Why would he do that? Because the far left demanded it. In fact, the most radical liberals in Congress have taken credit for the input of their Green New Deal manifesto over this President’s new agenda.

Meanwhile, Democrats have decisively avoided taking ownership of the most successful bit of their campaign rhetoric on immigration. Reckless mixed messaging has come home to roost in the form of a humanitarian and security crisis on our southern border. Soaring numbers of migrants are arriving, some on foot, some by ship, convinced, as one put it, that “Biden promised us that everything was going to change.” Among them are record numbers of unaccompanied children, cramped into overflow facilities, who have given the lie to much of this story. Yet through it all, the White House’s foremost concern seems to have been to avoid calling this what it is: a crisis.

And while broken immigration policy threatens security at our borders, a dangerously misguided foreign policy threatens our safety and standing overseas. Years of carefully assembled multilateral sanctions had created an economic straitjacket around Iran’s terror state. But in its haste to turn the clocks back to the Obama era, President Biden’s negotiators have offered to give up massive portions of this leverage just to get Iran back to a failed nuclear deal.

Further east, American forces have been ordered to make a hasty, total withdrawal from Afghanistan: to leave coalition partners and vulnerable Afghans high and dry, especially women and girls; to pave the way for Taliban rule; and to enable an al-Qaida resurgence that could again threaten our homeland.

And while national security experts are nearly unanimous in urging the administration to focus on competition with Russia and China, the White House has proposed to cut defense spending after inflation and put our Armed Forces on the back foot—ignoring the facts, passing the buck, and squandering leverage.

This is not what the American people bargained for and they know it doesn’t have to be this way. Past Presidents and Congresses have found ways to work effectively to make lasting and bipartisan progress on important issues. For example, when we have crafted smart policies to improve actual infrastructure, big bipartisan majorities have signed on.

Just last year, when we worked across the aisle to pass a bipartisan rescue packages to help American families weather a once-in-a-century pandemic, not one—not one—of the five bills we passed last year earned fewer than 90 votes right here in the Senate. This year, the story has been different. Behind President Biden’s familiar face, it is like the most radical Washington Democrats have been handed the keys, and they are trying to speed as far left as they can possibly go before American voters ask for the car back.

But it is not too late. This White House can shake off its daydreams of a sweeping socialist legacy that will never happen in the United States. They can recommit to solving our Nation’s real problems, with bipartisan consensus instead of deepening our divide.

That is what the American people want and what they deserve, not an administration that chooses to govern like it owned everything—everything—to the radical left.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I am proud to join with the majority leader and with my colleagues from Maine and Massachusetts to lead this effort to restore responsible methane emission standards at the EPA. We can take commonsense action right now to slow climate change and simultaneously reduce the incredible waste of a valuable energy resource.

Methane is the primary constituent in natural gas. It is an incredibly potent driver of the greenhouse effect. Over a short time, it is actually 86 times more powerful than CO2 emissions. It is estimated that about a quarter of all the human-caused global warming that has occurred since the Industrial Revolution can be attributed to methane emissions.

In the United States, the lion’s share of these human-caused methane emissions are from the production of oil and gas. That is due in part to outdated—oftentimes, even faulty—equipment and pipes that leak methane into the air, wellheads that leak methane.

Many oil and gas operators also engage in a practice known as flaring, where operators ignite and burn off excess gas, and, worse yet, venting, where uncombusted natural gas is simply released into the air.

Now, beyond the obvious consequences for climate change, these types of methane emissions waste incredibly valuable energy resources.

Fugitive methane also harms public health by polluting the air that we breathe. When methane leaks from oil and gas wells or pipelines or other infrastructure, harmful carcinogens—
carcinogens like benzene and other volatile organic compounds—also leak into the air alongside it. That means more children suffering from asthma attacks and more seniors having trouble breathing.

Methane pollution is real and present in many States, and it is a real problem in my State of New Mexico. We saw clear evidence of this over the Four Corners region in northwestern New Mexico—the San Juan Basin—and southwestern Colorado, when a giant cloud of methane about the size of the State of Delaware, became so large by the mid-2000s that it could actually be seen by NASA satellite images.

This chart right here is a map from NASA of the western United States. You can see right here the cloud of methane over the Four Corners, which coincides exactly with the San Juan Basin, where much of our oil and gas has been produced over the course of the last several decades.

You can see from this map, from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, how real and urgent the issue is. In recent years, researchers have detected increasing levels of dangerous methane pollution over southeastern New Mexico, over the Permian Basin, where oil and gas operations have been booming for the last decade.

It is clear that this oil and gas producing region has joined the San Juan Basin as another major contributor to our methane emissions challenges.

Late last year, the EPA and the New Mexico Environment Department conducted helicopter flights over both the San Juan and Permian Basins. They used forward-looking infrared technology that can detect emissions from oil and gas operations that would normally be invisible to the naked eye.

I think if you could see methane, we would have solved many of these problems a long time ago.

For an example of what this technology can help us see at an individual oil and gas operation level, look at this side-by-side image from the group Earthworks. As you can see, this is what the human eye sees—simple oil and gas infrastructure, the number of tanks, some piping. But by using infrared imaging, you can see the enormous amount of methane simply being vented or leaking into the air. That entire plume is invisible to the naked eye, and, I worry, once again, suggest that we would have solved these problems a long time ago.

The overflights that were conducted by the New Mexico Environment Department found that methane leak rates over New Mexico’s Permian Basin in 2020 had increased by 250 percent over 2019 levels. It is simply unacceptable.

Nationally, the Environmental Defense Fund has found that while oil and gas production has not yet rebounded from the crash brought on by the pandemic last year, methane emissions are already soaring back to prepandemic levels.

That is completely unacceptable when companies have the knowledge, have the technology, have the workforce to fix these leaks and stop the wasteful practices of venting and flaring.

When we set clear rules and emission standards, methane leaks and to bring that natural gas that they produce to market. That is their business plan, not wasting methane.

We saw this bear out in practice in New Mexico over these past 2 years, as our State’s oil conservation commission concluded, adopting strong State-level methane emissions rules.

New Mexico’s new rules govern not just oil and gas production sites but also things like pipelines and storage sites that also oftentimes leak methane into the atmosphere.

And under our New State rules, oil and gas operators have the flexibility to choose the most cost-effective technologies to meet the target of capturing 98 percent of their natural gas by 2026.

A spokesperson for the New Mexico Oil and Gas Association recently said that the group supports this goal and the new rules with the promotion of “safe, responsible production of oil and gas.”

New Mexico has now joined other western States—States such as Colorado, North Dakota, and Wyoming—that have already adopted strong State-level methane emissions rules.

Until just recently, we also had strong Federal methane rules in place at the EPA. Now, unfortunately, these rules became one more target of the Trump administration’s reckless rollbacks of protections of our clean air and clean water in this country. Late last year, President Trump dismantled an EPA rule that required oil and gas producers to monitor methane leaks at their wells, at their compressor stations, and at their other operations.

This rule, or rollback of a rule, is simply a disaster for our climate and for public health. It was even rejected by much of the industry that it was purporting to help. Many leading American oil and gas producers and companies simply panned President Trump’s rollback of these commonsense methane standards. As just one example, Gretchen Watkins, Shell’s president in the United States, called the Trump administration’s rollback “frustrating and disappointing,” and pledged to voluntarily continue reducing these leaks.

Why would they do that? Because it is the right thing to do, because it makes business sense, because the rollback was, frankly, nonsensical.

So repairing leaks and installing new leak detection technologies will also create a number of good-paying jobs. It is really the epitome of a win-win situation.

Without clear Federal rules in place at the EPA, however, industry-led voluntary emissions reductions simply won’t go far enough to curb the problem that we have. We need clear standards that create clear requirements for reducing waste and harmful pollution.

That is not just me saying this. Since we announced this effort to use the Congressional Review Act, more and more leading companies in the oil and gas sector have come forward to say that they would welcome reinstating the EPA’s methane emissions standards.

That includes the EQT Corporation, one of the Nation’s leading natural gas producers, which operates in West Virginia and Ohio and Pennsylvania. In a statement, EQT’s president and CEO, Toby Rice, called the reinstating of “sound federal policies” and committed to “producing our natural gas in accordance with high environmental and social standards.”

The major oil company Total USA says:

We welcome direct federal regulation of methane emissions and support resolution via the Congressional Review Act.

Shell U.S. tweeted:

Sustainable policy surrounding natural gas is critical to its role in the energy transition. We need to restore the direct federal regulation of methane emissions—and we urge Congress to approve the reinstatement of the Clean Air Act’s methane emissions standards by the Congressional Review Act.

Not my words; Shell—one of the world’s major producers of oil and gas.

These are the words of industry leaders who welcome us setting clear standards on methane emissions.

We are voting to reinstate the commonsense methane requirements for the oil and gas industry’s production and processing segments and the methane and volatile organic compound requirements for oil and gas transmission and storage facilities.

With this vote, Congress will once again affirm that the Clean Air Act requires the EPA to take action to protect the air that Americans breathe from dangerous and harmful pollutants like methane, just like we did back in 2017 when the Senate came together on a bipartisan basis to uphold similar rules that govern oil and gas production on Federal Bureau of Land Management lands. In that vote, our former colleague Senator John McCain and our colleagues Senator Susan Collins and Senator Lindsey Graham joined with Senate Democrats in retaining the BLM’s methane rule that promoted responsible development of natural gas resources on our public lands.

I would hope that all of us, and I mean all of us, sincerely—this is an effort that should receive the support of every single Senator in this body. I would hope that all of us can come together on the bipartisan sense that methane rules again to restore and strengthen responsible Federal methane standards for oil and gas operators. I am so pleased that
Senator COLLINS has already joined us as a cosponsor on this resolution.

Finally, I would like to point out that these rules are important not just to the health of oil and gas producing States like New Mexico or Wyoming or Colorado, but they will ensure the safety of not just oil and gas production sites but also of the gas pipelines and the storage sites that exist in every State in this country and in communities across this country. These segments of the oil and gas industry are in every single community you can imagine in all parts of the Nation. Just like we all know we need to remove poisonous lead from our drinking water pipes, we need to be sure that the natural gas lines that run into our homes and into our businesses are not leaking harmful methane pollution in the very spaces where we all breathe and live.

As we transition towards a 100-per cent clean energy future, a future without pollution, we must do all that we can to mitigate the harmful pollution caused by our current use of fossil fuels, and that is exactly what these rules are designed to do.

As President Biden demonstrated just last night, when he convened leaders from around the globe, Americans are ready for us to move past former President Trump’s backward and reckless vision on climate. Restoring and strengthening methane standards at the EPA will be one of the most important steps we can all take here in this Senate today to confront the existential threat posed by greenhouse pollution and a warming planet, and it will make the air over all of our communities cleaner and healthier and easier to breathe.

For all of these reasons, I would encourage once again not just a few of my colleagues but all of our colleagues to join us in voting for this bipartisan resolution. There are some common-sense and some responsible Federal standards for the waste and leakage of methane.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The Republican whip.

Biden Administration

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, this evening President Biden will deliver his first address to Congress. I have been asked, ‘I think most Members have, by the media: What do you expect to hear? What do you want to hear?’

Honestly, I am interested to hear the direction the President will set in his address. The President’s inaugural address leaned heavily into the theme of unity and bipartisanship, but unity and bipartisanship have not been a distinguishing feature of the Biden Presidency.

The President’s first major bill, a COVID relief bill, broke the streak of bipartisanship on COVID legislation—a streak that goes back to March of last year. Since the pandemic was the majority, we passed five bills, all of them with big bipartisan majorities. Under President Biden, Democrats shoved through a totally partisan bill filled with non-COVID-related liberal priorities.

Republicans were more than ready to work with Democrats on additional coronavirus legislation. In fact, 10 Republicans developed a COVID proposal and then met with President Biden to discuss it. But Democrats and the President were having none of it. It was “their way or the highway” on COVID legislation. No bipartisanship. No compromise. It was, support the Democrats’ bill and its wasteful spending on non-COVID-related priorities or be labeled as un-American. Pointed out, only about 10 percent—10 percent—of that “COVID bill” was actually COVID related.

It was a deeply disappointing start to the Biden Presidency and a betrayal of the American people. As I pointed out in my opening remarks, it was a mandate to make a bipartisan infrastructure package. He has had multiple meetings on infrastructure legislation, both before and while I am still waiting to see just how committed the Democrats are to achieving a bipartisan result, I am encouraged that the President is at least talking to the Republican Members.

As chairman of the Commerce Committee, I helped to spearhead a bipartisan reauthorization of the FAA, including of critical programs to improve airport infrastructure, and last Congress, the Environment and Public Works Committee developed major bipartisan infrastructure legislation.

There is no good reason that we shouldn’t reach bipartisan agreement on other substantial infrastructure legislation. Congress has a history of bipartisan collaboration on infrastructure legislation. In fact, our last major infrastructure bill, the FAST Act, received strong support from both parties, and was a remarkably successful bill.

As the 21st century unfolds, Congress and the American people are faced with challenges like never before. Bipartisan infrastructure is not the Democrats inviting the Republicans to support the Democrats’ ideal bill. Bipartisanship is settling down at the table, identifying what we agree on, and then working out a solution to our differences that is acceptable to both sides accepting compromises.

I hope that, tonight, the President will go beyond empty talk about bipartisanism and make an actual, concrete commitment to achieve bipartisan results. Starting with the infrastructure legislation, I hope, although I do not really expect, that he will move away from the policies and partisan priorities of the far left and toward a more moderate vision, more in keeping with the bipartisan consensus that he spoke of in his inaugural address.

Ultimately, whatever the most is not what the President will say tonight.
but what he will do in the days and weeks to come. Will he finally deliver on that promise of unity that he spoke of in his inaugural address or will he continue to pursue the partisan path that progressives have laid out for him? For the sake of our country, I hope he chooses bipartisanship.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

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

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the resolution of disapproval on the Trump EPA's methane policy rule.

This resolution we have in front of us today is nothing more than political posturing. I believe, ironically, the Democrats are targeting natural gas for blame when methane emissions have actually fallen. According to EPA data, natural gas systems in the United States reduced their overall methane emissions by nearly 16 percent between 1990 and 2019. It is widely recognized that the shale gas boom led to significant greenhouse gas emissions reductions across our power sector.

Some climate change advocates, including those in Washington, want to ban oil and gas production and use, and they oppose the maintenance and expansion of our pipelines in this country. The CRA is part of that effort, I believe.

The CRA is part of a plan to double down on an industry that the Biden administration—obviously, from the day the President took office—does not support. Just yesterday, the Biden administration's Office of Management and Budget issued a Statement of Administration Policy on the resolution we are considering today. The statement does not hide the disdain that the administration has toward the oil and gas sector. The statement presents a laundry list of alleged harms to Americans from the oil and gas industry and none of the benefits. It doesn't mention that, as our natural gas production and use have gone up, our country's overall greenhouse gas emissions have gone down. It talks about the wage gap between natural gas sector jobs and so-called green jobs.

As POLITICO reported this week, "The median wage for solar workers is $24.48 an hour compared with $30.33 for those employed by the natural gas sector, which amounts to a roughly $12,000 annual wage gap."

In yesterday's statement, the administration showed its cards for its next move. The passage of this resolution would lay the groundwork for a planned regulatory war on oil and gas.

According to the administration, today's resolution "clear[s] the pathway for EPA to evaluate opportunities to promulgate even stronger standards under section 111 of the Clean Air Act to address dangerous methane and other pollution from both new and existing sources across the oil and gas sector."

That is right. They want to come forward with even stronger clean air regulations on the sector than the Obama administration did. But before even starting a rulemaking to ask for public comments, the administration has made up its mind to regulate much more aggressively. I guess I am not really surprised. Now it is time; it is just waiting to identify the best opportunities to do so.

We shouldn't demonize an industry that is part of the lifeblood of our economy. We should celebrate the emission-reduction accomplishments and look for ways to further incentivize those. Let's focus on solutions that address our climate challenges without destroying the economic engines of growth, solutions that don't pick winners and losers.

The market is pushing industry to lower its emissions, and for those still flaring gas, one way to reduce flaring is to build out our pipeline infrastructure so they can get the gas—the very commodity they are trying to produce and sell—to the market.

So let's come up with solutions that actually help protect our planet and don't overregulate industry for political points, solutions like improving permitting processes so that we can complete these pipeline projects more efficiently and cleaner.

I urge my colleagues to vote against the resolution, and I urge my colleagues to focus on real, unifying solutions.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, today is Workers Memorial Day, when we remember all of the workers in our Nation who have been killed, who have been injured, or who became sick on the job. On this day, we reflect upon the losses these workers and their families have suffered, and we also—and I believe we must—recommit ourselves to ensuring that every worker in America is safe on the job.

On a day like today, I am remembering the martyrs—not only the workers of today and the challenges they face in the workplace and the challenges their families still face, especially in the grip of and, we hope, ultimately in the aftermath of a terrible illness, but we are also, of course, remembering those who came before them, generations of workers in a State like Pennsylvania, folks who built this country, made this country run, and helped us win World War II, not to mention other battles, economic and otherwise.

So we are remembering those stories. I am also remembering, of course, on a day like today a lot of stories from my home area. I live in northeastern Pennsylvania. I live in Scranton, PA, which at one time was the anthracite coal capital of the world, that region was. Every family, every community seemed to have a story about one of their loved ones—sometimes a grandfather or a great grandfather or an uncle or a grandmother or some relative—and how they struggled in those days.

One story is not, unfortunately, atypical. This is a story about an 11-year-old boy working in the anthracite coal mines.

In those days, in order to pull the coal out of the coal mine, you had to fill a coal car with coal, but it had to be pulled out of the mines by a mule. I am talking about the early 1900s.

In this case, this 11-year-old boy—and, of course, it was permissible in those days to allow someone that young to work in a coal mine—this young kid reached down to get the straps that connected the mule to the coal car, and then, when he was bending down to pick up one of those leather straps, the rear hooves of the mule kicked him square in the face.

Here is the description of what happened after that mule kicked the 11-year-old, and I am reading from an account:

[The] kick hurled him over a loaded five-foot-high coal car and into the wall of the mine—the "face" of the mine, as the miners would say.

The 11-year-old had his nose smashed.

He had an open wound from his forehead across his eyebrow, down his nose, through his lip, and into his chin.

No ambulance was called. No paramedics came to save him. Work didn't even stop.

Then the account goes on to talk about how the mine boss had another young kid walk this 11-year-old out of the mine, taking the child home—a long arduous journey home.

Once he finally made it home, [the 11 year old's] mother called a doctor and they laid him on the dining room table, where the doctor examined the long gouge in his face back together. There were no benefits—no worker's compensation, no safety net in place to take care of the adult worker, much less an injured child.

That is, unfortunately, an account that was all too common in those days. Much has changed, fortunately, but, candidly, not enough.

We mark today the 50th anniversary of the Occupational Safety and Health Act going into effect. It just happens to be today. This is a landmark achievement in the fight to guarantee every worker a safe workplace. It was passed because of the tireless efforts of workers who stepped up for their fellow working men and women and demanded government action that led to the so-called OSHA Act. There remains, of course, much work to be done to protect our workers.

Let's turn to the pandemic and our workers.

The COVID-19 pandemic has made clearer than ever the need for action to
strengthen workplace protections, ensure workers can stand up and advocate for safe workplaces.

The virus has touched every workplace in the country, presenting a new threat to workers' health on the job unlike any we have seen in our lifetimes.

Throughout the pandemic, millions of workers have been at risk—at risk of contracting the virus as they did their work every day when they headed home about their health and, of course, the health of their families.

The death toll from this virus, this pandemic, is staggering. More than 570,000 Americans are dead; more than 26,000 in Pennsylvania. These, of course, were mothers and fathers and grandmothers and grandfathers, sisters and brothers, neighbors and friends.

The disproportionate effect on people of color is also staggering—those who are widely represented in the essential workforces that have continued to go to work every day throughout the pandemic. This disproportionate impact on people of color has been especially disturbing and devastating.

The toll never should have been this high, and workers never should have had to face the risk they faced every day during the pandemic.

To honor all of these workers and their families, we must continue to take action to protect them on the job and ensure that workers are never left as vulnerable as they were in the pandemic.

Now, we have made some steps—taken some steps recently. The American Rescue Plan, passed by Congress and signed into law by President Biden, has already been critical to helping protect workers from COVID-19. The rescue plan provided billions to help get Americans the vaccines they need to receive the supplies and personal protective equipment they need to stay safe on the job and ensure workers can stand up and advocate for safe working conditions.

We must ensure that policies are in place to strengthen our workplace safety laws and also to strengthen enforcement.

We must ensure that the highest standards—the highest standards—which are informed by recent science, exist to protect workers from all threats to their health, whether it is exposure to COVID–19 in a grocery store or the coal mines of a rural Pennsylvania.

We must strengthen workers' ability, of course, to organize and bargain collectively by passing the PRO Act, the Protecting the Right to Organize Act. The PRO Act would ensure workers have the right to organize and the ability to advocate for safe working conditions.

We must ensure that OSHA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and its sister Agency, MSHA, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, have the authority, the resources, and the personnel they need to protect workers every day of every year.

Our Nation's workforce has done heroic work throughout this pandemic. One part of that workforce that has done both essential and heroic work over the past year is our Nation's home- and community-based services workforce, often not talked about in the debates here.

These workers are the backbone of our caregiving infrastructure, and we know that as part of the rescue plan, President Biden—I am sorry—as part of the American Jobs Plan the President has proposed and we have not yet passed, but we are working on it, President Biden has called for a $400 billion investment to be directed to invest in seniors and people with disabilities and to support this vital and undervalued workforce.

This great American idea to develop the best caregiving workforce in the world—not one of the best, not second or third, the best workforce in the world—to care for and to provide support and to provide support with disabilities and seniors—this great American idea is an idea that is focused on that workforce, which is a workforce primarily of women of color making only $12 an hour.

We can't say that we have the best caregiving workforce in the world if we are not going to invest in that workforce and lift them up. The American people want this to happen. This is overwhelmingly popular. More than 70 percent of the American people want us to make this investment in home- and community-based services, thereby lifting up that workforce so that we can provide better care for people with disabilities and seniors so they can not only survive but also thrive.

Making this investment is a vital part of raising standards and working conditions for this essential workforce and for all workers.

Let me conclude with this, the story of the 11-year-old boy kicked in the face in the anthracite coal mines of northeastern Pennsylvania. That 11-year-old was my grandfather. His name was Alphonsus Liguori Casey, and he, like a lot of young kids, started in the coal mines at a very young age. The natural gas industry doesn't want to talk about that.

One of the things that they did is they got the Trump administration to, early on, withdraw EPA's request that in the previous administration the industries move or be instructed that they would have to report on their methane emissions. When the fossil fuel apparatchiks occupied the Trump
administration the offices at EPA. Energy, and Interior, and other places important to the industry, they did what the industry wanted, and the very first thing, March 2, 2017, was to withdraw the request that would have made oil and gas companies report oil and their methane leakages actually was.

It didn’t take long to follow that up on March 28, with an Executive order from Trump directing EPA to suspend or rescind existing methane regulations for the oil and gas industry. But that was enough for the oil and gas industry. On April 19, they got EPA to postpone implementation of a rule that would have required them to equip new wells with equipment to prevent methane leaks. You wouldn’t think that would be asking too much, particularly from an industry that wants to tell everybody that it is better for the climate and the environment than the rest of the fossil fuel industry. But no, they asked EPA to undo that requirement so they could more readily leak methane from new wells.

Even that wasn’t enough. In May of 2017, they got the Department of the Interior to suspend a rule that would have caused oil and gas companies to curb the flaring of methane from their oil and gas wells on public lands.

And then again, September 11, 2018, they got EPA to propose a rule to weaken the methane leak detection and repair requirements for these new wells—weaken the detection and repair requirements for methane leakage from their own wells.

Then they proposed a second rule to eliminate EPA’s regulatory authority over methane emissions from oil and gas facilities. That is getting a little bit out there because methane is a greenhouse gas regulable as a pollutant by the EPA, and it also has a whole lot of unfortunate characteristics for people who have to breathe it, particularly apart from the climate harm and damage that does. But that is what the oil and gas industry wanted the EPA to do, to eliminate its regulatory authority over methane emissions.

Then, more recently, on August 13, 2020, they got EPA to promulgate a rule to eliminate that rule—to eliminate that regulatory authority over methane emissions from oil and gas facilities.

This is dirty conduct by an industry, to take advantage of its ability to plant industry operatives in positions of public responsibility in order to leak more methane, put less equipment in place to protect against methane leakage, and reduce its requirements even in regard to the methane leakage that is going on. That is not responsible corporate conduct. These rules are a disgrace. The CRA should pass, and we should get on to taking on this problem of methane later today by pointing out that I have a bill that would do quite a lot to solve this problem. One of the problems in this whole enterprise of pollution is that, when it is free to pollute, people will pollute. If corporations view themselves as having only an obligation to their shareholders and only an obligation to their shareholders that is denominated in dollars, why would they have an obligation to protect against pollution, unless they were required to or unless it had a cost?

We know it actually has a cost. People suffer from pollution; that is a cost. Methane is easily preventable from carbon dioxide pollution; that is a cost. People lose their homes in wildfires that didn’t used to happen: that is a cost. My State has to plan to lose its current map to sea level rise and to lose precious little of the land; that is a cost. These are real costs. The industry just doesn’t want to pay them. They want a free ride on everybody else’s suffering, and one way to solve that is to put a price on the pollution.

And, by the way, I think liberal, Democratic environmental agenda. This is economics 101. Milton Friedman, for Pete’s sake, said that if you want to have an economic system that works, you have to put what he called the negative externalities of what things happen that hurt other people. You have to put the cost of that into the product. Otherwise, you don’t have a market system. You have a subsidy system. You are giving winners and losers.

As much as my colleagues on the other side like to say that they don’t like subsidies and they don’t want to see government picking winners and losers, when one of the big, dirty, fossil fuel industry that gets subsidized, when it is the fossil fuel industry that is the winner, they can’t line up fast enough to subsidize and pick winners and losers.

So we are going to have to work pretty hard to solve this problem because we have some real hazards in front of us. What my bill would do is to measure the thing that they didn’t want to do—measure methane emissions from oil and gas production. As I said, new technology and the means that we don’t have to depend on them any longer. We can actually do a lot of this measuring. We can check their measuring. We can, to use Reagan’s phrase, “trust but verify” what they are reporting with a whole lot of other data that we can pull together.

So get the data. How much are they leaking? Figure it out basin by basin because that is where it really happens. It happens in these pools that emerge from the basins from all of the leakage. And then put a price on it. It is not hard to do. There is a social cost of carbon that President Obama proposed. President Biden has put it back up to a previous level, while they get to work on figuring out what updates there should be to it. We have a social cost of carbon. You can quantify the methane harm and compare it to the carbon harm. You can make an equivalency between those two and you can determine what the social cost of methane leakage should be. It is really not that complicated.

We would start it in 2023, so that the industry, which has been so reprehensible in its leakage, in its influence over EPA, and in its influence in the Trump administration—we are actually giving them a chance to clean up their act. The industry has had a pretty big bust in their public perception. They did everything they could do, to eliminate its regulatory authority over oil and gas facilities. That is getting a little bit out there because methane is a greenhouse gas regulable as a pollutant by the EPA, and it also has a whole lot of unfortunate characteristics for people who have to breathe it, particularly apart from the climate harm and damage it does. But that is what the oil and gas industry wanted the EPA to do, to eliminate its regulatory authority over methane emissions.

And then again, September 11, 2018, they got EPA to propose a rule to weaken the methane leak detection and repair requirements for these new wells—weaken the detection and repair requirements for methane leakage from their own wells.

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body in years, perhaps the most con-squential vote in terms of our climate and the risk that climate change im-poses on all of us here in America and across the world. It is a pretty straight-forward vote, although it is an interlocking procedural problem.

The vote today is a Congressional Review Act vote to repeal the regulation on the release of methane from oil and gas, both drilling and transpor-tation. A repeal of a repeal is the legis-lative equivalent of a double negative, and, all know a double negative produces a positive, and that is exactly what will happen in this case.

Some years ago, regulations were im-pos ed upon the oil and gas industry to control the escape of methane from drilling operations. This isn’t about natural gas or oil; this is about fugitive gases that escape into the atmosphere as part of the drilling process or the transportation process.

The point is that methane is the nuclear weapon of climate change. Methane is 80 times as dangerous as CO₂ in the atmosphere, in terms of cap-turing heat and contributing to cli-mate change—80 times; not 80 percent more, 80 times more. Now, the good news is methane only persists in the atmosphere for about 20 years; CO₂, unfortunately, over 100 years. So because of its short residence time and its high potency, removing it now will have immediate and substan-tial effects on the overall amount of greenhouse gas that is in our atmos-phere.

There is nothing we can do in the short run to deal with climate change that is more significant than the vote that will take place on this floor in a few hours. This is probably, as I said at the beginning, one of the most import-ant votes that we will have in this Chamber in order to forestall and slow the devastating and potentially apocalyptic effects of the so-called climate change, as acknowledged is headed toward us—whether it is wildfires, whether it is changes in ocean temperature that af-fect sea life, whether it is hurricanes, whether it is pure temperature.

Let me talk a bit about climate change as a national security issue. I serve on the Armed Services and Intel-ligence Committees. It is a national se-curity issue for a number of reasons. One is sort of dollars and cents. It af-fects our military facilities around the world that are going to be affected by rising sea levels. We are going to have to spend billions of dollars in order to shore up those facilities. So that is just kind of nuts and bolts, dollars and cents.

But the part that really worries me is migration. We all know about the migrants from Syria, from the Syrian civil war. I don’t know the exact num-ber—maybe 4 or 5 million. But those migrants upset the political system of all of Europe and created a major political-crisis.

The estimate for climate migrants because of the inhospitality of the cli-mate in the band around the central part of the Earth is in the hundreds of millions—between 100 and 200 million climate migrants who are escaping a place that they can’t live in anymore because of drought, because of famine, because of a lack of drinking water, or just because of a change in the weather. Humans aren’t evolved to live in places that are at 130 degrees of heat. So people are going to be on the move. Think of the disruption caused by the immigration or the migration from Syria. Multiply that by 10, 20, 30, 40 times. That is what we are talking about, and that kind of pressure and famine and drought and all of those things throughout history are what have caused wars. It is a threat multiplier. It is a threat creator. It is, in fact, a national security issue. This isn’t about just being concerned about whether we will have more warm days in April. This is a national security issue, and it is of worldwide importance.

Now, why is this vote today important if it is a worldwide issue? I have had people say to me: Angus, why are we going through all this? Why are we going to cost ourselves any money when it is just a problem coming from China or India?

We can shut down all of our busi-nesses in Maine, and we are still not going to be able to solve this problem, nor could we if we did it in the United States. Methane is not just a national or environmental problem. It is a problem that is going to be paying attention. This is a global problem. It is going to take solutions from every country and particularly from the larger emit-ting countries, like the United States, like China, like India. But we have to show that we are willing to do it here, if we are going to ask other people to make these kinds of steps in their country. And that is why I think this vote has international implications as well as national.

Now, what about the cost? Are we imposing some enormous cost, or are we talking about new technology? No, this is a relatively cheap way to get a major improvement in the emission of greenhouse gases.

We are not talking about carbon cap-ture, which is very important, but we are talking about new technology. The cost of eliminating the carbon capture technology, and the costs are still very high. This is of relatively low cost.

Regulating methane emissions from oil and gas production is the right thing to do for the climate and the air quality of com-munities across the country. I couldn’t have said it better myself, but I am reading someone else’s words.

It’s widely acknowledged that methane is a highly potent greenhouse gas with a global warming potential 80 times greater than CO₂. Beyond the long-term impacts related to cli-mate change, methane emissions also have implications for local air quality. We owe it to the communities where we live and work to reduce these emissions.

And here is very interesting data. We all know that different technologies have different impacts on the environ-ment, and these bars are the emission levels per unit of energy produced of various alternatives: air pumps, wood pellets, natural gas, propane, heating oil, coal. These are all in use in the United States.

We have substantially lowered our emission of greenhouse gases because of the conversion from coal and oil to natural gas, and that hasn’t been caused by regulation or by the dead hand of government. That is because of the market, because of the enormous production of natural gas in this country.

Now, here is the problem—and I have always thought of natural gas as a transition fuel. Sixty percent of our electricity in New England comes from natural gas, and that hasn’t been caused by regulation or by the dead hand of government. That is because of the market, because of the enormous production of natural gas in this country.

So the environmental, the climate advantage of natural gas disappears if you count methane.

So the environmental, the climate advantage of natural gas disappears if you count the methane that is released in the production of natural gas. But it is controllable. It is not inevitable. It is not something that is impossible.

There are new technologies to survey pipelines to detect leaks and prevent them. It is really pretty straight-forward. If you have a pipeline that is leaking and is putting methane in the atmosphere that is 80 times as bad as CO₂, let’s fix it. And that is all we are talking about today.

We are talking about restoring com-mon sense regulations on the release of dangerous climate-change-inducing gases, principally, methane. Some of the other things that are released are also dangerous for people living in the area of the well or the pipeline leak.

I am not opposed to the use. I mean, right now, as I say, natural gas is the preferred alternative—and you can see why—for the methane problem.

It is a little bit of a double negative because the chart look like this. Then, natural gas works. But we have to deal with meth-anone.
This is the low-hanging fruit of climate action. This is an opportunity for this country to make a statement internationally, to make a statement to our people, and to do something about the most serious environmental problem of our time.

Every day that goes by, it gets more expensive to deal with. Every day that goes by, it is going to be more difficult for our people, the impacts are going to be more catastrophic, and the impacts are going to be more difficult in terms of what we have to spend to deal with it.

So let’s spend relatively little now to eliminate one of the most serious risks. It is not minor. It is a very significant part of the climate issue, and it is one that we can do at a relatively low price, with not a heavy hand of regulation but commonsense regulation. And we can do something important for the American people and, indeed, for the people of the entire world.

There is an important vote this afternoon. I hope it is a resounding vote. It should be. It should be a resounding vote to say the world and to say to the people of this country: We are on your side. We understand there is a problem heading for us, and we are going to act to deal with it.

This is our responsibility. It is why we are here, and we have the capability to do this starting today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I think I will get done before, but, in case, I ask unanimous consent to be able to finish my statement before the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF SAMANTHA POWER

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise to express my support for the nomination of Ambassador Samantha Power to be our next Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Ambassador Power’s qualifications for this position are beyond dispute. Her lifelong commitment to protecting human rights and preventing global atrocities, combined with the foreign policy experience she gained during the Obama administration, make her impossibly qualified for this role.

I want to highlight, in particular, her leadership on the international effort to end genocide. Our struggle against these horrific crimes is ongoing and unrelenting. Like Ambassador Power, I was pleased to see the Biden administration formally recognize the Armenian genocide, a recognition by the U.S. Government that was long overdue.

Ambassador Power’s intellect, energy, and focus will be an enormous asset to USAID in the Administration’s efforts to reduce poverty around the world, help victims of conflict, improve food security, and build the kind of resilience that ultimately benefits the security and prosperity of the American people.

This work is not easy, but it is exactly the sort of work that President Biden described in his inaugural address when he spoke of the United States as “a strong and trusted partner for peace, prosperity, and security.”

It is also the work we must do to confront the immense crises we face around the world. Many of the conflicts Ambassador Power contended with during her time at the United Nations continue today. New conflicts, as we know, are brewing in Ethiopia, Haiti, and Burma, and creating hundreds of thousands of innocent victims and refugees.

Climate change is increasing food insecurity, intensifying natural resource scarcity, and beginning to drive mass migration.

And, of course, the COVID–19 pandemic is an ever-evolving threat, and its proliferation around the world will continue to endanger our public health here at home. As long as there is a COVID–19 virus anywhere, it can be everywhere. We cannot hermetically seal off our Nation. That is why this particular role of USAID is going to be increasingly important.

As we reengage with our partners in the world to meet these challenges, Ambassador Power will play a critical role. I am confident her experience, tenacity, and drive to build a better, more prosperous, peaceful world are exactly what USAID and our country need at this moment.

I urge all of my colleagues to support Ambassador Power’s successful confirmation.

With that, I yield the floor.

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 nomination of Executive Calendar No. 61, Samantha Power, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.


The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that Samantha Power, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, 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. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) is necessarily absent.

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

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 67, nays 28, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 173 Leg.]

YEAS—67

Baldwin
Bennet
Brentnall
Brown
Burton
Capito
Cardin
Carter
Casey
Collins
Coons
Corbyn
Cortez Masto
Cuccinelli
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Fischer
Gillibrand
Graham
Hassan
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YEAS—67

Balducci
Bennett
Bentsen
Bishop
Brown
Burr
Capito
Cardin
Carter
Casey
Collins
Coons
Corbyn
Cortez Masto
Cuccinelli
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Fischer
Gillibrand
Graham
Hassan
---

The motion is agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 67, the nays are 28. The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Cloture having been invoked, the Senate will proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will read:

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Samantha Power, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

ORDER OF PROCEEDURE

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the
post cloture time on the Power nomination expire at 3:30 p.m. today, and that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action; that following adoption of the nomination, the Senate resume legislative session and vote on the passage of calendar No. 48, S.J. Res. 14, and that if passed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?
Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, at 3:30 p.m., the Senate will vote on confirmation of Samantha Power to be Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and on passage of the joint resolution of disapproval regarding the methane rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

NOMINATION OF SAMANTHA POWER

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, as I have said many times in the past, Presidents should be given a good deal of discretion in naming their subordinates, and so long as their nominees are qualified and do not obstruct the advice and consent process, the Senate should not stand in the way of their confirmation.

After all, Presidents are ultimately responsible for the actions of their administration. And if the buck truly stops at the Resolute Desk, they need to be able to trust their subordinates to get the job done.

That being said, I now come to the point of my coming to the floor; that I must vote no on the nomination of Samantha Power to be Director of USAID.

On February 18, I sent a letter to Ms. Power asking questions regarding emails that came out of her office during her time serving as U.N. Ambassador from Iowa.

Heavily redacted versions of those emails obtained by my office appear to be a collection of public press releases. I have not received answers to my questions.

But after 3 months, all I have received is a collection of public press releases. I have not received the emails I requested. I have not received answers to my questions.

Normally, political appointees and nominees are confirmed to start ignoring congressional inquiries, but in this case, it seems the Executive branch has decided advice and consent is going to be a mere formality, and there is no need to wait. This seems to be a pattern.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, the methane problem is not a new one. It has quickly and drastically warmed our planet since the Industrial Revolution, and today it accounts for one-quarter of global warming.

We have no time to lose. In the short term, methane is more than 80 times more powerful and damaging than its better known cousin named CO2.

And while we have made more progress reducing our carbon dioxide levels, methane pollution has continued to surge in the background. Even last year, with more cars off the road and many stuck in their homes, methane pollution levels just kept rising.

And it rose in record amounts. In 2020, we saw the largest ever annual increase in methane emissions. If we continue to fail to reduce methane pollution from the oil and gas industry is projected to cause as much near-term global warming as 260 coal-fired power plants every year by 2025.

This is a crisis brought on by humanity, but, thankfully, it is one that we can solve as well by humanity. We have the technology and we understand the science and we need now to summon the political will and the regulatory leadership in order to solve this methane problem.

Last week, I sent a letter to President Biden asking him to lead the world in developing a bold domestic methane strategy, and although the administration’s economy-wide goals for greenhouse gas emissions are a good baseline, we need robust and specific targets for methane.

By voting today to recommit the Trump-era attacks on methane regulations, we can protect the Clean Air Act instead of undermining it. By reinstating strong standards, we can protect public health and create new jobs in detecting and repairing leaks. By taking a stand today for environmental progress and good governance, we can begin to repair the immense damage done by Donald Trump. He was an enemy of science, a roadblock to progress, and a willing saboteur of American jobs and health as long as he could pursue his anti-environmental agenda.

Today, we have an opportunity to recommit to climate action and to environmental justice. The COVID-19 pandemic has helped air because of the deep, systemic, and historic injustices our communities of color and low-income neighborhoods continue to face, communities like those in Chelsea, MA, which has been affected by the poor air quality of the highest COVID-19 infection rates in the State and the Nation, or Weymouth, MA, which grapples daily with the public health and safety threat of a natural gas compressor station.

Big oil and big gas corporations have used places like Weymouth as a way station for pollution, without fear of reprisal for emissions of methane and toxic compounds. This week, we can stand up for justice for these communities instead of idly standing by.

By passing this resolution on the floor this afternoon, we can make real progress for the climate, for our global community, and for all Americans, who breathe that dirtier air because of their race, their ZIP Code, or their income level.

In Massachusetts, Ralph Waldo Emerson said that health is the first victory for our families. It will give the Biden administration the tools it needs to shut in this methane for a very inexpensive cost to the oil and gas industry, providing real benefits to the health of our planet and the health of families in our country. As a result, I urge an “aye” vote on that CRA.

NOMINATION OF SAMANTHA POWER

Mr. President, I would like to speak on behalf of the nominee of the Biden administration to become the Administrator for the U.S. Agency for International Development or USAID.

He has a great nominee. Samantha Power, for this job. As noted in a New Yorker profile of her, Samantha’s last name, Power, comes from the Irish “de Paor” meaning “of the poor.” Fittingly, she has dedicated her entire life in service of others, using her razor-sharp intelligence and fierce advocacy as a journalist, activist, and diplomat to help the most vulnerable masses, all while simultaneously advancing U.S. interests by building bonds in every corner of the world.
Ambassador Power has been known to be ferocious in the pursuit of justice, human rights, and democracy, always taking time to listen to other points of view with great humility.

While she disagrees with Henry Kissinger on too expensive politics to the no-brainer debate of the Red Sox versus the Yankees, Henry Kissinger said that Samantha “has an excellent analytical mind, and even on matters where I might have come to different conclusions, I respected her analysis—perhaps the highest praise ever given by a Yankees fan to a member of Red Sox Nation, of which she is proudly a member.

As an immigrant from Ireland, Samantha’s personal background gives her a unique and deep respect for this country and all that it stands for.

Spending time between Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Dublin, and Boston, she received her bachelor’s degree at Yale University and went on to obtain her law degree from Harvard University. She served in several key positions during the Obama administration, including as the Special Assistant to the President, the National Security Council Senior Director for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights, and, notably, as the youngest ever U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Prior to entering government service, she began her career as a war correspondent, reporting from the siege of Sarajevo, a Pulitzer Prize-winning author, and served as the founding executive director of the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy at Harvard University.

As she takes on the important work of leading USAID, the challenges Samantha Power will face are daunting: recovering from a global pandemic, revamping the state of global democracy, tackling the climate crisis, and extending lifesaving assistance to the nearly 1 billion people around the world who go to bed hungry every single night. I know of no person more qualified to take on this task. She embodies that bold red, white, and blue USAID logo, which states “From the American People.”

In 2015, Samantha Power invited me to be her guest to attend His Holiness Pope Francis’s address before the United Nations General Assembly. For two Irish Catholics from Massachusetts, it was the experience of a lifetime. On that day, Pope Francis spoke of the need for compassion, inclusivity, and action to tackle the world’s shared challenges. Samantha’s career personifies each of these qualities, and I know she will take her compassion, inclusivity, and action to the world’s shared challenges.

There is no better qualified, ever, to serve as this head of this Agency, and I would with the greatest of enthusiasm, recommend an “aye” vote from every Member of the Senate on her confirmation as our Administrator of this great group who serves in every country around the world.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, this body does not have to automatically raise taxes to pay for infrastructure.

Now, I know some of my colleagues would disagree with me. Some want to raise the gasoline tax. The President—well, I think he wants to raise every tax known to man and last spend on infrastructure and other things. And that is—he is the President. He is an American. He is entitled to his own opinion.

But I don’t think we spent nearly enough time looking at our current spending and asking ourselves if we could reprioritize some of the ways that we are spending taxpayer money. Let me put it another way. No person with even a casual relationship with algebra and basic reasoning can say above a root vegetable believes that every single penny being spent today in the U.S. Government’s budget is being spent efficiently. I mean, I mean, I mean. Mr. President. You know that. You have a heart. You have a brain. You have a soul. You have put together a budget before. It is not. For example, we waste $144 billion a year, every year, on improper payments. We send checks to people who are not entitled to receive them—for the earned income tax credit, for the money on people who don’t exist or aren’t qualified to receive Medicaid. We even send money to dead people, and they cash the checks—or at least their relatives do.

Now, I am not naive. I know that we will never ever—an organization as large as the Federal Government will never be able to avoid a percentage of improper payments. I understand that. But we ought to at least try, particularly in the time of a pandemic, to do better. If we could reduce that $144 billion by 10 percent or 20 percent or 25 percent, we are talking about a very large amount of recurring revenue.

A very simple solution—I suggested this to the White House, which hasn’t responded—we have passed legislation in this body, as you know, to try to stop sending checks to dead people. There is just one problem: It was made effective 3 years from now. I had to agree in conference to get the bill passed. There is no good reason for it other than some lobbyists insisted on it.

President Biden right now, I think, could pick up at least $10 billion, maybe more— we are not sure how much—by just saying: Effective immediately, my administration is no longer going to send checks to dead people. I mean, who is going to get mad? Who supports sending money to dead people? The American people don’t think it was too expensive, and I think they don’t need it. We don’t need it.

No. 2, we could repurpose the money—a lot of the money that we have already appropriated. I have lost count on how much money we have appropriated for coronavirus—not just on public health but also for our economy. Look, I voted for many of the bills. I didn’t vote for the last one because I felt the last one was unnecessary, it was too expensive, and it really wasn’t about the coronavirus.

But I think all fairminded people can agree right now on two things: No. 1, a lot of the money we appropriated in the coronavirus relief has never been spent, and No. 2, we are no longer in an economic crisis. The main crisis we have right now is that our small business women and small business men can’t find workers.

So we are currently not in an economic crisis, and I think we can go back and take some of that money—and my State, Louisiana is going to take—some aspects of my State government—it will take them 10 years to spend that money in the last bill. I can tell you, given the option in my State, they are going to choose to spend that money on infrastructure and not on what Congress sent them the money to spend it on.

No. 3, there is a very interesting study by the CBO taking the years—I think it was 2013 to 2017. The CBO took the entire Federal nonmilitary workforce, on which we spend $220 billion a year because we have to have workers, and they took every job in the Federal Government and compared it to every equivalent job in the private sector. It was a massive study. So it is apples to apples. The CBO found that the Federal Government, on average, pays a Federal worker 17 percent more annually than we pay the same worker in the private sector.

Now, I won’t begrudge anybody a living, but what if we could reduce that to 15 percent or 12 percent? What if we could just not automatically fill every vacancy? What if we actually stopped and asked ourselves, if this position has been vacant for 8 months, maybe we don’t need it? I think there are enormous savings to be had.

The final thing I will point out: Doing is better than having. Doing is better than having. You are happier when you have earned something than when somebody has just given it to you.

We are the most generous Nation in all of human history. The American people spend about $1 trillion a year helping our neighbors and some folks who are not our neighbors but are less fortunate than we are. But we spend about $76 billion a year on Medicaid and on food stamps for adults who are able-bodied, who are 55 years of age and younger, and who don’t have children. Everyone else is 30 years of age and younger.

No. 1, we know there are obstacles to them being able to work. Maybe they need help looking for a job. Maybe they need employment counseling. Maybe they need help with transportation. But we could save enormous amounts of money. If we stopped giving that money to our citizens, our people, and our neighbors, who are receiving this money, would be better off if they had a job.
We don’t have to reinvent the wheel. All we have to do is look to Denmark. Denmark does an extraordinary job. They are very generous in Denmark with their payments for unemployment, but they also have an infrastructure, a government, which we could do, which works with people to get them a job and to get them off welfare. And Denmark has saved an enormous amount of money. Let me say it again. Doing is better than having.

I would save 100 percent of that $75 billion. No, I don’t know how much we could save. Nobody else does either because we have never tried.

Now, in about—I don’t know—7 minutes, I have just given you four or five ideas. I am not suggesting that this is anything. I am not pretending that I just discovered gravity or something. This isn’t Earth-shaking, I mean, you can find this with just a cursory amount of research. Just call the folks over at the Congressional Budget Office and ask them: What are some ways we can save money in our Federal budget?

I just think we would all feel so much better, if just for a little while, as we talk about the importance of infrastructure, true infrastructure—roads, bridges, broadband—if we just spent a little while, as we talk about infrastructure, on how to pay for it without putting our hand even further, deeper, and more frequently in the taxpayers’ pockets, because it can be done. I watched the Presiding Officer do it in Colorado. I have seen too many public officials do it. I think we need to at least try.

With that, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the qesidence be rescinded.

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

S. J. RES. 14

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I rise today to speak in support of S. J. Res. 14, which we will vote on later today. I want to thank Senator HEINRICH, Senator MARKEY, and Senator KING for their leadership on this resolution. And I might be mistaken here, but I understand that when the Presiding Officer was in Colorado, the Presiding Officer might have set the precedent for the creation of this point of view that is expressed in the resolution before us. So the Navy salutes Colorado.

The American people rely on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to ensure that our Nation has clean air, clean water, a clean environment, and a safe climate. Unfortunately, in 2020, under the previous administration, the EPA strayed from its mission any number of times.

One of those missteps was that Agenacy’s methane rescission rule, which decregulated methane emissions from the oil and gas industry—our Nation’s largest industrial source of this dangerous greenhouse gas. By passing this resolution, Congress, today, will reject and nullify this dangerous rule and restore clean air and climate protections from our Nation’s largest sources of methane pollution.

Let me explain what methane is and why it is so harmful to our climate and to our health. Methane is a super pollutant that damages our lungs and our planet. Compared to carbon dioxide, methane is a small part of our overall greenhouse gas emissions. Having said that, though, scientists tell us that methane is responsible for roughly—get this—one-quarter of the manmade global warming that we are witnessing today. Let me say that again: Methane is responsible for roughly one-quarter of the manmade global warming that we are experiencing and witnessing today.

Over a 20-year period, methane is 84 times more harmful to our climate than carbon dioxide—84 times. For a small molecule, methane punches above its weight due to its contribution to climate change.

The oil and gas industry is our Nation’s largest source of methane, responsible for nearly 30 percent of total methane emissions. For comparison, this amount of methane pollution has the same climate effect as the emissions from our Nation’s entire fleet of passenger vehicles in a year.

In addition to damaging our climate, methane emissions contribute to ground-level ozone, known as smog. Breathing in smog harms our lungs, and it aggravates lung diseases like bronchitis and asthma. Exposure to smog has been linked to premature mortality, with people who are particularly vulnerable to these health risks. If we want to meaningfully tackle the danger to our health and our climate, we need to reduce methane emissions from the entire oil and gas sector.

In 2016, as I was alluding to earlier, the EPA acted to do just that. Building on State actions, such as in Colorado, whose former chief executive is present at this moment, the EPA put into place commonsense Clean Air Act regulations that required the oil and gas industry to update its equipment. The rule also required the industry to inspect frequently in order to find and repair leaks and malfunctions that are such a big source of methane problems.

Based on feedback from the oil and gas industry meeting, these new emission requirements did not place an undue burden on the industry to repair leaks and malfunctions that are such a big source of methane problems.

With approval of this resolution, EPA can and should still move forward to strengthen methane standards for the oil and gas sector in the future. This effort is also very timely, coming on the heels of President

While the Trump administration moved forward with this damaging policy, the consequences of climate change were roiling—roiling—our Nation. California, for example, experienced its worst wildfire season on record, with historic forest fires covering an area almost the size of the State of Rhode Island. Other Western States—including Oregon, Montana, and Colorado—were ablaze with unprecedented damaging wildfires.

In promulgating the methane rescission rule, the Trump administration ignored the global scientific community, including EPA’s own Agency scientists, who warned that the extreme weather events of 2020 were just the tip of the iceberg of consequences we can expect if we don’t keep global warming below an increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius between now and 2040.

The bottom line is that the Trump methane rescission rule would allow more methane pollution, increase public health dangers, and bring us ever closer to the brink of irreversible climate catastrophe. It is this Trump EPA action that my colleagues and I reject today through the resolution before us.

The methane rescission rule stated that methane couldn’t be regulated under the Clean Air Act. We reject that. The methane rescission rule stated that EPA couldn’t regulate the entire oil and gas sector from wellhead to storage. We reject that. The methane rescission rule stated that greenhouse gases couldn’t be regulated. We reject that. The methane rescission rule also reversed EPA’s longstanding position on what is required to regulate a pollutant, making it harder for EPA to implement clean air and climate protections. We reject that as well.

With approval of this resolution, though, EPA can and should still move forward to strengthen methane standards for the oil and gas sector in the future. This effort is also very timely, coming on the heels of President
Biden’s climate commitment for our Nation to reduce emissions by 50 percent from 2005 levels by the end of this decade—by 2030.

Passing this resolution will be good for our health. Passing this resolution will be good for our planet. And passing this resolution will be good for America’s economy. That is why so many States, so many environmental groups, and even a number of significant oil and gas companies support this resolution.

Joining over 60 environmental groups, as well as 20 State attorneys general, seven major oil and gas companies support today’s resolution to reinstate requirements to control methane emissions. From the Environmental Defense Fund to Shell, from the League of Conservation Voters to BP, from the Natural Resources Defense Council to Equinor, there is a broad consensus among stakeholders with different interests—different interests—that methane should be eliminated, that 2020 was a wake-up call, and that we need to get serious about the climate crisis.

So why do a number of oil and gas companies want Congress to reject the Trump rule, restore existing regulations, and pursue further regulations? They know the worst way to grow in their sector and across the economy is to keep methane and other climate pollution in check. With unchecked methane releases in its operations, natural gas production and use become burdensome and expensive; the best way to grow in their sector and across the economy is to keep methane and other climate pollution in check. With unchecked methane releases in its operations, natural gas production and use become burdensome and expensive.

Companies know where the global market is headed. They know regulations will support innovation and technology deployment in their industry, bringing down emission reduction costs for everyone. I sometimes like to quote Albert Einstein, who said, among other things: “In adversity lies opportunity.” “Think ahead, then.” “Never believe in a certainty.” “We can see that in the issue of methane pollution and in climate change. It presents plenty of challenges. Yes, that is true. But it also presents a remarkable opportunity. It is an opportunity for us to protect our planet, improve the air that we breathe, and strengthen our economy. At the same time, the product that the oil and gas industry is capturing can be sold to fuel more homes and businesses around the country. The best way to do that is to say that again, too. At the same time, the product that the oil and gas industry is capturing can be sold to fuel more homes and businesses around the country. That is why today I will wholeheartedly vote for this resolution, which reaffirms the Clean Air Act’s obligation to address the extensive pollution problems posed by methane and other gases as well as the extensive pollution problems posed by methane and other gases.

As a Senate, we are making our intent clear: The Clean Air Act gives EPA the authority to establish methane emissions standards, even stronger than the ones we reinsistate with this resolution. This includes all facets of the oil and gas industry—production, transmission, and storage activities—leading to the formation of smog, or ground-level ozone, which is harmful to both human health and agriculture. Oil and gas production is also a significant emitter of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and smog-forming organic compounds into front-line communities. These compounds, in the air, affect children, the elderly, outdoor workers, and other communities with riskier respiratory conditions. This presents an opportunity to reduce or to drive toward lower carbon fuels.

There is a lot of work still to do before that mission can be achieved. It is time that we get to that work. We don’t have a lot of time to waste. I have a couple of unanimous consent requests to make. One is to place supportive materials into the Record. I ask unanimous consent to enter into the Record several of my materials in support of S.J. Res. 14 that is before us today; first, the Biden administration’s Statement of Administration Policy supporting passage of the resolution; second, two letters of support for passing this joint resolution—one from the 57 leading environmental and advocacy groups and another, the Shell Oil Company. These letters demonstrate the breadth of support for regulating this harmful pollutant and rejecting the methane rescission rule.

I ask unanimous consent for these to be inserted into the Record as appropriate.

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

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY S.J. RES. 14—A JOINT RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL UNDER CHAPTER 8 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY RELATING TO "OIL AND NATURAL GAS: EMISSION STANDARDS FOR NEW, RECONSTRUCTED, AND MODIFIED SOURCES REVIEW"

(Sen. Heinrich, D-NM, and 23 cosponsors)

The Administration supports passage of S.J. Res. 14, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the rule “Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources; Final Rule, 85 Fed. Reg. 57018 (September 14, 2020). This action would ensure that this rule, which eliminated pollution standards for methane emissions from the oil and gas sector and eliminated all emission standards for the transmission and storage segments of that sector, will have no force or effect and reinstate the pollution reduction requirements established under the Clean Air Act in 2012 and 2016.

Addressing methane leaks through detection and repair by using already cost-effective technologies is a source of good-paying jobs fixing leaking equipment and pipelines—all while minimizing waste and reducing this powerful source of pollution. Today, the largest industrial source of methane emissions is the oil and gas sector. The largest industrial source of methane emissions is also the largest source of smog-forming organic compounds.

As a Senate, we are making our intent clear: The Clean Air Act gives EPA the authority to establish methane emissions standards, even stronger than the ones we reinstate with this resolution. This includes all facets of the oil and gas industry—production, transmission, and storage activities—leading to the formation of smog, or ground-level ozone, which is harmful to both human health and agriculture. Oil and gas production is also a significant emitter of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and smog-forming organic compounds into front-line communities. These communities, as well as children, the elderly, outdoor workers, and other communities with riskier respiratory conditions, are at higher risk of experiencing harmful health outcomes due to exposure to such pollution. Oil and gas pollution can also be carried by the wind and intensity air pollution problems in communities along that path, including across state boundaries.

The Clean Air Act authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to protect Americans from dangerous air pollution, including methane and volatile organic compounds. Nonetheless, the rule that this resolution disapproves of takes four harmful actions that increased the amount of harmful pollution to which Americans are exposed: (1) the elimination of pollution standards for methane emissions from the oil and gas sector; (2) the elimination of all air pollution standards for the transmission and storage segments of the oil and gas sector; (3) removal of the predicate that establishes EPA’s obligation to address the extensive pollution problems posed by methane and other pollution from both new and existing sources across the oil and gas sector. The Administration looks forward to working with the Congress to restore these critically important pollution standards.
standards. We urge Congress to swiftly vote to pass this resolution, an action which would allow the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to accelerate strengthening safeguards against methane and other pollution.

As you know, methane is a potent pollutant that is responsible for around 25 percent of the impacts of climate change we are experiencing today. In 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established regulations to tackle methane and other dangerous emissions from new and modified sources within the oil and gas sector, which is the largest industrial source of methane pollution. However, the Trump Administration rolled back these regulations to make desired refinements to the rule. Beginning in 2015, Shell worked with EPA to move forward with science-supported safeguards for methane and other pollution from oil and gas operations.

We must take early action to reduce harmful methane emissions as a necessary step to combating the climate crisis. Regulation of dangerous methane emissions is critical to lowering the magnitude of warming we will experience around 2050. We need leaders who will fight for a healthier future and seek ambitious and efficient new emission standards for oil and gas operators. As methane captured is methane sold, advances the energy transition and business sense, as methane captured is methane sold, advances the energy transition and expands the role of natural gas as a transition fuel. The 2016 rule sparked innovation, contributing to the development of more efficient and affordable cameras, better monitoring and management tools that help us better understand and control methane leaks from our assets. I have appreciated the leadership of those in Congress working to advance this joint resolution. I have attached an oped in support of the resolution published last week in the Houston Chronicle.

Sincerely,

GRETCHEN WATKINS,
President.

Mr. CARPER. Now, Mr. President, I will yield the floor, but before I do, I want to salute you for your role in an earlier day, in an earlier place, your State of the Union address. And that’s how this started. We are in your debt. Good work. God bless.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ROSEN). The Senator from Iowa.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, it has been nearly 100 days since President Biden delivered his inaugural address, promising our Nation “unity, not division. He called on all of us to “listen to one another,” noting that unity “requires more than words.”

I was there, and I was listening. I was hopeful that he actually meant what he said. But that very same day, as the President reached 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, President Biden seemed to forget his own words as he began signing a record number of Executive orders.

With the stroke of a pen, he unilaterally created a new migrant crisis by reversing the previous administration’s successful policies and ceasing construction of the wall.

He also killed thousands of jobs for American workers by canceling the XL Pipeline. And that was just his first day on the job.

Since then, the President and his Democratic allies in Congress have used a partisan process to fast-track trillions of dollars of new spending for their pricey pet projects.

Despite the President’s call for us to listen to one another, the Democrats are planning to, once again, fast-track another $2.2 trillion package being sold as an “infrastructure bill,” even though it spends less on roads and bridges than it does on parts of the Socialist Green New Deal and other progressive priorities.

And then right after that, they want to ram through another $1 trillion for so-called human infrastructure.

The Democrats are threatening to end the right of Senators to debate by abolishing the filibuster so they can shove through their extreme agenda. This would fundamentally change the Senate, which has long been known as the world’s—not just America’s but the world’s—greatest deliberative body, in which every State has equal representation and every Senator is given a voice in our national conversations.

It is an interesting twist for the party that just a year ago proudly resisted nearly every effort put forth to address the problems facing our Nation.

For purely partisan political reasons, Democrats even today—yes, they filibustered—the JUSTICE Act that would have provided police reform following the deaths of George Floyd and others.

This week, the Nation will have the opportunity to hear from the author of that bill, my dear friend Senator Tim SCOTT of South Carolina, who is delivering the Republican response to the President’s address this evening. No one better represents the type of positive leadership we must unite our Nation under. Tim. He truly is the perfect voice for the American dream.

Growing up in a poor, single-parent household, Tim’s mother worked hard...
to make ends meet. Despite some early challenges and setbacks, TIM successfully started his own business and was chosen, time and again, to serve in public office.

As a Senator, TIM is focused on creating opportunities for others by tapping into the potential of individuals and communities. TIM listens, and he works hard to bring people together.

Folks, that is what President Biden promised to do, but he is not living up to that promise. Frankly, the President only seems to be listening to the far-left progressives within the Democratic Party who live on their own liberal ‘Fantasy Island.’

He and his liberal allies on the left are pushing tax hikes on working Americans, while giving tax breaks to wealthy coastal elites. They are bringing back corrupt and costly earmarks. Democrats want to defund our police and protect the illegal invaders. They want to govern nearly every aspect of our economy with their radical Green New Deal. The Democrats are plotting to pack the Supreme Court with ultraliberal Justices and destroy that institution. And to pad their numbers in Congress, Democrats are plotting to pack the Supreme Court with ultraliberal Justices and destroy that institution.

Democrats and the radical Left are working together on our national insecurity crisis on our southern border. On these specific issues; one is energy, and the second is the southern border. On these two specific issues, President Biden has already done damage to our country, damage to our people, damage to our economy.

Right after his inaugural address about unity, President Biden drove to Washington, DC, a State. The Democrats are plotting to pack the Supreme Court with ultraliberal Justices and destroy that institution.

Does that sound like the unity and bipartisanship we were promised on day one? It sure doesn’t, folks.

TIM has actually listened to the voices of Americans who live outside of the DC swamp, who aren’t hearing a demand for any of those radical proposals.

The Senate is split 50-50, while Democrats hold a razor-slim majority in the House of Representatives. And according to a recent Gallup poll, an overwhelming two-thirds of Americans say they are dissatisfied with the way things are going in the United States.

Based upon those responses, it sounds like the Democrats’ radical agenda is dividing, not unifying, our country.

Iowans want Democrats and Republicans to set aside partisan differences and work together on our national interests. They want students to be able to safely return to their classroom and for folks to go back to work.

Iowans want us to fix our roads and bridges and expand broadband to rural areas. They worry about the growing global influence of Communist China and the humanitarian and national security crisis on our southern border.

They want us to protect the American dream for future generations.

If we can do this,

President Biden, if you are listening, please hear me out. Giving into the left and attempting to silence half of America is not the way forward. It is time for President Biden to stop the divisions and move us forward.

TIM listens, and he works hard to bring people together.

The President of the United States is going to be up here tonight on Capitol Hill. He says: ‘We’re making progress.’

TIM listens, and he works hard to bring people together.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BARRASSO. First, Madam President, I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Iowa, who did a magnificent job of pointing out what we are facing as a nation. And I admire her fortitude, her hard work, and her dedication as the first woman of the Republican conference.

Madam President, 99 days ago, Joe Biden took office. He took the oath of office. We were there. He gave an inaugural address. He said that “with unity, we can get things done.” He said that “unity is the path forward.” Well, that was the last example of unity and bipartisanship that we have seen from President Biden. He has lost all credibility when it comes to bipartisanship or unity.

In just 99 days, President Biden has already shown himself to be one of the most radical Presidents in American history.

When I am in Wyoming, as I am every weekend and have been over Easter, as well, traveling the State and talking to people, they ask about two specific issues: one is energy, and the second is the southern border. On these two specific issues, President Biden has already done damage to our country, damage to our people, damage to our economy.

Well, these steps aren’t going to reduce carbon emission, but they will most certainly reduce jobs and wages for American energy workers.

Also, on his first day, President Biden flipped on the big green light switch on our southern border. He sent out the word, laid out the welcome mat, and people from around the world came illegally to the United States. He stopped construction on the border wall, and he ended a policy that was successful. The policy was that known as the ‘Remain in Mexico’ policy.

Now, the result wasn’t just one crisis; it was two. It was a humanitarian crisis, and it was also a national security crisis.

It is a national security crisis because two-thirds of the Border Patrol agents—and I went to the border and went with a number of Republican Senators and went on a midnight patrol with our border agents, and they told us that two-thirds of the Border Patrol agents are unable to do their jobs and keep us safe, unable to be there to enforce the law. And they said that, so far, people have come into the country illegally from 56 different nations.

The whole world knows the border is open. Our friends know it; our enemies know it; and this will make us less safe as a nation.

There is also a humanitarian crisis at the border caused by President Biden. Just a month ago, a 9-year-old from Mexico died trying to cross the Rio Grande River. It is heartbreaking. That is what happens when more and more people try to come illegally to cross our border.

Children who cross the border accompanied are sent to a facility that is overcrowded and inappropriate for about 250 children. The day we were there, there were 7,000 crammed in like sardines. That is Joe Biden’s plan for immigration.

To percent of these children are testing positive for coronavirus. And we saw the testing process. We know that every child there was exposed to coronavirus based on the high percentage of those who were testing positive.

Now, as these young people are released, these who have tested positive but who have just been exposed in the days before, they are being sent all across America, and they are spreading the virus and unknown variants of the virus to this country.

Joe Biden is the superspreader of coronavirus today. Democrats think this is just fine.

The Vice President of the United States is going to be up here tonight on Capitol Hill. She says: ‘We’re making progress.

Homeland Security Secretary Mayorkas says: ‘The border is secure and closed,’ even though he has also said this is the worst case in 20 years for young people and we are on a path for up to 2 million illegal immigrants crossing the border this year.

The White House refuses to use the word ‘crisis.’ In fact, when the President and his Press Secretary have accidentally called it a crisis—and they both have done that—the White House issued a correction. They said: No, no, not a crisis; only a challenge.

Who do they think they are fooling? Two million illegal immigrants this year is not a challenge. It is a crisis. It is chaos at the border. It is catastrophic.

Ninety-nine days ago, none of this was happening. For 99 days, Republicans in the U.S. Senate have repeatedly looked for common ground with President Biden and the Democrats. We have stood for American energy. We worked to secure the border. Yet for 99 days those efforts have been blocked by President Biden and a Democratic majority—which is hardly a big majority when it is 50-50, which you would think would be a mandate to move to the middle.

Well, President Biden still has a few, few, few, few, few days or a few weeks to make a decision. Tonight’s speech might sound a lot like his inaugural address with lots of promises. The American people know talk is cheap. It is time for President...
Biden to start to practice what he is preaching.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I would like to start by thanking my colleague from Wyoming and my colleague from Iowa for their comments about where we are as a country 100 days into the Biden administration.

It has been discouraging that we have not seen more bipartisan work and with regard to the border, having been down there a couple of weeks ago, particularly discouraging that we can’t come up with a bipartisan solution that deals with the obvious crisis on the border.

Of course it is a crisis. Everybody knows that, including the Biden administration. The question is, What are we going to do about it? Some of us have laid out some proposals that we think would be beneficial. It is not clear, however, that we could be done on a bipartisan basis. Yet we are not getting the kind of cooperation from the White House or the other side of the aisle, frankly, with regard to dealing with a clear crisis.

In Congress, I have tried to work to bring Republicans and Democrats together on issues. I think that is the best thing for our country. I think you get, actually, better legislation if you have input from both sides, and I think you also have more sustainable legislation.

If you don’t work in a bipartisan way, what happens when there is a 50–50 Senate, as there is now, and where the Vice President can supply the tie-breaking vote, and if you do things on the basis of reconciliation or getting rid of the filibuster, which is what the Democratic majority currently would like to do, you end up lurching back and forth, don’t you? So you pass Democratic legislation and then, when Republicans take over, Republican legislation.

We should be focusing on American legislation. In my office, we have had some success with this bipartisan approach. Sixty-eight of my bills were signed into law by President Obama, and 82 of my bills were signed into law by President Trump—on important issues like the eviction crisis, job creation, and natural resource protection.

So it can be done, and President Biden knows that, Trent, here in the Senate. In fact, he took pride in coming together with Republicans and Democrats to actually have agreements on some of these tough issues.

Although I didn’t vote for him because I thought that President Trump had better policy ideas, coming into this new administration, I was hopeful that President Biden would govern as he had campaigned. He promised, you remember, in his campaign to reach out to Republicans and Democrats alike to talk about the need for unity. In fact, he gave that same speech in the primary and in the general election, which I thought took some courage, frankly, to do so in the primary because most of his opponents did not take that position. Yet, now having gotten elected, he seems to have forgotten the pledges that he made.

I listened to his inaugural address intentionally, as I hope a lot of Americans did—and certainly my colleagues did—and he talked again about reaching out, going back to the days when we could work together with some level of unity. I was very hopeful with the tone he set that day, and I said so at the time. Yet that rhetoric has not been matched by action. It hasn’t been matched by action when it comes to key policy initiatives they have already put forward, including the latest COVID–19 spending bill that passed in March.

Remember, despite a 50–50 Senate and very tight majority in the House of Representatives, there was no outreach to Republicans for the COVID–19 legislation. Not a single Republican was consulted before unveiling the plan, and once it was out there, Democrats chose to work only among themselves on so-called reconciliation, where they don’t need a single Republican vote—this despite some of us having an alternative, which we actually presented to the White House. The next day, we were told: Thank you, but we are going to take the reconciliation approach, and we don’t need any Republican input.

That is too bad because the COVID–19 issue, obviously, is one where there has been not just bipartisan but also partisanship. Five times last year, we passed major COVID–19 legislative initiatives with huge majorities. In one case, the biggest bill, the CARES package, passed with a 97-to-0 vote here. So this is an arena where we had always been able to work together.

Unfortunately, the Biden administration chose the partisan path. Right now, the Biden administration is repeating this same mistake, as far as I can tell, by introducing their $2.3 trillion infrastructure package without consulting, again, any Republicans.

We now hear that the White House and some Democratic leaders may want to pass this latest partisan proposal by reconciliation as well. I hope that is not true because, again, this is an area—infrastructure—where we have been able to work together on a bipartisan basis to get things done. In fact, typically that is how it happens with infrastructure.

Last Congress, we passed a bill out of committee on highways and bridges with a unanimous vote—not just a majority vote but unanimous, by Republicans and Democrats. But the proposal they put forward, first, is not really about infrastructure because it dramatically expands the definition of “infrastructure” so that it is at all what traditionally you would think or I would think of as the kind of hard assets—roads, bridges, ports, airports, transit, even broadband.

Even the most generous description of “infrastructure” applied to this bill means that less than 20 percent of it, 20 percent of $2.3 trillion, is about infrastructure. It is about other things. And we can have a debate on those other things, whether it is nursing home subsidies or whether silence of electric car companies or whether it is more childcare. Those are all issues we can discuss, but they are not, obviously, infrastructure issues.

Proposing to pay for this huge plan with taxes on American workers makes it even worse. So the $2.3 trillion plan is not mostly infrastructure—80 percent is not—but then the taxes that would apply to America and to American workers would be devastating, making us noncompetitive in the global economy again after finally we were getting our act together.

In 2018 and 2019, we saw a big increase in our economy, large increases in terms of employment. Also, wages grew. We had the lowest poverty rate in the history of our country, going back to the 1950s, partly because we were putting in place policies that made sense in terms of tax reform to create more incentives to invest and bring jobs here to the country. That would all be changed under these tax increases that are being proposed to pay for this big, new Biden infrastructure package.

Making us less competitive in global markets and putting American workers at a disadvantage again is not the right way to go. The American people don’t want that. The American people think we should be doing all we can to get businesses back on their feet right now so that people can get employment and so we can ensure that the economy continues to improve as we come out of the coronavirus pandemic.

Infrastructure, again, has always been so bipartisan. Why would, in this case, we want to take it down the partisan road?

Past Presidents, by the way, have shown that they can get big things done early in their administration. So during this first hundred days, there was an opportunity to reach out. I hope in the second hundred days, it will be different.

Let me give a couple of examples. When President Bill Clinton got elected, he worked with Republicans and passed what he called the North American Free Trade Agreement. He got a lot of support from the Republican side of the aisle—in fact, even more than he got from the Democratic side of the aisle—and he pushed that through. Ronald Reagan’s economic reforms of 1981 passed the Senate with an overwhelming margin of 89 to 11.

Last night, C-SPAN allowed us to look back in history at some of the speeches Presidents gave after their elections. Ronald Reagan’s speech to the joint session that I saw last night. It was amazing. Republicans and Democrats alike were
standing because President Reagan said: “I want to work with all of you.” And he showed he would work with all of them by passing those economic reforms in 1981.

We should all want the Biden administration to be working in partnership with Democrats and Republicans to make proposals bipartisan—twice the number that wanted him to pursue the partisan path chosen so far.

I suggest to my constituents in Ohio and all Americans who will be listening tonight: Don’t just listen to the rhetoric; look at the action because the rhetoric thus far has not been matched by actions.

We were promised bipartisanship as a path toward unity. For the sake of our country, it is time to keep that promise.

I yield the floor.

Mr. HOEVEN. Madam President, I rise today to talk about how Congress can work together in a bipartisan and to pass sure legislation following my colleagues from Ohio, from Wyoming, from Iowa—and my colleague from North Carolina is here as well—with a real desire to come up with an infrastructure package, but we want it to be bipartisan.

Republicans and Democrats agree that investing in our national infrastructure is necessary to increase economic growth, ensure global competitiveness of American businesses, and create opportunities for high-paying jobs. In fact, just last Congress, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee unanimously approved a 5-year surface transportation reauthorization bill, which included about $300 billion for roads and bridges. That actually represents a 27-percent increase over the FAST Act. We really feel that bill, with its bipartisan support, creates a starting point—a starting point on a bipartisan basis—for the negotiations that we should have in developing the infrastructure package.

Tonight we expect the President will outline his American Jobs Plan, but unfortunately it is not focused on infrastructure. It is a massive, $2.5 trillion tax-and-spend bill that dedicates less than 1 percent of total government revenue, billion, toward actual traditional infrastructure.

The administration’s plan would increase the corporate tax from 21 percent to 28 percent, resulting in reduced wages, increased costs for consumers, and a reduction in economic growth.

The Biden plan would revert the U.S. tax system to a worldwide tax system, increasing taxes on U.S. multinational corporations, reducing the competitiveness of American businesses, and driving U.S. jobs and profits to other countries. The 2017 tax bill brought the United States into a territorial tax system that maximized multi-national companies. It has worked. From 1985 to 2017, 85 U.S.-based multinational corporations took advantage of corporate inversions, resulting in a $19.5 billion tax revenue loss to the U.S. Government. The 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, there have been no corporate inversions. The Biden plan would abandon this successful approach.

Further, the administration has proposed a $55 billion tax increase on U.S. energy producers, endangering U.S. energy independence, costing U.S. jobs, and empowering foreign energy production. A recent study from the National Association of Manufacturers shows that nearly 1 million jobs would be lost in the first 2 years alone if this tax increase goes through.

Tonight we expect to hear from President Biden on additional proposals to increase taxes on American workers as well as increase our debt and deficit. For instance, we have seen reports today that the President is going to seek to repeal stepped-up basis. Now, while the administration indicated there may be some exceptions, repealing stepped-up basis would place a significant and complex tax burden on small businesses and particularly family farms and ranches, not only in my State of North Dakota but across the country.

Right now, the average age of our farmers in America is about 60 years old, and we need to get the next generation into farming, but they can’t do it if they have to sell the farm to pay the tax.

A repeal of stepped-up basis would increase the cost of capital, discourage investment, reduce the wages of workers, and stunt economic growth in both rural and urban communities. A recent analysis from Ernst & Young shows that eliminating stepped-up basis will result in the loss of $8,000 jobs a year for the next 10 years and a loss of nearly $10 billion in GDP growth per year. In addition, we continue to emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic, we should not be constraining economic growth by increasing taxes and regulation. Instead, we should maintain the pro-growth, low-tax regime put in place in 2017 by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and make targeted investments in traditional infrastructure, while reducing regulatory barriers to provide long-term certainty to Americans.

Last week, I met with President Biden at the White House to share this very message—that Republicans stand ready to work with the administration and our Democrat colleagues on the infrastructure package, in a bipartisan and targeted manner, focusing on updating our roads, bridges, railways, airports, broadband, and other traditional infrastructure.

We also support investing in energy infrastructure, including enhancing the 45Q tax credit to accelerate the deployment of carbon capture and sequestration technology, as well as pipelines to provide the safe and efficient transportation of our national resources.

We should be working together for the American people to enact policies that will improve our national infrastructure. To this end, I want to highlight a number of bipartisan proposals that I have worked on with my colleagues across the aisle.

I have introduced bipartisan legislation with Senator SMITH, Senator CARR, Senator WHITEHOUSE, and others to enhance the 45Q tax credit for carbon capture and sequestration.

Also, Senator SMITH and I have legislation that would empower rural electric and telecom cooperatives to refinance existing debt, reinvest in infrastructure, and expand broadband delivery to more of their rural customers.

Likewise, Senate Finance Committee Chairman WYDEN and I have introduced a bill that would encourage private investment in infrastructure, expand private activity bonds and creating a new infrastructure tax credit.

Additionally, I have introduced legislation with Senator BENNET that ensures that our farmers, ranchers, and producers have the regulatory flexibility needed to safely and efficiently move their products—livestock, in particular—to market while ensuring the safety of all road users.

We don’t need to tax hard-working Americans with increased taxes in order to pay for this. There are a number of potential options to provide the necessary revenue for a targeted infrastructure package. For example, we can make modest changes to our user-fee-based highway trust fund system, ensuring that electric vehicles pay into the fund. We can repurpose unused Federal spending, including using funds from the recent American Rescue Plan Act. We could also upcycle revenue generated from energy production on Federal lands. These are just a few of the ideas we put forward.

Last week, Ranking Member CAPTTO of the Environment and Public Works Committee, along with the ranking members of the Banking, Commerce, Energy, and Finance Committees, unveiled the framework of an almost $600 billion infrastructure package, which focuses investment in traditional infrastructure.

We should use this framework and begin working through regular order in a committee-driven process to produce a bipartisan, targeted infrastructure bill that does not increase taxes on American workers. That way, we truly upgrade our infrastructure, create jobs, and keep our economy growing. That is the right approach. We need to work in a bipartisan manner to get it done.

And with that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.
Mr. TILLIS, Madam President, I want to thank my colleagues from North Dakota, Ohio, Wyoming, and Iowa, who have spoken before me, and my colleague from Kansas, after me.

I think Senator PORTMAN ended his statement by saying that we have heard the rhetoric, but we haven’t seen the actions. Well, in North Carolina, our State motto, in Latin, is “Esse quam videri.” It means: To be, rather than to seem.

I think our State motto does a good job of summarizing the first 100 days of the Biden administration. As a Presidential candidate, Joe Biden made it seem that he would govern as a moderate, pragmatic deal maker, and he set the bar high in his inaugural address. He said:

My whole soul is in this: bringing America together, uniting our people, and uniting our nation. I ask every American to join me in this cause.

I was actually inspired by that statement, and I am one of the Americans who was willing to work for him on that cause. In fact, I was 1 of the 10 Republicans who had the first official meeting with the President to see if we could come to common ground on the COVID relief package, after having successfully passed five bipartisan COVID relief packages in the last Congress.

Unfortunately, the President’s actions have not corresponded with his promises. To date, instead of leading on his instincts to bring America together, President Biden has followed his advisers’ recommendations to go it alone. He has pushed a highly partisan, ideologically driven agenda.

And you don’t need to take my word for it. New York Representative ALEXANDRIA OCASIO-CORTEZ recently declared that President Biden has exceeded the expectations of progressives.

Indeed, there has been a lot in Biden’s agenda for the left to like. It is an agenda designed to pass with no need for moderation and not a single Republican vote—no consensus whatsoever—proposing tax hikes on American families and businesses at a time that they are trying to rebound from the pandemic.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are in the middle of a national emergency. We are in the middle of a pandemic. We have spent and appropriated billions of dollars to keep businesses out of bankruptcy. And now, long before the national emergency has been declared done, we are talking about taking those same dollars away.

Offering mixed messaging and failed policies that have caused a humanitarian and security crisis at the southern border is another issue. When I went down to the border about a month ago, the Press Secretary said: It is not a crisis; it is a situation. Now, a month later, the Press Secretary and the administration now admit it is a crisis, but now it is a catastrophe.

I saw a dead body floating in the Rio Grande River. Other people died. We heard the report of a 9-year-old. That doesn’t even count the number of people who died along the way.

It also doesn’t count the 300 or 400 people who are called the “got-aways”—not the thousands who are crossing our border to get into the United States, but the hundreds every night who are crossing. They are bad actors. Many of them are gang members or they are smuggling drugs or human traffickers, who are evading arrest. It is creating a dangerous situation. It is a catastrophe, and President Biden hasn’t spoken on it. To my knowledge, the Vice President has never even gone there to get a bird’s eye view.

The President has embraced the Green New Deal policies, like canceling the Keystone Pipeline. That one stroke of a pen ended thousands of labor union jobs, good-paying jobs. But even more heartbreaking are the communities that would have benefited from all of that commerce occurring in some of the most rural areas and most economically challenged areas in our country.

They rammed through an entirely partisan $2 trillion spending package. They called it COVID relief. But only about 10 percent of it actually had anything to do with continuing to recover from the damage that COVID has caused this country.

I am sure the President will talk about it tonight. A $2.3 trillion—air quotes—infrastructure bill that isn’t actually an infrastructure bill. In fact, they have been a little bit more intellectually honest. Now they are calling it human infrastructure.

I think most Americans, when you think about infrastructure, you think about roads, you think about bridges, you think about broadband. You don’t think about human infrastructure. But that is what is being pitched today, and it is being pitched on a partisan basis, without even attempting to get a single Republican vote.

Americans did not elect President Biden to enact any of these partisan policies. They trusted him to come in and try to find common ground on anything he believed. I was one of those Republicans who had the first official meeting with the President to see if we could come to common ground on anything. Unfortunately, to this point, I have only had the opportunity to do the latter.

The willingness to negotiate has only been one-way street on the part of Republicans. I went to the White House to try to find common ground on another bipartisan COVID package, but it is ultimately up to the President whether he leads on bipartisanship instincts or follows his advisers who are pushing him to keep governing from the left.

Quite frankly, it doesn’t matter what the President says about bipartisanship and uniting the country; it is what he does. And, tonight, I hope we will see it for the good of our great Nation.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE FROM KANSAS.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MARSHALL, Madam President, on January 20, President Joe Biden gave his inaugural address to the American people, saying that in order to overcome the challenges we face as a nation and “to restore the soul and [to] secure the future of America requires more than words; it requires that most elusive of things in a democracy: unity. Unity.”

And he says for a second time: “Unity.” In fact, he mentioned the word “unity” nine separate times throughout his inaugural remarks. Unfortunately, that “unity” President Biden preached about is nowhere to be found.

One hundred days in office, and there has been zero bipartisanship from the
White House on any major issue. We have seen zero effort by the White House to take any Republican idea or concept seriously. In fact, they have done very little to reach across the aisle, engage Republicans, or have a serious conversation with us.

They have shown that they are not interested in bipartisanship, as they continue to jam through their radical agenda and seek power grab after power grab.

We have seen a record number of Executive orders, the first partisan COVID relief bill, steps to grant DC statehood to tip the powers of scale, a directive that threatens private property rights—the cornerstone of our democracy—an attempt to federalize elections and destroy election integrity with H.R. 1, threats to eliminate the filibuster, increased gas prices for Americans at the pump, efforts to pack the Supreme Court, disguised measures to pass the Green New Deal, calls to defund the police to allow white- logical boys to compete in girls’ sports, and tax increases on all Americans, and much, much more.

Things are changing in DC. History will record President Biden as having spent more than any one President in U.S. history in his first 100 days. I am warning everyone: Grab your wallets. History will record President Biden’s misguided policies as making our Nation less safe, having create a health crisis, a national security crisis, and a humanitarian crisis at the southern border.

What I hope to hear from President Biden this evening is not likely to be covered in a speech. He is going to try to explain to us—even though our economy is recovering and we just borrowed and spent $2 trillion from our grandchildren—why we now need to spend another $2 trillion and why he needs to raise your taxes to do it. He is going to try to make it sound like a national emergency, a humanitarian crisis, and a moment of crisis and challenge, and unity is the path forward."

If he truly puts unity above all else, we can accomplish great things for the American people, for it is unity that will see this country come roaring back, not President Biden’s radical, partisan ways that have further divided this Nation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro TEMPOFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

COTTON. Madam President, sadly, the United States is in the midst of the deadliest drug epidemic in our Nation’s history, caused by some of the deadliest drugs ever created.

It appears that more than 80,000 Americans died from drug overdose last year. By far, the biggest killers were lab-made opioids, such as fentanyl, which are cheap to produce and easy to mix with other drugs such as heroin. These lethal cocktails have devastated countless communities and families across our Nation. Too many parents have come home to a dead child who mistakenly took a prescription pill or a so-called party drug laced with this deadly fentanyl.

Illicit fentanyl, the kind created in underground Chinese drug labs or smuggled across our porous southern border by Mexican cartels, is made on a scale set to kill. For those dark, terrible purposes, fentanyl is unsurpassed in the tragic history of addiction. It is 50 to 100 times stronger than morphine. Just 2 milligrams of fentanyl, an amount equivalent to a few grains of salt, is enough to kill a grown man.

Just last December, police arrested a man in Arkansas carrying 7 pounds of fentanyl. Depending on the purity of that fentanyl, that man would have been enough to deliver a fatal dose to up to 1.5 million Americans. That is far from the biggest fentanyl bust that police have ever made.

That means that every time our Border Patrol stops a drug mule coming across our southern border, every time the Coast Guard intercepts a drug runners’ vessel in our waters, and every time a SWAT team raids a drug dealer’s stash house, they could be averting a mass casualty. But for those dark, terrible purposes, fentanyl is unsurpassed in the tragic history of addiction. It is 50 to 100 times stronger than morphine. Just 2 milligrams of fentanyl, an amount equivalent to a few grains of salt, is enough to kill a grown man.

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against controlling these deadly fentanyl analogs because they hope to use it as a bargaining chip to reduce criminal penalties for the most serious drug traffickers. Think about that. More Americans died of a drug overdose last year than in any other year in our history. Yet liberals and activists are trying to help the drug traffickers who spread these very poisons. If they succeed, drug dealers will have an easier time killing Americans for profit, and prosecutors will have to waste valuable resources proving that each new form of fentanyl they encounter is, in fact, a deadly drug. We cannot play politics with this bill, trading the lives of innocent Americans for more lenient treatment of cartels and superlabs. Protecting Americans from deadly fentanyl should not be treated as a bargaining piece or poker chip. I ask my colleagues to think of the victims and think of the urgency of this measure. I am offering this bill on behalf of tens of thousands of Americans who were with us just last year but are not today because of these deadly synthetic drugs. I am offering this on behalf of the countless Americans who can still be saved if we act.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure and, therefore, Madam President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to immediate consideration of S. 1410, introduced earlier today; further, 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. Is there objection?

Mr. BOOKER. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. I am deeply grateful to my colleague and friend, the Senator from Arkansas, for bringing this to the floor of the U.S. Senate.

There is an urgency he described that I agree with. One hundred Senators here, and not one State has not been touched, devastatingly, by the fentanyl epidemic. These analogs present a crisis to our country. Lives are at stake so I share his sense of urgency.

I am hoping we can work together to find a way to get back on their feet. That is a goal I share.

We are talking, though, about drug dealers, drug traffickers, cartels, Chinese superlabs. If we do not pass an extension—in my bill, a permanent extension of the scheduling order—it is the addicts who will be hurt because the drug dealers and these cartels and superlabs will simply begin to flood our streets, once again, with the synthetic fentanyl analogs, which I remind you, again, can be 150 times more potent than morphine.

I hope my Democratic friends will reconsider in the short time we have this week, and we will be able to pass a permanent extension of this scheduling order.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. President, I want to say, in conclusion, before I switch to another topic, that I appreciate the willfulness of the Senator from Arkansas to look not just at his bill but a powerful potential bipartisan extension however we can deal with this. The urgency does exist. We are in a crisis.

NOMINATION OF SAMANTHA POWER

Madam President, I rise today to speak in support of Ambassador Power’s nomination to serve as Administrator for International Development or USAID. The mission of USAID is to advance the values of democracy throughout the world on behalf of the American people, and this mission has never been more critical than today.

If confirmed, Ambassador Power will lead an Agency tasked with responding not only to the global crisis of COVID–19 and its devastating impact on vulnerable people across the world but with responding to some of the most pressing challenges facing the United States and the international community: global democratic backsliding, human suffering caused by sexual- and gender-based violence, climate change, and violent conflict around the world.

Now, Ambassador Power is an extraordinary public servant. She has distinguished herself in her career and is more than capable of leading the Agency in addressing these global urgencies. She is clear-eyed and sober about the international challenges that she and USAID will face.

Over the past 4 years, experts and career professionals within the USAID have unfortunately been silenced. Decisions were politicized, and recruitment and retention were inadequate. Ambassador Power will be the kind of leader this Agency now needs to restore integrity, transparency, and to rebuild the morale among the dedicated professionals who drive USAID’s critical mission.

Ambassador Power also understands that the United States will remain a global leader—really, must remain a global leader—who will be able to lead the influence of China’s aggressive diplomatic and development agenda. If the USAID is seen, once again, by our international partners as a competent and trustworthy partner, this mission of countering China will be stronger. If we have a competent and trustworthy partner, we will build on our coalitions to counter China’s aggressive actions.

President Biden could not have nominated someone more ready or more capable to lead USAID than Ambassador Power. She has had an impressive career from her work as a Pulitzer Prize-writing journalist to spending 8 years in the Obama administration on the National Security Council, and then as the Ambassador to the United Nations, where she championed the rights of women, atrocity prevention, and LGBTQ rights, reaching consensus with other countries on vital U.S. interests while going toe to toe with our adversaries.

Mr. BOOKER. President, I want to say, in conclusion, before I switch to another topic, that I appreciate the willfulness of the Senator from Arkansas to look not just at his bill but a powerful potential bipartisan extension however we can deal with this. The urgency does exist. We are in a crisis.

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about what was happening in his country. She then writes that he starts speaking and then stops and gets very emotional. She assumes he is getting emotional about the horrific violence in his country, but he says to her, "No, it’s not that. Ambassador. What is happening in my country is terrible—more terrible than anything that has ever happened to us before. But I am emotional because you are here. The United States of America is the greatest country in the world, and you, America, are here."

That is the vision of America that has defined Ambassador Power’s career, that has guided her in the awesome responsibility of representing this Nation and her values—rooted in the ideals of humility, grace, compassion, and thoughtful leadership.

I have known Ambassador Power since she and I were very young. It has been decades now of friendship and connection. You can say many things about her, but her core is decency and honor. She will represent the best of us. She is exactly the leader we need to honor. She will represent the best of America, are here.''

Opponents of permanent scheduling assert that the authority is broad and could result in too many arrests, but since the Drug Enforcement Administration placed fentanyl analogs in schedule I, the Justice Department has convicted only 80 people under that authority. It is simply untrue to argue that being arrested as an argument against their permanent extension is hogwash. This authority hasn’t resulted in vast and wide prosecutions; rather, this authority has been targeted and deliberate, and, of course, that is the way it should be.

Simple put, we need to give ourselves enough time to find a solution to this major problem causing 50,000 lives to be lost every year. As history shows us, lengthy fentanyl scheduling legislation is not controversial. I am simply asking for a similar approach now. My bill is the only bipartisan temporary extension bill on the table. I am grateful for Senators HASSAN and SHAHEEN for teaming up with me and Senator CORNYN.

We can’t limit ourselves in the fight against fentanyl. It is with this in mind that I urge all of my colleagues to support either a permanent extension or my bipartisan bill and to extend the administration’s current schedule fentanyl analogs for 14 months.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

FENTANYL

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I am 5 minutes late in coming to the Senate floor. I was supposed to be here on time to support Senator COTTON. I know that an objection has been raised, but I want people to know how important I think this issue is.

Today, we were considering—hopefully, by unanimous consent—passing a bill to permanently schedule fentanyl substances. Proactively scheduling fentanyl-related substances ought to be a big priority because too many Americans have been lost to reject this critical measure.

Some wrongly assert that controlling fentanyl analogs is partisan and unnecessary. That is simply untrue. Legislation to schedule fentanyl analogs is a bipartisan bill. Just last year, this body passed a bipartisan, 15-month extension bill unanimously. Also, such authority is necessary. The CDC estimates that fentanyl analogs have killed 50,000 Americans in the last 12 months.

We must prevent overdose deaths. Prevention is possible when we use our laws to force China to stop the flow of fentanyl analogs.

We know that those in the Biden administration are worried about this. They know that rising costs caused by their massive spending are bad for Americans, but they won’t say it. While they are reportedly worrying in private about the effects of their spending plans, they have had a different message in public.

On April 13, the New York Times reported that officials and aides at the White House and the Department of the Treasury have been holding private meetings about the effects of rising inflation and have conducted indepth internal analyses for senior officials and President Biden.

The article goes on to read:

The evidence of inflation is right in front of us. Just look at these numbers that show the percentage change in average unit prices versus last year: groceries up 2.6 percent; household goods up 5.2 percent; baby care up 7 percent; general merchandise up 7.1 percent. Wages never go up this fast. So who does it hurt? It hurts the poorest and those on fixed incomes.

Businesses are also expecting price increases to continue.

According to data from FactSet, 47 S&P companies have mentioned inflation on their earnings calls for Q1 2021. That is more than during any other quarter in the last 10 years.

On its most recent earnings call, Procter & Gamble’s chief financial officer, Andre Schulten, said: The commodity cost challenges we face this year will, obviously, be larger next fiscal year.

Who gets hurt the most when inflation rises? Not the rich. It is working families, especially those on low and fixed incomes. I grew up poor and watched my parents struggle to put food on the table. I know just how much a slight rise in prices can hurt a family, because I saw it while I was growing up, and that is what is happening right now across our Nation.

We know that those in the Biden administration are worried about this. They know that rising costs caused by their massive spending are bad for Americans, but they won’t say it. While they are reportedly worrying in private about the effects of their spending plans, they have had a different message in public.

On April 13, the New York Times reported that officials and aides at the White House and the Department of the Treasury have been holding private meetings about the effects of rising inflation and have conducted indepth internal analyses for senior officials and President Biden.

The article goes on to read:
Mr. Biden’s aides are sufficiently worried about the risk of that spending fueling inflation that they shaped his infrastructure proposal, which has yet to be taken up by Congress, to funnel out $2.3 trillion over eight years, which is slower than traditional stimulus.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD this New York Times article, dated April 13, 2021.

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

THE ADMINISTRATION IS QUIETLY OBSESSING OVER INFLATION
(By Jim Tankersley)

WASHINGTON.—Even before President Biden took office, some of his closest aides were focused on a question that risked derailing his economic agenda: Would his plans for a $1.9 trillion economic rescue package and additional government spending overheat the economy and fuel runaway inflation?

So close circle of advisers now working at the White House and the Treasury Department projected the behaviors of shoppers, employers, stock traders and others if Mr. Biden’s plans succeeded. Officials as senior as Janet L. Yellen, the Treasury secretary, pored over the analyses in video calls and in-person meetings, looking for any data that they could generate sustained price increases that could hamstring family budgets. It never appeared.

Those efforts convinced Mr. Biden’s team that there is little risk of inflation spiraling out of the Federal Reserve’s control—an outcome that Wall Street analysts, a few prominent Republicans and even liberal economists say could accelerate in a sustained and surprising way, some officials suggest, the administration’s plans.

Mr. Biden’s aides say privately, they will be quick to react to such moves by quickly and steeply raising interest rates, potentially slamming brakes on growth and causing another recession.

The informal group that initially gathered to keep an eye on those questions included Mr. Bernstein, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers; David Kamin, a deputy director of the National Economic Council; Mr. Pyle, Vice President Kamala Harris’s chief economic adviser; and two Treasury officials, Nellie Liang and Ben Harris. More members have joined over time, including Mr. Yelena.

The group reports regularly to Ms. Yellen and other senior officials including Brian Deese, who heads the N.E.C., and Cecilia Rouse, who leads the economic policy arm of the White House, and includes in-person and other senior officials including Brian Deese, who heads the N.E.C., and Cecilia Rouse, who leads the economic policy arm of the White House.

Mr. Pyle and his colleagues looked at financial market measures of inflation expectations, including one called the five-year, five-year forward, which currently shows investors expecting lower inflation levels over the next several years than they expected in 2018.

At the same time, officials at the Treasury’s Office of Economic Policy conducted a second test by modeling what they call the virus relief package and how it might change those price and expectation measures if put in place. They considered scenarios in which consumers chose to spend aid money, which included $1,400 checks, or where they did not spend much of it at all.

They saw no risk of a sharp return to recession—and no reason to pull back from spending proposals that administration officials believe will help the economy heal faster and help historically disadvantaged groups, like Black and Hispanic workers, regain jobs and income.

“We’re going to see some heat in this economy,” Mr. Pyle said. “That heat is going to be good and redound to the benefit of wages and incomes. But the market overall will particularly for a number of communities that have been at the margins of the labor market for too long.”

If the data proves that forecast wrong, officials say privately, they will be quick to adapt. But they will not say how. If inflation were to accelerate in a sustained and surprising way, some officials suggest, the administration would trust the Fed to step in to contain it.

There’s no plan, as of yet, for Mr. Biden to consider inflation-fighting actions of his own.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. The content and conclusions of these meetings and working groups have not been disclosed or been made available to the public.

While privately worrying about the same issue I have been sounding the
alarm on for months, the Biden administration continues to mislead the American public and ignore the threat of inflation.

Over the last 2 months, I have asked the National Economic Council about its plans to fight inflation and protect American families. I have written a Federal Reserve member, asked him what can be done to help families who are seeing skyrocketing gas prices and increasing mortgage rates.

I called on President Biden and Federal Reserve Chair Powell to lay out their clear plan to address inflation and rising prices that threaten American families. I have yet to get a straight forward or acceptable response. I have yet to hear them acknowledge this very real threat or propose a solution to protect families.

So today Senator Braun and I are making a simple request that the Biden administration share with the Senate, and in its notes, memos, and reports regarding their discussions and plans to mitigate and prevent growing inflation.

Inflation is a very real threat to the well-being of already struggling families, and the last thing American families need is to be misled by this administration.

Right now, Democrats in Washington are living in a fantasyland where debt doesn’t matter, spending has no consequences, inflation is impossible.

But the reality is that inflation does have consequences, and it is the duty of everyone here, especially the President of the United States, to be open and transparent with the American people about what is happening with inflation.

There is no reason the Biden administration should be hiding this information. Americans deserve to know the consequences of massive government spending, and they deserve leadership that will show some fiscal responsibility when it comes to their taxpayer dollars.

I look forward to all my colleagues supporting this effort to increase transparency.

Madam President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 385, submitted earlier today. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to by a preambule to the main motion and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The senior Senator from Ohio, Mr. BROWN. Madam President, serving the right to object, no serious economists across the ideological spectrum are concerned about inflation right now. No one is hiding information at the White House.

I am in meetings all the time with White House officials talking about this package. No one believes—first of all, no one is hiding information. No one believes what the Senator, the junior Senator from Florida, is saying about this.

Perhaps some millionaire Senators want to make this into an issue, and I hear them all the time. I know that if we talk to people like Jay Powell, Chair of the Federal Reserve, nominated by President Trump for that position. He, of course, keeps his eye on these kinds of things, but he has expressed no strong concern about inflation.

And we know that when some experts have been concerned, they have been wrong. We saw what happened in 2008 after too many elites worried about inflation. What we really needed was to increase wages and get people back to work. The result from 2008 was a recovery that was too slow for most people, while so many of these big costs continued to rise.

Our economy looks a whole lot better today than it did last year, but we can’t compare where we are today with where we were last year. We were on the brink of a once-in-a-generation health and economic crisis at this time last year. Millions of people, mostly low-wage workers, lost their jobs. Our economy will not stop spreading the virus if we try to stop the spread of the virus.

This year, we have made good progress with the American Rescue Plan, as the Presiding Officer from Wisconsin knows, getting shots in arms and millions in pockets and kids back in school, people back to work.

But our recovery is far from over. Just moments ago Fed Chair Powell said that we are seeing some temporary upticks because things were so dire last year, but we still have a long way to go.

The bigger risk to the economy is not doing enough to raise workers’ wages and to invest in the infrastructure that allows our economy to grow.

We know that when we know millionaire Senators, we know people at the top have done very—many cases, have done very, very well through this, but we know millions of workers, many of them hourly workers, have lost jobs. We know millions of workers, so-called essential workers—essential worker said to me, works in a grocery store: I don’t feel essential. Frankly, I feel expendable because they don’t pay me much; they don’t protect me at work. Those are the people we should be looking after.

I want to raise wages. I want to bring down costs. That is exactly what the jobs plan and the family plan will do—bring down healthcare costs, make childcare more affordable, create more housing so people can afford, bring down energy bills, make work—getting to work cheaper and easier with better transit. These are the costs that have been rising and eating away at family budgets for years.

If my colleague from Florida is so concerned about the cost of living and raising a family, I hope he will join me to allow Medicare to negotiate directly with drug companies to bring down prices for seniors. I hope he will join us in investing in childcare to bring down the cost of childcare. I hope he will join us as we work to create more housing, bringing down housing costs. I hope he will join us to raise the minimum wage.

My first speech on this floor 14 years ago—I was 14 years ago, my first speech on this floor was to raise the minimum wage, and we did, and it hasn’t been raised since. That is what the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Indiana can help us with.

But we know most of the conservatize elites in this country—most won’t say out loud what this inflation alarmism is really about. They don’t want to invest in the American people.

They don’t want to do anything to make Americans’ hard work pay off. They would rather try to scare people: Can’t spend this money because there might be inflation.

They don’t want us to do what too many have failed to do: put money in people’s pockets and raise wages and rebuild infrastructure.

I would ask my colleagues to listen to the words of a worker from West Virginia, Pamela Garrison. She testified at our first-ever work listening session, our “Dignity of Work” session in the Banking and Housing Committee yesterday. She said:

We’re seeing corporations make billions every quarter in profit, but then we get to the good news: “What about the ‘poor’? They’re working.” “Working poor” and “poor” shouldn’t be in the same sentence, and she is right about that.

Real expenses for most families have gone up for decades, along with corporate profits and the stock market. Executive compensation has exploded upward, and workers’ wages haven’t kept up.

Executive compensation—productivity is up. Executive compensation is up. Profits are up. Workers’ wages are flat. That is the problem. That is what we should be working on.

I object. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The junior Senator from Florida, Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Madam President, the decision by my colleague to block this resolution is clearly designed to drive away the American people.

Let’s remember what this was about. This was about transparency. They just blocked the Senate from requesting basic information that is going to help all Americans.

If you look at these numbers again. Just in the last 4 months, grocery prices are up 2.6 percent; household care is up 5.2 percent; baby care is...
up 7 percent; general merchandise up 7.1 percent. We are clearly seeing inflation.

Senate Democrats just objected to transparency. That means they are against getting the facts, against ensuring accountability, and against getting the American people the information they need to make smart decisions as prices keep rising.

Eighty-seven percent of Americans are worried about the rising costs of goods, so is the White House. So don’t the American people deserve the same information about what is happening with the economy?

Florida is to know the truth about inflation and so do the people of Ohio. Why does my colleague want to keep them in the dark?

This administration is telling the American people one thing but saying something else behind closed doors. That is wrong.

The American people deserve the truth. Inflation is real. It is happening. It is hurting American families. It is time President Biden does something about it, and I am extremely disappointed my colleague is actually today helping the President mislead the American people.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate for 10 minutes.

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

WORKERS MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, today we mark Workers Memorial Day, when we honor and remember workers who have laid down their lives on the job.

I have worn on my lapel since I was in the House, a pin depicting a canary in a bird cage given to me at a Workers Memorial Day rally in Lorain, OH, in the late 1990s.

This pin depicts a canary going down in the mine. It suggests the mine worker taking a canary down in the mines. If the canary died from lack of oxygen or from toxic gas, the mine worker got to ask questions. We just came to Washington purely a listening session. No Senators were asked for a PR campaign. They needed protections on the job.

This Workers Memorial Day, today—-we celebrate it every year—we remember the American workers who have lost their lives on the job from this virus, sometimes from gun violence, sometimes from workplace accidents.

I honor them best by fighting to protect these workers and their fellow workers to make their hard work pay off.

Yesterday, in the Banking and Housing Committee, we held the committee’s first-ever listening session. It was purely a listening session. No Senators got to ask questions. We just came to listen, with workers from Ohio and around the country, to hear how the financial system affects their jobs and their lives.

They shared powerful stories about their work, about how companies and workers want to see economic policies prevent their hard work from paying off.

We heard from a distribution worker in Ashland County, OH. He told us: ‘We rarely go a few weeks without an injury, largely because of the insane pace we work at. We have suggested that slowing the pace even just a little would improve safety and could save money, to which we were told, “Injuries don’t cost the company much money.”’

We heard from a Wells Fargo call center worker who called about how the bank misclassified her to avoid paying overtime. They put her on salary. They said she was management. They worked her more than 40 hours. They never paid her an overtime dollar.

We heard from a full-time gig worker who works for multiple corporations like Uber and Instacart. He works full time. He has zero benefits because these companies claim he is an independent contractor.

We heard from a Michigan worker who lost her job when a private equity firm bought out her company. They laid off 3,100 workers in the Detroit area, and they pocketed the money.

We heard from a worker in West Virginia who talked about working her whole life and never seeing that hard work pay off. She said the term “working poor” should not be two words that go together.

If you work hard, you should be able to get ahead in this country. If you love this country, you fight for the people who make it work.

If even the global pandemic, where America’s workers have been on the frontlines—if even that won’t get corporations to rethink their business model that treats workers as expendable, it is time to stop letting them run the economy. That is what the new Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee is all about. Wall Street had its chance. They failed. If corporate America won’t deliver for its workers, then we have to create a better system centered on the dignity of work. That means safe workplaces.

The Biden administration is taking steps toward finally making an OSHA emergency temporary standard. We went a whole year in the pandemic where the President of the United States simply refused and the corporate lawyer who ran the Department of Labor simply refused to issue any standards on workplace safety. Think about that. Now it means laws and policies will reward work, like the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit—the junior Senator from New Hampshire is here and has been very effective of that richtime rule; ending misclassification that robs workers of their wages and their rights. It means a strong labor movement. Unions give people power on the job. People ought to have the option, if they choose, of joining a union, allowing them to join together to make their workplace safer.

It is workers who make our economy successful. It is workers who allow corporations and Wall Street investors to rake in record profits. It is time for us to listen to the workers. No matter if you punch a clock or work for salary or work for tips or take care of your parents or take care of...
your children. Work should be rewarded in this country. When you love this country, you fight for the people who make it work on Workers Memorial Day and the other 364 days of the year.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

NOMINATION OF SAMANTHA POWER
Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I rise to voice my strong support for the confirmation of Ambassador Samantha Power to be the next Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development. I am confident that she brings the talent, skill, and experience required of this office and is the right person to lead this pivotal agency at a critical point in America’s return to global leadership.

Ambassador Power has worn many different hats throughout her sterling career—advocate, academic, advisor, and diplomat. But that trajectory has been propelled in large part by her time as a journalist, where she saw the day-to-day experiences of those living in places struggling against the tides of war, famine, genocide, and disease. She witnessed, first-hand, the tireless efforts of USAID Foreign Service officers working in partnership with local stakeholders to uplift and empower communities around the world. And those early experiences seeing the work of USAID and the challenges the agency faces continue to guide her path.

Like Ambassador Power, I spent the early part of my career seeing global conflict up close. As a staffer working on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1998, I travelled to Iraq after Saddam Hussein used poison gas against the Kurdish people. It’s a trip that Ambassador Power recounts in her first book, A Problem from Hell, which won her the Pulitzer Prize in 2003—and it’s a trip that animates so much of the work I do in the United States Senate.

The world witnessed the horrific chemical weapons attacks on the Kurdish people in Halabja in March 1988 and later that year, together with my colleague, Peter Galbraith, I interviewed Kurdish survivors of other chemical attacks that followed. It was a heart-rending journey that stays with me to this day. But that experience, like Ambassador Power’s experiences in Bosnia, East Timor, Darfur, West Africa, and elsewhere, instilled in me a sense of moral urgency that hasn’t tailed in the three decades since—and I know hasn’t tailed in Ambassador Power either. I’m confident that she’ll employ that sense of urgency in her new role as the Administrator of USAID, which bolsters peace and prosperity both in developing nations and here at home. The biggest threats that we face are interconnected and global—from climate change to cybersecurity to pandemics. As we’ve seen throughout the past year, viruses know no borders, and our ability to defeat COVID-19 depends upon our willingness to partner with other nations to stop the spread and mount a successful recovery. And as we reassert American values at the core of our foreign policy, we will also need to combat the Chinese government’s efforts to export its model of authoritarianism to governments in developing countries. USAID will be at forefront of these missions and others.

In Ambassador Power’s own words, “Development is critical to America’s ability to tackle the toughest problems of our time: economic, humanitarian, and geopolitical.”

Madam President, there is no doubt in my mind that Ambassador Samantha Power will serve our country well as the next Administrator of USAID. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of her confirmation.

VOTE ON THE POWER NOMINATION
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Power nomination?
Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?
Mr. DURBIN. The bill clerk called the roll.
Mr. DURBIN. The clerk will read the roll.
Mr. DURBIN. Mr. DURBIN. Mr. BROWN. 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.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL UNDER CHAPTER 8 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY RELATING TO “OIL AND NATURAL GAS SECTOR: EMISSION STANDARDS FOR NEW, RECONSTRUCTED, AND MODIFIED SOURCES REVIEW”—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume legislative session. The clerk will read the title of the joint resolution for the third time. The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.
changes in the frequency and intensity of heat waves, precipitation, and extreme weather events that have a disproportionate impact on our Nation most vulnerable.

A key chemical constituent of natural gas, methane is a leading contributing cause of climate change. It is 28 to 36 times more powerful than carbon dioxide in raising the Earth’s surface temperature when measured over a 100-year time scale and about 84 times more powerful when measured over a 20-year timeframe.

Industrial sources emit greenhouse gases in large quantities, and methane emissions from all segments of the oil and gas industry are especially significant in their contribution to overall emissions levels and surface temperature rise. It is not possible to address the problem of rising global atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations by achieving U.S. net greenhouse gas neutrality. The United States cannot become greenhouse gas neutral without reducing greenhouse gas emissions from all industrial sources, regardless of the relative size of any one emission source or the disparate locations of the points of emission.

Within this context, the methane rescission rule should be disapproved by Congress. The rescission rule finalized regulatory actions and introduced legal interpretations that contravene the Clean Air Act and congressional intent for EPA to take strong action to regulate and abate greenhouse gas emissions, such as methane sources.

S.J. Res. 14 renders the methane rescission rule’s effect void and demonstrates Congress’s disapproval of the new findings of fact and interpretations of law upon which this rule was based.

By adopting this resolution of disapproval, it is our view that Congress reaffirms that the Clean Air Act requires EPA to act to protect Americans from sources of climate pollution like methane, which endangers the public’s health and welfare.

In rejecting the methane rescission rule’s misguided legal interpretations, the resolution clarifies our intent that EPA should regulate methane and other pollution emissions from all oil and gas sources, including production, processing, transmission, and storage segments of the oil and gas industry under section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

Last summer, the Trump administration finalized a midnight rule that weakened and in some cases altogether eliminated requirements that oil and natural gas companies limit methane and volatile organic compound emissions from their operations. This action was taken despite methane’s proven harmful impacts on air quality, health, and climate change.

Methane leaks from oil and gas wells are often accompanied by leaks of harmful carcinogens like benzene, resulting in health effects for the most vulnerable, including children and seniors. My home State of California is still reeling from the massive Aliso Canyon gas leak—the worst gas leak in U.S. history—during which more than 100,000 metric tons of methane was emitted into the air. Many nearby residents reported having headaches, bloody noses, nausea, and rashes. Methane also has more than 80 times the global warming potential of carbon dioxide and accounts for 10 percent of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. Accordingly, the Trump administration action will result in methane leaks equivalent to up to 592 million metric tons of carbon dioxide. This will have irreversible effects on our climate.

In California, we are already experiencing the destructive effects of climate change. California has seen record-breaking and devastating droughts, floods, and wildfires. These disasters cannot be separated from global warming and the emissions of greenhouse gases that cause it.

I am glad to see Congress taking action to reinstate necessary regulations on methane emissions, and I look forward to taking additional action, along with my congressional colleagues, to combat climate change and ensure clean air for all Americans.

I encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of this resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, now, as we approach the 100-day mark of this new Congress, the Senate is about to take its first major step in fighting climate change. In a moment, the Senate will vote on reinstating commonsense rules to reduce methane emissions. It will be the first time the Senate Democratic majority has used the Congressional Review Act, and it is no mistake that we have chosen to use the law first and foremost on the subject of climate change.

Under this Democratic majority, the Senate will be a place where we take decisive, ambitious, and effective action against climate change. Of course, reducing methane emissions is not the only thing we need to do to fight climate change, but it is a very significant and large first step.

Methane accounts for roughly a quarter of all the human-caused global warming that has transpired since the Industrial Revolution. Restoring these methane-reducing rules will be one of the most significant climate actions that the Senate has taken in more than a decade.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes and commend Senators HENRICH, KING, and MARKEY for their great work on this issue.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative 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 North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) would have voted “nay.”

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

The result was announced—yes 52, nays 42, as follows: (Rollcall Vote No. 175 Leg.)

YEA—52

Baldwin  Blumenthal  Brown  Booker  Cardin

Bennet  Booker  Brown  Booker  Cardin
Carper  King  Sanders
Casey  Klobuchar  Schatz
Collins  Leahy  Schumer
Coons  Logue  Shaheen
Cortez Masto  Manchin  Sinema
Durbin  Menendez  Stabenow
Feinstein  Merkley  Tester
Gillibrand  Murphy  Van Hollen
Graham  Murray  Warner
Hassan  Ossoff  Warnock
Henry  Padilla  Wyden
Hickenlooper  Peters  Whitehouse
Hirono  Portman  Wyden
Kaine  Reed  Wyden
Kelly  Rosen

NAYS—42
Barasso  Fischer  Moran
Blackburn  Grassley  Murkowski
Blunt  Hagerty  Risch
Boozman  Hawley  Romney
Braun  Hoeven  Rubio
Burr  Hyde-Smith  Sasse
Capito  Inhofe  Scott (FL)
Cassidy  Johnson  Scott (SC)
Cory Booker  Kennedy  Sullivan
Cotton  Lankford  Thune
Crapo  Lee  Tillis
Cruz  Lummis  Tuberville
Daines  Marshall  Wicker
Ernst  McConnell  Young

NOT VOTING—6
Cantwell  Paul  Shelby
Cramer  Reeds  Toomey

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 14) was passed, as follows:

S.J. Res. 14
Resolved the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress disapproves the rule submitted by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency relating to “Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources” (85 Fed. Reg. 57018 (September 14, 2020)), and such rule shall have no force or effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table.

The Senator from Delaware.

MORNING BUSINESS
Mr. CARPER. Mr. 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.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, this week, the Senate has the opportunity to take a major step on an issue that affects all Americans: infrastructure.

Senator DUCKWORTH, my friend and fellow Illinois Senator, is leading a bipartisan effort to finance critical infrastructure improvements across the country.

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act authorizes $35 billion in funding to improve access to safe drinking water, fortify our water infrastructure against extreme weather, lower the cost of utility bills, and rebuild aging water systems across America.

More than 40 percent of authorized funds will go to small, rural, and disadvantaged communities, many of which have not seen water infrastructure improvements in decades. And believe me, our water infrastructure is in desperate need of improvement.

My colleague from Illinois has the most lead service lines of any State. Recent reports indicate that 8 in 10 Illinoisans live in a community where lead has been found in the drinking water in the last 6 years. Chicago alone has more than 39,000 lead service lines, the most of any city in the country. My hometown of Springfield has more than 10,000 lead service lines. These numbers are tragic and unacceptable. Every day, millions of my constituents risk exposure to lead, which can impair brain development in children and harm pregnant mothers. The people of Illinois, like many others across the country, sorely need these pipes replaced.

Thankfully, this bipartisan bill would begin to tackle the epidemic of lead in our Nation’s drinking water. It would authorize $100 million per year for lead service line removal and a further $40 million per year for lead testing in schools. Just imagine that that kind of funding could do to protect vulnerable people and children in Chicago, Springfield, and across our country.

But unfortunately, lead is not the only water infrastructure problem facing our communities. Just a few weeks ago, I visited a small, rural town in Illinois called Centreville. Near my birthplace of East St. Louis, I have known this community all my life. Centreville’s population is mostly elderly, Black, lifelong residents. They have faced chronic wastewater and storm water issues for decades. Ordinary rainfall can overflow the town’s broken sewer systems and flood residents’ basements and lawns with raw sewage. No one risks taking a sip of water from the tap.

I have heard from residents about the horror of stepping out of their front door in the morning to discover pools of sewage seeping up through the grass in their front yards. This is a tragic situation and one that deserves significant Federal attention. And yet the problem has persisted for decades. Why?

Centreville is one of the poorest towns of Illinois. It has struggled to attract financial help. The town cannot meet the cost-share requirements of grant programs or qualify for the loans it so desperately needs.

Well, the residents of Centreville have stepped up, the town met with official constituents looking for solutions. They have every right to feel frustrated. They have every right to demand more of us. For decades our water policy has failed, our water infrastructure is in a desperate need of improvement. And believe me, our water infrastructure is in desperate need of improvement.

For decades our water policy has failed, our water infrastructure is in a desperate need of improvement. And believe me, our water infrastructure is in desperate need of improvement.

Thankfully, the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act is the first step toward new, meaningful infrastructure policy.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this bill, so we can put a bipartisan downpayment on the infrastructure every American needs.

TRIBUTE TO TERRY HAMBY
Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, our country recently took a long-overdue step toward honoring the courageous Americans who served in the First World War. Earlier this month and more than a century after the formal end of the war, the United States raised the flag over the newly constructed National World War I Memorial.

I am immensely proud of this tribute in our Nation’s Capital to the 4.7 million Americans who sacrificed to preserve our way of life.

Today, I would like give special thanks to a remarkable Kentuckian who became a driving force bringing this memorial into existence. My longtime friend Terry Hamby, from Cadiz, is the chair of the World War I Centennial Commission. He deserves our sincere gratitude for his leadership and perseverance in giving every American the opportunity to honor our heroes.
Through the generations, the Hamby family has proudly answered the nation’s call to military service. The noble tradition dates back to the Civil War and Terry’s great-grandfather’s service in the Union Army. His grandfather and father both courageously defended the nation in a global war. Next, it was Terry’s turn to wear the uniform as part of a Naval Air Wing in Vietnam. He later joined the U.S. Army Reserves until he retired following 26 years of military service. Terry’s story continues the family legacy by joining the Navy in the Persian Gulf. Service and sacrifice are personal to this family.

Even when Terry retired from the military, he continued working to support the world’s greatest fighting force. His hometown in Christian County, KY, neighbors Fort Campbell, one of our country’s premier military installations. Terry founded a contracting firm to provide services to the Defense Department, this decade and has served men and women stationed at the base nearby, including the famed “Screaming Eagles” of the 101st Airborne Division.

To know Terry is to instantly like him. He has had the privilege to call him a friend for many years, and I have always been impressed by his love of our country and respect for the men and women who protect it. So when I had the chance through my leadership position to appoint a member of the World War I Memorial Special Commission, Terry was the clear choice. His family’s tradition of service, as well as his civilian contributions to the military, gave him an important perspective for this project. I also knew the commission would benefit from Terry’s business mindset as it raised funds to advance its mission. His colleagues on the commission quickly recognized his talents too. They elected Terry to chair the organization and this monumental effort to honor America’s heroes.

The memorial found a fitting home only blocks from the White House in a park named for General John J. Pershing, the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces on the Western Front of World War I. After an international competition with more than 300 entries, the commission selected a design titled “The Weight of Sacrifice.” Terry and his wife, Carolyn, recently visited the site and me on a tour of the memorial. One of its most striking features is an approximately 60 foot long depiction of “A Soldier’s Journey.” Dozens of overlapping figures tell the stories of warriors leaving home for the battlefield before their ultimate triumph. It is an emotional place that shows these soldiers’ toll and sacrifice to build a lasting peace.

Even now that the memorial is officially open to the public, Terry hasn’t stopped working to honor the World War I generation. He has turned his attention to gathering support for recognition of female telephone operators called the “Hello Girls.” Other than nurses, these were the first women in uniform who played a consequential role in our country’s wartime effort. With Terry working for their cause, I am confident these selfless women will receive the national attention and gratitude they deserve.

So I encourage my Senate colleagues and all Americans to plan a visit to the World War I Memorial. It is a striking commemoration of our brave men and women in uniform, those who supported them, and the Americans who never came home. Terry Hamby has earned our praise for his unyielding drive to build this tribute. Without him, the United States would still be waiting for a proper memorial to these heroes. Kentucky and our country are proud of the mark he has left on our Nation’s Capital.

S.J. RES. 14
Mr. HEINRICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter from attorneys general of New York, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and the District of Columbia, and the chief legal officers of Chicago and Denver on the importance of passing this resolution be printed in the RECORD. There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APRIL 26, 2021
Re Senate Joint Resolution 14/House Joint Resolution 34—Disapproval of Environmental Protection Agency Rule Rescinding Methane Regulation.

Hon. CHARLES SCHUMER, Senate Majority Leader, Washington, DC.
Hon. NANCY PELOSI, Speaker of the House, Washington, DC.
Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL, Senate Minority Leader, Washington, DC.
Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY, House Minority Leader, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR SCHUMER, SENATOR MCCONNELL, SPEAKER PELOSI, AND REPRESENTATIVE MCCARTHY:

This rule eliminates common-sense, cost-effective measures such as more efficient technology and leak detection and repair, the 2015 rule helped to prevent and mitigate significant harms to public health and the environment while increasing the efficiency of natural gas operations.

Despite these substantial public health, environmental, and economic benefits, the Trump EPA nonetheless promulgated the Rescission Rule, which repealed the requirements that directly targeted methane emissions from new facilities. The Rescission Rule also eliminated pollution abatement requirements for methane and VOC emissions by federal facilities engaged in the transmission and storage of natural gas, despite the fact that this segment uses some of the same equipment (e.g., compressors, pneumatic pumps) as production and processing facilities. EPA acknowledged that these leaks would result in increased pollution emissions from new facilities, including 448,000 more tons of...
methane, 12,000 more tons of VOCs, and 400 more tons of hazardous air pollutants by 2030. 85 Fed. Reg. at 57,065.

EPA also included in the Rescission Rule a new bar for limiting pollution from existing sources by substantially the same language as in section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act: to adopt emission limits on any additional pollutant for sources already regulated under section 111(b) unless there is a political-specific "significant contribution" finding. See 85 Fed. Reg. at 57,019. This new obstacle contravenes EPA's longstanding position that the authority to limit emissions to facilities or other pollutants from already-listed sources provided it demonstrates a rational basis for doing so, and creates an unjustified road-block for difficult factors to carry out its mission to protect public health and the environment. The D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals recently vacated a related EPA rule that sought to implement the Agency's new significant contribution finding requirement, further undermining this theory.

As noted above, the Rescission Rule would result in significant increases in emissions from new oil and gas facilities. These pollution increases are just part of the story; however, the Rescission Rule also blocks an Air Act regulation of existing oil and gas facilities—facilities that collectively emit substantial methane pollution. Under the Clean Air Act, there must be pollutant emission standards in effect for new facilities under section 111(b) of the Act to trigger the Act under section 111(d) of the Act for EPA to promulgate emission guidelines that facilitate states' developing plans that limit emissions of the same pollutant from existing facilities.

EPA is required under its regulations to issue existing source emission guidelines "upon or after promulgation" of standards for new sources. C.F.R. 60.2(e). Although EPA did not issue the guidelines in 2016 when it finalized the previous new source rule, it began work that year to "swiftly" develop guidelines to limit methane emissions from existing sources. That work ground to a halt shortly after the Trump Administration took office, leading a group of our States to sue EPA in on the grounds that it had unreasonably delayed issuance of the emission guidelines, New York v. EPA (D.D.C. No. 18–773). In that litigation, EPA contended that it could not be compelled to issue the guidelines because it was in the process of eliminating its statutory obligation to regulate methane from existing sources, a process that culminated in the Rescission Rule.

Significantly, the Rescission Rule was opposed by a wide range of stakeholders, from independent domestic companies such as Jonah Energy and Pioneer Natural Resources to the largest oil and gas companies such as Jonah Energy and Pioneer Natural Resources, independent domestic companies such as Jonah Energy and Pioneer Natural Resources and other things to do for the environment, would lead to consistent regulation across the U.S., and can be cost-effectively achieved.

THE DISAPPROVAL RESOLUTIONS

Pursuant to the CRA, enacting the disapproval resolutions, once signed by the President, would make a rule "being treated as though such rule had never taken effect." 5 U.S.C. 801(f). Here, by restoring the 2016 rule's emission standards for new facilities and for EPA to facilitate state regulation of methane from existing facilities, passing the disapproval resolutions under the CRA would result in substantial public health, environmental, and economic benefits. According to EPA, the 2016 rule was expected to reduce 510,000 tons of methane, 210,000 tons of VOCs, and 3,900 tons of hazardous air pollutants in 2025 alone. 81 Fed. Reg. at 35,827. Between the health benefits of the 2016 rule and the increased revenues that could realize from reducing natural gas that would otherwise be released, EPA determined that the 2016 rule would result in a net benefit of $170 million in 2025. Id. at 35,827–29.

Enacting the disapproval resolutions would also help EPA promptly fulfill its obligation to develop emission guidelines that states can use to craft plans to limit methane from existing sources. Had EPA continued on the path it began in 2016, those guidelines would have been issued some time ago and states would now be implementing them. Although Congress cannot turn back the clock, it can take action now that gives EPA clear direction to promptly discharge its overdue statutory duty to limit emissions from these existing, polluting facilities.

Finally, passing the disapproval resolutions would not risk invalidating any subsequent regulations pursuant to the CRA's "substantially the same" language. See 5 U.S.C. 801(b)(2) (prohibiting a "new rule that is substantially the same" as the disapproved rule) unless specifically authorized by Congress. The Trump EPA acknowledged that the Rescission Rule is a "deregulatory action" passage of the CRA and EPA's issuance of the (disapproved rule) unless specifically authorized by the Congress.

 Indeed, it would be absurd to contend that a regulatory action under the CRA’s statutory authority in the future to promulgate more protective standards for new facilities under section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act and promulgate the guidelines for existing facilities under its section 111(d). Indeed, it would be absurd to contend that a CRA resolution disapproving a purely "de-regulatory action" would bar a prospective future regulation under the statute's "substantially the same" language.

We urge the Senate and the House to promptly pass the CRA resolutions disapproving the Rescission Rule. Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,


ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING DAVID SOULES

• Mr. HEINRICH. Madam President, David Soules was one of the kindest people you could ever meet. His easy laugh and infectious enthusiasm was always such a welcome presence, especially on excursions onto his favorite southern New Mexico public lands. I will always treasure the way David could put his "engineer's brain" to work, diving into complex problems and looking for solutions, from public access and wildlife habitat restoration to the siting of transmission lines. He was also a real listener, with a rare appetite to always learn something new. David always had time to sneak away to a quiet corner to compare notes, share thoughts, and strategize about how to make something better.

The decade-plus-long, community-driven effort to establish the Organ Mountains Desert Peaks National Monument was successful because of so many different people. But it is truly impossible to imagine it happening without David Soules. David knew every inch of the Organ Mountains Desert Peaks, and his methodical documentation of historical places, artifacts, and unique Chihuahuan desert ecosystems was instrumental in qualifying the area for monument designation. The National Monument and the 10 new Wilderness Areas that are now protected forever within it will endure as an everlasting gift from David to all of us.

David held a doctorate in mechanical engineering and became nationally recognized expert in the field of imaging through turbulence during his career spanning over 37 years at White Sands Missile Range. During that same time, David became a lifelong sportsman and champion for wildlife, serving on the New Mexico Game and Fish Commission, coauthoring the "Exploring Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument" guidebook, serving as a member of numerous nongovernmental sportsmen's and conservation organizations, including on the boards of New Mexico Wild and the White Sands Missile Range Historical Foundation.

David Soules was a dear friend and an incredible mentor to my boys. I am thinking of his wife, Nancy, their two sons, Kevin and Keith, their grandchild, and all those who knew, loved, and will forever miss David. Whenever I am hunting mule deer or looking for solutions in southern New Mexico, I will remember David and all he did to protect the wildlife and wild places that I hold dear.
TRIBUTE TO BRIAN CUCCIAS

• Mr. WICKER. Madam President, today I honor a visionary leader whose years at the helm of Ingalls Shipbuilding have left a profound impact on the State of Mississippi and on the national security posture of the United States. I have had the pleasure of associating with Mr. Brian Cuccias both personally and professionally over many years.

As President of Ingalls Shipbuilding, Mr. Cuccias led the largest manufacturing employer in Mississippi. Located near Brian’s hometown of Biloxi, the Pascagoula shipyard sits on 800 acres of land along the Pascagoula River. With 11,500 employees, Ingalls is the largest supplier of U.S. Navy surface combatants and has built nearly 70 percent of the current fleet of Navy warships.

Mr. Cuccias began his career at Ingalls in 1979, when he joined Litton Data Systems, which was then a major division of Litton Industries, then owner of what is today Ingalls Shipyard. He served as a financial analyst for several Navy programs, including amphibious assault ships and Spruance and Kidd-class destroyers. Since then, he has held a number of positions of increasing responsibility, including assistant to the group vice president of Avondale industries; sector vice president for material for Northrop Grumman Ship Systems program manager and vice president for Northrop Grumman’s DDG 1000 program; and vice president for surface combatants for Northrop Grumman Shipbuilding.

Mr. Cuccias left his mark on both the shipbuilding industry and Navy surface combatant programs. Universally recognized for his superb leadership, business acumen, and commitment to maritime security, his 2014 appointment as president of Ingalls Shipbuilding came as no surprise to those of us who knew him. During his tenure, Ingalls has continued to set the standard for shipbuilding excellence, delivering five national security cutters to the Coast Guard, along with two America-class amphibious assault ships and two San Antonio-class amphibious transport docks to the Navy. Additionally, Mr. Cuccias oversaw the reactivation of the Arleigh Burke-class production line, delivering four guided missile destroyers to the Navy after a 5-year hiatus. As he departs, he leaves the shipyard in perhaps its strongest position ever, with 13 ships in various stages of production.

Mr. Cuccias has left an indelible impact on the Ingalls workforce. He spearheaded numerous investments in the health and safety of shipyard employees and their families. In 2015, Ingalls dedicated a Family Health Center in Gautier, MS a full-service health care facility for employees, dependents, and retirees covered by the shipyard’s health insurance plans. As part of a $600 million 4-year upgrade to build the Shipyard of the Future, he supervised the installation of covered, environmentally controlled facilities to protect workers from the elements—again prioritizing the health of the Ingalls workforce.

Always active in his community, Mr. Cuccias served on the executive committee and board of directors for the Mississippi Economic Council, the Mississippi Partnership for Economic Development, the Jackson County Economic Development Foundation, and the Downtown and Mobile. In 2018, he was honored as one of the Top CEOs in Mississippi by the Mississippi Business Journal.

I want to express my deep gratitude and appreciation to Brian Cuccias for his outstanding leadership in Mississippi and for his unwavering support for the missions of the U.S. Navy. As he departs Ingalls for retirement, I wish him and his family “fair winds and following seas.”

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 PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States which was which was ordered to be printed at the end of the Senate proceedings:

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT DELIVERED TO A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS ON APRIL 28, 2021—PM 8

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States which was which was ordered to be printed at the end of the Senate proceedings:

To the Congress of the United States:

Madam Speaker. Madam Vice President. No President has ever said those words from this podium, and it’s about time. The First Lady. The Second Gentleman. Mr. Chief Justice. Members of the United States Congress and the Cabinet, My fellow Americans.

While the setting tonight is familiar, this gathering is very different—a reminder of the extraordinary times we are in.

Throughout our history, Presidents have come to this chamber to speak to the Congress, to the Nation, and to the world. Now—after just 100 days I can report to the Nation: AMERICA IS ON THE MOVE AGAIN.

Turning peril into possibility. Crisis into opportunity. Setback into strength. Life can knock us down. But in America—we never stay down. In America—we always get up.

And today—that’s what we’re doing: America is rising anew. Choosing hope over fear. Truth over lies. Light over darkness.

After 100 days of rescue and renewal, America is ready for takeoff. We are working hard. Dreaming again. Discovering again. Leading the world again.

We have shown each other—and the world: There is no quit in America.

100 days ago, America’s house was on fire. We had to act.

And thanks to the extraordinary leadership of Speaker PELOSI and Majority Leader SCHUMER—

Together—we passed the American Rescue Plan. One of the most consequential rescue packages in American history.

We’re already seeing the results.

After I promised 100 million COVID–19 vaccine shots in 100 days—we will have provided over 220 million COVID shots in 100 days. We’re marshalling every Federal resource. We’ve gotten the vaccine to nearly 40,000 pharmacies and over 700 community health centers.

We’re setting up community vaccination sites and are deploying mobile units into hard-to-reach areas.

Today, 90% of Americans now live within 5 miles of a vaccination site.

Everyone—over the age of 16—everyone—is now eligible and can get vaccinated right away.

So, get vaccinated now.

When I was sworn in, less than 1% of seniors were fully vaccinated against COVID-19.

100 days later, nearly 70% of seniors are fully protected.

Senior deaths from COVID-19 are down 80% since January. Down 80%.

And, more than half of all adults in America have gotten at least one shot.

At a mass vaccination center in Glendale, Arizona, I asked a nurse what it’s like. She looked and said every shot feels like a dose of hope.

A dose of hope for the educator in Florida who has a child who suffers from an auto-immune disease. She
wrote to me that she was worried about bringing the virus home. When she got vaccinated, she sat in her car and just cried. Cried out of joy, Cried out of relief.

Parents are seeing smiles on their kids’ faces again as they go back to school—because teachers and school bus drivers, cafeteria workers have been vaccinated.

Grandparents—hugging their children and grandchildren instead of pressing their hands against a window to say goodbye. It means everything to both of them.

There’s still more work to do—to beat this virus. We can’t let our guard down now.

But tonight—I can say because of you—the American people—our progress these past 100 days against one of the worst pandemics in history is one of the greatest logistical achievements our country has ever seen.

What else have we done these first 100 days?

We kept our commitment and we are sending $1,400 rescue checks to 85% of all American households.

We’ve already sent more than 160 million checks out the door.

It’s making a difference.

For many people, it’s making all the difference in the world.

A single mom in Texas wrote to me. She said when she couldn’t work—this relief check put food on the table and saved her and her son from eviction.

A grandmother in Virginia told me she immediately took her granddaughter to the eye doctor—something she put off for months because she didn’t have the money.

One of the defining images of this crisis—has been cars lined up for miles—waiting for a box of food to be put in the trunk.

Did you ever think you’d see that in America?

That’s why the American Rescue Plan is delivering food and nutrition assistance to millions of Americans facing hunger—and hunger is down sharply already.

We’re also providing: Rental assistance to keep people from being evicted from their homes.

Providing loans to keep small businesses open and their employees on the job.

During these 100 days an additional 800,000 Americans enrolled in the Affordable Care Act because I established a special sign up period to do that.

We’re making one of the largest one-time investments EVER in improving health care for veterans.

Critical investments to address the opioid crisis.

And, maybe most importantly—thanks to the American Rescue Plan—we are on track to cut child poverty in America in half this year.

In the process the economy created more than 1.3 million new jobs in 100 days.

More new jobs in the first 100 days—than any President on record.

The International Monetary Fund is now estimating our economy will grow at a rate of more than 6% this year.

That will be the fastest pace of economic growth in this country in nearly four decades.

America is moving. Moving forward. And we can’t stop now.

We’re in a competition with China and other countries to win the 21st Century.

We have to do more than just build back. We have to build back better.

Throughout our history, public investments and infrastructure have transformed America.

The transcontinental railroad and interstate highways united two oceans and brought us into a totally new age of progress.

Universal public school and college aid opened wide the doors of opportunity.

Scientific breakthroughs took us to the Moon and now to Mars, discovered vaccines, and gave us the Internet and so much more.

These are the investments we make together, as one country, and that only government can make.

Time and again—they propel us into the future.

That’s why I proposed the American Jobs Plan—a once-in-a-generation investment in America itself. The largest jobs plan since World War II.

It creates jobs to upgrade our transportation infrastructure. Jobs modernizing roads, bridges and highways. Jobs building ports and airports, rail corridors and transit lines.

It’s clean water.

Today—up to 10 million homes—and more than 400,000 schools and child care centers—have pipes with lead in them, including for drinking water.

A clear and present danger to our children’s health.

The American Jobs Plan creates jobs replacing lead in the nation’s lead pipes and service lines—so every American—so every child—can turn on the faucet and be certain to drink clean water.

It creates jobs connecting every American with high-speed internet, including 35% of rural Americans who still don’t have it.

This will help our kids and businesses succeed in a 21st Century economy.

And I am asking the Vice President to help lead this effort.

It creates jobs by building a modern power grid. Our grids are vulnerable to storms, hacks, and catastrophic failures—with tragic results as we saw in Texas and elsewhere during winter storms.

The American Jobs Plan will create jobs to lay thousands of miles of transmission lines needed to build a resilient and fully clean grid.

The American Jobs Plan will help millions of people get back to their jobs and their careers.

2 million women have dropped out of the workforce during this pandemic—too often because they couldn’t get the care they need for their family, their children.

800,000 families are on a Medicaid waiting list right now to get homecare for their aging parent or loved one with a disability.

This plan will help these families and create jobs for our caregivers with better wages and better benefits.

For too long, we have failed to use the most important word when it comes to meeting the climate crisis. Jobs. For me, when I think about climate change, I think jobs.

The American Jobs Plan will put engineers and construction workers to work building more energy efficient buildings and homes.

Electrical workers—installing 500,000 charging stations along our highways.

Farmers planting cover crops, so they can reduce carbon dioxide in the air and get paid for doing it.

We’re making one of the largest one-time investments EVER in clean energy—so every American with high-speed internet, including 35% of rural Americans who still don’t have it.

American Jobs Plan will add millions of good paying jobs—jobs Americans can raise their families on.

And all the investments in the American Jobs Plan will be guided by one principle: “Buy American.”

American tax dollars are going to be used to buy American products made in America that create American jobs. The way it should be.

Now, I know some of you at home are wondering whether these jobs are for you. You feel left behind and forgotten in an economy that’s rapidly changing.

Let me speak directly to you.

Independent experts estimate the American Jobs Plan will add millions of jobs and trillions of dollars in economic growth for years to come. These are good-paying jobs that can’t be outsourced.

Nearly 90% of the infrastructure jobs created in the American Jobs Plan do not require a college degree. 75% do not require an associate’s degree.

The American Jobs Plan is a blue-collar blueprint to build America. And, it recognizes something I’ve always said, Wall Street didn’t build this country. The middle class built this country. And unions build the middle class.

And that’s why I’m calling on Congress to pass the Protecting the Right to Organize Act—the PRO Act—and send it to my desk to support the right to unionize.

By the way, let’s also pass the $15 minimum wage. No one should work 40 hours a week and still live below the poverty line.

And we need to ensure greater equity and opportunity for women. Let’s get the Paycheck Fairness Act to my desk for equal pay. It’s long past time.

Finally, the American Jobs Plan will be the biggest increase in non-defense research and development ever.

We will see more technological change in the next 10 years than we saw in the last 50 years.

The American Jobs Plan will create millions of new jobs—jobs Americans can raise their families on.

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Finally, the American Jobs Plan will be the biggest increase in non-defense research and development ever.

We will see more technological change in the next 10 years than we saw in the last 50 years.
And we’re falling behind in that competition.

Decades ago, we used to invest 2% of our GDP on research and development. Today, we spend less than 1%. China and other countries are closing fast.

We have to develop and dominate the products and technologies of the future—advanced batteries, biotechnology, computer chips, and clean energy. The Defense Department has an agency called DARPA—the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency—that’s there to develop breakthroughs to enhance our national security—which led to the internet and GPS and so much more.

The National Institutes of Health, the NIH, should create a similar Advanced Research Projects Agency—for Health.

To develop breakthroughs to prevent, detect, and treat diseases like Alzheimer’s, diabetes, and cancer.

This is personal to so many of us. I can think of no more worthy investment. And I know of nothing that is more bipartisan.

Let’s end cancer as we know it. It’s within our power.

Investments in jobs and infrastructure could be the issues we’re talking about have often had bipartisan support.

Vice President HARRIS and I meet regularly in the Oval Office with Democrats and Republicans to discuss the American Jobs Plan.

And I applaud a group of Republican Senators who just put forward their proposal.

So, let’s get to work. We welcome ideas. But, the rest of the world isn’t waiting for us. Doing nothing is not an option.

We can’t be so busy competing with each other that we forget the competition is with the rest of the world to win the 21st Century.

To win that competition for the future, we also need to make a once-in-a-generation investment in our families—in our children.

That’s why I’m introducing the American Families Plan tonight, which addresses four of the biggest challenges facing American families today.

First, access to a good education. When this Nation made 12 years of public education universal in the last century, it made us the best-educated and best-prepared nation in the world.

But the world is catching up. They are now waiting.

12 years is no longer enough today to compete in the 21st Century.

That’s why the American Families Plan guarantees four additional years of public education for every person in America—starting as early as we can.

We add two years of universal high-quality pre-school for every 3- and 4-year-old in America.

The plan shows that when a young child goes to school—not day care—they are far more likely to graduate from high school and go on to college.

And then we add two years of free community college.

And we will increase Pell Grants and investment in Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal Colleges, and Minority-Serving Institutions.

Jill is a community college professor who teaches today as First Lady. She has long said any country that out-educates us is going to outcompete us—and she’ll be leaving.

Second, the American Families Plan will provide access to quality, affordable child care. We guarantee that low- to middle-income families will pay no more than 7% of their income for high-quality care for children up to the age of 5. The most hard-pressed working families won’t have to spend a dime.

Third, the American Families Plan will offer up to 12 weeks of paid family and medical leave. No one should have to choose between a job and paycheck or taking care of themselves and a loved one—a parent, spouse, or child.

And fourth, the American Families Plan puts money directly into the pockets of millions of families. In March we expanded a tax credit for every child in a family. Up to a $3,600 Child Tax Credit for children over 6 and $3,000 for children under 6. With two parents, two kids, that’s up to $7,200 in your pocket to help take care of your family. This will help more than 65 million children and help cut child poverty in half this year. Together, let’s extend the Child Tax Credit at least through the end of 2025.

The American Rescue Plan lowered health care premiums for 9 million Americans who buy their coverage under the Affordable Care Act. Let’s make that provision permanent so their premiums don’t go back up.

In addition to my Families Plan, I will work with Congress to address—this year—other critical priorities for America’s families.

The Affordable Care Act has been a lifeline for millions of Americans—protecting people with pre-existing conditions, strengthening health. And the pandemic has demonstrated how badly it is needed. Let’s lower deductibles for working families on the Affordable Care Act.

And let’s reduce prescription drug costs. We all know how outrageously expensive they are. In fact, we pay the highest prescription drug prices in the world right here in America—nearly three times as much as other countries. We can change that.

Let’s do what we’ve always talked about. Let’s give Medicare the power to save hundreds of billions of dollars by negotiating lower prices for prescription drugs. That won’t just help people on Medicare—it will lower prescription drug costs for everyone. The money we save can go to strengthen the Affordable Care Act—expand Medicare coverage and benefits without costing taxpayers one additional penny.

We’ve talked about it long enough—Democrats and Republicans. Let’s get it done this year.

This is all about a simple premise: Health care should be a right, not a privilege in America.

So how do we pay for my Jobs and Family Plans? I’ve made clear that we can do it without increasing deficits. Let’s start with what I will not do. I will not impose any tax increases on people making less than $400,000 a year.

It’s time for corporate America and the wealthiest 1% of Americans to pay their fair share. Just pay their fair share.

A recent study shows that 55 of the nation’s biggest corporations paid zero in Federal income tax last year. No Federal taxes on more than $40 billion in profits. A lot of companies evade taxes through tax havens from Switzerland to Bermuda to the Cayman Islands.

But they benefit from tax loopholes and deductions that allow for offshoring jobs and shifting profits overseas. That’s not right. We’re going to reform corporate taxes so they pay their fair share and help pay for the public investments their businesses will benefit from.

And, we’re going to reward work, not wealth. We take the top tax bracket for the wealthiest 1% of Americans—those making $400,000 or more—back up to 33%. That’s what we did when George W. Bush became President.

We’re going to get rid of the loopholes that allow Americans who make more than $1 million a year pay a lower rate on their capital gains than working Americans pay on their work. This will only affect three tenths of 1% of all Americans.

And the IRS will crack down on millions and billionaires who cheat on their taxes. That’s estimated to be billions of dollars.

Look. I’m not out to punish anyone. But I will NOT add to the tax burden of the middle class and of this country. They’re already paying enough. What I’ve proposed is fair. It’s fiscally responsible. It raises the revenue to pay for the plans I’ve proposed that will create millions of jobs and grow the economy.

When you hear someone say that they don’t want to raise taxes on the wealthiest 1% and on corporate America ask them: whose taxes are you going to raise instead, and whose are you going to cut?

Look at the big tax cut in 2017. It was supposed to pay for itself and generate vast economic growth. Instead it added $2 trillion to the deficit. It was a huge windfall for corporate America and those at the very top.

Instead of using the tax savings to raise wages and invest in research and development, it poured billions of dollars into the pockets of CEOs. In fact, the pay gap between CEOs and their workers is now among the largest in history.

According to one study, CEOs make 320 times what their average workers make. And the pandemic made things worse. 20 million Americans lost their jobs in the pandemic—working and middle-class Americans.

At the same time, the roughly 650 billionaires in America saw their net worth
worth increase by more than $1 trillion.

Let me say that again.

Just 650 people increased their wealth by more than $1 trillion during this pandemic.

There are now worth more than $1 trillion.

My fellow Americans, trickle-down economics has never worked.

It’s time to grow the economy from the bottom up and middle-out.

A broad consensus of economists—left, right, center—agree that what I’m proposing will help create millions of jobs and generate historic economic growth. These are among the highest value investments we can make as a nation.

I’ve often said that our greatest strength is the power of our example—not just the example of our power.

And in my conversations with world leaders—many I’ve known for a long time—the comment I hear most often is: why isn’t America back—but for how long?

My fellow Americans, we have to show not just that we are back, but that we are here to stay.

And that we aren’t going it alone—we’re going to be leading with our allies.

No one nation can deal with all the crises of our time alone—from terrorism to nuclear proliferation to mass migration, cybersecurity, climate change—as we’re experiencing now, pandemics.

There’s no wall high enough to keep any virus away.

As our own vaccine supply grows to meet our needs—and we are meeting them—we will become an arsenal of vaccines for other countries—just as America was the arsenal of democracy in World War II.

The climate crisis is not our fight alone, either. It’s a global fight.

The United States accounts for less than 15% of carbon emissions.

The rest of the world accounts for 85%.

That’s why I kept my commitment to rejoin the Paris Climate Agreement on my first day in office.

And I kept my commitment to convene a climate summit right here in America, with all of the major economies of the world from—China and Russia to India and the European Union and all.

I wanted the world to see that there is consensus that we are at an inflection point in history.

And the consensus is if we act, we can save the planet—and we can create millions of jobs and economic growth and opportunity to raise the standard of living for everyone in the world.

The investments I’ve proposed tonight also advance a foreign policy that benefits the middle class.

That means making sure every nation plays by the same rules in the global economy, including China.

In my discussion with President Xi, I told him that we welcome the competition and that we are not looking for conflict.

But I made absolutely clear that I will defend American interests across the board.

America will stand up to unfair trade practices that undercut American workers and industries, like subsidies for state-owned enterprises and the theft of American technologies and intellectual property.

I also told President Xi that we will maintain a strong military presence in the Indo-Pacific just as we do with NATO in Europe not to start conflict—but to prevent conflict.

And, I told him what I’ve said to many world leaders—that America won’t back away from our commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms.

No responsible American President can remain silent when basic human rights are violated. A President has to represent the essence of our country.

America is an idea—unique in the world. We are all created equal. It’s who we are. We cannot walk away from that principle.

With regard to Russia, I made very clear to President Putin that while we don’t seek escalation, their actions have consequences.

I responded in a direct and proportionate way to Russia’s interference in our elections and cyber-attacks on our government and businesses—and they did both of those things and I did respond.

But we can also cooperate when it’s in our mutual interests.

As we did when we extended the New START Treaty on nuclear arms—and as we’re working to do on the climate crisis.

On Iran and North Korea’s nuclear programs that present a serious threat to America’s security and world security—we will be working closely with our allies to address the threats posed by both of these countries through diplomacy and defense.

And American leadership means ending the forever war in Afghanistan.

We have the greatest fighting force in the history of the world.

And I’m the first President in 40 years who knows what it means to have had a child serving in a warzone.

Today we have service members serving in the same war as their parents once did.

We have service members in Afghanistan who were not yet born on 9/11. War in Afghanistan was never meant to be a multi-generational undertaking of nation-building. We went to Afghanistan to get the terrorists who attacked us on 9/11. We delivered justice to Osama Bin Laden and we degraded the terrorist threat of al Qaeda in Afghanistan.

After 20 years of American valor and sacrifice, it’s time to bring our troops home.

Even as we do, we will maintain an over-the-horizon capability to suppress future threats to the homeland.

But make no mistake—the terrorist threat has evolved beyond Afghanistan since 2001 and we will remain vigilant against threats to the United States, wherever they come from.

Al Qaeda and ISIS are in Yemen, Syria, Somalia, and other places in Africa and the Middle East and beyond.

And, we won’t ignore what our own intelligence agencies have determined—the most lethal terrorist threat to the homeland today is from white supremacist terrorism.

And my fellow Americans, we must come together to heal the soul of this Nation.

It was nearly a year ago before her father’s funeral, when I spoke with Gianna Floyd, George Floyd’s young daughter. As I knelt down to talk to her so we could talk eye-to-eye, she said to me, “Daddy changed the world.”

After the conviction of George Floyd’s murderer, we can see how right she was—if we have the courage to act.

We have all seen the knee of injustice on the neck of Black America.

Now is our opportunity to make real progress.

Most men and women in uniform wear their badge and serve their communities honorably.

I know them. I know they want to help meet this moment as well.

My fellow Americans, we have to come together. To build back better law enforcement and the people they serve. To root out systemic racism in our criminal justice system.

And to enact police reform in George Floyd’s name that passed the House already.

I know the Republicans have their own ideas and are engaged in productive discussions with Democrats. We need to work together to find a consensus. Let’s get it done next month, by the first anniversary of George Floyd’s death. This tragedy supports this reform. Congress should act.

We have a giant opportunity to bend to the arc of the moral universe toward justice, Real justice.

And with the plans I outlined tonight, we have a real chance to root out systemic racism that plagues American life in many other ways. A chance to deliver real equity. Good jobs and good schools. Affordable housing.

Clean air and clean water.

In a position to grow the wealth and pass it down through generations. Real opportunities in the lives of more Americans—Black, white, Latino, Asian American, Native American.

I also want to thank the Senate for voting 94–1 to pass the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act to protect Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders from the vicious hate crimes we’ve seen this past year—and for too long.

I urge the House to do the same and send that legislation to my desk as soon as possible.

I also hope Congress can get to my desk the Equality Act to protect the rights of LGBTQ Americans.
To all the transgender Americans watching at home—especially the young people who are so brave—I want you to know that your President has your back.

And another thing. Let's reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, which has been law in this country for 27 years since I first wrote it. It will close the so-called "boyfriend" loophole to keep guns out of the hands of abusers. It's estimated that more than 50 women are shot and killed by an intimate partner—every month in America. Pass it and save lives.

And I need not tell anyone this, but gun violence is an epidemic in America. Our flag at the White House was still flying at half-staff for the 8 victims of the mass shooting in Georgia, when 10 more lives were taken in a mass shooting in Colorado.

In the week between those mass shootings, more than 250 other Americans were shot dead. 250 shot dead. I know how many it is to make progress on this issue.

One of them is banning so-called "ghost guns." They are homemade guns built from a kit that includes the directions on how to finish the firearm. The parts have no serial numbers, so when they show up at a crime scene, they can't be traced.

The buyers of ghost gun kits aren't required to pass a background check. Anywhere from a criminal to a terrorist could buy this kit and, in as little as 30 minutes, put together a lethal weapon. But not anymore.

I will do everything in my power to protect American people from this epidemic of gun violence. But it's time for Congress to act as well.

We need more Senate Republicans to join with the overwhelming majority of their Democratic colleagues, and close loopholes and require background checks to purchase a gun.

And we need a ban on assault weapons and high-capacity magazines again. Don't tell me it can't be done. We've done it before... and it worked.

Talk to most responsible gun owners, most hunters—they'll tell you there's no possible justification for having 100 rounds—300 bullets—in a weapon.

They will tell you that there are too many people today who are able to buy a gun, but who shouldn't be able to.

These kinds of reasonable reforms have the overwhelming support of the American people—including many gun owners.

The country supports reform, and the Congress should act.

This should be a Red vs. Blue issue. It's an American issue.

And here's what else we can do. Immigration has always been essential to America. Let's end our exhausting war over immigration. For more than 30 years, politicians have talked about immigration reform and done nothing about it. It's time to fix it.

On day one of my Presidency, I kept my commitment and I sent a comprehensive immigration bill to Congress.

If you believe we need a secure border—pass it.

If you believe in a pathway to citizenship—pass it.

If you actually want to solve the problem—I have sent you a bill, now pass it.

We also have to get at the root of the problem of why people are fleeing to our southern border from Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador. The violence. The corruption. The gangs. The political instability. Hunger. Hurricanes. Earthquakes.

When I was Vice President, I focused on providing the help needed to address these root causes of migration. It helped keep people in their own countries instead of being forced to leave. Our plan worked. But the last administration shut it down.

I'm restoring the program and asked Vice President Harris to lead our diplomatic efforts. I have absolute confidence she will get the job done.

Now, if Congress won't pass my plan—let's at least pass what we agree on.

Congress needs to pass legislation this year to finally secure protection for the Dreamers—the young people who have only known America as their home.

And, permanent protections for immigrants on temporary protected status who come from countries beset by man-made and natural made violence and disaster.

As well as a pathway to citizenship for farmworkers who put food on our tables.

Immigrants have done so much for America during the pandemic—as they have throughout our history. The country supports immigration reform. Congress should act.

And if we are to truly restore the soul of America—we need to protect the sacred right to vote.

Most people voted in the last Presidential election than ever before in our history—in the middle of one of the worst pandemics ever. That should be celebrated.

Instead, it's being attacked. Congress should pass H.R. 1 and the John Lewis Voting Rights Act and send them to my desk right away. The country supports it. Congress should act.

As we gather here tonight, the images of a violent mob assaulting this Capitol—desecrating our democracy—remain vivid in our minds. Lives were put at risk. Lives were lost. Extraordinary courage was summoned.

The insurrection was an existential crisis—a test of whether our democracy could survive. It did.

But the struggle is far from over. The question of whether our democracy will long endure is both ancient and urgent.

As old as our Republic. Still vital today. Can our democracy deliver on its promise that all of us—created equal in the image of God—have a chance to lead lives of dignity, respect, and possibility?

Can our democracy deliver on the most pressing needs of our people?

Can our democracy overcome the lies, anger, hate and fears that have pulled us apart?

America’s adversaries—the autocrats of the world—are betting it can’t.

They believe we are too full of anger and division and rage.

They look at the images of the mob that assaulted this Capitol as proof that the sun is setting on American democracy.

They are wrong.

And we have to prove them wrong.

We have to prove democracy still works. That our government still works—and can deliver for the people.

In our first 100 days together, we have acted to restore the people’s faith in our democracy to deliver.

We’re vaccinating the Nation. We’re creating hundreds of thousands of jobs. We’re delivering real results people can see and feel in their own lives. Opening the doors of opportunity. Guaranteeing fairness and justice. That’s the essence of America. That’s democracy in action.

Our Constitution opens with the words, “We the People”.

It’s time we reminded that We the People are the government. You and I. Not some force in a distant capital. Not some powerful force we have no control over. It’s us. It’s “We the People.”

In another era when our democracy was tested, Franklin Roosevelt reminded us—in America: we do our part.

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In another era when our democracy was tested, Franklin Roosevelt reminded us—in America: we do our part. That’s all I’m asking. That we all do our part.

And if we do, then we will meet the central challenge of the age by proving that democracy is durable and strong.

The autocrats will not win the future. America will. The future will belong to America.

I stand here tonight before you in a nation and a vital hour in the life of our democracy and our Nation.

And I can say with absolute confidence: I have never been more confident or more optimistic about America.

We have stared into an abyss of insurrection and autocracy—of pandemic and pain—and “We the People” did not flinch.
At the very moment our adversaries were certain we would pull apart and fall. We came together. United. With light and hope, we summoned new strength and new resolve. To position us to win the competition for the 21st Century. On our way forward to a Union more perfect. More prosperous. More just—As one people. One Nation. One America. It’s never been a good bet to bet against America. And it still isn’t. We are the United States of America.

There is nothing—nothing—but our capacity—nothing we can’t do—if we do it together.

May God bless you all. May God protect our troops. 

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 28, 2021.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

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

EC–837. A communication from the Chair-
man and Vice Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Ethics, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notification that Senator Coons and Senator Lankford disqualified themselves from participating in Preliminary Inquiry Case Numbers 30094 and 30226; ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SCHATZ, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:
S. 421. A bill to amend the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 to expand the Indian reservation drinking water program, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–17).
S. 569. A bill to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–18).
S. 784. A bill to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to Indians (Rept. No. 117–19).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Ms. CANTWELL for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

By Donet Dominic Graves, Jr., of Ohio, to be Deputy Secretary of Commerce.

By Bill Nelson, of Florida, to be Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

By Mr. PETERS for the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

By Kiran Arjandas Ahuja, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the Office of Personnel Management for a term of four years.

By Ronald Stroman, of the District of Columbia, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for a term expiring December 8, 2021.

By Amber Faye McReynolds, of Colorado, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for a term expiring December 8, 2026.

By Anton George Hajjar, of Maryland, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for a term expiring December 8, 2023.

*Nomination was reported with recommen-
dation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee’s commitment to respect the rights of the minority and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

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 Ms. MURkowski (for herself, Mr. MAnCINe, Mr. RISCH, Mr. KING, and Ms. ROsen):
S. 1400. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to provide energy cybersecurity investment incentives, to establish a grant and technical assistance program for cybersecurity investments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):
S. 1401. A bill to amend the Richard B. Rus- sell National School Lunch Act to improve nutritional and other program requirements relating to purchases of locally produced food; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. MURkowSKI):
S. 1402. A bill to amend the Native American Languages Act to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Mr. WyDEN):
S. 1403. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for Move America bonds and Move America credits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BLMentHAL, Mr. PORTman, Mr. King, Mr. HOfEn, Mr. CASey, Ms. KLOBuchar, Ms. Collins, Mr. KENNedy, Mr. Cotton, Mr. MENendez, Mr. Van HollEn, Mr. Lee, Mrs. FeINsTeIN, and Mrs. GILL-brand):
S. 1404. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 234th Headquarters Special Troops Signal Service Company in recognition of their unique and distinguis-
dished service as a “Ghost Army” that conducted deception operations in Europe during World War II; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY:
S. 1406. A bill to authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to significant ac-
tions that exacerbate climate change, to re-inforce comprehensive efforts to limit global average temperature rise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BLMentHAL, and Ms. KLOBuchar):
S. 1409. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to conduct research regarding and require the use of driver monitoring systems to minimize or eliminate motor ve-
hicle distraction; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. BLMentHAL):
S. 1407. A bill to enhance the early warning reporting requirements for motor vehicle manufacturers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BLMentHAL, Mr. PORTman, Mr. King, Mr. Wnukow, Ms. Warren, Mrs. FeINsTeIN, Mr. HOfEn, Mr. CAser, Mr. CASey, Ms. KLOBuchar, Ms. COLLins, Mr. CAPTo, Mrs. MURkowskI, Mrs. SHAHeen, Mr. RoundS, Mr. WARNer, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Scott of Florida, Ms. COrtez Masto, Mr. Thune, Mr. Van HolEn, Ms. Sinema, Mr. CardIn, Mr. INhoff, and Mr. LankFORD):
S. 1408. A bill to posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, J. Christopher Stevens, and Sean Smith, in recognition of their contributions to the Nation; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. WHITEnEUSE):
S. 1409. A bill to designate any alien who is or has been engaged in economic espionage or the misappropriation of trade secrets inscrutable and deportable; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COTTon:
S. 1410. A bill to codify the temporary scheduling order for fentanyl-related sub-
stances by adding fentanyl-related sub-
stances to schedule I of the Controlled Sub-
stances Act; to the Committee on the Judici-
ary.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Ms. COrtez Masto):
S. 1411. A bill to provide for the convey-
ance of certain Federal land to Lander Coun-
ty, Nevada, to designate certain wilderness areas in Lander County, Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Ms. COrtez Masto):
S. 1412. A bill to provide for the convey-
ance of certain Federal land in Carson City, Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. BLMentHAL):
S. 1413. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue a final rule revising motor vehicle seat back safety standards; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARKEY:
S. 1414. A bill to provide for the establish-
ment of clean technology consortia to en-
hance the economic, environmental, and energy security of the United States by pro-
 moting domestic development, manufacture, and deployment of clean technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MAiNestoN (for himself, Mr. WyDen, Mr. MeRKleY, Mr. SANDers, and Ms. WarREN):
S. 1415. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to reinstate the ban on the export of crude oil and natural gas pro-
duced in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BLMentHAL, and Ms. BALDWIN):
S. 1416. A bill to provide for the establish-
ment of a Venezuela Recovery Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.
S. 1426. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a refundable good faith to raise legitimate public health state the efficient review of petitions filed in biosimilar, to foster competition, and facilitate with approval of a competing generic drug or company to delay the entry of biosimilar and interchangeable companies to delay the entry of biosimilar biological products and interchangeable biological products; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. COLLINS:
S. 1429. A bill to provide compensation for United States victims of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. WYDEN): S. 1430. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to prevent predatory debt collectors from receiving paycheck protection program loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. TESTER:
S. 1451. A bill to prohibit the Director of the Office of Management and Budget from raising the minimum urban area population to qualify a statistical area from 50,000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Ms. PADILLA):
S. 1432. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish an electric grid resilience program in order to improve electric grid resilience research and development program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. THUNE, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):
S. 1433. A bill to provide for the crediting of funds received by the National Guard Bureau as reimbursement from States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MANCHIN:
S. 1434. A bill to require the Food and Drug Administration to revoke the approval of one opioid pain medication for each new opioid pain medication approved; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):
S. 1435. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit product hopping, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANCHIN:
S. 1436. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to amend the mission statement of the Food and Drug Administration; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CASHY, Mr. ERNST, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):
S. 1437. A bill to require the Office of Management and Budget to revise the Standard Occupational Classification system to establish the appropriate code for direct support professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):
S. 1438. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions to help combat the opioid crisis; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. KING):
S. 1439. A bill to establish procedures regarding the approval of opioid drugs by the Administration; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):
S. 1440. A bill to make technical corrections to the FAFSA Simplification Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. KAIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mrs. SAHLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. HASSAN):
S. 1441. A bill to appropriate an additional amount to improve the Navy shipyard infrastructure of the United States; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):
S. 1442. A bill to establish the Corporation for Career Pathways to promote pathways to upskilling and emerging job markets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. CASEY):
S. Res. 181. A resolution honoring the life and legacy of Carl Lutz; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WICKER:
S. Res. 182. A resolution recognizing the late Gilbert Metz, the Navy shipyard survivor who lived in Mississippi, and commending all educators who teach about the Holocaust and all genocide; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. BOOZMAN):
S. Res. 183. A resolution condemning the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):
S. Res. 184. A resolution designating the week of May 2, 2021 through May 8, 2021, as “Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week”; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. BLOCK (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. LEE):
S. Res. 185. A resolution requesting that the President transmit to the Senate not later than 14 days after the date of the adop tion of this resolution documents in the possession of the President relating to the Administration’s discussions and plans to assess, mitigate, and prevent growing inflation; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. ROMNEY (for himself and Mr. MURPHY):
S. Res. 186. A resolution honoring the humanitarian work of Dr. Aristides de Sousa Mendes do Amaral e Abranches to save the lives of French Jews and other persons during the Holocaust; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. JOHNSON):
S. Res. 187. A resolution congratulating the University of Wisconsin Badgers on winning the 2023 National Collegiate Athletic Association Women’s Ice Hockey Championship; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. LANKFORD):
S. Res. 188. A resolution recognizing expression appreciation and recognition for the Trump Administration for the creation of Operation
Warp Speed and the historic development of a COVID-19 vaccine; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 101
At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 101, a bill to establish the Environmental Justice Mapping Committee, and for other purposes.

S. 168
At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 168, a bill to provide temporary licensing reciprocity for telehealth and interstate health care treatment.

S. 273
At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 273, a bill to improve the management of driftnet fishing.

S. 321
At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 321, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the "Six Triple Eight".

S. 370
At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. BROKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 370, a bill to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act and the Federal Meat Inspection Act to support small and very small meat and poultry processing establishments, and for other purposes.

S. 402
At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 402, 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. 490
At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of S. 490, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the allowance for depreciation, and for other purposes.

S. 659
At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor 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. 749
At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 749, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance tax benefits for research activities.

S. 771
At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 771, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify authorities relating to the collective bargaining of employees in the Veterans Health Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 792
At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 792, a bill to amend the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 to modify the regulations for commercial motor vehicle drivers under the age of 21, and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 864
At the request of Mr. KAINES, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 864, a bill to extend Federal Pell Grant eligibility of certain short-term programs.

S. 926
At the request of Mr. KAINES, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 926, a bill to plan, develop, and make recommendations to increase available and supporting the providers that serve them.

S. 1030
At the request of Ms. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1030, a bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to install permanent fencing around the United States Capitol, any of the Capitol Buildings, or any portion of the Capitol Grounds.

S. 1077
At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1077, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the allowance for depreciation, and for other purposes.

S. 1106
At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1106, a bill to prohibit the sale of shark fins, and for other purposes.

S. 1135
At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1135, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require the President to set a minimum annual goal for the number of refugees to be admitted, and for other purposes.

S. 1278
At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1278, a bill to require the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to review the lease of real estate near a military installation or military airspace in the United States by a foreign person connected to or subsidized by the Russian Federation, the People’s Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, or the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, and for other purposes.

S. 1299
At the request of Mr. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1299, a bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to reauthorize and modify the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1300
At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Ms. LUMMIS) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1300, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 1378
At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) were added as cosponsors of 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.

S.J. RES. 10
At the request of Ms. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 10, a joint resolution to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 11
At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 33, a resolution supporting the contributions of Catholic schools.

AMENDMENT NO. 1461
At the request of Ms. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1461 intended to be proposed 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.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. MARKY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. HIRONO):
S. 1423. A bill to amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 to give Americans the option to delete personal information collected by internet operators as a result of the person's internet activity prior to age 13; 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.

The PRESIDENT. Without objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1423

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 "Clean Slate for Kids Online Act of 2021.


(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 103 of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6501) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) ‘delete’ means to remove information that the information is not maintained in retrievable form and cannot be retrieved in the normal course of business.";

(b) BY AMENDMENT OF UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE ACTS AND PRACTICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE COLLECTION AND USE OF PERSONAL INFORMATION FROM AND ABOUT CHILDREN ON THE INTERNET.—Section 1303 of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6503) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "section 1303(b)" and inserting "subsection (b) and (e) of section 1303"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(f) ACTIONS BY STATES.—Section 1305(a)(1) of the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6503(a)(1)) is amended by striking "section (b) or (e) of section 1303".

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. CARPER):

S. 1424. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit high deductible health plans to provide chronic disease prevention services to plan enrollees, thus making them non-deductible; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. THUNE. 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. 1424

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 "Chronic Disease Management Act of 2021.

SEC. 2. CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 223(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(F) PREVENTIVE CARE SERVICES AND ITEMS FOR CHRONIC CONDITIONS.—For purposes of subparagraph (C), preventative care shall include any service or item used to treat an individual with a chronic condition if—

(1) such service or item is low-cost,

(2) in regards to such service or item, there is medical evidence supporting high cost efficiency of preventing exacerbation of the chronic condition or the development of a secondary condition, and

(III) there is a strong likelihood, documented by clinical evidence, that with respect to the class of individuals utilizing such service or item, the significant and beneficial use of the item will prevent the exacerbation of the chronic condition or the development of a secondary condition that requires significantly higher cost treatments, and

(III) an individual who has been prescribed preventive care for any chronic condition may be presumed to have been diagnosed with such condition if such preventive care is customarily prescribed for such condition.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to coverage for months beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Ms. COLLINS: S. 1429. A bill to provide compensation for United States victims of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to reintroduce the Justice for the Living victims of Lockerbie Act. This bill would create a process to seek justice for a group Pan American World Airways pilots who lost their careers and pensions following the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, and the subsequent bankruptcy and closure of Pan Am.

On December 21, 1988, the State of Libya committed an infamous act of terror by bombing Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 270 innocent civilians. Despite Pan Am’s great and improved financial position in 1988, the media coverage of the terrorist attack wreaked havoc on Pan Am sales leading to its bankruptcy in 1991.

In 2008, the U.S. entered into the U.S.-Libya Humanitarian Settlement Agreement, in which Libya paid $1.5 billion to settle claims by U.S. citizens for Libyan-sponsored terrorism. After payments by the State Department to families of death victims from Lockerbie and the La Belle Disco bombing in Germany, compensation to other victims was to be determined by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. The Commission could only consider further claims referred to it by the State Department.

One of these claims was a group of senior Pan Am pilots, most of whom were veterans, who were over the age of 50 and lost and livelihoods when Pan Am went bankrupt and closed. Due to the federally required retirement age of 60 at that time, and the airline industry’s seniority system, they were unable to get new pilot jobs with other airlines. Two of these pilots reside in Maine—Ron Fitch of Poland Spring Airlines. We have heard their pleas for justice on behalf of their own families and the others who suffered as a result of Libya’s acts of terrorism.

Mr. Fitch served nearly ten years in the Air Force and flew rescue helicopters during the Vietnam War. Mr. Bean served in the Navy where he was stationed at the former Brunswick Naval Air Station during the 1960’s. Both of these veterans told me that lost their jobs, pensions, health care, and savings as a result of the Pan Am bombing.

This group’s initial lawsuit against Libya, which had been joined with the families of those who died at

April 28, 2021
Lockeberie, was dismissed by the courts due to sovereign immunity. Following the 2008 settlement agreement with Libya, the group of pilots approached the State Department in 2009 seeking the necessary referral to have their claims heard by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. For more than four years the State Department failed to refer the group’s claims to the Commission, but following bipartisan letters to then-Secretaries Clinton and Kerry signed by myself and more than 60 other members of Congress, the State Department finally referred the claims in 2013.

After an initial denial of claims in a preliminary ruling by the Commission in July 2016, the group of pilots was granted a hearing in December 2016. So many of the pilots and their families attended the hearing that it was moved to a U.S. District Court courtroom in Washington, D.C. Three senior Pan Am executives testified at the hearing, including the former Pan Am CEO Thomas Plaskett; former Pan Am Senior Vice President for Finance, Ramesh Punwani; and former Pan Am Vice President of Strategic Planning, Peter Pappas. Each explained why the Lockerbie bombing and the subsequent media coverage directly caused the airline’s collapse.

In January 2018, more than a year following that hearing, the Commission ruled against the pilots. Using an undefined standard of proof and applying international law, the Commission argued that Pan Am’s demise was not caused by the Lockerbie bombing, contrary to the testimony of the former Pan Am executives themselves. The pilots’ referred claim was the very last of the Libya claims adjudicated by the Commission, and the Libya settlement fund is now exhausted from the claims it approved prior to the final adjudication of the pilots’ claims.

Mr. President, these terrorism victims were denied an opportunity to even make their case for four years by the Department of State, and when finally referred to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, they were forced to wait another three years for a preliminary ruling and another two years for a final decision, by which point the Commission had already exhausted claims that essentially exhausted the settlement funds provided by Libya. That simply is not fair, and I believe these Maimers and other Americans deserve a quick and fair process to compensate them for their losses.

I urge my colleagues to join me in working toward justice for all of the victims of the Lockerbie bombing perpetrated by Libya.

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

S. 1432. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish an electric grid resilience grant program and an electric grid resilience research and development program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to join Senator CORNYN in introducing the “Preventing Outages With Enhanced Resilience and Operations National Grid Act of 2021.”

This legislation would authorize the Federal government to offer grants to States and Tribal governments to modernize the electrical grid and better withstand extreme weather events and natural disasters. It would also serve as a catalyst for our Nation’s research and development and deployment of new technologies that will ensure our Nation’s grid can meet the challenges of climate change and continue to provide reliable electricity to our citizens.

The “POWER On Act” is a bipartisan step-forward to combating the devastating impact of climate change and keep the lights on for everyone.

This legislation would help protect America’s electric grid and make it more resilient.

Climate change is real and nowhere is that fact more clear than in my State of California. As the State continues to experience historic wildfires, droughts, deadly mudslides, prolonged heatwaves, and extreme wind events that prompt sustained power shutoffs, the Federal government can and must help. We must work with States to invest in our electrical infrastructure and make our grids more reliable.

This legislation would establish a grant program through the Department of Energy for States and Tribal governments to award funds to eligible entities to deploy projects that enhance the resilience of the electric grid.

This legislation specifically includes natural disasters, such as wildfires, and extreme weather such as heatwaves, droughts, and high winds as threats to the resiliency of the electrical grid. Additionally, it explicitly includes Public Safety Power Shutoffs, which have become all too routine in California in recent years, as eligible events.

To protect ratepayers, this legislation ensures that a utility may not seek any cost recovery for any grant awarded through this new program.

Lastly, this legislation would establish a grant program through the Department of Energy for research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of innovations to enhance resilience and strengthen emergency response and management of the electric grid.

California has always been a leader in research and development, and this new program would allow universities, national laboratories and others to make our grid smarter and more resilient. This legislation ends that. By work to harden our grid but it will allow our world-renowned institutions to usher in new technologies that will keep our grid and our citizens safe.

I thank my colleague Senator CORNYN and our House partners, Representatives DORIS MATSUI, JARED HUFFMAN, DOUG LAIMALFA, EDDIE BERNICE JOHN-eson, KEVIN BRADY, and MICHAEL BURGESS for championing this bill.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the “POWER On Act” as quickly as possible.

Thank you, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 181—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF CARL LUTZ

Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

WHEREAS Carl Lutz was born on March 30, 1885, in Walzenhausen, Switzerland, but moved to the United States as a young man; and
WHEREAS Carl Lutz became a diplomat, eventually serving at the Swiss consulate in what was then Mandatory Palestine; and
WHEREAS, in 1942, Carl Lutz was transferred to Budapest, Hungary, where he—
(1) served as the Swiss vice consul until the end of World War II; and
(2) represented countries that had severed diplomatic relations with Hungary because of its German alliance;
WHEREAS Carl Lutz, upon arrival in Buda-
pest, began to work to help Jews receive Swiss diplomatic protection so they could flee Nazi persecution;
WHEREAS, in 1944, Carl Lutz received permis-
sion to issue protective papers to save 8,000 Jews from deportation, which Lutz determined to mean 8,000 families, not 8,000 individ-
uals;
WHEREAS Carl Lutz extended Swiss protec-
tion to 76 buildings that operated as safe houses for Jewish refugees seeking protec-
tion, including a department store called the Glass House, which served as a refuge for up to 3,000 Jews and as a headquarters for the Zionist underground;
WHEREAS, in November 1944, Carl Lutz and his wife, Trudi Lutz, joined a death march to various concentration camps, pulling Jews out of the line to issue as many protective papers as possible;
WHEREAS, at the end of World War II, Carl Lutz and his coconspirators, including his wife, his staff, and the Zionist underground members, saved over 50,000 Jews, which was half of what was then Mandatory Palestine’s surviving Jewish population; and
WHEREAS the United States is deeply indebted to Carl Lutz, who was responsible for the largest civilian rescue mission of Jews during World War II.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, That the Senate—
(1) honors the life and legacy of Carl Lutz;
(2) recognizes that the heroic effort of Carl Lutz went above and beyond the call of duty to save the Hungarian Jews “condemned to die” because he believed it to be a “matter of conscience”; and
(3) expresses deep appreciation to Carl Lutz on behalf of the United States for facilitating the largest civilian rescue mission of Jews during World War II, saving over 50,000 Jews through the protective papers and documents he issued.
SENATE RESOLUTION 182—RECOGNIZING THE LATE GILBERT METZ, THE LAST HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR WHO LIVED IN MISSISSIPPI, AND COMMENDING ALL EDUCATORS WHO TEACH ABOUT THE HOLOCAUST AND ALL GENOCIDE

Mr. WICKER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. Res. 182

Whereas April 7, 2021, marked the international observance of Yom Hashoah, also known as Holocaust Remembrance Day, a day to remember and mourn the millions who died during the Holocaust of World War II;

Whereas Gilbert Metz, born in France and inmate 184203 in Auschwitz and Dachau, was liberated from Dachau on April 29, 1945, and moved to Natchez, Mississippi;

Whereas the Mississippi Legislature passed House Concurrent Resolution 104 titled “A Concurrence Resolution Commending Gilbert Metz As Mississippi’s Only Holocaust Survivor” on April 4, 1998, which recognized Gilbert Metz as Mississippi’s only Holocaust survivor;

Whereas Gilbert Metz, the last Holocaust survivor in Mississippi, passed away on December 22, 2020, and is survived by his 3 children, Sylvain Metz, Helene Johnson and her husband, Mark, and Lawson Metz and his wife, Kay, 5 grandchildren, 3 step-grandchildren, and 4 great- and step-great-grandchildren;

Whereas awareness of the Holocaust is declining, as more than 1 in 5 Millennials and Generation Z individuals in the United States are unaware of the Holocaust or are not sure if they have heard of the Holocaust; and

Whereas educators throughout the United States and the world have committed to teaching about the Holocaust and all genocide to ensure that these atrocities are never forgotten, even as those who endured these dark chapters in human history are no longer with us: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and honors the late Gilbert Metz as the last survivor of the Holocaust in Mississippi;

(2) recognizes the declining awareness and knowledge of the atrocities committed during the Holocaust; and

(3) commends all educators in the United States and the world who teach about the Holocaust and all genocide.

SENATE RESOLUTION 183—CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN’S STATE-SPONSORED PERSECUTION OF ITS BAHAI MINORITY AND ITS CONTINUED VIOLATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. Res. 183


(1) deplored the religious persecution by the Government of Iran of the Baha’i community;

(2) held the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all Iranian nationals, including members of the Baha’i Faith; and

(3) calls on the President and the Secretary of State to utilize available authorities to sanction individuals and entities responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of Iran.

Whereas the Government of Iran is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, done at New York December 16, 1966, and is in violation of its obligations under such covenants;

(4) calls on the President and the Secretary of State to utilize available authorities to sanction individuals and entities responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of Iran.

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on the Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/RES/75/381), on December 16, 2020, expresses serious concern about—

(1) “ongoing severe limitations and increasing restrictions on the right to freedom of thought, conscience and belief;

(2) “restrictions on the establishment of places of worship;”

(3) “undeclared executions on burials carried out in accordance with religious tenets;”

(4) “attacks against places of worship and burial;” and

(5) “other human rights violations, including but not limited to harassment, intimidation, persecution, arbitrary arrests and detention, and incitement to hatred that leads to violence against persons belonging to recognized and unrecognized religious minorities.”

Whereas on January 29, 2020, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom “condemned an Iranian court order allowing authorities to confiscate properties owned by Baha’is in the village of Ivel in Mazandaran Province”;

Whereas the Iran section of the Department of State’s 2019 Report on International Religious Freedom states that—

(1) “The government bars Baha’is from all government employment and forbids Baha’i participation in the governmental pension system. Baha’is may not receive compensation for injury or crimes committed against them and may not inherit property. A religious fatwa from the supreme leader encourages citizens to avoid all dealings with Baha’is;”

(2) “Baha’is and those who advocated for their rights reported Baha’i continued to be major targets of social stigma and violence, and perpetrators reportedly continued to act with impunity. Even when arrested, perpetrators faced diminished punishment following admission that their acts were based on the religious identity of the victim;”

(3) “There continued to be reports of non-Baha’is being employed by Baha’is sometimes in response to government pressure, according to [the Baha’i International Community] and other organizations monitoring the situation of the Bahai’s;” and

(4) “According to media and NGO reports, Baha’i continued to face charges that included ‘conspiring to commit crimes against the state,’ ‘espionage and collaboration with foreign entities,’ and ‘actions against national security’;” and

Whereas the Government of Iran is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 29, 1966, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, done at New York December 16, 1966, and is in violation of its obligations under such covenants;

(5) “continues to hold persons solely on account of their religion;” and

(6) “having taken action against Bahai leaders, Bahai institutions, and Bahai sites of worship;”

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on the Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/RES/75/381), on December 16, 2020, expresses serious concern about—

(1) “ongoing efforts to compel all Baha’is to swear allegiance to the government;”

(2) “efforts to pressure Bahai students with the promise of education or other benefits;”

(3) “continued efforts to suppress Baha’i schools;”

(4) “ongoing severe limitations and increasing restrictions on the right to freedom of thought, conscience and belief;”

(5) “continued constraints on travel and movement;”

(6) “continued constraints on the ability of Bahai s to communicate with the outside world;”

(7) “continued constraints on Bahai places of worship;”

WHEREAS the Government of Iran is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, done at New York December 16, 1966, and is in violation of its obligations under such covenants;

WHEREAS section 105 of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8514) authorizes the President to impose sanctions on individuals who are “responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of Iran”;

WHEREAS the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-158) amends and expands the authorities established under the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-196) to sanction Iranian human rights abusers;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the Government of Iran’s state-sponsored persecution of its Bahai minority and its continued violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

(2) calls on the Government of Iran—

(A) to immediately release the imprisoned or detained Baha’i’s and all other prisoners held solely on account of their religion;

(B) to end its state-sponsored campaign of hate propaganda against the Baha’i’s; and

(C) to reverse state-imposed policies denying Baha’is access to higher education, earning a livelihood, due process under the law, and the free exercise of religious practice;

(3) calls on the President and the Secretary of State, in cooperation with responsible nations—

(A) to immediately condemn the Government of Iran’s continued violation of human rights; and

(B) to demand the immediate release of prisoners held solely on account of their religion;

(4) urges the President and the Secretary of State to utilize available authorities to impose sanctions on entities, individuals, and officials responsible for or complicit in serious human rights abuses against citizens of Iran; and

(5) recognizes the continued persecution of the Baha’i International Community and its members.

SENATE RESOLUTION 184—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MAY 2, 2021 THROUGH MAY 8, 2021, AS “TARDIVE DYSKINESIA AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. Res. 184

WHEREAS many people with serious, chronic mental illness, such as schizophrenia and other schizoaffective disorders, bipolar disorder, or severe depression, require treatment with medications that work as dopamine receptor blocking agents (referred to in this preamble as “DRBAs”), including antipsychotics;

WHEREAS many people who have gastrointestinal disorders, including gastroparesis, nausea, and vomiting also require treatment with DRBAs;
Whereas, while ongoing treatment with DRBAs can be lifesaving, for some people it can also lead to Tardive Dyskinesia;  

Whereas Tardive Dyskinesia is a movement disorder that is characterized by random, involuntary, and uncontrolled movements of different muscles in the face, trunk, and extremities;  

Whereas, in some cases, Tardive Dyskinesia may—  

(1) cause people to experience movement of the arms, legs, fingers, and toes;  

(2) affect the tongue, lips, and jaw; and  

(3) cause swaying movements of the trunk or hips and may impact the muscles associated with walking, speech, eating, and breathing;  

Whereas Tardive Dyskinesia can develop months, years, or decades after a person starts taking DRBAs and even after they have discontinued use of those medications;  

Whereas not everyone who takes a DRBA develops Tardive Dyskinesia, but if Tardive Dyskinesia develops it is often persistent;  

Whereas common risk factors for Tardive Dyskinesia include advanced age and alcoholism or other substance use disorders;  

Whereas postmenopausal women and people who are overweight are also at a higher risk of developing Tardive Dyskinesia;  

Whereas a person is at higher risk for Tardive Dyskinesia after taking DRBAs for 3 months or longer; and this risk persists after the person is on these medications, the higher the risk of developing Tardive Dyskinesia;  

Whereas studies suggest that the overall risk of developing Tardive Dyskinesia after taking DRBAs is between 10 and 30 percent;  

Whereas it is estimated that over 500,000 people in the United States suffer from Tardive Dyskinesia;  

Whereas, according to the National Alliance for Mental Illness, 1 in every 4 patients receiving long-term treatment with an antipsychotic medication will experience Tardive Dyskinesia;  

Whereas years of difficult and challenging research have resulted in recent scientific breakthroughs, with 2 new treatments for Tardive Dyskinesia approved by the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services;  

Whereas Tardive Dyskinesia is often unrecognized and patients suffering from the illness are commonly misdiagnosed;  

Whereas regular screening for Tardive Dyskinesia in patients taking DRBA medications is recommended by the American Psychiatric Association;  

Whereas patients suffering from Tardive Dyskinesia often suffer embarrassment due to abnormal and involuntary movements, which leads them to withdraw from society and increasingly isolate themselves as the disease progresses;  

Whereas caregivers of patients with Tardive Dyskinesia face many challenges and are often responsible for the overall care of the Tardive Dyskinesia patient;  

Whereas the Senate can raise awareness of Tardive Dyskinesia in the public and medical community: Now, therefore, be it  

Resolved, That the Senate—  

(1) designates the week of May 2, 2021 through May 8, 2021, as “Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week”; and  

(2) encourages each individual in the United States to become better informed about and aware of Tardive Dyskinesia;  

SENATE RESOLUTION 185—REQUESTING THAT THE PRESIDENT TRANSMIT TO THE SENATE NOT LATER THAN 14 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION DOCUMENTS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE PRESIDENT RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION’S DISCUSSIONS AND PLANS TO ASSESS, MITIGATE, AND PREVENT GROWING INFLATION  

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. BRUN, Mr. RYAN, Mr. ROY, and Mr. HASSAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:  

S. Res. 185  

Whereas the Federal debt and rising inflation is a real crisis that hurts real Americans;  

Whereas the national debt of the United States is $27,500,000,000,000;  

Whereas this represents $223,441 in debt per taxpayer;  

Whereas in March President Biden and Democrats in Congress pushed through a wasteful $1,900,000,000,000 ‘COVID’ spending bill that will further increase the Federal debt to $30,000,000,000,000;  

Whereas the Biden Administration and Democrats in Congress continue to push massive spending proposals that would contribute to inflation, which increases the cost of everyday goods and disproportionately affects low-income and fixed-income families;  

Whereas the cost of everyday purchases, like diapers and groceries, are increasing while home prices and rents continue to rise;  

Whereas food and gasoline prices have risen significantly over the past year, up 3.5 percent and 23 percent, respectively, in March 2021, according to the Consumer Price Index;  

Whereas the latest figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show the Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index increasing 2.6 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively, over the year, the fastest increases in nearly a decade;  

Whereas several notable economists have expressed concern about the impact of the Biden Administration’s massive Federal spending, with warnings that a stimulus-fueled surge in consumer spending could revive a 1970s-style escalation in wages and prices that could cripple the economy in the years to come;  

Whereas the New York Times reported on April 13, 2021, that officials and aides at the White House and the Department of the Treasury have for months held private meetings and conducted in-depth internal analyses for senior officials and President Biden;  

Whereas the content and conclusions of these secret meetings and working groups have not been disclosed and made available to the public;  

Whereas the New York Times also reports that “Mr. Biden’s aides are sufficiently worried about the risk of spending fueling inflation that they shaped his infrastructure proposal, which has yet to be taken up by Congress, to funnel out $2.3 trillion over eight years, which is slower than traditional stimulus.”;  

Whereas the Biden Administration continues to acknowledge the effects of rising inflation on American families, despite indications that inflation could significantly increase this year; and  

Whereas the partisan attack on increased government spending by the Biden Administration have real life consequences for Americans: Now, therefore, be it  

Resolved, That the President is requested to transmit to the Senate not later than 14 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution documents in the possession of the President relating to the Administration’s discussions and plans to mitigate and prevent growing inflation, including a detailed timeline of events and participants as well as any correspondence, presentations, notes, or memorandum produced in preparation for, during, or as a result of these activities.  

SENATE RESOLUTION 186—HONORING THE HUMANITARIAN WORK OF DR. MANUEL DE SOUSA MENDES DO AMARAL E ABRACHES TO SAVE THE LIVES OF FRENCH JEWS AND OTHER PERSONS DURING THE HOLOCAUST  

Mr. ROMNEY (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:  

S. Res. 186  

Whereas Nazi Germany invaded France on May 10, 1940, and after brief but intense hostilities, secured the surrender of France on June 22, 1940;  

Whereas, as a consequence of the Nazi conquest, the lives of French Jews and Jewish and non-Jewish persons of other nationalities seeking refuge in France were put in grave and imminent danger;  

Whereas many thousands of those persons fled to Bordeaux, France, and elsewhere in southwest France, seeking to traverse Spain and escape to Portugal;  

Whereas, in 1939, the Government of Portugal under Antonio de Oliveira Salazar issued Circular 14, which sharply restricted the availability of visas to displaced persons;  

Whereas the Consul General of Portugal in Bordeaux was Dr. Aristides de Sousa Mendes do Amaral e Abranches;  

Whereas, in June 1940, confronting a humanitarian crisis and in defiance of Circular 14, Sousa Mendes, assisted principally by his diplomatic colleagues Caetano de Seabra, Manuel de Vieira Braga, and Emile Gissot, issued without charge tens of thousands of visas, including thousands to fleeing Jews;  

Whereas Mendes reportedly stated, “I declare that I shall give, free of charge, a visa to whosoever shall request it. My desire is to be with God against Man rather than with Man against God.”;  

Whereas those visas, as well as Sousa Mendes’ personal intervention at the border between France and Spain, enabled the refugees to reach safety in Portugal;  

Whereas, in July 1940, the Government of Portugal under Oliveira Salazar responded by recalling Sousa Mendes, dismissing Sousa Mendes later from active government service, and subjecting him to economic retribution and subsequent ostracism;  

Whereas, in 1941, Sousa Mendes explained, “In truth, I disobeyed, but my disobedience does not dishonor me. I chose to defy an order that to me represented the persecution of true castaways who sought with all their strength to be saved from Hitler’s wrath. Above the order, for me, was God’s law, and that’s the one I have always sought to adhere to without hesitation. The true lesson of Christianity is to love one’s neighbor.”;  

Whereas, in 1954, Sousa Mendes died peniless in Lisbon, Portugal, under the cloud of the discipline imposed for his defiance;  

Whereas, in 1956, Yad Vashem recognized Sousa Mendes as a Righteous Among the Nations for his selfless efforts to save Jewish
lives at personal risk to himself, making Sousa Mendes the first of a number of diplomatic rescuers to be so honored;

Whereas, in 1988, the United States Senate passed Resolution 270, 100th Congress, agreed to June 23, 1988, to commemorate Sousa Mendes’ humanitarian efforts;

Whereas, in 1996, President of Portugal Mario Soares posthumously bestowed on Sousa Mendes the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ;

Whereas, in 2017, President of Portugal Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa posthumously bestowed on Sousa Mendes Portugal’s highest honor, the Grand Cross of the Order of Liberty;

Whereas, in 2020, the Parliament of Portugal unanimously voted to memorialize Sousa Mendes in the National Pantheon in Lisbon; and

Whereas, in 2020, on the 80th anniversary of his heroism, the United States Commission for the Preservation of America’s Heritage Abroad initiated commemorations in honor of Sousa Mendes; Bordeaux, France, and Portugal; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the humanitarian and principled work of Dr. Arístides de Sousa Mendes do Amaral e Abranches, Consul of Portugal in Bordeaux, France, for acting with great courage and at personal risk to issue transit visas to French Jews and other persons, sparing them from Nazi occupation and the Holocaust, thus saving many thousands of innocent lives; and

(2) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit copies of this resolution to—

(A) the President; and

(B) the President of the Assembly of the Republic of Portugal;

SENATE RESOLUTION 187—CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN BADGERS ON WINNING THE 2021 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION WOMEN’S ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 187

Whereas, on March 20, 2021, the University of Wisconsin Badgers won the 2021 National Collegiate Athletic Association Women’s Ice Hockey Championship and finished the season with an impressive record of 17-3-1; and

Whereas Wisconsin Badgers senior forward Daryl Watts scored a spectacular game-winning goal in overtime to give the Badgers a 2 to 1 victory over the Northeastern University Huskies in the national championship game;

Whereas the University of Wisconsin Women’s Hockey Team won their 6th national title, adding to championship seasons in 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2019;

Whereas the 2020 National Collegiate Athletic Association Women’s Ice Hockey Championship was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

Whereas the University of Wisconsin Women’s Hockey Team won back-to-back national titles for the second time in program history, having also won in 2006 and 2007;

Whereas the following players should be congratulated for their hard work and dedication in representing the University of Wisconsin: Kennady Blair, Breanna Blixt, Grace Bowen, Natalie Buchbinder, Britta Curl, Delaney Drake, Lacey Eden, Chayla Edwards, Jane Gervais, Teagan Grant, Dara Greig, Katie Kotlowski, Cami Kronish, Nicole Krupa, Alex LaBahn, Finnegan LaBahn, Bretta Pettet, Maddie Posick, Caitlin Schneider, Grace Shirley, Sophie Shirley, Mayson Toft, Daryl Watts, Makenna Webster, and Madeli Wheelers;

Whereas the University of Wisconsin Badgers were guided by a superb coaching staff of Mark Johnson, Dan Koch, Jackie Crum, Mark Greenhalgh, Sis Paulsen, Stefanie Arndt, Jim Snider, Justin Kakauska, AJ Harrison, and Billy Breider;

Whereas the University of Wisconsin Women’s Hockey Head Coach Mark Johnson was named the U.S. College Hockey Online (‘‘USCHO’’) Coach of the Year and has produced 539 wins and 6 national championships to become the all-time winningest coach in the history of college women’s hockey;

Whereas the University of Wisconsin Women’s Hockey Team—

(1) captured the 2021 Western Collegiate Hockey Association Conference’s Regular season and tournament championships; and

(2) featured 4 players who earned USCHO All-American honors at the end of the season: Daryl Watts, Breanna Blixt, Sophie Shirley, and Lacey Eden; and

(3) has had a long history of players, past and present, who also represent the University of Wisconsin on the international and Olympic stage;

Whereas the players and staff persevered through the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the cancellation of games and limited attendance at LaBahn Arena in order to protect the health and safety of the players, staff, and loyal fans throughout the State of Wisconsin; and

Whereas the Badgers Women’s Hockey Team has brought great pride and honor to the University of Wisconsin and its alumni, loyal fans, and the State of Wisconsin; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the University of Wisconsin Badgers Women’s Hockey Team —

(a) for an incredible season in representing the University of Wisconsin on the international and Olympic stage;

(b) for producing an all-time winningest coach in the history of college women’s hockey;

(c) for bringing an unprecedented championship season to Wisconsin; and

(d) for the accomplishments of its players, past and present;

(2) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, and staff who contributed to this unprecedented championship season; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate prepare an official copy of this resolution for presentation to—

(A) the Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, Rebecca Blank;

(B) the Athletic Director of the University of Wisconsin, Barry Alvarez; and

(C) the Head Coach of the University of Wisconsin Women’s Hockey Team, Mark Johnson;

SENATE RESOLUTION 188—EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION AND RECOGNITION FOR THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION FOR THE CREATION OF OPERATION WARP SPEED AND THE HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF A COVID–19 VACCINE

Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. Hagerty, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 188

Whereas COVID–19 has infected more than 28,000,000 people in the United States and taken the lives of more than 500,000;

Whereas, on May 15, 2020, President Trump unveiled Operation Warp Speed, the nationwide effort to accelerate development of an effective COVID–19 vaccine;

Whereas Operation Warp Speed successfully ‘‘deliver(ed) by the end of (2020) a vaccine at scale to treat the American people’’;

Whereas the Trump Administration, Operation Warp Speed, to date, has supported the authorization of 3 COVID–19 vaccines in 9 months, rather than years;

Whereas the Department of Defense and the Department of Health and Human Services partnered together to support the development, manufacturing, delivery, and administration of such COVID–19 vaccines;

Whereas the Director of the National Institutes of Health, Dr. Francis Collins, praised the Trump Administration for the unprecedented success of Operation Warp Speed in bringing a safe and effective COVID–19 vaccine ‘‘got done in 11 months from when we first knew about this virus (which) is at least 5 years faster than it’s ever been before’’;

Whereas, on October 16, 2020, the Trump Administration and Operation Warp Speed announced a public–private partnership to leverage the expertise of certain private sector entities to distribute and administer COVID–19 vaccines to nursing homes and long-term care facilities as quickly as possible, protecting the most at-risk populations in the United States;

Whereas, on December 8, 2020, President Trump signed an Executive Order designating access prioritizing the United States to the COVID–19 vaccines purchased by the United States Government;

Whereas, on December 11, 2020, the Food and Drug Administration authorized the first vaccine for emergency use to prevent COVID–19;

Whereas, on December 14, 2020, an intensive care unit nurse in New York City became the first person to receive the COVID–19 vaccine in the United States;

Whereas Operation Warp Speed helped to support the development and distribution of vaccines, including procuring an initial 400,000,000 doses of COVID–19 vaccines, contract options that the Biden Administration is reportedly leveraging to purchase additional doses;

Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, by the time President Trump left office, more than 21,000,000 doses of a COVID–19 vaccine had been administered in the United States;

Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, on January 20, 2021, the last day in office for President Trump, 1,511,443 doses of a COVID–19 vaccine were administered, setting the United States on pace to meet the initial goal of the Biden Administration to administer 100,000,000 vaccines within the first 100 days of the Biden presidency; and

Whereas the rapid development and deployment of COVID–19 vaccines has helped the United States combat the spread of COVID–19, protect at-risk populations in the United States, and begin the process of re-opening the schools, offices, and public spaces of the United States; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the accomplishments of the Trump Administration and Operation Warp
Speed in supporting the development of COVID-19 vaccines; and
(2) expresses sincere gratitude to President Trump and his Cabinet for the vital contributions of Operation Warp Speed to supporting public health.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1471. Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. CRUZ) 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.

SA 1473. Mr. BLUNT 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 1474. Ms. HASSAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1475. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. DAINES) 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 1471. Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. CRUZ) 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.

At the end of section 210 (relating to clean water State revolving funds), add the following:

(c) FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT ALLOTMENTS.—Section 205 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1285) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and heading and all that follows through the end of subsection (a) and inserting the following:

"SEC. 205. ALLOTMENTS.

(1) FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND THEREAFTER.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) Buy American oversight means any activity carried out by the Administrator for the management or oversight of the requirements of section 608.

(B) United States territory.—The term ‘United States territory’ means—

(i) American Samoa;

(ii) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

(iii) the United States Virgin Islands; and

(iv) Guam.

(2) INITIAL ALLOTMENTS.—

(A) In general.—For each of fiscal years 2022 through 2025, of the amounts made available to carry out this section for the fiscal year, the Administrator shall provide for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any other Territory or possession of the United States, United States territories, Indian Tribes, and Buy American oversight an allotment equal to not less than the allotment described in the following table:

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"(B) ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS TO STATES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND PUERTO RICO.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the amounts made available for fiscal years 2022 through 2025, of the amounts made available to carry out this section for the fiscal year remaining after all allotments under subparagraph (A) are provided for that fiscal year, the Administrator shall provide an additional allotment to each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, an amount based on the proportion, that, as determined in the most recently published annual estimate of the Bureau of the Census—

(i) the population of the State, District of Columbia, or Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, respectively; bears to

(ii) the total population of all States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(3) ALLOTMENT UPDATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Administrator shall use an updated allotment formula for amounts made available to carry out this section consistent with the formula developed pursuant to subparagraph (B)—

(i) by not later than September 30, 2025, to ensure updated allotments are in effect for fiscal year 2026; and

(ii) thereafter, by not later than 1 year after the date of submission of any new clean watersheds needs survey and associated data under section 516(b)(1)(B).

(B) FORMULA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall develop a formula for the calculation of allotments to States, United States territories, and possessions of the United States under this section, in accordance with clause (ii).

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—

(I) BASES.—The formula under clause (i) shall be developed based on—

(aa) the population of States identified in the most recently available clean watersheds needs survey prepared by the Administrator under section 516(b)(1)(B); and

(bb) the most recent decennial census and

(cc) the most recently available water quality impairment component ratio published by the Administrator for purposes of this Act.

(II) WEIGHT.—In developing the formula under clause (i), the Administrator shall give—

(aa) 50 percent weight to the survey referred to in subclause (I)(aa); and

(bb) 30 percent weight to the census referred to in subclause (I)(bb); and

(cc) 20 percent weight to the ratio referred to in subclause (I)(cc).

(4) SAVINGS PROVISION.—To the extent practicable, the Administrator shall continue developing the allotment formula under paragraph (2) until the date on which the Administrator completes preparation of a new clean watersheds needs survey under section 516(b)(1)(B) for purposes of the updated formula under paragraph (3).

SA 1472. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITTO) to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 301. RESERVATION OF WATER RIGHTS AT NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Section 320301 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

(6) WATER RIGHTS.—

(I) NO RESERVATION OF WATER RIGHTS.—In designating a national monument under subsection (a), the President may not reserve any implied or expressed water rights associated with the national monument.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—Water rights associated with a national monument designated under subsection (a) may be acquired for the national monument only in accordance with the laws of the State in which the water rights are located.

SA 1473. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITTO) to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 302. SELECTION CRITERIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 502(b) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3907(b)) is amended—

(I) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following:

(II) The extent to which a project considers collaborative project delivery methods that—

(i) reduce overall project costs;

(ii) reduce the contribution of Federal grant assistance;

(iii) enable the project to proceed at an earlier stage in construction management at-risk firm under 2 separate contracts for design and construction, respectively; and

(iv) mitigate environmental impacts; or

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 502 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3907) is amended—

(1) by redesigning paragraphs (2) through (15) as paragraphs (3) through (16), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

(2) COLLABORATIVE PROJECT DELIVERY METHODS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘collaborative project delivery method’ means a method for procuring and delivering a capital project that involves close collaboration among the owner of the project, the designer of the project, and the contractor for the project from design through completion, including a construction management at-risk firm and a design-build method.

(B) ASSOCIATED DEFINITIONS.—

(i) CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT AT-RISK METHOD.—The term ‘construction management at-risk method’ means a delivery method in which the owner of a project retains an engineering firm and a construction management at-risk firm under 2 separate contracts for design and construction, respectively.

(ii) DESIGN-BUILD METHOD.—The term ‘design-build method’ means a delivery method under which the owner of a project enters into a single contract with a design-builder to design, seek permits for, construct, test, and commission a project.

SA 1474. Ms. HASSAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BLUMENTHAL to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

(II) The amendment makes new changes to our national water system, including technologies that could address cybersecurity vulnerabilities, as determined by the Administrator, that enhance treatment, monitoring, and security, and 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.
SA 1475. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1490 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, add the following:

TITLe III—ReclAmAtion PrOjects

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF ST. MARY CANAL REHABILITATION PHASE 1 Project.

(a) Definition: In this section—

(1) Project Beneficiary.—The term “Project Beneficiary” means any entity that enters into a contract with the Secretary to receive irrigation water or other associated project benefits in exchange for paying for allocated project costs of the St. Mary Canal Rehabilitation Phase 1 Project.

(2) Secretary.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(b) Use of Appropriated Funds.—The Secretary may use appropriated funds to carry out the St. Mary Canal Rehabilitation Phase 1 Project.

(c) Participation of Blackfoot Tribe.—(1) In General.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the Blackfeet Tribe with respect to any replacement activities carried out under the St. Mary Canal Rehabilitation Phase 1 Project.

(d) Effect on Rights of Tribe.—This section shall not be construed to be an Act appropriating funds for the rehabilitation of the St. Mary Unit for purposes of section 3708(b)(2)(A) of the Blackfoot Water Rights Settlement Act (Public Law 114-322; 130 Stat. 1823).

(e) Cost-Sharing Requirement.—The Federal share of the total cost of the St. Mary Canal Rehabilitation Phase 1 Project shall be not less than 26.04 percent, which shall be nonreimbursable to the United States.

(f) Study of Ability to Pay.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which funds are first appropriated for the St. Mary Canal Rehabilitation Phase 1 Project under subsection (g), the Secretary shall conduct, at Federal expense, a study of the ability of the Project Beneficiaries to pay, in accordance with paragraph (2), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary $52,000,000 for the St. Mary Canal Rehabilitation Phase 1 Project for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2022.

(g) Authorization of Appropriations.—

(1) In General.—Subject to adjustment under paragraph (2), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary $52,000,000 for the St. Mary Canal Rehabilitation Phase 1 Project for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2032.

(2) Adjustment of Amount.—The amount referred to in paragraph (1) may be increased or decreased in accordance with ordinary fluctuations in development costs incurred after the date of enactment of this Act, as indicated by any available engineering cost indices applicable to construction activities that are similar to the construction of the St. Mary Canal Rehabilitation Phase 1 Project, as determined by the Secretary.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I have 15 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 BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on legislation and nominations.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.
Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate resumes consideration of S. 914 on Thursday, April 29, the following amendments be reported by number and that they be the only amendments in order to S. 914: Rubio-Scott amendment No. 1471, as modified; Shaheen amendment No. 1461; Kennedy amendment No. 1469; and Lee amendment No. 1472.

Further, that at 11:30 a.m. on Thursday, April 29, the Senate vote in relation to the amendments in the order listed, with 60 affirmative votes required for adoption of the Lee amendment and passage of the bill; further, that upon disposition of the amendments, amendment No. 1460, as amended, if amended, be agreed to; the bill be considered read a third time, and at 1:45 p.m., the Senate vote on the passage of the bill, as amended, with 2 minutes for debate equally divided prior to each vote; and finally, 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.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 114-255, appoints the following individuals to the Health Information Technology Advisory Committee: Mr. Brian Schatz and Senator James E. Risch.

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 186, submitted earlier today.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 186) honoring the humanitarian work of Dr. Aristides de Sousa Mendes do Amaral e Abranches to save the lives of French Jews and other persons during the Holocaust.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, 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. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 186) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN BADGERS ON WINNING THE 2021 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION WOMEN’S ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of S. Res. 187, submitted earlier today.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 187) congratulating the University of Wisconsin Badgers on winning the 2021 National Collegiate Athletic Association Women’s Ice Hockey Championship.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, 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. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 187) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 2021

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess until 8:20 p.m. today, and upon convening, proceed as a body to the Hall of the Senate to receive a message from the President of the United States.

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

Mr. CARPER. We will gather in the Senate Chamber at 8:15 p.m. this evening to proceed as a body to the House of Representatives for President Joe Biden’s address.

Joe Biden is the first Delawarian ever elected President of the United States.

If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it recess under the previous order.

RECESS

Thereupon, the Senate, at 5:26 p.m., recessed until 8:25 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the President pro tempore.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES—ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The President pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed as a body to the House of Representatives to receive a message from the President of the United States.

Thereupon, the Senate, preceded by the Deputy Sergeant at Arms, Kelly Firmware; the Secretary of the Senate, Sonceria A. Berry; and the Vice President of the United States, Kamala Harris, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear the address by the President of the United States, Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

(The address delivered by the President of the United States to the joint session of the two Houses of Congress is printed in the proceedings of the House of Representatives in today’s RECORD.)

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

At the conclusion of the joint session of the two Houses, and in accordance with the order previously entered, at 10:20 p.m., the Senate adjourned until Thursday, April 29, 2021, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Jennifer Lester Moffitt, of California, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, Vice Gregory Ibach
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
MEREDITH BERGER, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, VICE CHARLES WILLIAMS. GINA MARIA OHITZ JONES, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE, VICE MATTHEW D. DONOVAN, RESIGNED.
FRANK KENDALL III, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE, VICE BARBARA MCCONNELL BARTHELT.
CAROLINE DIANE KLAS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, VICE PAUL C. S. NET. JR.
MICHAEL LEE CONNOR, OF COLORADO, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY, VICE R. D. JAMES. CHRISTOPHER PAUL MAIER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE OWEN W. HEDRICH.
HEIDI SHYU, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING, VICE MICHAEL GRIGG, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
MARK COLON, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, VICE NEAL J. RACKLEFF.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ALEJANDRA Y. CASTILLO, OF NEW YORK, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, VICE JOHN PLEMMING.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MARCIA STEPHENS BLOOM BERENSTEIN, OF NEW JERSEY, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF THE MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CONSULAR AFFAIRS, VICE CARL C. KIRKMAN.
DANIEL J. KREITJENBRINK, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (ASIA AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS), VICE DAVID STIVEL.
GENTRY O. SMITH, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (DIPLOMATIC SECURITY), VICE MICHAEL D. FLICKI.
ANCE A. DAVIS, JR., OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (CONSULAR AFFAIRS), VICE IVAN S. KALIN.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
ELIZABETH SCHOFF WATSON, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR, VICE KATHERINE BRUNETT McGUIRE, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
ED GONZALEZ, OF TEXAS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY, VICE SARAH R. Saldana.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAVIER M. GUZMAN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR CRIMINAL AFFAIRS, VICE JEFFREY A. CARROLL.

IN THE ARMY
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDHR titile 10, U. S. C. SECTION 424:

To be colonel

BRENDAN J. CULLINAN

JAMES R. KAVANAUGH

JUSTIN P. OVERBAUGH

To be lieutenant colonel

KYLE E. ABUZEREZ
NICOLE M. ALEXANDER
ANTHONY M. ALLER
JACOB A. ALLEN
JAMES C. ANDERSON
CHRISTOPHER E. ANTHONY
GABRIEL A. ARAUJO
CRAIG D. ARNOLD II
JAMES A. ARTHURS, JR.

MARK A. AXTELL
RICHARD J. BAILEY
ANDREW J. BALIFFF
CHAD M. BAKER
GREGORY R. BAKER
KEVIN J. BALENTINE
MICHAEL L. BALE
TIMOTHY S. BALL
ANDREW W. BALLOW
JONATHAN D. BAYE
JAMIS M. BEAN
JEFFREY M. BIONE
TYSON J. BRIENKE
DANIEL R. BEECH
NICHOLAS P. BELL
LUKAS BELL
BRIAN W. BIFELCO
ADRIAN O. BIEGERTAFF
PADRICK BIIHANN
RANDALL F. BITTNER
JEFFREY S. BLAKE
BENJAMIN T. BLAIR
JAMIS A. BLOOM, JR.
DUSTIN D. BLUM
RYAN L. BOEKE
ANDREW R. BOGGS
JOHN Q. BOLTON
DANIEL K. BOURKE
GERALD L. BOUMAN
JOHN R. BOWES
ANDREW W. BOYD
JACOB M. ESTRADA
STEVEN A. EATON
ANDREW S. EAGEN
NICHOLAS R. DUBAZ
BRANDON R. DROBENAK
JOSHUA R. DRAKE
THEODORE C. DEMARIA
KARL A. DAVIS, JR.
CARL J. DANKO
WILLIAM A. CROSS
DAVID R. COWAN
JONATHAN S. COUCH
DANIEL G. CORBETT
MARK E. CONKLIN
CHRISTOPHER T. COLBERT
ELISABETH G. COFFEE
JOSHUA W. CLEMMONS
TOBIAS R. CLARK
JOHN K. CHUNG
TIMOTHY W. CHESS
JASON D. CASTRO
JUSTIN D. CARLTON
PAUL C. NEY, JR.

MICHAEL LEE CONNOR, OF COLORADO, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE OWEN WEST.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR, VICE KATHERINE NATOR FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND STABILIZATION, VICE DENISE NATALI.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, DIPLOMATIC SECURITY, VICE PAUL D. STILWELL.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, EURASIA AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS, VICE MICHAEL R. TSWETKA.
SECRETARY OF STATE (EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS), VICE DAVID R. FARRAR.
SECRETARY OF STATE (DIPLOMATIC SECURITY), VICE ARTHUR E. GENTRY.
SECRETARY OF STATE (EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS), VICE DAVID R. FARRAR.
SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING, VICE OWEN WEST.
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE PAUL D. STILWELL.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, VICE CHARLES WILLIAMS.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, VICE CHARLES WILLIAMS.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, VICE R. J. BRADSHAW.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, VICE CHARLES WILLIAMS.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, VICE CHARLES WILLIAMS.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, VICE CHARLES WILLIAMS.
The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624, are hereby appointed:

To be lieutenant colonel

Bająah C. Abbott
Rohyn L. Ackerman
Frank L. Adams
Henry J. Aggiugu
Kwame A. Agygah
John A. Allington
Jimbo I. Alfarro
Mariano A. Almadé
Gregory B. Andrews
Benjamin K. Andrews
Aubrey B. Ashford
Leonard J. Baklare
Andrew D. Bame
Austin J. Banford
April L. Baptiste
Rodney Bellott
Daniel J. Beneziz
Jefrey C. Bennett
Rolland L. Betha
Andrew D. Bisbee
Bryan K. Blockinger, Jr.
Zachary B. Bobo
Shari B. Bowen
David J. Bowe
Patrice L. Boyland
Orna T. Bradley
Kavaney M. Bradshaw
Bart D. Breich
James D. Brookes
Kien C. Brown
Mindy A. Brown
Nadyia Bryant
Randal E. Carter
Timothy J. Cashen
David K. Cerrato
Jillian C. Chang
Jimmy C. Chang
Nicholas J. Chen
Yong C. Choi
Michael H. Cron
Natalie S. Cnaula

April 28, 2021

Travis T. Coates
Andrew W. Colonia
Nancy A. Coltharp
Christopher D. Cook
James E. Cockrum
Twynnea M. Cotten
Stephanie R. Crawford
Carolina Cruz
Steven R. Cursak
Jorge DelRio
Matthew J. Derfler
John A. Deckin
Michael J. DelGiudice
Daniel L. Dixon
Kean W. Dorn
Kristen M. Donahoe
Yakina M. Douglas
Tabor S. Dumas
Dustin C. Dunning
John D. Dunlap
Brady T. Dunmore
Kenneth P. Elgort
Jake S. Ellis
Robert A. Eskelson
Kyle D. Fails
Freddy E. Fernandes
James F. Finch
Paul F. Flangan
Nicholas R. Poffenbarger
Jefrey F. Hiffer
Rory C. A. Foster
Cynthia T. Harcourt
Jonathan G. Gardner
Christopher B. Garrett
David C. Garrison
Nicholas R. Gatsve
Timothy P. Gibbs
Ryan P. Gill
Christina S. Gillette
Jared J. Gillette
Jeremy J. Glenz
Michael R. Gold
Marshall G. Gray
Calise G. Green
Nathan L. Greiner
Milling T. Guarino
Daniel P. Gustrow
Leroy G. Gwin
Eric J. Hallgren
Shauna N. Hannah
Michael R. Hannah
Erick M. Hansen
Michael R. Barrell
James E. Howard IV
Jeffrey M. Hart
Derek C. Bassich
Jason A. Haynes
Keith B. Heindel
Joseph E. Henderson
Ronald A. Henderson
James B. Hickey
Earl D. Hildbrand
Matthew E. Hill
Crytal B. Hines
Patrick T. Hoover
Erik J. Humbert
Jackson J. Hunter
Walter L. Ivory, Jr.
Robert D. Jones
Ronald A. Jackson
Lendrick Y. James
Joseph B. Johnson III
Christopher B. Jones
Crystal B. Jones
Jason V. Jones
Kassan M. Kamara
Andrew B. D. Kapam
Adam D. Katz
Michael J. Kralthy
Michael E. Ker
Zachary J. Keffer
Cameron M. Keogoh
John P. Keifer
Brian K. Knutson
William S. Kohn
Jordi D. Krippel
Lammond L. LaHey
Gavin P. Larkowski
Brodie V. Lury
Joseph J. Lee
David B. Leschert
Zachary M. Lewis
Walter D. Lillard
William D. Lincoln
Jason A. Libor
Ytheh Lee
Benjamin J. Lukas
Allan J. Luna
Lionel Macklin, Jr.
Rhianna M. Semire
Stephanie M. Mallery
Cameron D. Maples
Lenny J. Martin
Michael J. Martin
Ryan P. Martin
Richard Martinez
Carlos J. Madrid
Anton H. Massmann
Rogelio J. Martinez
Bradley A. Mattson
Frederick Mauel
Matthew G. Maxwell
Jeremy J. McChesney
Latricia S. McFad
Alfredo P. Miranda
To be lieutenant colonel

DANIEL C. ALDER
TIMOTHY A. STEWART
RICHMOND F. TROTHERSON
DANIEL S. WILCOX
TIMOTHY J. WILLIAMS
ROBERT R. BARLOW
TIMOTHY D. ZALESKY

To be colonel

ROBERT J. NEWBAYER
GERALD A. NUNIZAJO, JR.
KETTERER E. BOCKWELL
MICHAEL E. BODICK
JOSEPH W. BUZUKI
KATRINE P. SANBORN
MARC J. SANBORN
KRISTIN F. SODAVAIL
JOSHUA P. SANGMUEANG
CHARCULLA A. SCHRADER
MATTHEW J. SCHERR
JAMES E. SCULLION
JAMES D. SHEFFIELD
WILLIAM H. SHOREMATI II
KEVIN W. SHELBOLD
RONALD O. SHEPPARD
STEPHEN T. SMITH
RICHARD D. STEARNS
DAVID J. STEWART
KEVIN P. STONEHOUSE
JAMES C. SNUFFLE
EDWARD T. SULLIVAN
RYAN P. SULLIVAN
STEPHEN P. THIENDEKU
MAISON D. THOMPSON
LAKANDER C. TOMLINSON
PATRICK R. TOOMAH
BRANDON P. TOOLEAN
GREGORY E. TURNER
ROBERT E. TURNER III
DAVID A. UTILAGIN
CHRISTOPHER F. VALIE
THORV. S. VIOLA
RUSSELL W. WAGNER
STEPHEN R. WANGEN"
The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 1531.

To be colonel

THOMAS E. BRENTON
JARED L. BUCHANAN
THOMAS K. BRENTON

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 324.

LAURA G. HUTCHINSON
ERIK T. ROONEY
RICK CORPS RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 1220.

To be colonel

DANIEL W. LAUX
IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 824.

ROBIN C. CHERBET
KIMBERLY M. FREITASS
MATTHEW L. ROBY
MIKE E. SVETKE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 824.

TAYLOR R. FORBES
JAMES L. HILL
PATRICK E. LANCASTER
JAIME L. HILL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 824.

DAVID B. DAMATO
DONALD C. FERGUSSON
ANDREW E. MARCOS
EDWARD A. SULLIVAN III
ROMAN C. MILLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 824.

BRIAN L. SCHULZ
JOSIE L. MOORE
KENNETH W. KEMMERLY, JR.
JOSEPH B. HARRISON II

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 824.

NICK E. BUSCHER
JASON B. ROBIN
KIMBERLY W. KEMMERLY, JR.
MICHAEL J. MCCAFFREY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

To be captain

To be captain

To be captain

To be captain

To be captain

To be captain

To be captain

To be captain

To be captain

To be captain

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate April 28, 2021:

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SAMANTHA POWELL OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.
Hon. PAT TOOMEY, Chair, Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, Washington, DC.

April 28, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following letters of endorsement for H.R. 1996, the SAFE Banking Act of 2021.

Hon. CHARLES E. SCHUMER, Majority Leader, Washington, DC.

Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL, Minority Leader, Washington, DC.

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

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY, Majority Leader, Washington, DC.

Hon. SHERROD BROWN, Chair, Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, Washington, DC.

Hon. PAT TOOMEY, Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, Washington, DC.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS, Chair, House Committee on Financial Services, Washington, DC.

Hon. ERIC MCKENNY, Ranking Member, House Committee on Financial Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS: As our states and our communities continue to adopt policies to legalize and regulate medical or adult-use cannabis, we urge Congress to pass legislation allowing state-licensed medical or adult-use cannabis to operate safely under the national banking system. We strongly support the passage of the Secure and Fair Enforcement (SAFE) Banking Act of 2021, which would provide a safe harbor for depository institutions that provide a financial product or service to a state-licensed cannabis business in states that have legalized cannabis. This legislation would allow banks and credit unions to provide services to state-licensed cannabis businesses with access to banking service providers.

We urge you to pass the SAFE Banking Act of 2021 or similar legislation that would provide a safe harbor for depository institutions that provide a financial product or service to a state-licensed cannabis business in states that have legalized cannabis. We look forward to working with you as legislation progresses to address this urgent public policy and safety concern.

Sincerely,

Governor Jared Polis, State of Colorado; Governor Gavin Newsom, State of California; Governor Ned Lamont, State of Connecticut; Governor JB Pritzker, State of Illinois; Governor John Bel Edwards, State of Louisiana; Governor Janet Mills, State of Maine; Governor Charlie Baker, State of Massachusetts; Governor Gretchen Whitmer, State of Michigan; Governor Steve Sisolak, State of Nevada; Governor Phil Murphy, State of New Jersey; Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham, State of New Mexico; Governor Andrew Cuomo, State of New York; Governor Doug Burgum, State of North Dakota; Governor Kate Brown, State of Oregon; Governor Tom Wolf, State of Pennsylvania; Governor Spencer Cox, State of Utah; Governor Albert Bryan, Terri- torial Governor; Governor Ralph Northam, State of Virginia; Governor Jay Inslee, State of Washington; Governor Jim Justice, State of West Virginia; Governor Tony Evers, State of Wisconsin.

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

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY, Majority Leader, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of the undersigned state bankers associations, we urge you to report H.R. 1996, the Secure and Fair Enforcement Banking Act, when this bill comes before the House on this week’s suspension calendar.

We urge you to pass H.R. 1996, the SAFE Banking Act, when this bill comes before the House on this week’s suspension calendar.

Sincerely,

Dear Representative Perlmutter, Velázquez, Stivers and Davidson:

On behalf of the United States Cannabis Council (USCG), I write to you to support the swift passage of H.R. 1996, also known as the SAFE Banking Act.

The SAFE Banking Act addresses a crucial problem within the emerging cannabis industry: access to regulated financial services. As states continue to legalize cannabis, opening new economic opportunities for business owners, one problem continues to persist— Black Americans and other racial minorities are precluded from the state-legality industry due to a lack of financing and barriers to entry.

By protecting banking institutions that extend financial services to the cannabis industry, existing operators and minority-owned businesses seeking access into the industry benefit from access to institutional capital. Indeed, today’s situation is reminiscent of a previous era in which minorities were routinely redlined out of access to banking credit, capital, and cash. The SAFE Banking Act would alleviate the problem of minority equity and access with the cannabis industry in crucial ways. Further, it protects the 321,000 employees directly affected by the cannabis industry, existing operators, and minority-owned businesses seeking entry.

When my predecessor testified in 2021, he told the story of a dispensary owner from Orange County, California, who was kidnapped, tortured, permanently mutilated, and left for dead. By the grace of God, he survived this despicable act of violence, but the conditions under which marijuana industry workers risk similar victimization persist.

The conditions persist because one of the fastest growing markets in the country has nowhere to legally put its money. When thieves know a business is operating in cash, it becomes a fairly simple matter to target the owners and employees, something as mundane as making a tax payment becomes a potentially lethal situation.

This lack of regulatory framework is precisely why voters have made the drug legal in some parts of the country. Underground markets enrich criminals at the expense of everyone’s safety. We cannot simply acknowledge marijuana is now legal in some states or look the other way while it happens; we have to build a model for how to keep people safe while voters decide to move the industry above-ground.

Police agencies can access financial records more easily when the transactions are documented in secure banking records. Banks can assist with investigations by flagging suspicious activity and alerting authorities to businesses that may be involved in organized crime. Financial records are used to locate people, estimate the size of an organization, and build cases against hardened criminals. A well-known example is Al Capone, who, after a lifetime of notoriety, was finally arrested for tax-evasion. When marijuana businesses have to work with cash, banks have limited ability to identify illicit activity—and otherwise legal businesses are more likely to be overrun by cartels in the absence of a paper trail.

I’m not one for fear mongering—what I testify to is rooted in experience and research. Any police officer who has worked the street or investigated enough robberies will testify to the same regarding any business forced to handle large amounts of cash.

The SAFE Banking Act presents us with an opportunity to stabilize the marijuana industry and enhance public safety. I believe it is my responsibility as a lifelong public servant to stay involved in this legislation to the very end.

Thank you for your time and for bringing the SAFE Banking Act to a vote.

Respectfully,

Lieutenant Diane Golden (Ret.), Executive Director,
Law Enforcement Action Partnership (LEAP).

Washington, DC

Dear Congresswoman Velázquez:

Thank you for the opportunity to once again participate in this historic discussion of the SAFE Banking Act. LEAP’s previous executive director, Major Nell Franklin (Ret.), was honored to have testified in the subcommittee hearing in 2019 and we would like to affirm our ongoing support of this important bill.

I spent 21 years in law enforcement, and upon leaving, I continued to serve the public. My mission has always been, and will always be, to promote safety and justice. As the executive director of the Law Enforcement Action Partnership (LEAP), a nonpartisan, nonprofit of police prosecutors, judges and other criminal justice professionals, I’ve helped ensure our mission is to mobilize the voice of law enforcement in support of policies that will make us all safer.

At a time when more than a dozen states have voted to regulate and control marijuana, and dozens more have implemented programs for medical marijuana, it is beyond time for the federal government to update the banking system to support these democratic choices.

When my predecessor testified in 2019, he told the story of a dispensary owner from Orange County, California, who was kidnapped, tortured, permanently mutilated, and left for dead. By the grace of God, he survived this despicable act of violence, but the conditions under which marijuana industry workers risk similar victimization persist.

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Thank you for your time and for bringing the SAFE Banking Act to a vote.

Respectfully,

Lieutenant Diane Golden (Ret.), Executive Director,
Law Enforcement Action Partnership (LEAP).

Mountain West
Credit Union Association,
Denver, CO, March 18, 2021.

Congressman Ed Perlmuter,
Washington, DC.

Dear Congressman Perlmutter:

I write to you today in support of the Secure and Fair Enforcement (SAFE) Banking Act of 2021. This legislation provides important protections for our credit unions that wish to provide financial services to legal entities in their states. Credit unions, financial services providers serving nearly 4 million members in Arizona, Colorado and Wyoming, credit unions play a central role in our communities by fulfilling banking needs that may not be otherwise available. Currently, however, we cannot serve an industry that generates several billion dollars in sales and tax revenues—the recreational cannabis industry—without substantial risk due to ongoing uncertainty over federal enforcement of the Controlled Substances Act. This has become not only a states’ rights issue, but also a pressing public safety issue. Without access to standard banking services, some of these companies have had to come up with alternative solutions. Many are unable to undertake the most basic functions of successful businesses, such as paying vendors, employees, and taxes, but instead have large amounts of money unsecured, unaccountable and at risk for abuse.

The SAFE Banking Act would provide the safe harbor we need as financial services providers to service this growing industry and protect our members and the taxpayers of our states. This is a matter independent of the question of legalization of cannabis and is about ensuring that these businesses have the basic financial services they need for compliance and accountability.
Thank you for your leadership on this issue. We hope Congress will take swift action to address this matter and pass the SAFE Banking Act without delay.

Sincerely,
SCOTT EARL,
President/CEO,
Mountain West Credit Union Association.

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National Association of Federally-Insured Credit Unions
Arlington, VA, April 19, 2021.


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

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Ranking Member, Committee on Banking,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. PAT TOOMEY,
Chair, Committee on Banking,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. SHERROD BROWN,
Chair, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. ED PERLMUTTER,
Chair, Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. JIM MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Dear Speaker Pelosi and Leader McCarthy: I write to you today on behalf of the National Association of Federally-Insured Credit Unions (NAFCU) in conjunction with the House’s scheduled vote on H.R. 1996, the SAFE Banking Act of 2021, to urge the House to support this legislation. NAFCU advocates for all federally-insured not-for-profit credit unions that, in turn, serve over 124 million members with personal and small business financial service products.

As you are aware, the vast majority of states have varying degrees of marijuana use, ranging from limited medical use to decriminalization and recreational use at the state-level. NAFCU has heard from a number of our member credit unions in these states that they are being approached by their members, or potential members, that have a small business in or are serving the legal cannabis industry in their state and are seeking banking services for their small business.

As the cultivation, sale, distribution, and possession of marijuana remains illegal at the federal level under Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act, the majority of credit unions remain hesitant to provide financial services to these members and their small businesses. While the 2013 memo from U.S. Deputy Attorney General James M. Cole ("Cole Memo") and the 2014 guidance from the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) that attempted to provide clarity to financial institutions, uncertainty remains for financial institutions in this area. Guidance can be rescinded at any time and in May 2019, Attorney General Jeff Sessions took action in 2018 to essentially rescind the "Cole Memo." For financial institutions, such as credit unions, there are additional challenges that compound the uncertainty of providing financial services to state-authorized marijuana-related businesses (MRBs). These go beyond just ensuring no criminal or civil penalties, but also extend to requirements related to proper Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) and anti-money laundering (AML) filings. The Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) access to federal deposit insurance and a Federal Reserve master account, and even potential issues with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Missteps in these areas could prove devastating to an institution. It should be noted that these risks also exist when providing financial services to ancillary businesses that provide products and services to MRBs and fall within the credit union’s field of membership, even if the state-authorized MRB does not.

NAFCU supports this law, and is not taking, a position on the broader question of the legalization or decriminalization of marijuana at any degree at the federal or state level. However, Congress taking the steps found in H.R. 1996 to provide greater clarity and legal certainty at the federal level for credit unions that choose to provide financial services to state-authorized MRBs and ancillary businesses that may serve those businesses in states where such activity is legal, would be an important step toward providing clarity and addressing what is often perceived as misalignment between federal and state laws. It is with this in mind that NAFCU urges you to support the SAFE Banking Act of 2021 when it comes before the House. Thank you for your attention to this important issue. We look forward to continuing to work with you on this and other issues of importance to credit unions. Should you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me or Sarah Jacobs, NAFCU’s Associate Director of Legislative Affairs.

Sincerely,
BRAD THEALER,
Vice President of Legislative Affairs.

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National Association of State Treasurers
Washington, DC, April 14, 2021.

Hon. SHERROD BROWN,
Chair, Committee on Banking,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Chair, Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. PAT TOOMEY,
Ranking Member, Committee on Banking,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. PATRICK MCMICHERY,
Ranking Member, Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Senator Brown, Senator Toomey, Representative Waters and Representative McHenry: On behalf of the nation’s State Treasurers, I wanted to thank you for your leadership on critical state finance issues and to express our support for the Secure and Fair Enforcement (SAFE) Banking Act of 2021 (H.R. 1996). While we do not take any formal position on efforts to expand the legality of cannabis—medical or recreational—our association remains concerned by the ancillary effects posed by legalization of cannabis—medical or recreational—our association remains concerned by the ancillary effects posed by legalizing cannabis, including public safety and the regulatory compliance issues that arise with cash-only businesses.

By July of this year, 15 states and the District of Columbia will have legalized adult use cannabis, and 36 states will have legalized medical access to medical cannabis. Nonetheless, conflicts between federal banking laws and state cannabis laws create unsafe conditions where many cannabis related businesses rely on cash-only business models, despite otherwise fully complying with their state’s health and safety rules. Unbanked cannabis businesses are frequently unable to write checks, make and receive electronic payments, accept debit or credit cards, or pay taxes through a financial institution. The condition makes tax collection more difficult and burdensome for both businesses and governments, and substantially increases the likelihood of tax fraud. The inability to access banking services not only directly impacts cannabis businesses, but also the secondary service providers in our states who do business with them.

The National Association of State Treasurers recognizes the importance of federal laws and regulations to provide essential banking services to legitimate cannabis businesses, promote public safety and financial stability, as well as the need to protect against criminal enterprises. To that extent, we fully support the key elements of the SAFE Banking Act that comport with our association’s policy as outlined in this letter and contained in our policy resolution (see attachment). We also thank Rep. Perlmutter, Rep. Stivers, Sen. Merkley, Sen. Daines and all of their colleagues for leading on this issue.

I have asked our policy director, Brian Egan, to follow up with your offices should you have any questions or concerns. Please consider our members and professional staff as resources to you and your teams.

Thank you again for your consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,
SHAUN SNYDER,
Executive Director,
National Association of State Treasurers (NAST).

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National Association of Realtors

Hon. ED PERLMUTTER,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. NYDIA M. VELAZQUEZ,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. STEVE STIVERS,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. WARREN DAVIDSON,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Representatives Perlmutter, Stivers, Velázquez, and Davidson: On behalf of the 1.4 million members of the National Association of Realtors (NAR) and its affiliate, the Institute of Real Estate Management (IREM), thank you for introducing the "Secure and Fair Enforcement (SAFE) Banking Act of 2021." This bipartisan bill provides a clear framework for cannabis businesses to access financial services. As more states legalize cannabis use, the industry continues to rapidly grow, with more than $10 billion in sales and $1 billion in state tax revenue already recorded. However, the barriers keeping these state-legal businesses from accessing federally-insured banks can impede their ability to grow while raising safety issues in the process.

Thirty-six states have legalized cannabis for medical or recreational use, a number that is expected to continue to go up in the coming years. Despite this, current federal law prevents federally-insured banks from working with cannabis businesses, as well as ancillary businesses that provide them with goods and services—including real estate professionals who have cannabis business owners as their clients. As a result, those states are struggling to address significant challenges to public safety and the regulatory compliance issues that arise with cash-only businesses.

The SAFE Banking Act takes an important step toward enabling financial services for legitimate cannabis-related businesses by specifying that their proceeds will not be considered unlawful under federal money laundering laws, thus allowing these businesses access to federally-insured banking institutions. Further, it directs the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) and federal banking regulators to issue guidance and exam procedures for banks working with cannabis businesses. As the legal state cannabis industry grows, the complications to other types of industries—including real estate—will grow as well.

State-legal cannabis businesses require real estate—banking accounts, warehouses, and storefronts—creating multiple contacts to other industries and businesses, each of
which is affected by current laws keeping their money out of the bank system. The SAFE Banking Act provides clarity for business owners, banks, and regulators in the cannabis industry while promoting safety and ensuring further growth to the U.S. economy.

REALTORS thank you for your diligent work to help protect freedoms and clarify legitimate businesses in those states that have legalized cannabis, which in turn will boost economic growth in real estate and other industries around the country.

Sincerely,

CHARLIE OPPLER,
2021 President,
National Association of REALTORS.

RECOGNIZING GITANJALI RAO,
COLORADO'S 4TH DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL APP CHALLENGE WINNER

HON. KEN BUCK
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Mr. BUCK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Gitanjali Rao for being selected as Colorado’s 4th District Congressional App Challenge Winner. With one in five pre-teens in this country affected by cyberbullying, Ms. Rao’s app “Kindly” serves as a preventative measure to help protect America’s children from this unfortunately common harassment.

Ms. Rao, a student at STEM School Highlands Ranch and TIME’s 2020 Kid of the Year, created the app “Kindly”, a one-of-a-kind app that uses artificial intelligence algorithms to detect and prevent cyberbullying at an early stage. Ms. Rao’s commitment to young people affected by cyberbullying is a credit to her. Her hard work and ingenuity are showcased through this thoughtful, innovative app. She has shown true leadership in her community, and her app will help defeat cyberbullying around the country.

On behalf of the 4th Congressional District of Colorado, I extend my best wishes to Ms. Rao. Madam Speaker, it is an honor to recognize Ms. Rao for her great accomplishments.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHERI BUSTOS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on the Legislative Day of April 19, 2021. For the purposes of supporting human rights around the world, had I been present for the roll call vote H. Res. 130—Condemning the continued violation of rights and freedoms of the people of Hong Kong by the People’s Republic of China and the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative, I would have cast the following vote: Roll Call 121: Yea.

IN MEMORY OF MARY SOMERS BALLARD

HON. ANDY BARR
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mrs. Mary Somers Ballard. Mrs. Ballard was born in Holyoke, Massachusetts on July 22nd, 1919. She passed away on April 14, 2021.

Mrs. Ballard was a descendant of two of the co-founders of Rhode Island. She was a proud New Englander who trained in nursing at Mercy Hospital in Springfield, Massachusetts. She enrolled at Boston University and worked at Massachusetts General Hospital. At the age of 23, she entered the U.S. Army Nurse Corps, 811th Air Evacuation Squadron. When asked why she joined the military, she said “We were at war. I joined the Army Air Corps because I thought I could make a contribution.” First Lieutenant Somers served two years in England. Following D-Day, she cared for the wounded soldiers in hospital flights from France and Germany to England. Mrs. Somers was stationed with U.S. troops behind enemy lines during the Battle of the Bulge and entered Paris the day after its liberation. After the war, she remained in the reserves until she married.

First Lt. Somers met her physician husband, Captain Joseph Aloysius Ballard, while serving at the Chanute Field Army Hospital in Illinois. They married on April 2, 1948. Dr. and Mrs. Ballard made their home in Lexington, Kentucky, where they raised eight children and were members of the Church of the Redeemer, King Church. Mrs. Ballard had 17 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren, with 2 more expected in July. In 2015, at the age of 95, Mrs. Ballard threw out the first pitch at the Lexington Legends Military Appreciation Night to highlight Kentucky’s women veterans.

It is my honor to recognize this amazing patriot, celebrate her life, and appreciate her for her service and sacrifice to our nation during World War II. As a part of “The Greatest Generation”, Mrs. Ballard was an important part of the war effort to preserve the freedoms that we enjoy today. I am forever grateful for Americans like Mary Somers Ballard.

DISTRACTED DRIVING AWARENESS MONTH

HON. RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to join thousands of organizations and individuals around the country in observance of Distracted Driving Awareness Month. Ten years ago, a mother who lost her daughter to a distracted driving crash successfully petitioned this body to have April officially designated as Distracted Driving Awareness Month. Unfortunately, we are still dealing with the impact of distracted driving on our roadways.

Research shows that using electronic devices increases cognitive distraction. This can be deadly on the road, where a split-second distraction can cause a crash. Approximately 3,412 people died in distraction affected crashes in 2019—that’s eight people every day dying from a completely preventable cause—and this number is widely believed to be undercounted.

During the COVID–19 pandemic, the roads have become much more dangerous. Motor vehicle deaths in 2020 are estimated to be the highest in 13 years, despite dramatic drops in miles driven by Americans nationwide. While it’s too early to have a full understanding of what caused this increase in the number of people dying in crashes, distraction certainly played a part.

Recognizing these dangerous trends, I’m proud to be the leader of the SAFE TO DRIVE Act along with my colleagues Mike Gallagher and Steve Cohen. SAFE TO DRIVE incentivizes states to pass laws eliminating distraction on our roadways. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting passage of this legislation.

I encourage all motorists to commit to driving attentively and safely, without the distraction of cell phones or other devices. I also hope my colleagues will join me this month in raising awareness about this important issue. Do it for all of our constituents. Their lives are more valuable than any call, email, or text.
Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lieutenant Colonel Matthew D. Gorsuch of the U.S. Air Force, upon his departure from the Department of the Air Force Directorate of Legislative Liaison. Assigned as a Liaison Officer to the U.S. House of Representatives, Lieutenant Colonel Gorsuch serves as a critical bridge between key senior leaders within the Department of Defense, to include the Secretary of the Air Force, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Chief of Space Operations and 147 assigned Members of Congress, to include the Speaker and the Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. Over these past two years, he led international travel for four Speaker congressional delegations, including bi-lateral engagements with state leaders from the United Kingdom, France, and Poland, strengthening bonds with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. His actions reinforced Federal priorities for both the fiscal years 2020 and 2021 National Defense Authorization Acts. He will be deeply missed after exceptional years of service.

Lieutenant Colonel Gorsuch is a native of Leoti, Kansas, and is a graduate of Oklahoma State University with a Bachelor’s in Mechanical Engineering and a Master’s in Business Administration. He is a 2018 graduated Defense Legislative Fellow.

Lieutenant Colonel Gorsuch began his career in 2003 at Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma, as a First Assignment Instructor Pilot, and has since held numerous Special Operations assignments, flying the MC-130H Combat Talon II at Hurlburt Field, Florida, and Royal Air Force Mildenhall in the United Kingdom. Trusted for his tactical acumen, he was assigned as a Combat Air Advisor in the 711th Special Operations Squadron, the very same squadron he is departing the Legislative Liaison to Command. His extensive background in aviation has been critical to our work in strengthening, re configuring, and building our Nation’s air and space forces.

This moment is bittersweet, as we are deeply saddened to see Matt go. However, we are excited for what awaits him, wish him luck as he commands his prior unit, and look forward to seeing what his future holds.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. Congress and a grateful Nation, I extend our deepest appreciation to Lieutenant Colonel Gorsuch for his dedicated service to the U.S. Air Force, U.S. House of Representatives, and to our Nation.

HONORING THE 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF FREDERICKSBURG, TEXAS

HON. CHIP ROY
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 175th anniversary of Fredericksburg, Texas. Fredericksburg was founded on May 8, 1846, by Baron Otto Friedrich von Meusebach as the second prominent German settlement in the Texas Hill Country. Those brave settlers established a cordial relationship with the local Comanche tribes allowing the town to grow into what it is today. Now many years later, Fredericksburg has grown into the national spotlight for its wonderful attractions and rich German-Texan culture.

Sites throughout Fredericksburg are near and dear to my heart. I love to visit Luckenbach dance hall with my family and listen to local songwriters cover Waylon Jennings and Willie Nelson. I recommend visiting fields of bluebonnets and wildflowers in the spring and enjoying some world-famous peaches in the summer. While some of the buildings and faces have changed in Fredericksburg, the people are still the same hard-working, friendly Texans who helped mold the state.

Fredericksburg is full of American history. Giants like Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz call Fredericksburg home. Admiral Nimitz led American forces to victory in the battle of Midway, regarded as the most important battle in Naval History. The beautiful National Museum of the Pacific War, named in his honor, resides in downtown Fredericksburg.

Madam Speaker, it is my distinct honor to pay tribute to the many figures who helped shape the history of Fredericksburg. I want to extend my thanks to the Mayor and city leadership who have worked with me on important issues throughout my first two terms, and to groups like the Gillespie County Historical Society who work hard to preserve the history of the region. It is an immense privilege to serve those who will continue to shape the future of Fredericksburg, Texas for the next 175 years.

I hope my colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me in congratulating the town of Fredericksburg on this historic occasion.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 77TH ANNIVERSARY OF EXERCISE TIGER

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, it is with a deep and poignant gratitude that I rise today to celebrate the American heroes who lost their lives seventy-seven years ago during Exercise Tiger. Paving the way for the D-Day invasion that would take place on June 6, 1944, Exercise Tiger, while once kept secret, is now regarded as having been both a tragedy and a critically instructive component of the Allies’ mission to end World War II. The lives lost on that fateful day were honored by the soldiers who learned from Exercise Tiger and carried their memory into battle during the liberation of France. It is a story we must never allow ourselves to forget.

Before the assembled British, Canadian, and American forces could carry out the D-Day invasion, 4,000 soldiers conducted a massive simulated landing to rehearse and prepare for that immeasurably vital military act. However, what started as a military exercise ended as one of the greatest military tragedies of World War II. The morning of April 28, 1944, burst into chaos and combat when German U-boats ambushed the Tank Landing Ships (LSTs) transporting American soldiers. Almost 750 American servicemen, including over 200 Missourians, would give their last full measure of devotion when their vessels were either destroyed or severely damaged. But Allied forces would not be deterred, as the brave soldiers on those vessels banded together to repel enemy attacks and move forward with their mission. Even in the face of immense loss, a well-equipped enemy force, and little help from nearby Allied forces, the tenacity and determination of the soldiers and sailors involved ensured that the landing operations would continue mere hours after the initial attack. Allied Commanders planning the eventual D-Day invasion learned from Exercise Tiger and incorporated new strategies to ensure soldiers would be protected from barrage landing on the beach. Without the bravery of the forces that fought that day, it is possible that even more American, Canadian, and British lives would have been lost on D-Day, and that the invasion of France, which hinged on secrecy, speed, and synchronicity, would have failed. It is not hyperbole to say that the soldiers and sailors of Exercise Tiger changed the course of world history and that we are forever indebted to their sacrifice.

It is a time-honored tradition in the United States for us to gather and celebrate the heroism and sacrifices of the countless fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and children who have died to protect our nation from foreign and domestic threats. On the last Monday of May, Americans commemorate to ensure we remember and remember the names found on marble memorials hosted in small towns and big cities. Scattered between these national celebrations are the men and women who served in the military. Those who are lucky, listen to their stories of service.
across America that pay tribute to the local legends who fought to protect the freedoms we hold dear. Every year since 1989, the Exercise Tiger Commemorative Foundation, alongside the Coast Guard Station Bannegat Light, have celebrated the heroes of Exercise Tiger with moving ceremonies at stations across the United States. It is now the longest-running wreath tribute in Coast Guard history.

Moreover, this year, the Exercise Tiger Commemorative Foundation has worked with the Audrain County Commissioners to memorialize and celebrate the oft-overlooked heroism of our nation’s Black soldiers and sailors. We must never lose sight of the fact that while Black soldiers were fighting for the freedom of France, they themselves were not free in America. As they parachuted in Normandy and stormed Omaha and Utah Beaches, our nation was upholding the horrors of segregation and Jim Crow. They did so because they believed in the promise of America. We are all eternally indebted to that faith and their sacrifices. We thank the Foundation and the Audrain County Commissioners for working to ensure that all our veterans receive the praise, glory, and honor they have earned.

A 5,000-pound anchor, located in Audrain County, Missouri, stands as memorial for the heroes of Exercise Tiger. However, it is more than just a relic of the past. Rather, it is a constant reminder that our freedom was paid for by the sacrifices of those who came before us. At the beginning of the COVID–19 pandemic, a blue ribbon was wrapped around that anchor, and it was only to be cut down when a vaccine was developed. On April 28, 2021, as our scientists, healthcare workers, and soldiers engage in a noble crusade against COVID–19 at vaccination sites across the country, that ribbon will still be there. While its removal may not signal the end of the pandemic, it does celebrate the fact that we are accomplishing what seemed impossible just months ago. We have demonstrated, like the Greatest Generation before us, that America can overcome any threat when we are united, be it a fleet of enemy submarines or an elusive virus. That capacity will always be worth celebrating.

Madam Speaker, please join me and my colleagues in honoring the nearly 750 Americans, including 201 Missourians, who gave their lives during Exercise Tiger. Additionally, please join me in extending a heartfelt “thank you” to the Audrain County Commissioners, the Exercise Tiger Commemorative Foundation, and the Coast Guard Station Bannegat Light, for organizing these memorial events each year since 1989. On April 28th, it is my fervent hope that we all take a moment to remember the victims and veterans of Exercise Tiger and to reaffirm our commitment to honoring their legacy each day through selfless service to others in our community.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF THE LIFE OF THE HONORABLE GENE MULLIN

HON. ANNA G. ESCHOO
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Ms. ESCHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Eugene Mullin, known to all as Gene, who died on April 5, 2021, three years after being diagnosed with cancer. He was born in the San Francisco Bay Area on April 21, 1937, and lived most of his life in the city he loved, led and worked, and he was a cherished friend and I had the deepest admiration and respect for him. He was a great and good man, a superb educator, a role model to the people of South San Francisco, and his role in getting them involved in government. He was a hardworking legislator who set the gold standard for public office with his integrity and commitment to his constituents.

Gene Mullin was preceded in death by his beloved wife Terri. He leaves his son, Kevin Mullin, who is currently the Speaker Pro Tempore of the California State Assembly, his daughter Jennifer, and five adored grandchildren. Gene was a leader in civic engagement lives on through the lives of his legions of students, as well as his children and grandchildren. He was our proverbial north star and we’ll never be the same with him gone.”

Madam Speaker, I ask the entire House of Representatives to join me in extending our condolences to Gene Mullin’s family. Gene was a cherished friend and I had the deepest admiration and respect for him. He was a great and good man, a superb educator, a role model to the people of South San Francisco, and his role in getting them involved in government. He was a hardworking legislator who set the gold standard for public office with his integrity and commitment to his constituents.

Gene Mullin was preceded in death by his beloved wife Terri. He leaves his son, Kevin Mullin, who is currently the Speaker Pro Tempore of the California State Assembly, his daughter Jennifer, and five adored grandchildren. Gene was a leader in civic engagement lives on through the lives of his legions of students, as well as his children and grandchildren. He was our proverbial north star and we’ll never be the same with him gone.”

HONORING DR. KANIKA BOWEN-JALLOW

HON. VAN TAYLOR
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to recognize Dr. Kanika Bowen-Jallow, a respected pediatric surgeon at Cook Children’s Pediatric Hospital in Prosper, Texas. As a child, Kanika developed an early fascination for medicine, spending hours playing Operation and with her Playskool Doctor Kit. This desire to care for others would continue to grow, prompting her to diligently work towards her medical degree at the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston and later spending an additional nine months training to become a pediatric surgeon. Dr. Bowen-Jallow credits her success to the support of her loving family who encouraged her to pursue her education and realize her dreams.

Recently, the American Pediatric Surgical Association recognized Dr. Bowen-Jallow as the ninth Black female pediatric surgeon in the U.S.

As a highly esteemed surgeon, educator, mother, and wife, Dr. Kanika Bowen-Jallow recognizes the trust and faith placed in her by patients and their families and serves as a shining example of service before self. I encourage my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Dr. Bowen-Jallow’s many achievements in the area of medicine and wish her continued success as she serves as an inspiration to those around her.

LETTER FROM CHAIRPERSON LOFGREN TO SPEAKER PELOSI ON THE DISPOSITION OF THE ELECTION CONTEST IN IOWA’S SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. ZOE LOFGREN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I include the following letter in the Record:


Hon. Nancy Pelosi,
Speaker of the House, Washington, DC.

Dear Speaker Pelosi: I hereby report to the House the disposition of the election contest in Iowa’s Second Congressional District. Contestant Rita Hart properly filed a notice of contest under the Federal Contested Election Act (FCEA) on December 22, 2020. Contestee Mariannette Miller-Meeks filed a motion to dismiss on January 21, 2021. On February 19, 2021, the Committee adopted a resolution to establish procedures in contested election cases properly filed under the FCEA in the 117th Congress. After reviewing additional filings from the parties, including a response to the Contestee’s motion filed by the Contestant and a reply filed by the Contestee, the Committee on House Administration voted on March 10, 2021, to postpone
Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Coach Craig Skinner and the members of the University of Kentucky Volleyball Team on winning the 2021 NCAA Division I National Championship. This is the first national title for the University of Kentucky in volleyball.

Hailing from Kentucky, the Wildcats are an integral part of the Commonwealth, and their success is a testament to the hard work and dedication of both the players and the coaching staff. Coach Skinner has led the team to victory, navigating through the challenging landscape of collegiate sports with grace and determination.

The Wildcats' victory is not only a testament to their athletic prowess but also a symbol of the spirit and resilience that define the University of Kentucky and the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Their championship is a source of pride for all Kentuckians, unifying them in their support and celebration.

In recognition of this historic achievement, I would like to extend my congratulations to Coach Skinner, his staff, and the entire University of Kentucky Volleyball Team. Their success is a reflection of the hard work, dedication, and teamwork that are hallmarks of their program.

Sincerely,

Zoe Lofgren
Chairperson

IN RECOGNITION OF JESÚS MORALES
HON. MARIE NEWMAN
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Ms. NEWMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor my guest to President Biden's Address to a Joint Session of Congress, Jesús Morales, who is a union hospitality worker in Illinois' Third District and a member of UNITE HERE Local 1. Thanks to the passage of the American Rescue Plan, laid off union workers are now able to stay on their employers' health plans until the fall, providing critical relief to workers like Jesús who was struggling to pay for the daily medicine and care his family needs.

Millions of union workers like Jesús—who have given decades to their work—saw their jobs taken away by this pandemic only to see their employer health plans taken away too. Without work and without relief from their government, these workers struggled between paying their families' urgently needed medicine and putting food on the table. Thanks to the American Rescue Plan, workers like Jesús are now on their employer's health plans at no cost through the end of September.

Our union workers have given everything to our city and county, and it is time we honor them in return. That is why I am proud to honor Jesús this week as my virtual guest to President Biden's Address to a Joint Session of Congress. We will not stop fighting to ensure our workers and struggling families are receiving the relief they need to survive this pandemic.

HON. ANDY BARR
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Jesús this week as my virtual guest to President Biden's Address to a Joint Session of Congress. Jesús Morales is a union hospitality worker in Illinois' Third District and a member of UNITE HERE Local 1. Thanks to the passage of the American Rescue Plan, laid off union workers are now able to stay on their employers' health plans until the fall, providing critical relief to workers like Jesús who was struggling to pay for the daily medicine and care his family needs.

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HON. CHERI BUSTOS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on the Legislative Day of April 19, 2021, For public safety reasons, had I been present for the roll call vote H.R. 1996—SAFE Banking Act of 2021, I would have cast the following vote: Roll Call 120: Yea.
a state trooper—Michael was also active in several community coalitions including the Quality-of-Life Task Force, The Women’s Center of Northeast Connecticut Community Partnership Team, the statewide Casino Unit, among many other organizations. His hard work and dedication was rewarded when he was named State Police Troop Commander in Colchester, where he took command over 100 sworn and civilian employees providing primary law enforcement for 11 municipalities and a population of over 100,000. Between 2010 and 2014, Michael briefly departed the realm of public service to join the private sector as a security consultant. Heeding the call back to public service, however, Michael joined Groton’s local force as a patrol officer in 2014. As was expected with his extensive background—he climbed the ranks to Chief in 2017, going on to work as a critical asset in furthering Groton City Police Department’s mission to ensure the safety and protection of our citizens.

In his time as Chief of Groton Police Michael transformed the impact and culture of the local police force. His community policing style connected the department and members of the public in a way that allowed officers to work in tandem with citizens to tackle issues together. Under Michael’s leadership the department also underwent an era of modernization, including joining the state radio system, implementing body cameras, de-escalation training, and hiring the first ALEC (Autism and Law Enforcement Education Coalition) certified instructor in Connecticut. These milestones exemplify only a small degree of what has been accomplished under Michael’s leadership. For further example, in 2016 Michael made national headlines when he led the rescue mission to save a woman who accidentally drove her car into the Thames River. This act garnered Michael and two fellow officers the department’s Lifesaving Award. One of my most memorable experiences as a Congress-

man was joining Chief Spellman for a ride along in the city a couple of years ago. He showed me parts of the community that were experiencing difficulty with the opioid crisis, and I saw him in action personally checking for the health and safety of some of the more vulnerable citizens who clearly regarded him as a friend and neighbor, not a threatening outsider. Police work is a difficult balancing act for even the most talented experienced officers, and he showed me his almost effortless skill in mastering that balance.

Michael amassed a multitude of accolades and awards throughout his career including MADD awards for DWI enforcement and education, the Women’s Center of NECT Connecticut Crisis Center Distinguished Professional Award, five Outstanding Service Medals, three Unit Citations, and many other recognitions. A heavily decorated career such as Chief Spellman’s represents his true commitment to keeping the community safe. One final comment I would like to share is that Chief Spellman comes from a family in which public service is an honored tradition. His late father James, Senior was a longtime first selectman of Stonington who made a huge positive difference in southeastern Connecticut. His brothers also have been pillars in the community in various local and state offices and endeavors. I truly believe that his dad would be immensely proud of them all and applaud Michael’s departure on his own terms with a sterling reputation that upholds the family’s legacy.

Madam Speaker, now, in May 2021, we sadly say goodbye to Michael’s conscientious leadership. As he steps down from his post as Chief, we can only go on to hope that the example of his leadership will pass down to future generations within the Groton Police Department. I want to congratulate Michael on his civic service career spanning thirty-four years, and with this congratulations I ask the Chamber join me in appreciating Groton Police Chief Michael Spellman and his dedication to everything he has done as a first responder. Best wishes to him for a joyful retirement and I wish his wife Heather Buffinton and two children, Michael and Hannah, continued happiness, and success.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, April 29, 2021 may be found in the Daily Digest of today’s RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 12

10 A.M.
Committee on Appropriations
To hold hearings to examine domestic violent extremism in America.

SH-216
HIGHLIGHTS

House and Senate met in a Joint Session to receive a message from the President of the United States.

Senate passed S.J. Res. 14, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to “Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review”.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2257–S2309

Measures Introduced: Forty-three bills and eight resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1400–1442, and S. Res. 181–188. Pages S2292–94

Measures Reported:

S. 421, to amend the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 to expand the Indian reservation drinking water program. (S. Rept. No. 117–17)

S. 559, to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act. (S. Rept. No. 117–18)

S. 789, to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to Indians. (S. Rept. No. 117–19) Page S2292

Measures Passed:

Emission Standards: By 52 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. 175), Senate passed S.J. Res. 14, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to “Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review”, after agreeing to the motion to proceed. Pages S2257–66, S2282–84

Honoring Dr. Aristides de Sousa Mendes do Amaral e Abranches: Senate agreed to S. Res. 186, honoring the humanitarian work of Dr. Aristides de Sousa Mendes do Amaral e Abranches to save the lives of French Jews and other persons during the Holocaust. Page S2303

Congratulating the University of Wisconsin Badgers: Senate agreed to S. Res. 187, congratulating the University of Wisconsin Badgers on winning the 2021 National Collegiate Athletic Association Women’s Ice Hockey Championship. Page S2303

Appointments:

Health Information Technology Advisory Committee: The Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 114–255, appointed the following individuals to the Health Information Technology Advisory Committee: Ms. Lisa Frey of Kentucky and Dr. Steven Hester of Kentucky. Page S2303

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act—Agreement: A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that at approximately 10 a.m., on Thursday, April 29, 2021, the following amendments be reported by number and that they be the only amendments in order to S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts: Rubio/Scott (FL) Modified Amendment No. 1471, Shaheen Amendment No. 1461, Kennedy Amendment No. 1469, and Lee Amendment No. 1472; that at 11:30 a.m., Senate vote on or in relation to the amendments in the order listed, with 60-affirmative votes required for adoption of Lee Amendment No. 1472, and passage of the bill; that upon disposition of the amendments, Duckworth (for Carper/Capito) Amendment No. 1460, as amended, if amended, be agreed to; and at 1:45 p.m., Senate vote on passage of the bill, as amended, with two minutes for debate equally divided prior to each vote. A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 10 a.m., on Thursday,
April 29, 2021, Senate resume consideration of the bill.  

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:
Transmitting the report on the State of the Union delivered to a Joint Session of Congress on April 28, 2021; which was ordered to lie on the table. (PM–8)

Nomination Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:
By 68 yeas to 26 nays (Vote No. EX. 174), Samantha Power, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:
By 67 yeas to 28 nays (Vote No. EX. 173), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:
Jennifer Lester Moffitt, of California, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs.
Meredith Berger, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Gina Maria Ortiz Jones, of Texas, to be Under Secretary of the Air Force.
Frank Kendall III, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Air Force.
Caroline Diane Krass, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense.
Mark Colon, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
Alejandra Y. Castillo, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development.
Samuel T. Walsh, of New York, to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy.
Marcia Stephens Bloom Bernicat, of New Jersey, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of the Minister-Counselor, to be Director General of the Foreign Service.

Committee Meetings

(APPROPRIATIONS: U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE)

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2022 for the Office of the United States Trade Representative, after receiving testimony from Katherine Tai, Ambassador, United States Trade Representative.
a hearing to examine health disparities in Indian Country, focusing on a review of the Indian Health Service’s COVID response and future needs, after receiving testimony from Elizabeth Fowler, Acting Director, and Jillian E. Curtis, Chief Financial Officer, both of the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

**APPROPRIATIONS: LOC, CBO, GAO**

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Legislative Branch concluded a hearing 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, after receiving testimony from Carla Hayden, Librarian of Congress; Phillip Swagel, Director, Congressional Budget Office; and Gene Dodaro, United States Comptroller General, Government Accountability Office.

**VA TELEHEALTH PROGRAM**

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine the Veterans Affairs telehealth program, focusing on leveraging recent investments to build future capacity, after receiving testimony from Steven L. Lieberman, Acting Deputy Under Secretary for Health, and Kevin Galpin, Executive Director, Telehealth, both of the Veterans Health Administration, and Jack Galvin, Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary, Development, Security and Operations, Office of Information and Technology, all of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

**U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND**

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities concluded a hearing 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, after receiving testimony from Lieutenant General Francis M. Beaudette, USA, Commanding General, United States Army Special Operations Command, Lieutenant General James C. Slife, USAF, Commander, Air Force Special Operations Command, Rear Admiral Hugh W. Howard III, USN, Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command, and Major General James F. Glynn, USMC, Commander, United States Marine Corps Special Operations Command, all of the Department of Defense.

**DEFENSE ACQUISITION**

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support concluded a hearing to examine defense acquisition programs and acquisition reform, after receiving testimony from Stacy A. Cummings, performing the duties of Under Secretary for Acquisition and Sustainment, and Raymond D. O’Toole, Jr., Acting Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, both of the Department of Defense; and Shelby S. Oakley, Director, Contracting and National Security Acquisitions, Government Accountability Office.

**U.S. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE**

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Strategic Forces concluded a hearing to examine United States nuclear deterrence policy and strategy, after receiving testimony from Brad Roberts, Director, Center for Global Security Research, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Department of Energy; General Claude Robert Kehler, USAF (Ret.), former Commander, United States Strategic Command, Department of Defense; Franklin C. Miller, The Scowcroft Group; and Paul Bracken, Yale School of Management.

**RENT-A-BANK**

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the re-emergence of rent-a-bank, including S.J. Res. 15, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Office of the Comptroller of Currency relating to “National Banks and Federal Savings Associations as Lenders”, after receiving testimony from Josh Stein, North Carolina Attorney General, Raleigh; Brian P. Brooks, former Acting Comptroller of the Currency, Pueblo, Colorado; Lisa F. Stifler, Center for Responsible Lending, Durham, North Carolina; Frederick D. Haynes, III, Friendship-West Baptist Church, Dallas, Texas; and Charles W. Calomiris, Columbia University, New York, New York.

**BUSINESS MEETING**

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

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, with an amendment;

S. 120, to prevent and respond to the misuse of communications services that facilitates domestic violence and other crimes, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;
S. 163, to address the workforce needs of the telecommunications industry, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;
S. 198, to require the Federal Communications Commission to incorporate data on maternal health outcomes into its broadband health maps;
S. 381, to establish the National Ocean Mapping, Exploration, and Characterization Council, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;
S. 558, to establish a national integrated flood information system within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;
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, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;
S. 735, to amend the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 to further support advanced technological manufacturing, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;
S. 1259, to provide that crib bumpers shall be considered banned hazardous products under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act; 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.

EPA BUDGET

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2022 for the Environmental Protection Agency, after receiving testimony from Michael S. Regan, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Bonnie D. Jenkins, of New York, to be Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, and Jose W. Fernandez, of New York, to be United States Alternate Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of five years, United States Alternate Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank for a term of five years, to be United States Alternate Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and to be an Under Secretary (Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment), both of the Department of State, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee ordered favorably reported 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.

NGO PERSPECTIVES ON SOUTHWEST BORDER

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Subcommittee on Governmental Operations and Border Management concluded a hearing to examine the non-governmental organization perspective on the southwest border, after receiving testimony from Beth Strano, International Rescue Committee, Phoenix, Arizona; Ruben Garcia, Annunciation House, El Paso, Texas; and Joshua P. Jones, Texas Public Policy Foundation, Austin, Texas.

MENTAL HEALTH, SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS, AND COVID–19

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the response to COVID–19, focusing on using lessons learned to address mental health and substance use disorders, after receiving testimony from Jonathan Muther, Eugene S. Farley, Jr. Health Policy Center, Commerce City, Colorado; Tami D. Benton, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Sara Goldsby, South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services, Columbia; and Andy Keller, Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute, Dallas, Texas.

COVID–19 RESPONSE IN NATIVE COMMUNITIES

Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine the COVID–19 response in Native communities, focusing on Native education systems one year later, including the need to provide schools with more assistance for distance learning, after receiving testimony from Melissa Emrey-Arras, Director, Education, Workforce, and Income Security, Government Accountability Office; Tony L. Dearman, Director, Bureau of Indian Education, Department of the Interior; Lance West, Schurz Elementary School, Schurz, Nevada; Kauanoe Kamana, Nawahiokalani’opu’u School, Keaau, Hawaii; and Michelle Thomas, Belcourt School District, Belcourt, North Dakota.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing 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, who was introduced by Senator Duckworth, Julien Xavier Neals, and Zahid N. Quraishi, each to be a United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, who were both introduced by Senator Booker, and Regina M. Rodriguez, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, who was introduced by Senators Bennet and Hickenlooper, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

GUN VIOLENCE

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution concluded a hearing to examine stopping gun violence, focusing on extreme risk order/red flag laws, after receiving testimony from Kimberly Wyatt, King County Prosecuting Attorney’s Office, Seattle, Washington; Joshua Horowitz, Coalition to Stop Gun Violence, Washington, D.C.; Vic Bencomo, Giffords Gun Owners for Safety Coalition-COLORADO Chapter, and David Kopel, University of Denver Sturm College of Law, both of Denver, Colorado; and Nikki Goeser, Crime Prevention Research Center, Nashville, Tennessee.

VETERANS AFFAIRS LEGISLATION

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine stopping gun violence, focusing on extreme risk order/red flag laws, after receiving testimony from Kimberly Wyatt, King County Prosecuting Attorney’s Office, Seattle, Washington; Joshua Horowitz, Coalition to Stop Gun Violence, Washington, D.C.; Vic Bencomo, Giffords Gun Owners for Safety Coalition-COLORADO Chapter, and David Kopel, University of Denver Sturm College of Law, both of Denver, Colorado; and Nikki Goeser, Crime Prevention Research Center, Nashville, Tennessee.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — DAILY DIGEST

April 28, 2021

D445

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VETERANS AFFAIRS LEGISLATION

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing 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 clean-up 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, after receiving testimony from Ronald Burke, Deputy Under Secretary for Policy and Oversight, and Beth Murphy, Executive Director for Compensation Service, both of the Veterans Benefits Administration, Patricia R. Hastings, Chief Consultant for Post Deployment Health Services, Veterans Health Administration, and Paul Brubaker, Deputy Chief Information Officer for Account Management, Office of Information and Technology, all of the Department of Veterans Affairs; Shane Liermann, Disabled American Veterans; Aleksandr Morosky, Wounded Warrior Project; Patrick Murray, Veterans of Foreign Wars; John Rowan, Vietnam Veterans of America; and Candace Wheeler, Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors.

INTELLIGENCE
Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing on certain intelligence matters from officials of the intelligence community.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action
Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 43 public bills, H.R. 2861–2903; 2 private bills, H.R. 2904–2905; and 5 resolutions, H. Res. 354–358, were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors:

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Recess: The House recessed at 6:04 p.m. and reconvened at 8:36 p.m.

President Biden’s Address to the Joint Session of Congress: President Joseph R. Biden delivered a message to a joint session of Congress, pursuant to the provisions of H. Con. Res. 30. He was escorted into the House Chamber by a committee comprised of Representatives Hoyer, Clyburn, Clark (MA), Jeffries, Aguilar, Blunt Rochester, McCarthy, Cheney, Cole, Brady, Owens, Miller Meeks, and Senators Schumer, Leahy, Durbin, Stabenow, Sanders, Klobuchar, McConnell, Thune, Barrasso, Ernst, Blunt, and Scott (FL). The President’s message was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed (H. Doc. 117–1).

Senate Referral: S. 848 was held at the desk.

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H2117.

Quorum Calls Votes: There were no yea-and-nay votes, and there were no recorded votes. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 6 p.m. and adjourned at 10:21 p.m.

Committee Meetings
COAST GUARD READINESS
Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing entitled “Coast Guard Readiness”. Testimony was heard from Admiral Karl L. Schultz, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Department of Labor. Testimony was heard from Martin J. Walsh, Secretary, Department of Labor.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE’S FINANCIAL IMPROVEMENT AND AUDIT READINESS PLAN: FISCAL YEAR 2020 AUDIT RESULTS AND THE PATH FORWARD
Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Department of Defense’s Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness Plan: Fiscal Year 2020 Audit Results and the Path Forward”. Testimony was heard from the following Department of Defense officials: Douglas A. Glenn, Deputy Chief Financial Officer; Wesley C. Miller, Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller); Alaleh Jenkins, Performing the Duties of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Financial Management
and Comptroller; and Stephen R. Herrera, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Financial Management and Comptroller.

BUILDING BACK BETTER: INVESTING IN IMPROVING SCHOOLS, CREATING JOBS, AND STRENGTHENING FAMILIES AND OUR ECONOMY

Committee on Education and Labor: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Building Back Better: Investing in Improving Schools, Creating Jobs, and Strengthening Families and our Economy”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE LONG HAUL: FORGING A PATH THROUGH THE LINGERING EFFECTS OF COVID–19

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “The Long Haul: Forging a Path through the Lingeriing Effects of COVID–19”. Testimony was heard from Francis S. Collins, M.D., Director, National Institutes of Health; John T. Brooks, M.D., Chief Medical Officer, CDC COVID–19 Response, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services; and public witnesses.

EXAMINING THE ROLE OF MUNICIPAL BOND MARKETS IN ADVANCING—AND UNDERMINING—ECONOMIC, RACIAL AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled “Examining the Role of Municipal Bond Markets in Advancing—and Undermining—Economic, Racial and Social Justice”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

STATE AND LOCAL PERSPECTIVES ON DHS PREPAREDNESS GRANT

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery held a hearing entitled “State and Local Perspectives on DHS Preparedness Grant Programs”. Testimony was heard from Jared Maples, Director, New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness; Rober V. Altman, Battalion Chief, Ocala Fire Rescue, Marion County, Florida; and public witnesses.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on House Administration: Full Committee held a business meeting on Disposition of Contested elections, and for other purposes. Disposition of Contested elections, and for other purposes was ordered reported, without amendment.

BUSINESS MEETING


‘WHY DON’T THEY JUST GET IN LINE?’ BARRIERS TO LEGAL IMMIGRATION

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship held a hearing entitled “‘Why Don’t They Just Get in Line?’ Barriers to Legal Immigration”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 1492, the “Methane Waste Prevention Act of 2021”; and H.R. 1884, the “Save Oak Flat Act”, and began a markup on H.R. 1503, the “Restoring Community Input and Public Protections in Oil and Gas Leasing Act of 2021”. H.R. 1492 and H.R. 1884 were ordered reported, without amendment.

ENDING HUNGER IN AMERICA: CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND BUILDING THE POLITICAL WILL TO SUCCEED

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Ending Hunger in America: Challenges, Opportunities, and Building the Political Will to Succeed” [Original Jurisdiction Hearing]. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION: ADVANCING RESEARCH FOR THE FUTURE OF U.S. INNOVATION

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a hearing entitled “National Science Foundation: Advancing Research for the Future of U.S. Innovation”. Testimony was heard from Sethuraman Panchanathan, Director, National Science Foundation; and Ellen Ochoa, Chair, National Science Board.

HARNESSING THE POWER OF IMMIGRANT-OWNED BUSINESSES TO BUILD BACK BETTER

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Harnessing the Power of Immigrant-owned Businesses to Build Back Better”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.
INVESTING IN AMERICA: REAUTHORIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management held a hearing entitled “Investing in America: Reauthorization of the Economic Development Administration”. Testimony was heard from Dennis Alvord, Acting Assistant Secretary for Economic Development, Department of Commerce; and public witnesses.

CHARTING THE PATH FORWARD FOR TELEHEALTH

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “Charting the Path Forward for Telehealth”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine diversifying on-farm income, focusing on opportunities to strengthen rural America, 10 a.m., SD–192.

Committee on Armed Services: to hold hearings to examine worldwide threats; to be immediately followed by a closed hearing in SVC–217, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the dignity of work, 10 a.m., WEBEX.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Eric S. Lander, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, 10 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Tommy P. Beaudreau, of Alaska, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Finance: to hold hearings to examine Social Security during COVID, focusing on how the pandemic hampered access to benefits and strategies for improving service delivery, 10 a.m., WEBEX.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Jennifer Ann Abruzzo, of New York, to be General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, and Seema Nanda, of Virginia, to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider S. 632, to amend chapter 11 of title 35, United States Code, to require the voluntary collection of demographic information for patent inventors, S. 169, to amend title 17, United States Code, to require the Register of Copyrights to waive fees for filing an application for registration of a copyright claim in certain circumstances, S. 228, to promote antitrust enforcement and protect competition through adjusting premerger filing fees, and increasing antitrust enforcement resources, and the nominations of Kristen M. Clarke, and Todd Sunhwae Kim, both of the District of Columbia, both to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, 10 a.m., SH–216.

Special Committee on Aging: to hold hearings to examine supporting older workers amid the COVID–19 pandemic and beyond, 9:30 a.m., VTC.

House


Subcommittee on Defense, budget hearing on the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps, 11 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces; and Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia, and Nonproliferation of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, joint hearing entitled “Maritime Security in the Indo-Pacific and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea”, 11 a.m., Webex.

Committee on the Budget, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Protecting our Democracy: Restoring Congress’ Power of the Purse”, 1 p.m., Zoom.


Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion, hearing entitled “Closing the Racial and Gender Wealth Gap Through Compensation Equity”, 12 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism, hearing entitled “Racially and Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism: The Transnational Threat”, 10:30 a.m., Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law, hearing entitled “Treating the Problem: Addressing Anticompetitive Conduct and Consolidation in Health Care Markets”, 1 p.m., 2141 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, hearing entitled “Wildfire in a Warming World: Opportunities to Improve Community Collaboration, Climate Resilience, and Workforce Capacity”, 1 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, hearing entitled “What Do Scientists Hope to Learn with NASA’s Mars Perseverance Rover?”, 11 a.m., Zoom.
Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax, and Capital Access, hearing entitled “Supply Chain Resiliency and the Role of Small Manufacturers”, 1 p.m., Zoom.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Trade, hearing entitled “Advancing U.S. Economic Competitiveness, Equity, and Sustainability Through Infrastructure Investments”, 1:30 p.m., Webex.

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Professionalizing and Enriching the Congressional Internship and Fellowship Experience”, 2 p.m., Zoom.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
10 a.m., Thursday, April 29

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will resume consideration of S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts.

At 11:30 a.m., Senate will vote on or in relation to Rubio/Scott (FL) Modified Amendment No. 1471, Shaheen Amendment No. 1461, Kennedy Amendment No. 1469, and Lee Amendment No. 1472.

At 1:45 p.m., Senate will vote on passage of the bill.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
9 a.m., Friday, April 30

House Chamber

Program for Friday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 9 a.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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